

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

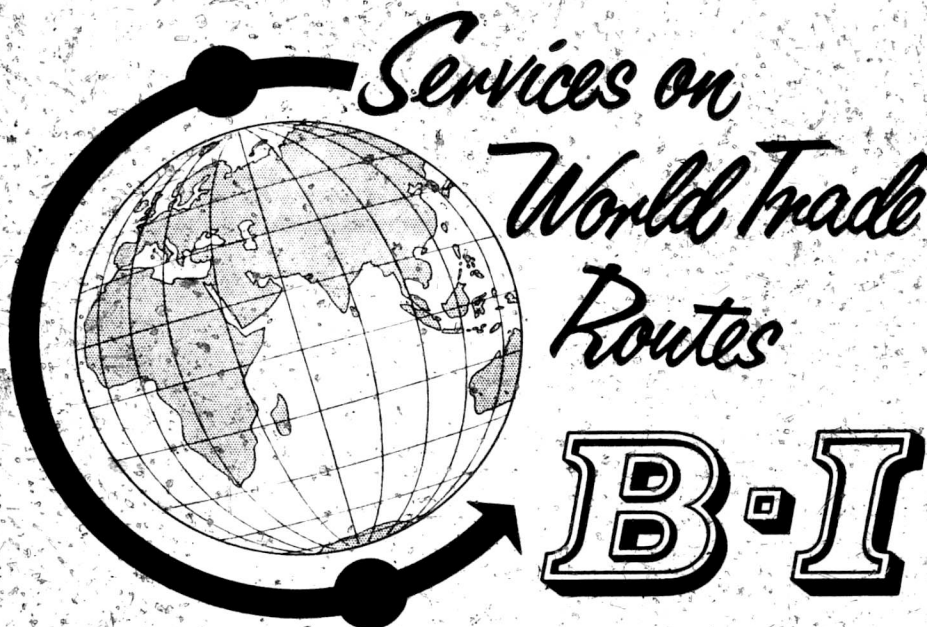
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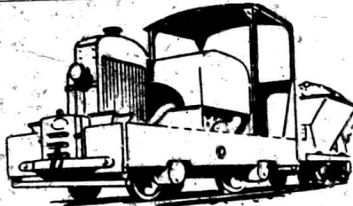
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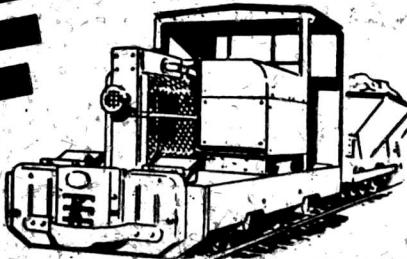
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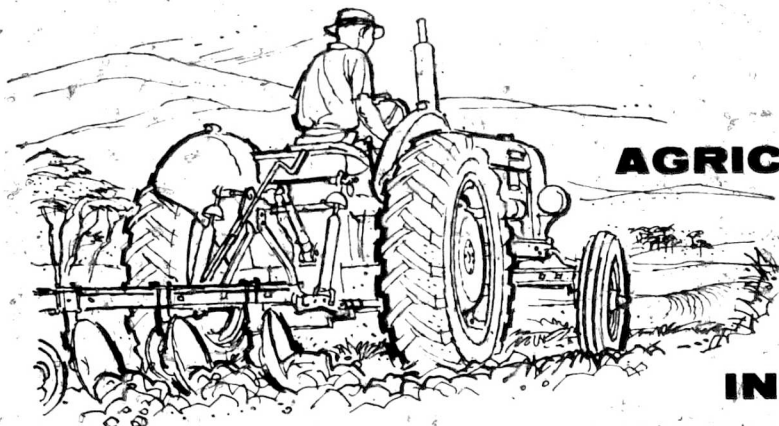
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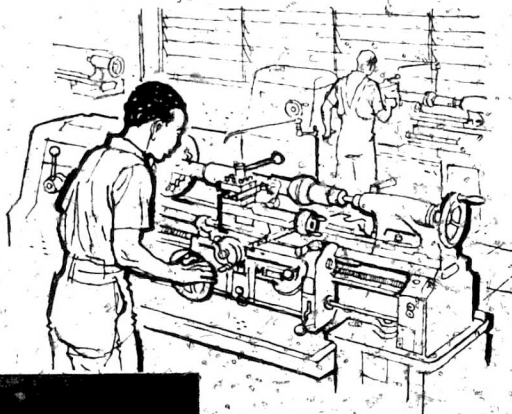
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1961

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYATTA WAS RELEASED on Monday, August 14, a date doomed to be remembered as that on which a United Kingdom Government notorious for its disregard of British honour, British pledges, and British interests consummated the most degrading act of appeasement in the annals of East and Central Africa. The beneficiary of their unprincipled clemency had been convicted of managing Mau Mau, a foul conspiracy which cost many thousands of African lives and plunged the Kikuyu tribe into civil war. A Secretary of State, a Governor, and any number of administrative and other officials had solemnly promised in the name of the Sovereign that the man answerable for so much evil would never be allowed back into the tribal reserve. Indeed, that was so clearly understood by the Kikuyu themselves that when the years of bloodshed were past many of their leaders, among them Mr. Gichuru, now president of the Kenya African National Union, who had himself been interned during the rebellion, called upon the tribe to recognize that Kenyatta had been permanently banished. The signatures on that appeal were so influential that they could and should have been invoked to destroy at its birth the movement for the man's release which was later started as a political stunt. That that was not done is one among many faults of the Government of Kenya, but its negligence in that respect had had no serious consequences when Mr. Macleod, new to his office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, convened a Kenya Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House, London, in January of last year.

Mr. Oginga Odinga, a Luo extremist among Kenya's African politicians, must have been preening himself lately on having been the

first member of the Legislature to affront and astonish that House by proposing that the Mau Mau leader should be set free. His shocking suggestion was angrily denounced, but, since that kind of reaction from responsible people suited the most irresponsible of the demagogic tub-thumpers, he started a campaign which, though he cannot have imagined at that time that it had the slightest chance of success, was from his standpoint worth while because it angered all the non-African members, official and non-official, all the Asians and Arabs, and most of the Africans, who resented the constant absurdities of one of the most forceful of their number, not because his utterances were extravagant (as were many of their own) but because he so often damaged the cause which he purported to advocate. Mr. Odinga delighted in the irate reactions to his rantings, which on the subject of Kenyatta brought him so much publicity in and outside Kenya that other African politicians with an insatiable attitude for public notice, chief among them Mr. Mboya, soon decided to get into the limelight, obviously for their own sake, not that of Kenyatta.

Just before they came to London for the constitutional conference the African delegates formed a united front and secretly arranged as part of their plan for maximum propaganda, that **Mr. Macleod Tried And Found Wanting.** Mbiyu Koinange then officially described by the Government of Kenya as second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for Mau Mau, should fly to the United Kingdom from Ghana, where he was in the Nkrumah entourage. Without giving any prior warning of their manoeuvre to the Colonial Office,

they suddenly asked, within an hour of the opening of the conference, for his attachment to their delegation as a "special adviser". Mr. Macleod quite properly rejected the request, ruling that "it would not be appropriate for the conference to consider grave matters of constitutional importance for the future of Kenya with someone holding a special place who is one of those who is held to have a great responsibility for the unhappy events in Kenya of a short time ago". But within a few hours the Minister's resolution had seeped away, and he had substituted for it the first of his series of formulae which have been so disastrous for East and Central Africa. By his refusal to stand firm against the brazen attempt to rehabilitate Mau Mau—for that was the manifest object of the Koinange trick—he gave immense encouragement to the worst elements in the pressure groups within and without politics in Kenya. That was so obvious that all the non-African members of the constitutional conference immediately protested at Mr. Macleod's decision that Koinange should after all be admitted to Lancaster House.

Group Captain Briggs and his three colleagues of the United Party absented themselves from the next session and announced their readiness to decline to attend any further meeting if the New

Culpability of Mr. Blundell.

Kenya Party would follow its formal demurrer by similar action in order to make clear to the British Parliament and people how strongly Kenya resented the fantastically foolish act of appeasement by the Secretary of State. In the New Kenya Party delegation were men of all races who warmly sympathized with the attitude of their United Party colleagues, but Mr. Blundell overbore their insistence by his obstinacy, preserved a facade of unanimity, and so helped Mr. Macleod out of a grave dilemma of his own stubborn creation. Mr. Blundell, having lived in Kenya for many years, must have had a far better appreciation than the Minister of the inevitable consequences of the rash reversal of Mr. Macleod's decision, and he is therefore not less culpable than the Secretary of State for the train of disaster which has resulted directly from his own willingness to make common cause with a political head of the Colonial Office who, it was apparent, was about to throw on the scrap-heap the policy for Kenya evolved by his two Conservative predecessors. Responsibility for the ruin of Kenya, against which both were strongly and repeatedly warned at the time, thus rests squarely upon Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell. That is why EAST AFRICA

AND RHODESIA coined and has since used the term "Machlundellism".

Kenyatta, who is now the real governor of Kenya, has promptly demonstrated the absurdity of the idea that he would mark his return to his tribe by showing himself in a new and heartening light. Instead, almost as soon as he had reached the new

Kenyatta Now the Real Governor.

house built for him at Gatundu by Kenya taxpayers he used significant words which vividly recall his attitude to Mau Mau. Over a long period before his arrest in October 1952 he was invited by the Government of the Colony to denounce Mau Mau in unequivocal terms. That he declined to do, regularly evading the challenge by double-talk and the assertion that "I do not know this thing called Mau Mau"—though in the Mau Mau "creed" and "hymn book" his name had long been substituted for those of God and Christ. As soon as he had looked round the new bungalow on Monday morning he used his old formula, this time in regard to the "Land Freedom Army", the successor to Mau Mau. When asked by journalists to condemn this movement—which has been proscribed by the Government—he said: "I know nothing about its activities and have not read of its aims". By those words he sharply reminded Kenya Africans, and especially the Kikuyu, of his studied refusal to condemn Mau Mau—which he has still not stigmatized in explicit terms—and he also challenged the veracity of the Minister for Internal Security, Mr. Swann, who had said only a few days earlier: "We have discussed the Land Freedom Army with Kenyatta, and he is certainly not in favour of it". Thus at the very moment at which the authorities have so foolishly restored to him the power of mischief, Kenyatta has emphasized that he will resort to the technique which, in the words of Sir Patrick Denison, Governor of Kenya, made him "the leader to darkness and death".

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been almost alone in its insistence that Kenyatta ought not to be set free, first, on grounds of principle, and, secondly, on those of prudence.

Conditioning The Public.

The arguments on both counts have appeared in these columns, again and again, but, as we feared, without effect upon men with the power of decision who are guided only by what may be expedient for the moment, men who have shown that they are careless of a record in East and Central Africa which is highly to

the credit of our race, men unconcerned with a future which, if marked by the premature removal of high standards, must threaten the bright prospects of which tens of millions of Africans had been given glimpses. If the whole story could be told of the way in which the British public has been conditioned for this betrayal, it would be an object lesson in the art of bamboozling the masses and controlling or tricking the enlightened political minority who must bear some share of the responsibility. Many of the steps on the road to Gatundu have been described in these columns—and nowhere else. Until a few weeks ago there seemed a real risk that Kenyatta's release might split the Tory Party in twain; but by cat-and-mouse tactics the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, the Whips, and other M.Ps. subservient to direction (including some who have made loud protestations of their anxiety to serve East Africa) have brought the party to accept even this infamy with scarcely a murmur.

Just before it rose for the summer recess Parliament received the text of a dispatch

from Sir Patrick Renison recommending that the Mau Mau leader should be set free. The document represented a fundamental contradiction of the assessment of Kenyatta which he had made publicly last year and repeated quite recently. How many civil servants in Kenya will resign in disgust remains to be seen. Their number will probably include the names of senior key men, who have made no secret of their conviction that for the sake of the Colony Kenyatta should for the rest of his life have been required to reside in a remote area and be denied any part in public affairs. The defeat of that wise advice is attributable solely to the fact that an opinionated and ruthless Prime Minister, aided by a Secretary of State of similar disposition, a docile party in the House of Commons, and conformists in Kenya who have also shown themselves to be contortionists, resolved that Kenya was expendable and that Britain's duties were to be subordinated to political opportunism. A sorrier decision has not been taken in all Kenya's history.

Notes By The Way

Interference by Broadcast

DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN in Nyasaland which has ended this week all the political parties sponsoring candidates were offered time on the air by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. Determined that his Malawi Congress Party should not use an organ of what he calls "this stupid Federation", Dr. Banda appealed to Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who was persuaded to agree to pro-Malawi talks being beamed to Nyasaland by the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. That, of course, constituted direct interference in the affairs of the Federation by a neighbouring British territory, one in which the Governor, not the Prime Minister, is still responsible for external affairs.

Lifetime Friends

LORD SALISBURY, who sat next to Lord Chandos in the house of Lords on the day on which he recently made his maiden speech in that House, said that they were born in the same year, went to the same private school, were in the same house at Eton, joined the same battalion of the Grenadier Guards on the same day in 1914, entered the Churchill Government on the same day in Hitler's war, and became Privy Councillors at the same time. If a novelist had given two of his characters such a record he would be accused of overstretching the possibilities of coincidence. It should be added that British East and Central Africa owe Lord Salisbury and Lord Chandos similar debts of gratitude for their firm and faithful interest in the territories. There can be little risk in suggesting that Lord Chandos shares the feelings of his old friend Lord Salisbury about recent happenings between the Nile and the Limpopo.

Get Cracking

WHEN READING a Hansard report of proceedings in some Legislatures I am sometimes surprised that ob-

jection should be taken to a colloquialism in general use. European politicians in African territories are fairly often rebuked from the chair when they would have spoken unchecked if they had been addressing the House of Commons. In Northern Rhodesia the other day Mr. Grindley-Ferris, M.P. for Lusaka West, expressed the hope that the Government would "get cracking" on an improved policy for the protection of wild life. "It is a word I do not recognize", said the Speaker, perhaps thinking that some of the African members might not understand the expression. That consideration must obviously guide the ruling in some cases.

Why £4,000?

WHAT IS THE REASON for the common tendency of Rhodesian companies to fix the amount of their nominal capital at £4,000? That figure is not, so far as I am aware, similarly fashionable in any other country. In a recent list of 34 new company registrations in the two Rhodesias no fewer than 28 had, I noticed, decided on an initial nominal capital of £4,000. There must, of course, be a good reason for the practice. Will somebody tell me what it is?—perhaps in the form of a letter suitable for publication in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, because the point would be likely to interest many readers.

Quorum

A CRITIC of the new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia has complained that the quorum for the Legislative Assembly is no higher than 10 in a House of 65. The Mother of Parliament at Westminster, with approximately a tenfold membership, often continues its meetings with a mere handful present. For long periods during the last debate on East and Central Africa there were fewer than 20 M.Ps. in the Chamber.

Queen Petitioned About Kenyatta's Release

Full Text of Statement from League of Empire Loyalists*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful subjects of the League of Empire Loyalists, once again beg leave to place before you a petition of protest against bad governance by Your Majesty's Ministers, particularly in the Imperial and Colonial field.

Uppermost in our minds at present is fear of the consequences that must sooner or later follow upon the release from detention of one to whom Your Majesty's Ministers now refer with great respect as Mr. Kenyatta.

As Your Majesty will be aware, the person thus designated, who years ago assumed the name of Jomo Kenyatta, is a convicted criminal, having been found guilty of managing Mau Mau, perhaps the vilest conspiracy ever encountered in British Africa.

At the time of the man's conviction a spokesman of Your Majesty's Government in Kenya declared that never again would he be allowed to return to ordinary life, and as recently as last year Your Majesty's Governor in Kenya spoke of him as a "leader to darkness and death". Yet in the House of Commons last week Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing Kenyatta's impending release from restriction, said he believed that the decision was in the best interests of all the peoples of Kenya and that it should be taken now.

A Wicked Decision

We, Your Majesty's petitioners, describe this as a wicked decision, and respectfully point out to Your Majesty the horrifying implications of the Colonial Secretary's insistence that it be taken at once.

The reason for his insistence, which has been made clear in various preparatory statements, is that it is considered wise that the man should be released while the British are still responsible for the government of Kenya and while Your Majesty's officers are still in control of the military and the police.

We feel that we need scarcely draw Your Majesty's attention to the unmistakable nature of the innuendo, which is that if the release were to be deferred until the relinquishment by the British of their authority it might when it came be accompanied by emotions which African authorities would lack the capacity, and perhaps even the will, to control, greatly to the danger of many of all races who at the present time are Your Majesty's subjects.

Your Majesty's petitioners beg leave to quote from the parliamentary report on August 2nd:

MR. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, C.): "The Colonial Secretary has previously refused to release Kenyatta on the ground of danger to security. Is he now telling the House that he is confident that there is no danger to security as a result of this? Will he give an assurance that, if he is shown to have miscalculated the danger, steps will be taken immediately to put under arrest Kenyatta and any other leaders of the revived Mau Mau gangs?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Everybody knows that there is equally a risk attached to action as there is to inaction in this. The Governor's dispatch spells out carefully the security position. Naturally, if the estimates were wrong the whole of the forces that could be made available would be used in the interests of law and order. Of that there is no question."

Where such a question does arise, in the view of Your Majesty's petitioners, is in the state of affairs envisaged as likely to obtain in the successor régime. Your

Majesty's petitioners ask: what kind of a régime can that be?

Should there be the slightest likelihood of this petition reaching Your Majesty, affording Your Majesty the opportunity of discussing its content with the Colonial Secretary, beyond doubt Your Majesty would be informed by him, as he informed the House of Commons, that the decision for the immediate release of Kenyatta was endorsed by the Central Province Central Advisory Council, which consists of the leading chiefs of the Kikuyu loyalists.

We respectfully suggest to Your Majesty that, while such an endorsement was of course made, it is not in human nature that the loyal Kikuyu would welcome the return to their midst of the evil man who managed Mau Mau, a movement which slew many Kikuyu loyal to Your Majesty, together with their wives and children, often in circumstances of the utmost savagery, and which brought infamy to the Kikuyu name. That they nevertheless recommend his return seems to Your Majesty's petitioners to be a blood-curdling comment on the fear which the future holds for them. It is obvious to us that, knowing the British are withdrawing from Kenya, they are making a desperate effort to insure themselves against reprisals.

Biting Comment on Independent Kenya

The Colonial Secretary would be likely to inform Your Majesty as again he informed the House of Commons, that the Governor of Kenya has reported that the release of Kenyatta is favoured by all members of the Kenya Council of Ministers and by senior members of the police and the administration.

Your Majesty's petitioners find it comprehensible that police and officials would prefer the event to take place while they are still in a position to cope with any consequences, but, with submission, this is also a biting comment on the kind of place Kenya is expected to become after the British have withdrawn.

There is, in the view of Your Majesty's petitioners, the strongest possible case for the policy of British withdrawal from East Africa to be reversed—a case based not only on the terrible Mau Mau conspiracy and its continuance, but on the subsequent horrors in the Congo and Angola.

That Your Majesty's Ministers at home, and members of the Kenya Council of Ministers, take a different view reinforces the belief of Your Majesty's petitioners that elected representatives of the people today tend to be more responsive to the atmosphere created by dominant vested interests, notably that produced from across the Atlantic Ocean, than they are to the true interests of their constituents, so that Your Majesty's subjects are more defenceless now than at any time in their history.

Your Majesty's petitioners believe that powers inherent in the Crown that have largely fallen into desuetude could and should be restored to enable Your Majesty to protect your peoples, especially those about to be handed to savagery, as in Kenya.

These petitioners endeavour in all respects to serve Your Majesty and the Realm. Among them are many who served Your Majesty's Royal father and loyal grandfather in the field of battle. They feel, therefore, that their petition to Your Majesty deserves a better fate than that of their previous petition addressed to Your Majesty but most probably dealt with by minor functionaries in Government departments.

"We have had Parkinson's Law. We are now witnessing Macmillan's Law, which is simply that weakness and expediency will always prevail over determination and principle so that we can justify yesterday, today and again to-morrow."—Mr. John Gaunt, Federal M.P. for Lusaka West.

"Kenya will need administrators and professional and technical overseas staff for many years. A country which threw away too soon a service of the quality by which we are now served would be mad."—Sir Patrick Rensison, Governor of Kenya.

"In every territory in which I have served the Public Works Department have been the victims of funny jokes. In their new building, the highest in Nairobi, they are above criticism."—Sir Patrick Rensison, Governor of Kenya.

*This petition was sent last week to Her Majesty by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, chairman of the policy committee of the League.

Kenyatta in His New House at Gatundu

Kahawa Military Base a Staging Point on The Journey

KENYATTA AND HIS FAMILY were moved in style early on Monday morning from Maralal to their new £3,000 home built by the Kenya Government at Gatundu, his home village. Three police aircraft flew them to Kahawa military base, whence they were driven the remaining 15 miles in a convoy of police vehicles.

Some 2,000 Africans were waiting to greet the convicted manager of Mau Mau, compared with the crowd of upwards of 10,000 which had gathered on Sunday. Accompanying the party from the airport were the presidents and vice-presidents of the Kenya African Democratic Union and the Kenya African National Union, Messrs. Ngala and Muliro, and Messrs. Gichuru and Odinga.

After being welcomed by his first wife and their relatives and inspecting his new home, Kenyatta spoke briefly to journalists. Asked about his attitude to the recently-proscribed Land Freedom Army, he replied that he did not know about it or its activities, but that if they were harmful he would condemn them. This contradicted the statement of the Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Mr. A. C. C. Swann, who in announcing the organization's proscription had said that the movement had been discussed with Kenyatta.

"My Activities Were Just"

In further answers to Press representatives Kenyatta said: "I don't feel bitter against anyone because I know my cause and my activities were just. I was serving my country."

His immediate aim was to unify the African people—or all those who consider themselves Africans, or shall I say citizens of Kenya?

He would be prepared to enter the Legislative Council as soon as his people wanted and would become President of an East African Federation if the people wished. "But president or no president, I have given my life to my people and I would be prepared to serve them in any position."

Addressing the crowd later in Kikuyu and Swahili, Kenyatta said: "Everybody should work for unity and peace. Then we will get our independence faster. If there is trouble, violence or disturbances, our independence will be delayed. Whoever supports trouble or violence is an enemy of our freedom."

The crowd remained orderly, and police who stood by with rifles and tear-gas had no cause to intervene.

On Tuesday Kenyatta was reported to have received an early rebuff from the leaders of both K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. who were to have visited him for discussions that day. They decided that they were too busy at their conference in Nairobi to go to Gatundu. Mr. Odinga explained: "We have an important constitutional point which we want to settle first in order to have the matter agreed between us when we do go to see him."

The *Times* correspondent commented: "This is a vastly more independent line than anyone would have dreamt African leaders would have taken at this stage, but it is a healthy and perhaps significant sign that they are not prepared to be entirely at Kenyatta's beck and call."

The *Daily Telegraph* described the "lukewarm" response among Africans generally, including his own tribe, the Kikuyu, to Kenyatta's return home as a major political surprise, adding: "It seems that the Kenyatta image, sedulously fostered in recent years by African nationalists, may well prove to be more a matter for international politics than of impact among Kenya Africans. Obviously this possibility is already being calculatedly assessed here by African politicians, most of whom have their own ambitions for future manoeuvres."

On Thursday last week the following message recorded by Kenyatta in Kikuyu and Swahili and translated for English, Arab and Asian listeners was broadcast repeatedly over all Kenya Broadcasting Service channels:—

"This is Jomo Kenyatta speaking from Maralal, My countrymen, in the name of *uhuru* and the unity of our people. I send you all my warm greetings. As you have already heard,

I shall soon be returning to my home in Gatundu. With this in mind I want to assure you that I am very grateful for what you have done and are still doing for me.

"But I am sorry to say that under present circumstances I shall not be able to meet and greet every one of you immediately on my arrival. However, in a short time after my arrival home I expect to have ample opportunity to arrange a number of public meetings in various places where I shall come round and speak to you all. Until that time I would most earnestly appeal to you to keep calm and wait patiently for a short time until I can visit you all in your particular area."

"In the interest of our dear country, I trust that, wherever you are, you will conduct yourself in an orderly and dignified manner for the sake of peace and unity of all our people. With this urgent appeal for calmness, and with my sincere good wishes to every one of you, I will say goodbye for the moment, hoping to be with you very soon. Let freedom, peace and prosperity be our aim."

The long-postponed conference of K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. leaders on land titles and constitutional advance began on Thursday, when nine delegates from each party met in Parliament Buildings, Nairobi. They are reported to have agreed on a memorandum on Kenyatta to be submitted to the Governor, calling for the lifting of the ban on his entry into parliament. Discussion of the other subjects on the agenda was expected to continue for several days.

Meanwhile preparations for Kenyatta's arrival at his new home went ahead swiftly. Most of the furniture was provided by the Central Sikh Council, but a few items were offered by Europeans, a dressing-table being the gift of Mr. Blundell. Kenyatta was expected to have the offer of three cars—from the Central Province Consultative Committee, from the Kenyatta Reception Committee, and the K.A.N.U. Youth League.

The *Guardian* correspondent cabled from Nairobi: "Even such an experienced actor as Kenyatta must be nervous of disappointing his audience. These last few days in Maralal as he and his daughter Margaret pack his books and gramophone records must be the last peaceful days he will know for years."

By Saturday large crowds had gathered near his house, prepared to camp out until he arrived, and on Sunday their numbers were estimated at up to 15,000. Parked buses, lorries and cars stretched for half a mile along the road. K.A.N.U. members threatened that they would not go back to work on Monday if they had to wait until then for Kenyatta's arrival.

In Nairobi's African locations on Sunday police used tear-gas several times to disperse crowds of demonstrators who tried to march to the central area of the city shouting Kenyatta's name and singing "freedom hymns."

A diarist of the *Financial Times* has written:—

"One of the few men, in London who remember Kenyatta in his wartime sojourn in the Sussex village of Storrington has told me that occasionally he would lecture to the troops; even less frequently he would take a little work as a farm labourer. For the most part, however, he divided his time between reading (for which he had a capacious appetite) and the local public house. Once or twice my friend remembered seeing him leaning on a spade in his garden—though never actually digging."

"At the local one of Kenyatta's associates was the late Sir Arnold Bax, who had taken a small room there for the duration of the war. The two on well and were once observed walking side by side along the main village street on Sunday morning after church. Thereafter the initially hostile attitude of the villagers to Kenyatta was transformed."

"My friend remembered Kenyatta as a man of intellectual power, with a formidable memory and an uproarious laugh, but otherwise complete self-control. His library was far from exclusively political; he knew Dickens well and could quote Othello at will. He was a superb charade player, and could reproduce brilliantly the country-house attitude to Africans."

Goat's Entrails for Mr. Macleod

At a mass rally in Kisumu recently Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., admitted that African politicians had hitherto "deliberately ignored the country's economic development because they had bigger things to do". He also said that K.A.N.U.'s attitude to European settlers in the past might be described as "violent and negative", but suggested that, because its aims were being realized, the party would now change "from an attitude of war and violence to one of co-operation."

The entrails of a goat were delivered in a polythebe bag at the Colonial Secretary's flat on the day Kenyatta returned home. It was sent with the compliments of the League of Empire Loyalists marked: "From sacrificial goat for Mau Mau oathing."

Socialists in the Commons Plead for the Commonwealth

Resentment Expressed at Pressure from the United States

IN THE COMMONS DEBATE on the Common Market, the first part of which was reported last week, MR. A. WOODBURN (SOC.) said that the House was discussing the end of Britain as a key unit in the world, and that the Government must have been moved by some irresistible pressure.

MR. W. BLYTON (SOC.) ended with the words: "I am prepared to agree to articles of association freely negotiated, but I am not prepared to throw the Commonwealth over so that we may be full members of the European Common Market. I am not anti-European, but I will not be forced into federalism because I believe that it would break up the Commonwealth, give us a small voice in Europe, and give us no power in this country over our own economy. I say to the Government Front Bench in the words of Shakespeare:

'The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.'

VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE (CONS.) announced that he would not vote with the Government, for its existing policy of free trade lay in ruins and expansion of free trade by joining the Common Market would lead to disaster. Free trade accompanied by overfull employment must bring devaluation and the ruin of many small firms in consequence of a flood of goods from the Continent.

Britain's export surplus with the sterling area and Canada had been running consistently high at about £250m., and since the last war we had reinvested an average of £140m. a year, which compared with investment in the Commonwealth after the 1914-18 war of an average of £67m. a year between 1925 and 1929 and £28m. between 1932 and 1936, the years of world slump.

Shot-Gun Marriage

Why should the £140m. of today not be raised to the £250m. level? Why was there no payments union with the Commonwealth as with Western Europe? Every kind of scheme for economic co-operation in Europe had been devised but nothing comparable for the Commonwealth — doubtless as a direct consequence of United States policy. A shot-gun marriage, was taking place in Europe, ordered by President Kennedy and carried out by the Prime Minister.

"I should like to see established not only a Commonwealth payments union but also a Commonwealth bank. If we could devise a system whereby no greater harm befall this country by exporting its capital and merchandise wholesale to the Commonwealth for investment than by exporting from Glasgow to London we should have put ourselves into a powerful position in the world.

There are hon. Members on this side of the House who would rather see this country ruled by European bureaucracy than by British Socialism. The fear of nationalization, of loss of business enterprise, and of over-taxation is such in the minds of many of my hon. friends that they think there is a nice easy escape route out of it into Europe.

MISS JENNIE LEE (SOC.) asked: "How many European nations have anything to teach us about how to contain Communism? There is a powerful Communist Party in Italy and a powerful Communist Party in France. If there were not a divided Germany there would be a powerful Communist Party in Germany. But in recent elections not a single constituency in Britain could have been won by a candidate advocating the Communist cause.

"If there were no other reason for trying to sustain the Commonwealth, I would wish to do so because I see it as an area of relative coolness between the hot, red, capitalist attitude which comes from business pressures on both sides of the Atlantic and the equally dedicated Communist pressures which come from the other side of the Iron Curtain.

"If to build up Commonwealth associations to our mutual advantage we spent 10% of the energy which we spend on trying to get into the Common Market we should find it very worth while.

"I resent the way in which time and time again at critical moments in our history America has interfered in a way going far beyond the bounds of propriety. Pressure is now being put on us by the Americans to join the Common Market. I believe that we can better influence European behaviour by staying

outside. British people have far too much pride and sense to think that they can solve their difficult internal problems by looking for a funk-hole in Europe."

MR. PETER SMITHERS (CONS.) said: "I ask myself: Is it better to see the lines of Commonwealth trade and finance, and with them politics, drift away into other hands — hands with which we are not associated — or is it better to see whether we can find that basis of association with Europe which will enable us to associate Europe in partnership with the Commonwealth in its economic and political structure?"

"My belief is that the antithesis put before the House and the country of a choice between Europe or the Commonwealth is entirely false. If we can solve the problem in Europe we can solve it in the Commonwealth and benefit both as never before. If we fail in Europe I have grave misgivings about the future of the Commonwealth."

MR. H. HYND (SOC.) denied that the choice was between the Commonwealth and the Common Market; he considered that the Commonwealth need not be badly affected, if affected at all, by U.K. entry into Europe.

Floating Leaderless in the World

MR. RONALD RUSSELL (CONS.) favoured closer economic association between the Commonwealth and Europe, but opposed joining any political federation or union. Having for the past four years been a British delegate to the Council of Europe and the Western European Union, he knew that most of the members from the Common Market countries had political federation in mind.

If we joined E.E.C. the United States, facing increased discrimination in Europe against her exports, would wish to recompense herself by taking over the trade of Commonwealth countries which would then be floating leaderless in the world. Any moral, political, financial or other pressures from the U.S.A. ought to be resisted by H.M. Government.

If the right terms were not obtainable for entry into the Common Market there should be a strong movement for the development of inter-Commonwealth trade. It was indeed unfortunate that the Government had not done more in that direction. It should have insisted on a revision of G.A.T.T. and an upward revision of the Commonwealth preference system.

SIR LYNN UNGED-THOMAS (SOC.) dismissed the contention that British industry would be influenced by the dynamism of Europe by asserting that buoyancy in France and Germany was the product of devaluation of their currencies and of British and American expenditure on their military forces on the Continent.

The House was so accustomed to the Prime Minister's double talk that it was to be supposed that what he had told Parliament was not what he had said to his possible partners under the Treaty of Rome. Had he double-talked with them as with Sir Roy Welensky over the Monckton Commission?

Unwritten, Flexible Constitution

"The Commonwealth has become with too many people in the Establishment a dirty word — the night of the Kennedy-Macmillan meeting. The Commonwealth, however, is a voluntary association of free peoples, all brought up in the same traditions, all speaking the same language, all having the same democratic conceptions, the same methods of handling their affairs and the same ideals.

The objection is made that the Commonwealth is not an organized association, in the sense that it has no binding Constitution in which we can bind each other. Of course not. It is a free association of people, and we come to our conclusions by process of reasoning and discussion. It is none the worse for that.

This is the first time that I have heard it advanced — and particularly from Conservatives — that there is an advantage in a rigid written Constitution to which we have to adhere. Throughout the years the emphasis, particularly from Conservatives, has been on the advantages of an unwritten, flexible Constitution, a voluntary association of peoples, all proceeding by discussion and arriving at agreed conclusions. That surely embodies the very spirit of our democracy.

We have the immense advantage of having in this Commonwealth coloured peoples. That to my mind is one of the most important and vital aspects of it. We have had the trust conception of Empire. From its earliest days there has been a continuous thread amongst the best of our people the conception of the Empire as being a trust to develop into a Com-

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Commonwealth of all our peoples, including the coloured peoples. We now see that development coming to realization and all the members of the Commonwealth becoming self-governing communities.

This is exactly the time when these people most need understanding, encouragement, and friendly help. This is the moment when this Government chooses to abandon these people.

It is ominous that the watershed in the Government's decision in this matter is the Kennedy-Macmillan meeting. Of course America would have advantages from our going into Europe. She would have the advantage of having us in as part of the military organization of Europe, to the same extent as Germany and France are in.

She would have the advantage of our weakening all our ties with the Commonwealth. New Zealand has already spoken about the possibility of getting alternative markets in America. With us in Europe, and with stronger ties with Europe than with the Commonwealth, Canada would be abandoned to the United States of America. The various countries of the Commonwealth would fall into the American lap, but with one vast difference — that it would fall in separate pieces; it would have none of the spiritual democratic cohesion which it now has. It is inconceivable that we can go into Europe without weakening our ties with the Commonwealth.

We have had the shameful spectacle of the Prime Minister sending round his commercial travellers to the Commonwealth to sell the Common Market idea. He has told us that this was done for the purpose of consultation, but one thing which has emerged perfectly clearly from all the reports is that there has been no consultation at all. There has been a tremendous effort to bring pressure to bear upon the members of the Commonwealth to agree to our going into the E.E.C. If he were in a position to say that they agreed, would he not have said so today?

Inept Handling

MR. ROY JENKINS (SOC.) said that partly because of the Government's extraordinarily inept handling of Commonwealth relations the Commonwealth aspect of the matter was the main objection to entry into Europe; but the fact was that the Commonwealth could not provide the U.K. with advantages comparable with those of the Common Market. By offering scope for greater specialization and adaptability it should make the U.K. more competitive in Europe, in the Commonwealth, and elsewhere, and that would serve the long-term needs of the Commonwealth.

Such folly as denying Mr. Nyerere £8m. would do more damage in Commonwealth eyes than entry into Europe.

MR. JOHN FARR (CONS.) was appalled at the idea that it did not really matter if tariff barriers were erected against the Commonwealth and abolished between the Six and the U.K., and shocked at the reckless assumption that British industry would flourish by exporting to the Common Market. A flood of manufactured articles into this country would be more likely to wipe the smile from the faces of those who were now so confident.

Did those who were now worried by West Indian immigration realize that by 1970 if we joined the Common Market any national of the Six could come to this country by right if he could say that he had a job? Real development of Commonwealth and E.F.T.A. trade would represent a bloc which would dwarf the Common Market.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, President of the Board of Trade, reaffirmed that the Commonwealth and E.F.T.A. countries had been promised that the U.K. would not join the Community unless satisfactory arrangements were worked out to protect their essential interests.

The Commonwealth still took 40% of U.K. exports, about half receiving a preference averaging between 10% and 12%, which was especially important to the engineering and chemical industries. Free trade was not practicable because Commonwealth countries, anxious to develop their own industries, could not open their markets freely to products from industrialized Britain.

It would be tragic if people began to think of choosing between Commonwealth and Europe. There was no fundamental reason why membership of the Commonwealth system should not be reconciled with Britain's proper place as a European nation. That reconciliation, achieved in the case of E.F.T.A., ought to be possible in the case of the Six.

The great effect of going into a wider European market will be that our efficient firms will prosper and the inefficient go down. That surely is precisely what we must see in this country if our economy is to expand and our growth be more rapid. In the long run we can hope to expand the technical basis of our industry and harness all the possibilities of modern industrial methods only if we can operate in a very large market. The opportunities and challenge of a single European market for British industry are very great, and the difficulties if we stay out are also great.

Governor and Colleague Drowned

Seychelles Attempt to Save Children

SIR JOHN THORP, Governor of Seychelles since early 1958, and MR. MAURICE BOULLE, Financial Secretary of the Colony, were drowned on Sunday when they dived into the sea to save two boys who were washed off a rubber raft while bathing at Grand Anse. One of the boys was the Governor's son, Terence, aged 17, who was on holiday from his school in Belfast, and the other was Christopher Walker, son of the Anglican Dean of Seychelles.

Both boys, who are good swimmers, got ashore, but Sir John and Mr. Boullé were carried out to sea and then down the coast into shallow water. Artificial respiration was tried for two hours with oxygen apparatus but without success.

Mr. Ian Woodroffe, Chief Secretary, was sworn in on Sunday evening as Officer Administering the Colony.

Tanganyika Will Grope Forward

Mr. Nyerere Opens Shirt-Sleeve University

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said when he opened Kivukoni College, Dar es Salaam, the first institution of the kind in the territory for adult men and women, that observers who are watching to see whether Tanganyikans would become democrats on the Western model or Communists would be disconcerted.

"They will see that we shall grope forward. It may be that we shall create a new synthesis of individual liberty and the needs of man in society, the freedom for each individual to develop the spark of divinity within himself at the same time as he contributes to and benefits from his membership of the community.

"Tanganyika do not intend to be involved in conflicts between the Powers. We care too much about the progress of mankind to allow this to happen. The intensity of international conflict—the heat of the cold war—which makes powerful nations anxious to get even so new and poor a country as Tanganyika on their side results from the arrogant assumption on both sides that they have evolved the perfect pattern of society.

"One of the greatest dangers facing us in Africa is the temptation to stop thinking about an idea because the label 'Imperialist' or 'Communist' has been attached to it.

Groping Towards Goal

"We in Tanganyika do not believe that mankind has yet discovered the ultimate truth—in any field. We wish to contribute to man's development if we can, but we do not claim to have any 'solution'; our only claim is that we intend to grope forward in the dark, towards a goal so distant that even the real understanding of it is beyond us—towards, in other words, the best that man can become.

"In order to make such a contribution to man's progress, the most important thing is to guard their freedom to think as well to act. Both can be lost."

The graduates of Kivukoni must be like the yeast in a loaf, effective because it cannot be isolated, its presence known by the work it has done.

Mr. George Kahama, Minister for Home Affairs, said that Kivukoni was the result of the decision of the 1958 annual conference of T.A.N.U. to establish a local equivalent of Ruskin College, Oxford.

He paid special tribute to Miss Joan Wicken, secretary of the Tanganyika Education Trust Fund, who had travelled the country to interest people and collect money. To her enthusiasm so much was owed.

Mr. Colin Leys, principal of the college, said that Kivukoni would "pioneer a new shirt-sleeve university of a kind which Africa needs."

Most of the students had left school many years ago, and they brought Kivukoni not academic achievement but maturity and a tremendous spirit of public service. They included members of the National Assembly, trade unionists, officials of T.A.N.U., agitators, and others, who ran the college to a far greater extent than was possible in an ordinary university, themselves performing much of the domestic work and the gardening. They did not feel such tasks beneath their dignity but were glad to demonstrate that the new Tanganyika need not be divided into a small clan of remote leaders and a large class of manual workers.

PERSONALIA

MR. RAY RYAN, a millionaire from Texas, is spending some weeks in Kenya.

THE REV. RAYMOND HARRIES, chaplain in Kampala, is to be Provost of Nairobi.

LORD ROBINS is due back in London at the week-end from his visit to the Federation.

SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER left £76,754 net, on which duty of £35,030 was paid.

MR. N. G. EHRNROOTH, head of the transport section of the Economic Commission for Africa, is visiting East Africa.

DR. D. MACKAY HART, deputy chairman of the Central Midwives Board of Scotland, has spent a short holiday in Kenya.

MR. R. A. M. KNOX, a director of Gray Dawes & Co., Ltd., and formerly a director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., is revisiting East Africa.

THE REV. ALLEN MUDOKA is the first African padre and member of the Chaplains' Department of the King's African Rifles to receive a commission.

MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, are both on holiday in France.

MR. CHARLES LONGBOTTOM, M.P., who will shortly visit East Africa, is chairman of the Ariel Foundation for the Promotion of Anglo-African relations.

THE REV. A. A. G. HAKE has been elected to Nairobi City Council as member for the European Industrial Ward, and MR. B. J. C. BULL for Ngong Ward.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle Year Books and Guides to Southern and East Africa, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN are now in Madeira.

MISS JANE F. WEIDLAND, an assistant regional representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, is about to pay a short visit to East Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C. East Africa, is on leave until August 23, when he will attend the C.I.G.S. annual conference in Britain until September 1.

MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK, Federal M.P. for Salisbury has joined the United Federal Party. Since November, when he left the Dominion Party, he has sat as an Independent.

PROFESSOR DAVID WALKER, Professor of Economics at Makerere College, who has left Uganda, has resigned his seat as a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

MISS PHYLLIS BURNS, of the United Nations' Bureau of Social Affairs, is visiting East Africa in connexion with social service projects for which U.N.I.C.E.F. aid is desired.

SIR EDWARD PLAYFAIR has joined the board and accepted the chairmanship of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation.

MR. S. P. KIGOZI was Uganda's delegate at a week's course for youth leaders from Africa, Malaya and the Caribbean at the Boys' Brigade Training School at Boxmoor, near London.

MISS M. J. GIBBS, of the Teacher Training College in Salisbury, Wiltshire, is due in Kenya at the week-end for a three weeks' visit under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation (Teacher Training) Scheme.

MR. W. A. de VIGIER has joined the board of E. H. Bentall & Co., Ltd., a company with an East African subsidiary. Two of the directors, MESSRS. L. CIVVAL and S. L. JOSEPH, have resigned.

MR. D. F. FAIRBAIRN, regional controller in Salisbury of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been appointed a director of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, following the resignation of Mr. K. C. ACUTT.

MR. NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, who laid the foundations of the sugar industry in Uganda in 1924 when he started the Lugazi estate, has been paying his first visit to the country for eight years.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. I. M. BALFOUR is leading a group of Royal Navy and British Army officers from the Imperial Defence College visiting Nyasaland this week. With the party is CAPTAIN D. R. FLYNN of the United States Navy.

DR. WOLFGANG LEHMANN has arrived in Kenya for a stay of five months, to study educational matters for a German scientific association which is engaged in examining the British contribution to educational development in Africa.

DR. JEFFREY KENYON, lately senior geologist of Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., has been appointed assistant business manager. His successor as senior geologist is DR. FELIX MENDELSSOHN, formerly chief geologist at the Roan Antelope mines.

MR. O. R. LEWIS, Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Tanganyika, and previously deputy regional director in Kenya, is on leave pending retirement. He joined the postal service in the United Kingdom 35 years ago, and went to East Africa in 1949.

SIR ROY WELENSKY will visit London in November and address the annual conference of the Institute of Directors. MR. MACMILLAN and the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY will speak on the same occasion. Sir Roy is at present taking a short holiday with LADY WELENSKY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who between the wars served in Nyasaland in the King's African Rifles, has joined the board of Rothmans Tobacco (Holdings), Ltd. Some weeks ago he became chairman of Rothmans of Pall Mall, Ltd., London. He has charge of the Southern African interests of Tube Investments, Ltd.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. W. S. JACKLIN, who retired as Commander of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force on July 31, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division). He is succeeded as Chief of the Air Staff by AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, who has been promoted from the rank of air commodore.

A Legislative Councillor in Uganda MR. E. N. BISAMUNYU (Kigezi East), who last week crossed the floor to join the Democratic Party because he "looked for the truth", has decided to rejoin the Uganda Peoples' Congress in order to save trouble in his constituency, where, he claimed, a hostile crowd had surrounded his house.

Two new Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed in Uganda. MR. PAUL KAWANGA SEMOGERERE becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, and MR. ALOYSIUS KABWA BALINDA will work under the Minister of Land and Water Resources. MR. BALINDA was formerly chairman of the Toro Rukurato's constitutional committee.

MR. MYLES JOHN ABBOTT, who has been appointed Chief Justice in Bermuda, was president of the High Court of Ethiopia from 1946 to 1950. Admitted a solicitor in 1929, he went to Hong Kong in 1937 and was a prisoner of the Japanese during the war. A few months ago he retired from Nigeria, where he had been a judge of the Federal Supreme Court.

MR. C. M. CHINKONDENJI, one of the first two Africans to be nominated to the Executive Council of Nyasaland (in October, 1959), has resigned in order to resume his work as a farmer. He preferred not to stand for election in this week's general election. His colleague on the Executive Council, MR. E. M. MTAWALI, is an Independent candidate in the higher roll constituency of Shire North, where he has U.F.P. and Malawi-backed opponents.

Obituary

Sir John Thorp

SIR JOHN KINGSMILL ROBERT THORP, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Seychelles, who was drowned on Sunday while trying to save his son and another boy while they were in difficulties while bathing, was born in 1912 in Castlebar, County Mayo, and was educated at Monkstown Park Preparatory School, Dublin; Campbell College, Belfast, and Dublin University, where he graduated B.A. with first class honours and a gold medal.

He joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1935 and served in many districts, his appointments including those of district commissioner, Marsabit, 1940-43, Machakos, 1945, Nandi, 1946-50, and then back to Machakos during the early part of the Mau Mau rebellion. He was soon sent to St. Lucia as Administrator. In 1940-42 he had served in the East African Forces.

During his leave in 1950 he spent about three months on a lecture tour in the United States and Canada, and he wrote of his impressions in the Colonial Service journal *Corona*. He found the holiday task well worth while, though he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time that "lecturing in America is hard labour of the harshest type, my most difficult task was to get Negroes in Chicago (who were extremely kind) to understand conditions in East Africa."

After taking up the Governorship of Seychelles Thorp set about a development plan, repeatedly using the local wireless station and the Legislative Council as sounding-boards for the publicity which he recognized to be essential to success.

In 1949 he had married Miss Doreen Hill, daughter of Mr. H. D. Hill, of Machakos. There are one daughter and one son of the marriage.

Mr. Maurice Boulle

MR. MAURICE BOULLE, Financial Secretary in Seychelles, who lost his life on Sunday when the Governor and he went to the aid of two boys who were in difficulties, while bathing, was born in 1908, educated at St. Louis' College, Seychelles, and then entered the Audit Department. He became accountant to the Treasury in 1944, deputy treasurer five years later, and Financial Secretary five years ago.

Professor R. F. Naylor

PROFESSOR RALPH FRANCIS NAYLOR, Ph.D., who died recently in Northern Rhodesia as the result of a car accident, was born in London in 1921 and educated at Emmanuel School and the Imperial College. In 1949 he went to Makerere College, Uganda, as a lecturer in chemistry, and was there until he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College, Nairobi, early this year. In 1953-54 he spent a year at Harvard University as a Fulbright Scholar. He had been president of the Uganda Amateur Athletic Association and the Uganda Mountain Club, was honorary secretary of the East Africa Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, and had been actively engaged in Christian work in and outside the colleges, being especially interested in Bible classes for students. He leaves a widow and a young son, who was severely injured when his father was killed.

MR. JOHN GRANT (JACK) LESLIE, M.B.E., late of the Kenya Police and Somaliland Police, has died in this country.

Losing the Battle for Christianity

Britain's Policy of Retreat Condemned

THE REV. CLAUDE COOPER, a missionary in Southern Rhodesia, has spoken of Britain's "policies of retreat" as a threat to Christianity in Africa. He said recently:

"Just as surely as Britain is losing the battle of the Commonwealth because of her policies of retreat, so surely is the Church losing the battle for Christianity because she has failed to differentiate between Christianization and civilization."

"The command of the Galilean was to go out to all the world to preach the Gospel—not a social gospel, but the Gospel of Salvation. The devil has got the Church hoodwinked. While the Church is occupied providing the moral and sugar-coating for Britain's policy of retreat—which they deem to be Christianity—they fail to realize that the ultimate end of these policies is that the Church too will have to get out. And wherever the Church gets out, Communism moves in."

"If the Christian message is to survive in Africa, it may well be that at the time of such a stand the turning-point will have been reached. No country has given as great a contribution to the advancement of civilization as Great Britain. The tragedy is that she has replaced her glorious history with policies of retreat that now stalk Africa and threaten to overrun the 300 years of the white man's splendid march towards growth and development."

U.M.C.A.

NEW MEMBERS of the general council of the Universities Mission to Central Africa are: Dr. J. G. Billington, the Rev. K. Child, Miss M. Mc Christie, the Rev. T. P. Clarke (formerly metropolitan area secretary), the Rev. T. H. M. Dix (formerly Archdeacon of Zanzibar), Mrs. G. Johnson (formerly of Nyasaland Diocese), the Rev. Prebendary G. L. Phillips, Major H. D. H. Rance (formerly Financial Secretary), Mr. C. E. Tilney (for many years churchwarden of St. Alban's, Dar es Salaam), Mr. D. Wakati (of Zanzibar Diocese), and Dr. M. Way (formerly of Masasi Diocese). The Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp, the Rt. Rev. W. L. M. Way, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster have been made vice-presidents.

Tanganyika's Future Diplomats

SENIOR POSTS in Tanganyika's three diplomatic missions to be opened on December 9 in London, at the United Nations in New York and in Delhi will be filled from among seven candidates who are to take a five weeks' Foreign Office and Commonwealth Relations Office course in London before being attached for further training to various diplomatic offices. They are Dr. V. K. Kyaruzi, a Government medical officer; Chief M. M. J. S. Lukumbuzya, of Ukerewe; Mr. D. Mfinanga, an educational assistant; Mr. C. P. Ngaiza, a marketing officer and coffee sales representative; Mr. S. J. Nitro, acting head of the School of Fine Art, Makerere College; Mr. D. A. Omari, Tanganyika's first African district commissioner; and Mr. A. K. Tibandebage, a school principal. All are former students of Makerere College, Uganda.

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Can Commonwealth Be Safeguarded in Common Market?

Peers Favour Negotiation: Maiden Speech by Lord Chandos

NEARLY ALL SPEAKERS in the House of Lords debate expressed the view that H.M. Government should seek to negotiate United Kingdom entry into the European Common Market on terms which would protect the interests of the Commonwealth, British Agriculture, and the other members of the European Free Trade Association.

LORD HAILSHAM scorned the idea that an unacceptable surrender of sovereignty would be involved. Was it conceivable, he asked, that a France led by General de Gaulle would participate in the European Economic Community if that derogated from her national pride or sovereignty?

EARL ATTLEE thought it ironical that a Conservative Government had so weakened the country by its 10 years in office that it now wished to enter a grouping of two countries which we had defeated in the last war and four countries which owed their salvation to Britain. Moreover, a party which rejected planning in its own country now advocated planning for the U.K. by other people.

"I am a great supporter of the Commonwealth", he continued. "The great difficulty facing the world is a proper relationship between the various races, and it has been a triumph for the British Commonwealth that it has evolved into something that is not purely European but takes in Asian and African as well. It is unfortunate that in the Common Market one of the leading countries—France—is regarded rightly or wrongly in Africa and Asia as a protagonist of old-fashioned colonialism.

"The tie between the individual members of the Commonwealth and this old country is closer than that between each other. It is like the tie of a family to some old mother or grandmother, to whom they look to keep the children together. If this old mother—or, worse, this old grandmother—is going to marry again, they will look rather closely at their step-relations; and to be bound too closely to Europe will suggest to many of the emerging nations that we are taking a step back to the old ideas of European hegemony and European colonialism. That point wants close attention.

No Experience of Democracy

"In most of our Commonwealth we have working democracies—and a good deal of Europe is not very democratic. The French, enthusiastic democrats, never seem quite able to work it. Their democracy seems to work when punctuated at intervals by dictatorships. The Germans have had practically no experience of democracy.

"I do not like being driven into an organization just through weakness, and still less do I like it through fear. In the Prime Minister's speech there was a good deal of reference to our fear of Communism. I am not afraid of Communism. I think we can meet it. The big contest in the world is ideological. Which way will the nations of Africa and Asia go? We have to be very careful that they do not feel we are deserting them, because then they will look to Communism.

"I do not regard the union of Europe as a step towards world unity. I would much rather see a development of our British Commonwealth, a development of all the continents and not any concentration just on Europe. Hitherto this country has had an eye on Europe while it has also had an outlook to the world beyond. Now I am afraid we may get so absorbed in Europe that we may neglect these larger issues."

LORD FLOWDEN advocated entry into the Common Market, explaining that until three years ago he had opposed that course because he felt that it would strain relations with the Commonwealth and hamper British freedom of action in world affairs.

"To maintain our leadership in the Commonwealth and in our alliances there are three essentials: to maintain the stability of sterling; to provide capital on public and private account for the development of the Commonwealth and other under-developed countries of the world; and to maintain suitably equipped armed forces of a size as to be able to support our Commonwealth and treaty obligations.

"To do these things requires a large surplus on our balance

of payments year in, year out; and this we have never succeeded in doing since the war.

"A surplus on our balance of payments can be achieved only by a massive increase in our exports; which needs access to large mass markets. It would be satisfactory to believe that these large markets were available to us within the Commonwealth, but is it reasonable to suppose that the trend of the last 25 years can be reversed, and that the industries built up in the old Dominions, and now protected by high tariffs and quotas, could be thrown open to the full blast of competition from the industries of this country? Canada, the most advanced industrially of these countries, has emphatically said 'No'. Still less, I suggest, could one expect the newly independent countries to cease to protect their infant industries.

"Entering the Common Market will not guarantee a large increase in British exports. Competition from Continental industries will be severe. British industry is highly protected, and to remove tariffs, even gradually, as would happen would be painful. But large parts of British industry are highly efficient and competitive, and other parts could and would become so under the stimulus of competition. The large mass market of Europe offers us opportunities which the many highly efficient firms would undoubtedly seize.

"There is no reason why we should not play a major part not only in the leadership of Europe but in the development of economic strength which will allow us to continue to lead and sustain the Commonwealth."

Complementary Economies

LORD LAYTON said: "We cannot get the full prosperity of the world which we want to see if we turn more specifically to the Commonwealth. I want to see the Commonwealth brought into relationship with Europe, because there you have complementary economies and we both have a great deal to learn from one another."

LORD SHEPHERD suggested that anyone living overseas would see that Britain was turning her back on the Commonwealth and looking to Europe and would believe that much of the traditional trade with Britain would disappear. If Commonwealth and Colonial territories were barred from British markets by unnatural barriers of high tariffs they might be driven by frustration into the Communist orbit.

His view was that H.M. Government was acting from expediency, and that the Common Market might be the death bed of the United Kingdom unless there was a great change of attitude by management and workers to increasing export trade. We had allowed Germany and other foreign competitors to take over many export markets, and there could be no salvation merely by going into the equivalent of a larger home market.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS, making his maiden speech in the Lords, said that a serious loss of national sovereignty would certainly be incurred in entering the Common Market, a proposal which he nevertheless supported.

To hold the balances of the member States there would have to be a Central Bank of Europe, which could not be expected to support the currency of countries pursuing an inflationary policy. It would therefore have to have its finger in everybody's pie.

The pound sterling now financed more than 40% of the world's trade. Were we to contemplate the policy of some new European currency superseding the pound? It ought to become the European currency, for it was already a truly international currency widely used even outside the sterling area.

British Consul in Bedford

Sooner or later, to quote the Rome Treaty, there would be "free movement of workers within the Community". What was involved in Britain's free admission of Commonwealth citizens could be seen by visiting Notting Hill or parts of Liverpool. "If also there is to be free movement of workers from Europe, some of my descendants may apply for the job of British Consul in Bedford or Brixton! I hardly believe that members of the Common Market will give freedom of entry to Commonwealth citizens."

It was often suggested that British industry was effete. Yet last year it exported goods worth £3,500m. Abolition of tariffs might increase our competitive power, but it would make wild-cat strikes, demarcation disputes, and shorter hours with less work and lower productivity impossible luxuries. Entry into the Common Market would thus affect workers even more than their employers.

Workers in Coventry would not be very exhilarated to find Italian or French cars flooding into the market because wages in those countries were lower, or to find Italian workers signing on at their labour exchanges.

Whereas the Commonwealth used to take over 40% of United Kingdom exports, it now took only 35% and there were signs of further decline.

"I hate to say it, but Commonwealth free trade is no more than a vision. Australia, for reasons with most of which we should agree, has drastically curtailed her imports by quantitative regulations which have greatly hit our export trade. She has imposed tariffs against goods from the U.K. We subscribe on the one hand to the abolition of tariffs in Europe, and, on the other, as we must do, to the sovereignty of Australia to impose tariffs against us. Canada protects her local industries for reasons which the sovereign Government of Canada think important, and I agree with them.

The emergent, newly-independent countries of the Commonwealth show a natural inclination to assert their independence by buying elsewhere than in Great Britain. They wish to show that the days of the Crown Agents for the Colonies are over.

"No one shares more passionately than I do patriotic sentiments concerning the Commonwealth, but we should only be doing harm if we imagined that expansion of Commonwealth trade will provide any complete solution to the economic difficulties which face us.

"The Common Market will either disintegrate or lead to wide, though I hope not total, political integration. I find it difficult to imagine what Europe and the world will look like when this has been achieved. We may be taking a step here of far greater importance in the national life than any single measure of which I can readily think, even the repeal of the Corn Laws.

"Perhaps men of my age will console themselves by saying: 'We shall not live through some of the changes which await us; while there's death, there's hope.' Agonizing reappraisals are going to be as common as popcorn, but, whatever the agony, they must be faced, and in the issue we shall be stronger, richer, and happier by joining the Common Market."

Nearer to Britain

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY criticized Lord Attlee for speaking as a party politician, and suggested that in many ways the nations of Western Europe were nearer to Britain in traditions and outlook than the newer members of the Commonwealth.

The political aspects of joining the Common Market worried him. The Foreign Secretary's assertion that "the surrender of sovereignty is clearly restricted, to economic matters" was not the conception of some Common Market spokesmen, who envisaged an ultimate, full-blooded federation, political and economic.

In the Council of Ministers under the Rome Treaty we should have to accept the principle of majority voting, something which this country had never yet accepted — in N.A.T.O. or anywhere else. In all existing international organizations we had insisted on a veto. It would therefore no longer be true to say that our obligations to the Commonwealth would always come first.

The Prime Minister of Australia, the most eminent Commonwealth statesman and a great lawyer, had said: "Negotiations with Britain as a separate, independent power would be impossible if she joins the Common Market."

"The older members of the Commonwealth are the best friends we have, and better friends than we are likely to meet in Europe or anywhere else. It is they who are most apprehensive, they whom we stand most in chance of alienating — and we cannot afford to alienate them."

THE EARL OF AIRLIE criticized the Government for not having educated the public, or even Parliament, about the issues involved.

LORD BOOTHBY said that on at least four occasions in the last 15 years the United Kingdom had deliberately refused the undisputed leadership of Western Europe: (1) it had failed to build a European Union on the basis of the Council of Europe in 1949; (2) it had refused to take part in the negotiations for the establishment of a Coal and Steel Community and a European Defence Community, which led inevitably to the formation of the Six; (3) it had rejected the Strasbourg Plan nine years ago, one which would have solved the Commonwealth problem now confronting us; and (4) there was the perennial problem of the balance of payments.

The Strasbourg Plan could still be the basis for an association between Western Europe and the Commonwealth. It had been a great mistake of this country to disparage the Common Market, which the Government had never taken seriously. Only now had it begun to shed its illusions, having discovered that it could not have an isolationist Commonwealth policy or maintain its "special relationship" with the United States.

"The Prime Minister's announcement of these momentous proposals sounded to me, standing in the back of the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons, rather like that of a borough surveyor recommending additional expenditure on the municipal swimming-pool to a somewhat recalcitrant town council.

"Yesterday's speech was entirely different. Here we got the real leadership of which we have had too little lately. I think I know the mind of the Prime Minister. We were together at the Council of Europe, and together moved in August, 1949, a resolution at Strasbourg: 'That a permanent committee of the Council of Europe be now appointed to hold monthly sittings and consider steps to increase the efficacy of the Committee of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly'. Would that it had been done!

"If Europe sees that the Prime Minister is in earnest I believe that these negotiations will succeed. We shall be joining an economic community with a greater dynamism than our own; add to those who believe in competition that can only be a good thing. To my Socialist friends I say that we shall be going into an area where economic planning is far more advanced and successful than in this country, and that the Socialist parties on the Continent are the most anxious for us to come in."

LORD NETHERTHORPE thought that the Government must negotiate terms which would enable the country to fulfil the functions of a major Power and meet its obligations to invest capital in under-developed territories, in the Services, and in sustaining a proper standard of living in the U.K. through a viable economy.

THE EARL OF SWINTON, who described himself as the sole survivor of the Ottawa Conference, emphasized that the trade balance could not be put right without a very great increase in U.K. export. The greatest of all Commonwealth interests were the stability of sterling and the ability to borrow on the London money market. The greater the expansion of trade in Europe, the greater would be the volume of raw materials bought from Commonwealth producers.

LORD SILKIN was convinced that Parliament was now committing itself to the Common Market, for after months of negotiation the Government would not admit failure. In both wars the Commonwealth had given great help when Britain stood alone, and those ties could not be readily sundered. British entry might eventually bring East and West together. At any rate, war between Common Market countries would be inconceivable.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, who calculated that out of 28 speeches in the two-day debate only three had opposed negotiation by the Government, said that consolidation of Western Europe into a compact economic and political community would immeasurably strengthen the Western Alliance, but that if we stood aside the rift would widen and our military strength collapse.

For Benefit of the Commonwealth

It was for the benefit of the Commonwealth that we should enter the Common Market in order to trade and earn more, and so be better able to help the Commonwealth by way of defence and capital investment.

There are three especially valuable contributions to our civilization, which the Commonwealth makes, apart from defence and trade: (1) the understanding, by countries which are thousands of miles apart in different parts of the world, of the individual problems of each member of the Commonwealth; (2) the demonstration to each member of the Commonwealth of the importance of world problems; and (3) the system of justice, which, based on the Common Law, always exalts the dignity of the individual human spirit.

"The members of the Community wish to strengthen the political as well as the economic unity in Europe. That is an ideal which we share and which has been a leading factor in our decision to ask for negotiations to begin with a view to our joining the economic Community. Signing the Treaty of Rome does not commit any country to an ultimate political Federation of Europe. It does, however, imply that the signatories will work to draw ever closer to each other in the political field.

"Lord Swinton asked whether the Six could legally agree to Commonwealth imports into the U.K. free of duty. The answer is Yes: under Article 237 they could agree to any conditions of our entry, subject perhaps to those conditions not being repugnant to the treaty. But the object would be more readily achieved if the Commonwealth countries were given Associated Overseas Territories (generally known as O.A.T.) status.

"As the centre of the Commonwealth we have a unique contribution to make. If we were to exclude ourselves from this developing unity we should find ourselves more and more on the fringe of the councils of the West until the time came when major decisions involving our vital interests were taken by others in our absence. This could easily happen without any hostile intent.

"At a time when the Soviet Union would dearly like to foment divisions in the Western Alliance I believe that the Bonn declaration is a source of great comfort and strength to the free nations. The unity of the E.E.C. Powers in the political as well as the economic sphere is a vital element in the Atlantic Alliance."

Tanganyika's University College East Africa's First Law Faculty

TANGANYIKA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Dar es Salaam, will open in temporary premises in October with an initial intake of between 16 and 20 students in the first Faculty of Law anywhere in East Africa. It is expected that their number will be about trebled within three years.

The estimated annual intake of art and science students when the college is ready will be about 180.

Mr. Cranford Pratt, a 34-year-old Canadian from Toronto University, has just arrived to take up his duties as principal. Professor A. B. Weston, an Australian, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Law, to which two lecturers, Mr. W. Twining and Mr. J. McAuslan, have been appointed. The law faculty staff is to be increased to six within the next two years.

The registrar is Mr. H. L. Snaith and the librarian Mr. H. Holdsworth.

This new Dar es Salaam institution of higher education will be one of the three constituent colleges of the University of East Africa, the other two being Makerere College, Kampala, and the Royal College, Nairobi.

Tanganyika's National Anthem

"GOD BLESS AFRICA" is to become Tanganyika's new national anthem, but a new refrain and two additional verses are officially considered to be needed. The Government of Tanganyika is offering a £100 prize and a consolation award of £50 for the two best entries selected by the Independence Committee of the Cabinet. Entries, which must be received by September 15, should be addressed to Box 9121, Dar es Salaam, envelopes being marked "Anthem". A preference will be given to entries in Swahili, but those in English will also be accepted.

Land Freedom Army Banned About 50 Members Restricted

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has, as reported briefly in last week's issue, banned the Land Freedom Army, the subversive Kikuyu organization composed mainly of former Mau Mau terrorists. The movement was declared unlawful under its many names, which include the Land Freedom Party; the Kenya Parliament, the Rift Valley Government, and the Rift Valley Province Parliament.

Mr. A. C. C. Swann, Minister for Defence and Internal Security, told a Press conference in Nairobi that operations against the organization had been in progress since May and that some 50 members had been put under restriction. It was an anarchistic organization with a pattern of oath-taking similar to that of Mau Mau. Members swore secrecy, not to co-operate with the Government or Europeans, to steal arms, and in some cases to commit murder when ordered and to obtain the land of Europeans and loyal Africans.

The L.F.A. had been begun in 1955 by a young terrorist, Kariuki Chotara, who had admitted 18 murders, one by manual strangulation, and had been sentenced to death, but being too young to be hanged, had been detained and later released to restriction when the amnesty for Mau Mau prisoners was granted 18 months ago. Work on reorganizing the L.F.A. had begun after the amnesty.

Of its known members, 9% are former forest terrorists, 79% have Mau Mau records, and 52% have criminal records.

Official Secrets Charges

OF 48 DOCUMENTS submitted in the preliminary inquiry into charges under the Official Secrets Act against Kenya's chief press officer, Mr. Alastair Matheson, 23 have been rejected by the senior Nairobi magistrate, Mr. E. Trevelyan, as not secret: "I don't care two-pence if it says 'secret' or not on these documents; the test is whether I think they are prejudicial to national safety", he said. He rejected one document relating to the Council of Ministers with the comment that people outside often thought secret documents always referred to atom bombs or moon flights, "but this one deals only with game". The accused faces six charges of not taking reasonable care of government documents which were in his possession by virtue of his position.

Minimum Wages Board

MR. DONALD CHESWORTH, chairman of the Tanganyika Territorial Minimum Wages Board, has announced its composition as follows: representing employers, Mr. Barclay Leechman, executive director of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, Mr. D. J. Stringer, President of the Federation of Tanganyika Employers, and Mr. M. G. Lewis, executive officer of that body; representatives of employees, Mr. M. Kamaliza, M.N.A., president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, Mr. J. Y. Gwao, general secretary of the Tanganyika African Local Government Workers' Union, and Mr. F. J. Katungutu, assistant general secretary of the Tanganyika Railway African Union. Mr. C. W. Howard, Deputy Labour Commissioner, and Mr. D. C. Upton, Deputy Chief statistician, have been appointed assessors.

African Agricultural Students

EGERTON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Njoro, is recruiting more staff to help cope with the large number of African and Asian students who have applied for admission since it was announced that from October the college will be multi-racial. The principal, Mr. M. A. Barrett, has said that the African applicants have exceeded all expectations in numbers and quality.

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*Letter to the Editor***Discovery of the Three Wise Men****Baganda Should Be Generous to Banyoro**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—It is heartening to see that the three wise men of the Munster Commission were able to discover what was hidden from the eyes of the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office, and the official world of Entebbe.

Now that a federal form of government will almost certainly be agreed upon for part of Uganda, one hopes that it will be extended to the rest of the country. Two systems of representation at the centre might well cause serious trouble in the future. So well have district officers in the past developed local government in the other big tribes, which have no hereditary chiefs, but which have paramount chiefs and a local government constituted very largely on the Kiganda model, that they could be just as much part of a federal set-up as those of the four kingdoms, with, I hope, Busoga.

We British are still a most insular-minded people and cannot see that African democracy can develop from the community to the individual, and not the other way, from the individual to the community, as was pointed out by Dr. Danquah in Ghana, but where now it has been crushed by the present régime.

The unit of African democracy is the village sitting under a tree, and there in "palaver" and much talk they elect and choose their representatives to govern them; which can as well "de-sidol" the chief in the same way. That is how the Kiganda system works; and it has been developed all over the Protectorate (and is even apparent in the synod of the Anglican Church of Uganda, a most democratic body with no "one man one vote" election there).

It was wise of the Munster Commission to leave the Baganda to elect in their own way to the Central Legislature. But is it too late to hope that the other kingdoms and the other local administrations might do the same? With the spread of education and new ideas, Buganda will obviously develop a growing African democracy suitable for the times.

All friends of the Baganda will hope that they will come to terms with the Banyoro. It is true, of course, that if the Baganda had behaved as Kabarega did, the country would almost certainly have fallen to the Germans through the intrigues of Karl Peters, or even to the French coming down the Nile. The Baganda were suitably rewarded, then by giving them charge over the fringe Banyoro countries, running along their own border, in order to prevent any further trouble. But today it would be an act of gracious charity to hand back to Banyoro these areas where Banyoro far outnumber Baganda. A measure of good will would thus be engendered which would not only renew good will between the Baganda and the Banyoro, but regain for the Baganda that place in the country which they have largely lost through trying "to go it alone".

But I must add that the blame for this must very largely be shared by the British Government, which, since the Cohen régime and the exile of the Kabaka, have not learnt that the Baganda would never agree to anything but some form of federal government.

Yours faithfully,

Kimmeridge, Dorset.

H. M. GRACE.

Point from Letters

"KENYA HAS BEEN SO BRAINWASHED about the release of Kenyatta that one might almost expect that act to end the drought, cause the army worm to disappear, solve the grave unemployment problem, restore confidence, and bring capital flowing back into the Colony. Appeasement was never good either for the appeaser or the appeasee."

Fifty Killed in Election Clashes

ABOUT FIFTY were killed near Kigali in Ruanda when Hutu and Tutsi tribesmen clashed during the first week of the electoral campaign for the September elections. Some 4,000 people have left the area to seek shelter at missions and schools.

The two senior Belgian administrators in Urundi have resigned in protest against the voting system drawn up by the U.N. commission, claiming that it is being imposed against the will of the 25 political parties. The commission wants voters to choose from colours indicating the parties contesting the elections. The Belgians want the party lists to bear names.

Fortune Left to D.O.

A DISTRICT OFFICER in TANGANYIKA, Mr. James Linton, is to receive £43,847 "as some appreciation of the heroic and supreme sacrifice" made by his father, COMMANDER J. W. ("TOBBY") LINTON, V.C., D.S.O., D.S.C., who sank about 100,000 tons of enemy shipping before his submarine, the TURBULENT, was lost in 1943. The money has been left by MRS. LILIAN MAWDSLEY-HARTE, a childless widow who died in May. COMMANDER LINTON was the son of her step-brother.

Three-Day Massacre in Kasai

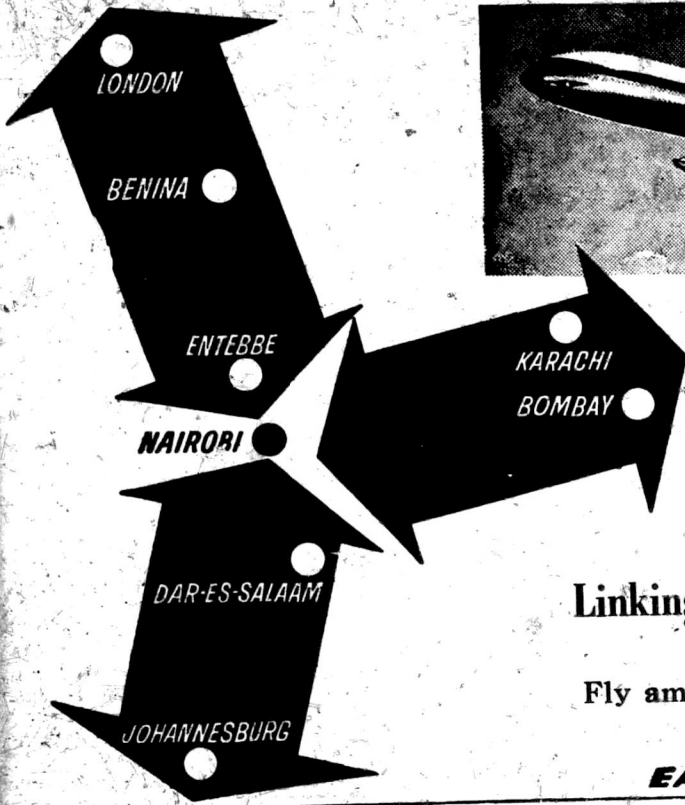
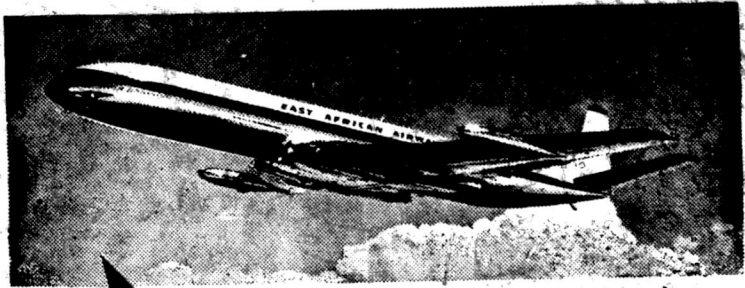
HUNDREDS of Luntu men, women and children have been butchered, by Baluba soldiers in a three-day massacre in Kasai, round the former Congo holiday resort of Lake Mukumba. Rows of gutted homes stretch for mile after mile. The attack, launched when United Nations troops were withdrawn from the area, is thought to have been in revenge for an ambush last month of a Congolese military patrol from which 16 men are still missing. A food drop by helicopter was organized by the U.N. for the homeless survivors.

Visiting Trade Union Officials

FIVE TRADE UNION OFFICIALS from East Africa are visiting the United Kingdom as guests of the Colonial Office. They are Mr. Shadrack S. Avulala, organizing secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour for the Central Province Region; Mr. Romano N. Imanywoha, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Plantation Workers, Uganda; Mr. J. R. Apolo Owiti, general secretary of the Sisal Plantation Workers' Union, Kenya; Mr. Kenneth Y. Vumu, organizing secretary of the General African Customs Workers' Union, Tanganyika; and Mr. Daniel O. Wandera, general secretary of the Uganda Textile Workers' Union.

Rescued at Roan

AN AFRICAN MINERWORKER at the Roan Antelope copper mine in Northern Rhodesia owes his life to two Europeans, Mr. Paul Bianchi, a shift boss, and Mr. James High, a timberman, who had themselves lowered into an ore-shute after the African, Gibson Mibange, had fallen about 45 feet through a grizzly (a grating of steel bars for screening rock). Under the constant danger that rock might fall upon them, they worked for half an hour to release Mibange, who was buried up to the shoulders in loose rock. As he could not be raised on a stretcher through the grating, the ore was drawn off at a lower level and the injured man lowered into the haulage-way. When making a presentation to the two Europeans on behalf of the company, Mr. James L. Reid, the general manager, said that they had acted from the highest sense of duty and courage and again demonstrated that men on the job were willing to make great sacrifices for one another without regard to colour. Mr. Mibange said that he owed his life to his two European fellow-workers.



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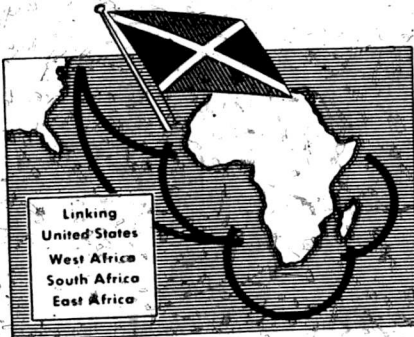
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Nyasaland Goes to the Polls

Government Tolerates Widespread Intimidation

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, suggested at the week-end that Nyasaland's general election this week would be tantamount to a referendum on whether Nyasaland should remain in the Federation. "The fight is between me and Welensky, and we all know who will win", he said. "I shall smash the United Federal Party on election day."

The election (on Tuesday) was the first under the new Constitution, which provides for a Legislative Council with an African majority. About 106,000 voters of all races were registered to elect 20 lower roll and eight higher roll members. Five of the lower roll seats are already held by unopposed candidates, all of the Malawi Party, and including Dr. Banda.

Mr. M. H. Blackwood, acting leader of the U.F.P. in Nyasaland, referring to widespread intimidation, said before polling day: "The Government of Nyasaland, presumably with the full knowledge and support of the Colonial Office, is turning a blind eye to a state of affairs which bears no resemblance to a democratic election."

"There is little freedom of thought or deed, and the state of the country is such that, whatever else may be the outcome, it will not be an election, as understood by a United Kingdom electorate." Another step was, he said, being taken in the general trend towards lowering of standards.

Five Seats for U.F.P.

Results declared late on Tuesday night gave the U.F.P. five of the upper roll seats; two went to Malawi candidates and one to a Malawi-supported independent.

With only three results to come, the Malawi Party had won 17 lower roll seats, including the five declared unopposed.

The Supervisor of Elections described the polling as "fantastically high", running in almost all cases to between 90% and 95% of the names on the roll. In the Central Province, of the 70 polling booths, five had 100% polls, 10 had 99%, 14 had 98% and another 21 had between 95 and 97%.

Mr. Michael Blackwood held the Blantyre seat, but in the Lilongwe North constituency, the U.F.P. candidate, Mr. D. W. Chijoze, a member of the Legislative Council since 1956, received only 28 votes. His Malawi opponent, Mr. D. Katenga, won with 4,176.

At Nkata Bay, Mr. T. D. T. Banda, leader of the Christian Liberation Party, withdrew his candidature and called on his supporters to boycott the polls, saying that Malawi intimidation left him no option. Earlier he had sent telegrams to the Governor and the Press complaining of intimidation. His opponent was Mr. Orton Chirwa, legal adviser of the Malawi Party.

Problem of One Man's Great Conceit

Nyasaland and the Federation

NYASALAND'S GREATEST PROBLEM, said Mr. H. D. Wightwick in the Federal Parliament, is "the extraordinary conceit of one man; the problem is whether you can possibly save this man's face, so that he can overcome his conceit and behave like a reasonable person and co-operate with the Federal Government."

"I do not believe that the hatred of the Federation which is said to exist really does exist in Nyasaland, where very few people have any idea of what Federation is. I asked one of the principal Malawi supporters what would happen if the name were changed to 'Commonwealth'. He replied: 'That would be appalling, for we should have to start all over again building up resistance to 'Commonwealth', for people would not understand what it was'."

Having paid warm tribute to the work in Nyasaland of the Federal Information Service, the speaker expressed confidence

that the people of Nyasaland could be persuaded to appreciate the benefits of the Federation if the right kind of visual propaganda were energetically undertaken.

Funds from Communist Sources

Broadcast propaganda from Cairo, Peking, and other sources needed to be answered by the local radio stations, which ought to be used as disseminators of Government propaganda.

He pleaded for urgent legislation to control the receipt by political organizations of money from abroad. Such control already existed in respect of trade unions. Much of the money which financed African extremist political organizations was of Communist origin, though it often passed through two or three hands, and all political bodies ought to be compelled to have annual audit of their accounts and to publish certain financial facts, including details of payments made to officials and of expenditure on travelling by any individual in excess of, say, £500.

There were indications that white Communists were planning to take over former British territories in Africa while Chinese Communists concentrated on those which had been French.

More Threats from Mr. Nkomo

White Industries Must "Clear Out"

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, president of the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, said in London a few days ago that his party would do everything in its power to break the new Constitution, adding: "Hitherto we have negotiated passionately. Now we shall put negotiations aside."

Earlier Mr. Nkomo and two other party members had seen the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, to present the results of the N.D.P.'s unofficial referendum. They were told that H.M. Government would implement the Constitution and that Southern Rhodesia was too highly industrialized to be left in the hands of inexperienced Africans.

Mr. Nkomo said: "Since we have been told that in the interests of white industries Africans in Southern Rhodesia cannot be given democracy, it is in the best interests of Africans in Southern Rhodesia to see that hindrances to democracy—that is, the white industries—are cleared out."

"It is not that we are against European industry or foreign capital. But once we are told that the need to defend the existing industry is the reason for holding up our democratic political struggle, then obviously it becomes a target for attack."

"What the industrialists and the Duke of Devonshire do not understand is that industrial development depends in the long run on political stability. There will be no stability in Central Africa so long as the Federation continues, and none in Southern Rhodesia so long as there is white rule."

Mr. Nkomo said that he would return home on Tuesday of this week determined to implement a plan for disrupting Southern Rhodesian industry.

N.D.P. "Referendum" Farcical

One Man Voted Ten Times

THE U.F.P. NEWSLETTER has reported that eye-witness accounts "expose the N.D.P.'s 'referendum' held on July 23 as an even bigger farce than was originally suspected, with up to 'one man, 10 votes' and helpful officials telling customers which way to vote."

"The N.D.P. announced the result finally as: 'No', 372,546; 'Yes', 471; and spoilt papers 525—but only 60,000 ballot papers had been printed by July 22. No-one has explained how 525 papers could be spoilt under the N.D.P. system. Reliable estimates of the numbers who attended polling-booths do not exceed 90,000. In some cases the N.D.P. admit not counting votes; they were merely weighed against a test weight of 1,000 papers. Two European journalists each voted twice, but the known record is an African who voted 10 times."

U.N.I.P. Threatens "Explosion"

"Means Which H.M. Government Will Obey"

VEILED THREATS are numerous in the current issue of the *Voice of Zambia*, the official organ of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. It states, *inter alia*:

"None but the greatest optimists can turn a blind eye to the grim inevitability of political explosion in the territory. When this happens U.N.I.P. will have no apology to make. At the moment U.N.I.P. leaders are doing all they can to avoid an eruption—in spite of the great provocation and intimidation by the Government and police.

"As an example, we quote the 35 men and 25 women who were arrested on July 24 at Kitwe on the Copperbelt without any specific charge against them.

"Also hundreds of U.N.I.P. followers have been locked up for participating in the beer boycott, reported to be a 100% success. It was called off at the end of July. This was a demonstration of U.N.I.P.'s strength in the country and a proof of U.N.I.P.'s motto 'When we call the country to action every man and woman shall follow our lead'.

"The authorities should realize by now that by mishandling our people they are 'treading where the angels fear to tread'.

Advocate Patience

U.N.I.P. reproached itself for "having been foolish enough to be misled into believing that the British Government had at last learnt the prime lesson of recent Colonial history—that you cannot resist the wind of change; therefore negotiate while there is still good will. We advocate patience to the people of Northern Rhodesia. As a responsible party we have to apologize to our people for this mistake, but our apology is not enough. We have to make up for this mistake by now providing for them leadership in mass action. Hence the supreme powers granted to President Kanuda.

"The failure of our negotiations underlines the lesson of developments in other settler countries such as Kenya and Nyasaland: the British Government is prepared to move only as far and as fast as 'settler' power will allow it. Only when settler power is partly defeated on the spot does the British Government become amenable towards having an African majority.

"In Northern Rhodesia, although U.N.I.P. has not yet gone into action, the weight of disenfranchised African opinion is already being felt and European leaders are prophesying that the new Constitution, if imposed, will not last more than a few months. Sir John Moffat, Minister of Lands and National Resources, told the Legislative Council that the new Constitution might survive only for a short and turbulent time. Aware of U.N.I.P.'s preparations, he went on to warn Council that 'if civil disobedience comes to our country it will be in a very sorry state indeed'.

Macleod Plan Totally Rejected

U.N.I.P.'s own summary of the resolutions passed at its recent conference in Mulungushi (from which the Press were excluded) reads as follows:—

"(1) The Macleod plan was totally rejected. (2) The Constitutional proposals were considered a betrayal and insult to all people of Zambia, black and white, and a complete negation of the policy of negotiation carried out by Kenneth Kaunda on behalf of his people. (3) The party vowed to struggle for independence and called on the people for their support to ensure that the constitutional proposals cannot be implemented.

"(4) The party decided to revise the methods of its struggle and to find the means which the British Government would understand and obey. (5) The conference granted emergency powers to its president for a positive action campaign. (6) The conference declared that it would boycott the Federal Review Conference and have nothing more to do with the Federation, but would divert all their energies to the total achievement of independence for Zambia.

The conference is also stated to have condemned H.M. Government for detaining Kanyatta, Messrs. Kasavubu and Tshombe as tools of Belgium and as responsible for the murder of Lumumba; the Portuguese in Angola for a "vicious, bloodthirsty, and unflinching policy" and H.M. Government "for abetting them"; and the apartheid policy of South Africa, from which country the peoples of Northern Rhodesia are being asked to buy nothing.

African Parties' Private Armies

American Interference in British Africa

MR. JOHN GAUNT has suggested in the Federal Parliament that resident Ministers should be appointed to Lusaka and Zomba. They could fly to Salisbury in 90 minutes to attend Cabinet meetings, and would keep the Cabinet in much better touch with affairs.

Would it not be a good idea, he asked, for the European battalion now being raised to do spells of duty in the United Kingdom or with the British Army of the Rhine. That would be better for the men than square-bashing and occasional manoeuvres in Africa.

Referring to a suggestion that the United States might establish schools and a university in the Federation, Mr. Gaunt said: "Soviet Russia and the U.S.A. spend their time perpetually interfering in other people's business. I do not want to see any educational establishment brought here by America.

"The Americans are sending people all over the world to help the indigenous inhabitants. Newspapers have published a photograph of an African labourer in Kenya chewing one end of a mutton bone while a young American girl in shorts chewed the other end. The United States interfere over and over again in the affairs of our so-called colonial territories. The sooner she gets her nose out of our affairs the happier most of us will be."

Condemning the raising of "private armies" in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Gaunt said that during a recent trial in Nyasaland 20 Malawi Congress Party police had patrolled inside and outside the High Court, according to a newspaper report. That was the beginning of subversion and the end of established authority.

"The same thing is beginning in Northern Rhodesia, where I came across a gentleman wearing military-cum-police uniform of khaki shorts, coat, chevrons of a corporal on either arm, Z.G.P., and a medal which he had bestowed on himself. He told me that he was 'Zambia Government Police'.

"I called two African constables and told them that the man was breaking the law by wearing an unauthorized uniform and holding himself up as a police officer. But the Acting Governor's chambers decided there was no case and the man was released.

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"Hard" S. Rhodesian Budget Tax on Television

PETROL DUTY rises by 1s. in a deficit budget presented in Southern Rhodesia last week, described by the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Cyril Hatty, as "a hard budget". A new tax on television transmissions and reductions in the cinema entertainment tax are the two other main features.

The new taxes will bring in an additional £2m. in a full year, but expenditure is still likely to exceed revenue by £400,000 in the current year. The revised cinema tax should realize only about £60,000 against the £230,000 brought in before the cinemas were hit by television. The TV transmission tax is meant to contribute some £50,000 to offset this drop.

Mr. Hatty told the House that he had been forced to halve loan fund development expenditure to £4m. because of difficulties in raising overseas capital. By June next year the accumulated deficit on revenue will total almost £24m. Net revenue expenditure for the 1960-1961 financial year was £23.8m., compared with the £24.6m. estimated for 1961-1962. Grants to local authorities on loan account have been reduced from last year's £1.8m. to £550,000, and reduced allocations have been made for roads, irrigation and public works. Increases are made for the police, and there is a £1m. increase to almost £5m. in the vote for African education.

Fifty Million Tons of Soil

FIFTY MILLION TONS OF SOIL are carried away by the Sabi River every year, according to the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Winston Field said recently in the Federal Parliament. Over the whole Sabi catchment area an average of 25 tons of soil erosion per acre per annum had occurred, but as a result of the conservation work undertaken by Europeans that staggering loss had been reduced to about five tons per acre annually.

Pupils' Insulting Behaviour Southern Rhodesian Schools Closed

AFRICAN PUPILS DEFYING school regulations in three of Southern Rhodesia's 24 secondary schools have been dismissed.

The principal of the largest Catholic secondary school in the Colony, St. Xavier's, was booted by pupils after they had complained about their food. It was decided to close the school for the holidays three weeks ahead of schedule, and 650 pupils were sent home. They will have to reapply to come back next term.

At Goromonzi Government Secondary School boys and girls from three second-form classes were sent home for defying regulations and 120 more for refusing to sing at morning assembly.

Posters had been stuck up in the dining-hall reading: "Masters who are police reservists must go" and "Away with white rule".

Unrest Throughout Term

The principal, Mr. John Hammond, said in a letter to parents: "Throughout the term there has been an air of unrest. These boys have turned a happy school into a place where work for the staff will no longer be a pleasure but a burden. It is indeed a poor reward for the many years I have worked in African schools to have to suffer such insulting behaviour from these children. It is apparent that in future we shall adopt a more ruthless policy."

Cautions have been given to pupils at the Dutch Reformed Church's School at Zamutub over similar acts of insubordination, and the neighbouring Darya Mission, started 30 years ago by Mr. Garfield Todd, later Prime Minister, has been closed.

Five girls at Waddelove Methodist Church School who were due to sit for their final nursing examinations had to be sent home because they refused to look after orphans.

Shortage of Good African Councillors

Contented Chiefs A Cardinal Asset

"THE DILEMMA with which we are faced is that there is an urgent need to foster a spirit of independence and self-reliance among Native authorities if they are to retain the confidence of their people and avoid the stigma of being mere tools of the Government, but the moment the district officers relax their firm grip on the reins there appears the danger of financial misdeeds, dishonesty by the staff, and failures in the executive control of Native authority projects, says the Northern Rhodesian annual report on African Affairs.

The report continues: "It all depends on the quality of the Native authority members. The chiefs are in the main right-minded and responsible people, but their understanding of the workings of the modern local government machine is imperfect.

"There are a few good departmental councillors, but it is still for some reason extremely difficult to recruit men of suitable qualifications and character into this branch of the Native authority service."

Chiefs in rural areas had firmly resisted challenges from political agitators during 1959 and so confirmed their traditional leadership—"to the relief and satisfaction of the vast majority of Africans, who are law-abiding by nature. Never was it better demonstrated what a cardinal asset we have in a body of contented chiefs who know themselves to be respected and to have the support of the central Government."

Salisbury Chamber of Industries

SALISBURY CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES has elected Mr. A. E. Jones as president for 1961-62. Mr. V. B. Stork is senior vice-president and Mr. J. C. O. Chitty junior vice-president. The other members of the executive committee are Messrs. E. D. Arian, C. D. C. Bain, N. R. Bertram, D. Collumbell, R. B. Fawcett, C. F. Hartnack, D. Hamlin, F. R. H. Henderson, L. Lee-Graham, F. Lever, J. H. McIntosh, J. L. Morgan, H. Pearson, L. B. Petters, T. Sim, K. W. Spilhaus, and F. J. Van Den Bergh.

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TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD. reports that in the year ended December 31 gross receipts amounted to £1,193,793, against £1,107,990 in 1959, and that receipts after deduction of working expenses were £296,231 (£283,679). Mozambique income and defence taxes take £67,825.

The total tonnage carried rose to 895,785 tons (789,194 in 1959).

Loan capital amounts to £2,881,868 and the issued share capital is £600,000 in £1 ordinary shares. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £3.8m., current assets at just over £600,000, and intangible assets at £1.1m. Capital reserves amount to £217,199, revenue reserves to £256,782, provisions for a renewal of fixed assets, etc., to £916,977, current liabilities to £272,178, and advances to £285,476.

The directors are Messrs. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), F. L. Brown, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Correa da Silva, I. R. Hayward, and F. A. Pope and General J. A. Monteiro do Amaral. The general manager is Mr. H. W. Stevens, and the secretary in London Mr. E. A. Short.

East African Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD. proposes to amend the debenture stock trust deed so that a subsidiary, Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. (Tanesco), may borrow £3m. from the Colonial Development Corporation and £1½m. from the Tanganyika Government to meet the major costs of the construction of the Hale hydro-electric project.

At the end of 1960 the net assets of E.A.P.L., excluding its investment in Tanesco, exceeded £10½m., enough to cover more than five times the £2m. of stock then outstanding. The 1960 profit before charging income tax but after meeting all other costs and deducting interest and dividends received from Tanesco amounted to £869,864, or eight and a half times the amount required to cover the interest on the outstanding debentures. The trustees for the stock have agreed with the company that £200,000 nominal of stock should be redeemed each year.

Premier Woodworking

PREMIER WOODWORKING (RHODESIA), LTD. a company with offices in Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Lusaka, had a net loss for the year ended March 31 of £14,199. In the previous year there was a net profit of £27,617. This "extremely disappointing" result is attributed by the directors to progressive deterioration in conditions affecting the building and allied industries. The company's capital is £300,000. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheets at £177,981 and current assets less current liabilities at £163,668. The directors are Messrs. M. G. Fleming (chairman), B. L. Calderwood (vice-chairman), H. A. Lake (managing), A. D. Ross, and C. J. Whamond.

Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., will publish quarterly production figures from October.

Blackwood Hodge (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury, have increased their nominal capital from £1,000 to £50,000.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. is to open a branch in the headquarters of the Overseas Visitors' Club at 180 Earls Court Road, London, S.W.1.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., produced 282,974 tons of coal and 17,004 of coke in June, compared with 276,266 and 20,799 tons in May.

A building centre for Kenya, opened in the Ministry of Works, Nairobi, enables manufacturers and their agents to display their products.

All aspects of mining in the territory are covered by the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines' Year Book, a new edition of which has just been published.

Trial plantations of cacao in the Shire Valley of Nyasaland have made such good progress that they could pave the way for a new industry, the Nyasaland Agricultural Department reports.

Tea planting by Africans in the Kiambu district of Kenya has risen in the last four years from 28 to 620 acres. A 40-acre nursery is to be established by the Agricultural Department.

Owing to drought in Kenya the Pyrethrum Board, which had hoped to handle about 9,200 tons of flowers, has reduced its estimate to 8,800 tons. For the next year licences have been issued which might result in a production of some 14,000 tons.

Windsor Ferroalloys, Ltd., plans to build a smelter at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, for the production of high-carbon ferrochrome. The company is seeking about £500,000 for development of the Windsor chrome mines.

An average price of 29.81d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending August 10, when 9,994,923 lb. was sold for £241,592. The season's average price so far has been 36.61d. per lb., 178,592,985 lb. having been sold for £27,240,749.

British Rhodesian Steel Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury, has increased its capital from £4,000 to £100,000; Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury, has increased its capital from £25,000 to £200,000; and United Bus Services (Pvt.) Ltd., has raised its capital from £4,000 to £100,000.

Roberts Construction Company (Central Africa), Ltd., has received a contract worth about £100,000 for a new administrative block, warehouses, and canteens at the Bulawayo premises of Rhodesia Milling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The total expansion programme at the Bulawayo mills will cost about £500,000.

Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association has raised its guaranteed minimum buying price for cloves from 80s. to 90s. per 100lb. Exports during the first half of this year were 5,700 tons, a sharp increase on the 4,179 tons in January-June of last year. Indonesia bought about 4,000 tons. Russia has recently bought 398 tons.

Shareholders in John Brown & Co., Ltd., have been told by the chairman, Lord Aberconway; that F. Issels & Son, Ltd., a Rhodesian subsidiary, further extended its mechanized foundry and completed a number of important engineering jobs; and that Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt.), Ltd., operated successfully and to full capacity.

The African proprietor of Kisumu Garage, Mombasa, has been granted a loan of £750 by the Industrial Development Corporation of Kenya for the purchase of equipment. He employs five mechanics. He is the second African in the country to be granted such a loan, the first being a Kikuyu, also of Mombasa, who in December last was lent £1,000 for the development of a soap factory.

The Merchant Bank of Central Africa, Ltd., reports net profits for the year ended March 31 last at £35,115 (£25,412). A dividend of 4% (nil) is to be paid, and the general reserve strengthened by £20,000 (£10,000). Cash on call and balances with bankers to the end of the year totalled £1,139,138 (£71,442); bills receivable, £1,647,773 (£1,628,383); and advances, £539,874 (£365,735). Acceptances slightly exceeded £4m. and deposits £3.1m.

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News Items in Brief

One of the 8,000-ton cruisers to be scrapped is H.M.S. KENYA.

Russia has offered U.N.E.S.C.O. £94,000 to aid education in Africa.

An African is to be appointed Assistant Director of Agricultural Services in Uganda.

An Asian trader, Mr. B. Kakhubal, has been found murdered on waste land in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

The new issue of Seychelles stamps is of 15 denominations, ranging from five cents to 10 rupees.

There were 86,221 inward passengers disembarking at Nairobi Airport last year. Departures numbered 91,649.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature will hold a conference in Arusha from September 5 to 12.

The 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles, at present at Lusaka and the 2nd Battalion, at Zomba, are about to exchange their stations.

Work will begin in a few months on a £60,000 psychiatric clinic to be established in Salisbury by the Federal Ministry of Health.

Two former Mau Mau detainees sentenced with Kenyatta, Paul Ngei and Richard Onoko, have been completely de-restricted.

The Ambassador, one of Salisbury's three leading hotels, has been granted a multi-racial licence. Another, the Jameson, is already multi-racial.

After a smallpox outbreak in the Mzizima and Kisarawe district of Tanganyika, health teams have begun a mass vaccination campaign.

About a quarter of the 40,000 head of game estimated to be at large in the Nairobi Royal National Park have died owing to the drought.

With help from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the Sudan Republic hopes to be self-sufficient in rice production within four years.

Grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom to the Somali Republic, which amounted to £1.2m. in 1960-61, will be increased by £250,000 in the current year.

A mountain road across the Mafzima and Makutu ranges, linking Isoka with a Nyasaland border road between Katumbi and Fort Hill, is to be built soon.

One in every eight African farmers in Uganda is now a member of a co-operative. Last year the co-operative societies handled produce worth more than £8m.

Lady-birds and wasps from California are being used by the Seychelles Department of Agriculture in experiments in the biological control of the long-tailed mealy-bug.

The Baptist Mission of East Africa has been offered by the Government of Kenya two plots on Mombasa Island for a proposed African secondary school and playing fields.

A £75,000 centre for training rural medical assistants has been opened at Ifakara, Tanganyika, by a Swiss organization, the Balse Foundation for Aid to Developing Countries.

In response to demands for courses on African affairs, the Workers' Educational Association in southern Britain plans a study tour of Kenya and Uganda in August next year.

When United States ships of Task Force 88 recently visited Seychelles, the Admiral in command made to Victoria Hospital a gift of about half a ton of medical stores and equipment.

Five former members of the Sudanese Parliament, including a former Minister and a Roman Catholic priest, who crossed the borders as refugees, have been granted asylum in Uganda.

A British recruiting team has been in Seychelles to select applicants for the British Regular Army. More than 600 men applied, and about 200 are likely to come to the U.K. for training.

Uganda Legislative Council has agreed to guarantee jointly with Kenya and Tanganyika a £987,000 loan to be raised by East African Airways to buy three Fokker Friendship aircraft from Holland.

The annual cricket match between Kenya Kongonis and the cricket club of the London office of the Standard Bank was played at the bank's sports ground at Elmers End, Beckenham, on August 13.

A year's course in public administration is to be initiated by the Royal College, Nairobi, in October. The first entry will consist of 15 graduates, some of whom are intended for Kenya's future Foreign Service.

A limited compensation scheme for expatriate civil servants, similar to that recently announced for Kenya, is to be applied by the Uganda Government, which expects to retire some 150 European officials in the next year.

The Zanzibar-Seychelles-Mauritius cable chain is the first circuit of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., to change over to a new and fully automatic method of operation. The estimated cost of this pilot project is about £100,000.

Uganda Legislative Council has rejected an Opposition motion seeking to lift the ban on the entry into Uganda from Kenya of members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes. The ban was imposed in 1955 to prevent the spread of Mau Mau.

Research at Makerere College into the Swahili language by a Dutch linguist, Dr. Jan Knappert, is to be financed for a three-year period by a £9,000 grant from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the same sum from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

A study of Thomson's gazelle in Tanganyika by Mr. A. C. Brooks has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 13s. 6d. A thorough piece of work running to 147 pages, it is claimed to "give more exact information on the biology of this gazelle than exists of any other African game animal."

An Independence Celebrations Office has been set up in Tanganyika under the charge of Colonel E. A. Hefford, who arranged the independence celebrations in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Mr. C. G. Kahama, Minister for Home Affairs, is chairman of a Cabinet Committee on Independent Celebrations.

Ukegewe African Democratic Party has been refused registration in Tanganyika. Among recent registrations under the Societies Ordinance are the African Mennonite Teachers' Association, Dar es Salaam Archery Club, the Life Betterment Association, the Mtwara Discussion Group, Muheza Social Club, and Siasa Jazz Band.

The British South Africa Company is making an additional £2800,000 available for African home ownership schemes in the Rhodesias. The company has given £100,000 towards the medical school to be built in Salisbury, £50,000 to the University College engineering faculty, and £125,000 to young farmers' settlement schemes in the Rhodesias.

The best African farmer in the Coast Province of Kenya has been adjudged Chief Jacob Mwakuyu, of the Taita district, who has received the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya's shield and medal and a C.D.C. prize of £10. He will shortly spend three months in the United Kingdom on a British Council bursary in order to study agriculture and local government.

Nearly 100,000 acres of agricultural land, mainly in European areas, are to be bought by the Kenya Government for settlement by Africans, chiefly in holdings of from 10 to 40 acres. A 10,000-acre block in the Kinahop is to be acquired from the European owners for the settlement of about 2,500 African families. Nine out of 10 of the European farmers in the district have agreed to sell if the price offered is satisfactory.

Africa has been almost entirely neglected by the branches of the Labour Party throughout the country when considering what resolutions to submit for the annual conference to be held in Blackpool in the first week of October. There are only two resolutions on Africa, one submitted by Exeter and the other by Hornsey, out of a total of 419. Both deal with South Africa.

The newly established National College of Agricultural Engineering, which will provide a residential three-year, diploma course and a two-year, certificate course for home and overseas students, has been lent Boreham House, a Georgian mansion near Chelmsford, by the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., until its own new permanent home at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, is ready for occupation two years hence.

A new game look-out 12 miles from Nanyuki, on Mount Kenya at an altitude of 8,000 feet, will shortly be ready for use. It over looks a deep pool 55 yards by 35 yards, one of the few places on the mountain in which elephant swim. It is also a favourite watering place for rhino, buffalo, bongo, and other buck. The two-storied structure, built round the bole of a giant tree, will accommodate 25 people.

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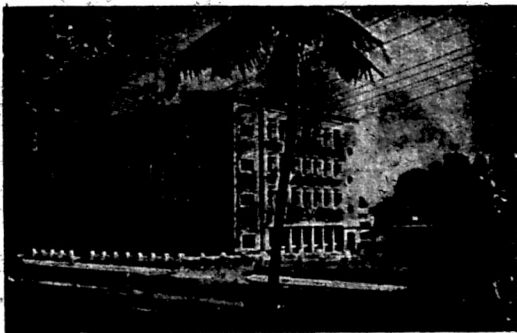
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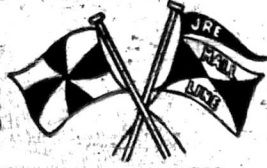


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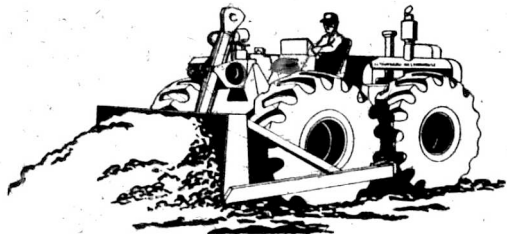
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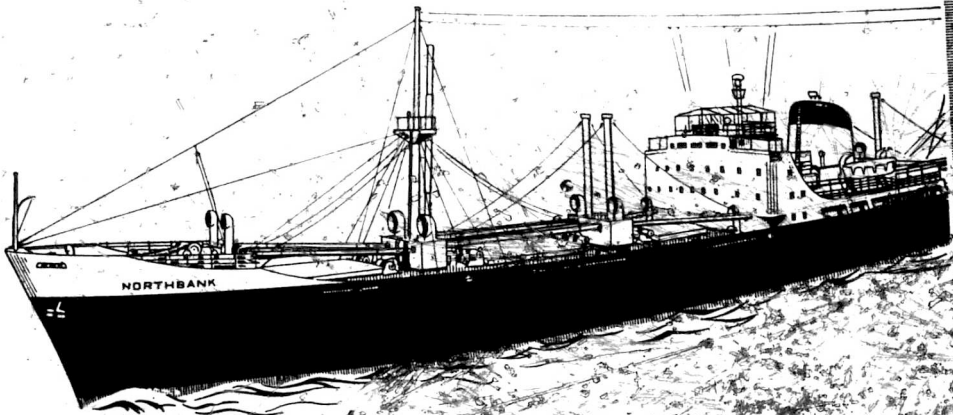
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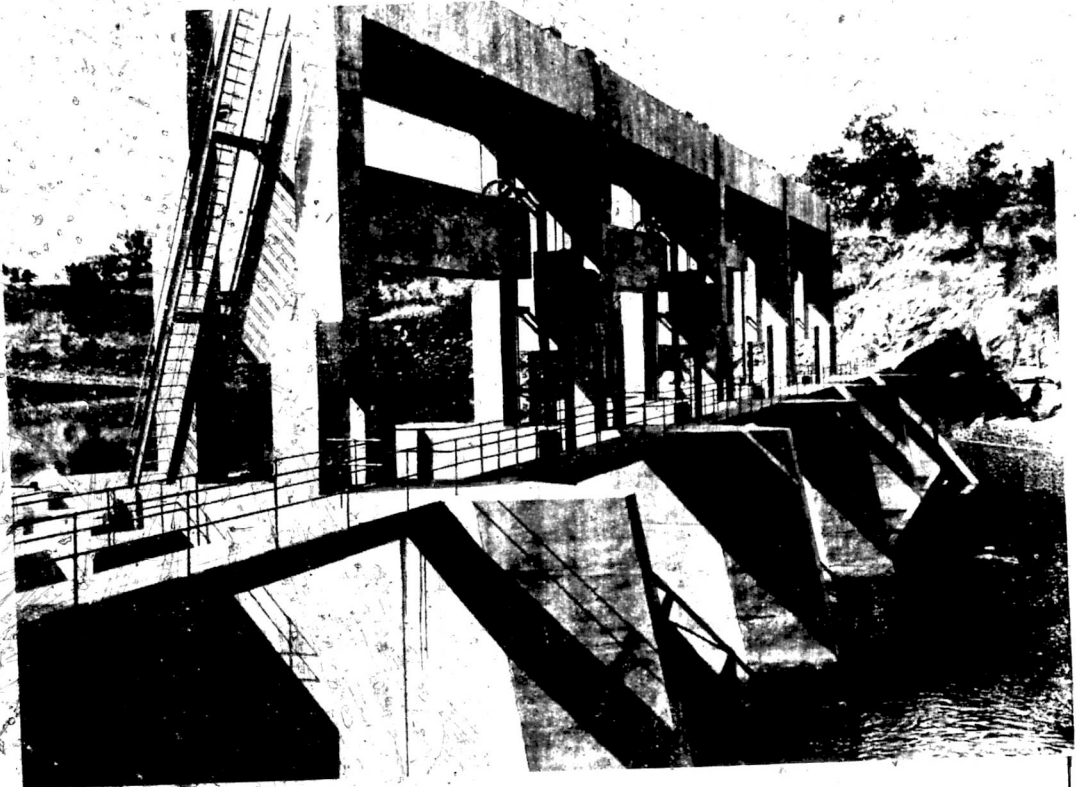
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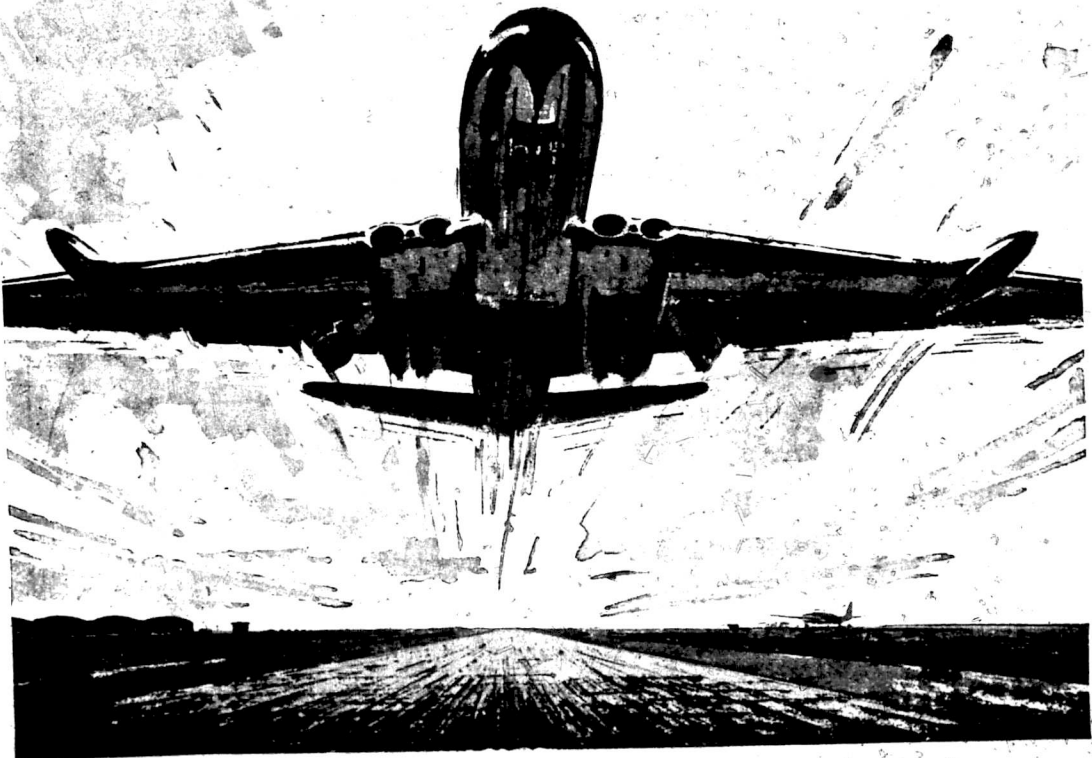
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was told in confidence weeks ago of Mr. Macleod's statement to a Kenya landowners' delegation then in London that "Her Majesty's Government has no moral obligation to European farmers in Kenya". Our view was that there should be no delay in publishing so outrageous an assertion, for Parliament was due to rise in a few days, and the few members of the House of Commons with a sense of fairness and responsibility who have also the courage to denounce the unprincipled acts and attitudes of a Colonial Secretary whom Lord Salisbury has twice described as unscrupulous ought, we argued, to have an immediate opportunity of registering their disagreement with the Secretary of State's cynical and historically untenable posture. The delegation decided, we believe most unwisely, not to publish the Minister's dictum; and a little later it also resolved to withhold from those on whose behalf it had come to the United Kingdom a letter from Mr. Macleod which purported to answer, but in fact evaded, the representations made to him by memorandum and interview. We suggested at the time that there was no adequate reason for either course. Major Roberts, leader of the United Party in Kenya, has such a record of outspokenness that he must be assumed to have accepted the majority view with reluctance.

Outrageous Assertion.

It is therefore not surprising that it should be he who has this week told Kenya of Mr. Macleod's denial that Britain, which for nearly half a century deliberately invited its sons to settle in the Colony, has any "moral obligation" to them now that his own disastrous stewardship has destroyed the foundations of their faith and threatened to substitute for the Crown as landowner in the Colony a collection of African demagogues who distrust one

Disastrous Stewardship.

another and have repeatedly made observations about land titles and other vital matters which reveal their utter irresponsibility. An outburst of anger in Kenya by the settler community while Ministers and M.P.s. are scattered about the world on holiday will be of no avail, and by the time the operators and captives of the Tory machine return to Westminster two months hence the betrayal of Kenya will have ceased to interest the overwhelming majority of politicians.

That Kenya's fate is already *chose jugée* is evident from the Cabinet's disgraceful determination to hazard it on Kenyatta, who, according to the magistrate who tried him, was fortunate that the then maximum penalty for his crimes was merely seven years' imprisonment and a recommendation that he should thereafter be required to reside in a remote area. Instead of keeping him permanently out of contact with the people upon whom his organization inflicted indignities and atrocities beyond description, many thousands of deaths, and a civil war which cost nearly fifty million pounds to crush, the Macmillan-Macleod regime has given him virtual control of a once great Colony, whose ruin is part of the price paid for this debasement of British honour. Only a few months ago the Governor to whom it has fallen to do the fell work of his political masters told the country, with the admitted knowledge, approval and consent of Mr. Macleod, that Kenyatta was "the African leader to darkness and death". It is amazing that he should nevertheless have been prepared to set that misleader free. Does Sir Patrick Renison now take the Macmillan-Macleod-Blundell line

The Governor's Responsibility.

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

that moral obligations are non-existent or of negligible importance? Or is it that he no longer expects to discharge the traditional functions attached to the office of Governor and has reconciled himself to the local branch management of a business — and what a business! — run by a dictator in London?

DR. BANDA, a sedulous self-publicist advertised by his circus as "The Great Kamuzu", must think the fates inordinately unkind to have denied him world attention at the moment of his electoral triumph. As the facts and figures chronicled in this issue testify, that is the

The Great Kamuzu.

proper word for the achievement of his Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland's first general election. In the twenty lower roll constituencies the number of votes cast was so close to the total of names on the registers that there can have been no parallel except in Iron Curtain countries — where an excess of zeal has at least once yielded a poll above 100% of the theoretical maximum! Followers of Dr. Banda made a clean sweep of the score of seats, and cannot therefore be contradicted when they claim to speak for the African masses. In the upper roll constituencies, however, they did less well than they had confidently expected. Five of the eight seats have been won by the United Federal Party, which would, they hoped, gain no more than two. Malawi took only two. In the remaining contest a European backed by Malawi but standing as an Independent was successful, thanks to the support of the many Asians resident in the locality.

What Dr. Banda will do with his opportunity is anybody's guess; but the omens are not propitious. His first statement was a repetition of his customary battle-cry that he will "smash this stupid

Dr. Banda Must Now Face Facts.

Federation". Fortunately the creators of its Constitution — which is stupid in some respects — were not so naïve as to leave its existence at the mercy of political gusto in some parts of the Federal State. Five Governments, not one or two political parties, are concerned; and though Dr. Banda doubtless calculates that the Colonial Secretary can be brought to surrender by well-timed tantrums and other tricks, a Federation under the stout-hearted leadership of Sir Roy Welensky, backed by the overwhelming majority of liberal-minded Europeans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, will not collapse to please a Banda, a Kaunda, and an Nkomo, even though they enjoy the insensate approbation of the mis-

leaders of a Tory Party whose name is anathema in responsible quarters throughout British Africa, and, indeed, throughout the Commonwealth. Kenya, assaulted from without, was betrayed from within. Rhodesians, who will not be similarly humiliated and browbeaten, are very ready to deal with Dr. Banda on fair terms, but they will stand firmly for what they deem the right basic principles, one of which is the maintenance of the Federation (though in somewhat modified form).

VIGOROUSLY PROTESTING the pacific principles of his United National Independence Party while threatening his country with the dire consequences of an

U.N.I.P.'s Not So Secret Weapon.

undefined "master plan", Mr. Kaunda, the Northern Rhodesian leader, has watched his movement resort, like the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland, to the violence which it professes to abhor. In the past fortnight nearly a score of Africans have lost their lives as a direct consequence of U.N.I.P. crimes, including sabotage, effected or attempted, of railways, bridges, mines and Government buildings, arson of churches, schools, other property of Christian missions, and the homes of Africans, tree-felling to block roads, the stoning of motor-cars, and other breaches of law and order. Though speciously disclaiming responsibility for these outrages, Mr. Kaunda has openly condoned them, as will be seen from his statement on another page. Moreover, the Chief Secretary to the Government has specifically blamed his organization for the widespread turbulence, and the Governor has refused discussion under the duress of such subversive activities.

Still parroting his piece about non-violence, Mr. Kaunda has had the effrontery to ask the United Kingdom Government to send out a commission to establish the causes

Murder Incorporated.

of disturbances which, as everybody knows, are the work of activists within his own organization and their dupes. Yet to almost all organs of a bemused British Press Mr. Kaunda is "moderate"; and to some he is a "statesman"! Speakers in Parliament and in radio and television programmes have insisted on his abhorrence of violence — and, so far as we are aware, no speaker and no publication except this journal has consistently recalled that he was the founder and head of the Zambia Congress Party, which was denounced by the then

Governor of Northern Rhodesia as "Murder Incorporated". It was therefore proscribed and Mr. Kaunda was jailed; and since his release — on Mr. Macleod's order, of course — U.N.I.P. has continued what Zambia started. Its ceaseless eruptions have been excused by European apologists as the work of over-zealous and jealous colleagues, alleged to have been scheming for the president's replacement; but as he recently ejected the extremist secretary-general without the slightest difficulty, thereby proving his power to impose his will, it may reasonably be asked why he tolerates wild words and

savage deeds by so many office-bearers in the movement? Many scores of them have been jailed in the past couple of years for brutal assaults on Africans who would not do their bidding, and the tally of such ugly acts makes nonsense of the ostensible policy of non-violence. Mr. Kaunda's condonation in *Tribune* is tantamount to encouragement of rioting; and in Dar es Salaam last week he described the Northern Rhodesian Police as the "political wing of the United Federal Party". Such is the recklessness of the man whom Mr. Macleod regards as a suitable repository of Northern Rhodesia's destiny.

Notes By The Way

Protest Against Macleodism

OTHER MEMBERS of the Junior Carlton Club will, I hope, follow the example of a subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of many years' standing who, in protest against the release of Kenyatta, has cancelled his annual contribution to the political fund of that leading Conservative club. His letter said (in part): "As a one-time civil servant in East Africa, and later a visitor to the country during the Mau Mau rebellion, I could not live with myself were I to condone in the slightest degree this last act by the British Government in the tragedy which it has brought on Kenya. The release of Kenyatta is the most glaring example of political opportunism, and my only means of expressing my total dissassociation from the action of the party in a practical way is by cancellation of my annual subscription to the club's political fund for so long as the Colonial Office remains under the present Minister".

Strange Allies for Tories

MAN Y FELLOW MEMBERS must hold the same opinion, for almost all the Conservatives I meet — apart from those who sit in the House of Commons and put first conformity with the party doctrine of the moment — strongly criticize the Government. However, very few of them have cancelled their subscription to their constituency organization, and of the dozen or so who in recent months have told me that they have taken that step not one had thought to send a copy of his letter of resignation both to his M.P. and to the Conservative Central Office. Yet it is by making his dissatisfaction known in those quarters in that way that the critic of his party can best serve what he believes to be the right course. Even now a belated protest is better than none. In some constituencies there are large numbers of former residents in East or Central Africa, who might usefully take the hint. Probably almost all of them supported the Conservative Party until its present leaders embarked upon a policy in Africa which is so disastrous that it has the warm approbation of such folk as Messrs. Callaghan and Kenyatta, Brockway and Banda, Stonehouse and Blundell.

Not Expendable

MR. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the United States, who spent last week in Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, and was due in Salisbury yesterday for a three-day visit before proceeding to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has denied that the United States regards the whites in Africa as expendable. In Kenya some months ago he

gave at least some responsible people exactly the opposite impression: he spoke publicly of "Africa for the Africans", and by his actions indicated that he thought brash young Africans most worth cultivating. On one occasion he pointedly ignored a European Minister who was his host at the gathering, and put his arms about the shoulders of Africans — who certainly did not think the more of him for his effusiveness. It is to be hoped that he will show better judgment while in the Federation. Somebody ought to give him a collection of the very blunt statements about interference in Africa by American politicians and trade union leaders which have recently been made by prominent Rhodesians.

Hint About New Capital

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA said at the opening of the new headquarters in Nairobi for Kenya's Ministry of Works: "An artificial centre of Government created away from the bustle and scurry of the main stream of the rest of the country's thoughts and activities is not conducive to sound and healthy administration. I think that will be as true of East Africa as it is of Kenya". Sir Patrick Renison had probably in mind the suggestion that when the territories unite their federal capital should be in Arusha. Latterly, on the assumption that the Kenya Protectorate, the so-called Coastal Strip, would form part of an East African Federation, Mombasa has been proposed. It could scarcely be held that the chief port was outside the main stream of East African thought and activities.

Why £4,000?

RECENTLY I ASKED why so many companies registered in Southern Rhodesia fix the amount of their nominal capital at £4,000; and I mentioned that in a recent list 28 of 34 companies had selected that sum as the amount of their initial nominal capital. As soon as he had read the paragraph the Federal High Commissioner in London was good enough to telephone the answer, which is that the minimum registration fee covers any amount of capital between £1 and £4,000, beyond which a *pro rata* scale applies.

E.A.R.-marked

CYNICS in and around Whitehall have been quick in barbed comment on the sudden rush upon Europe by politicians who until quite recently scorned such ideas. One remark made to me ran thus: "X is running so hard to keep up with this new European wind of change that he should qualify as one of the first recipients of the Order of the Commonwealth and the Common Market".

Nyasaland's First General Election Results in Full

Dr. Banda's Party Wins 22 of 33 Seats in Legislative Council

THE MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY, led by Dr. Hastings Banda, scored a sweeping victory in Nyasaland's first general election last week, winning 22 of the 33 seats in the new Legislative Council, including all 20 of the seats elected on the lower voters' roll. Five Malawi candidates, including Dr. Banda himself, were returned unopposed.

The leader of the United Federal Party, Mr. Michael Blackwood, was re-elected in Blantyre, and four other U.F.P. members were returned. One Independent backed by Malawi, Mr. Colin Cameron, won the Soche higher roll seat, largely by the support of Asians.

"At a Press conference after the results were known Dr. Banda said that he had no quarrels with the Europeans "now that I have my Constitution". He had welcomed the support of those Europeans who agreed that Africans were also human beings, and he wanted more such Europeans in Nyasaland. "But those who live in the 19th century and want only to stay as bosses and masters must pack and go now. I do not hate Europeans, but I do hate domination. There is no place for such Europeans here.

Send Me Back to Gwelo

"But if the British Government and Sir Roy Welensky want to keep Nyasaland in the Federation", he continued, "they must declare a state of emergency now and send me back to Gwelo prison". Anyone who expected him to become mellow and accept federation was living in a fool's paradise. "I am not ready under any conditions to stay in the Federation".

He hinted that one of his first proposals in the Legislature, would be to move a ban on entry into Nyasaland by certain Southern Rhodesian Europeans, particularly Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Banda said that he was sorry for the U.F.P., "because they have a habit of attracting to themselves the rejects of the African people".

Mr. S. Sacranie, president of the Asian Convention, who was largely chiefly responsible for bringing the Asian vote behind the M.C.P., said that it was Dr. Banda, not the allegedly multi-racial U.F.P., who had given Asians their status and made them feel part of Nyasaland. "You have made us feel now that we belong to this land as your brothers and sisters".

The Supervisor of Elections, Mr. G. W. O. Tomkins, described the percentage poll of 95.1 as "almost unprecedented" in any country. Malawi candidates received 99% of the total in votes cast in the lower roll. No reports of trouble had come from any of the 233 polling stations, where there had been absolutely no sign of intimidation. All parties had observed the rules: no political heckling or slogan-shouting was reported, nor was there any evidence of hooliganism or obstruction.

Malawi gained two of the higher franchise constituencies, the U.F.P. five, and a Malawi-backed independent one. The Christian Liberation Party had no successes. In lower franchise areas Malawi took all 20 seats.

On the higher roll 3,725 votes were cast, and on the lower 72,528. The percentage polls were 84.6 and 95.6 respectively, giving an overall percentage poll of 95.1.

The five M.P.C. candidates returned unopposed on nomination day account for the difference between the number of votes cast, an aggregate of 76,253 and the 111,000 voters registered.

At Nkata Bay the C.L.P. leader, Mr. T. D. T. Banda, withdrew and told his followers to boycott the polls. (He claimed that there had been "terrific" intimidation during the preceding weeks, but that was denied by the Government. Despite his appeal, voting took place quietly in heavy rain.

Mr. Tomkins said that another remarkable feature of the elections was that in even the remotest areas everybody knew exactly what to do. Many polling stations reported that voting had been completed well before midday. This he attributed to the intense publicity campaign carried out by the Nyasaland Information Department, which distributed more than 14m. leaflets and posters in four languages in towns,

villages and market-places all over the country, which were toured by loudspeaker vans. Press and radio were also used to give instruction.

Many lower roll stations reported that by 11 a.m. 70% of those eligible had cast their votes. At Kunthembwe (Blantyre Rural) polling was over by 10.45 a.m. At Kasupe 70 of the 107 lower roll voters had voted by 9.30 a.m. Three lower roll stations in the Chiradzulu district reported 100% polls by mid-morning.

At Visanza in the Central Province a 103-year-old African tottered to the polling booth, cast his vote, and then collapsed. When revived he told officials that he had walked many miles to do his duty. Bystanders cheered as he started to walk home.

An elderly African woman who had been to a funeral more than 20 miles from her polling station at Malemia where a queue to vote started forming at 4 a.m., was given a lift by a European motorist.

Villagers near Lilongwe who were told that they could not vote on behalf of a sick neighbour returned home and carried the man to the polling station.

Malawi-Backed European

The first result declared in the election was a shock for the U.F.P., who saw their candidate for Soche on the higher roll, Mr. Mahabeer Roopsingh, defeated by the Malawi-sponsored Independent, Mr. Colin Cameron, who polled 398 votes against 289. Majority, 109; percentage poll, 84.6. A former Legislative Council member, Mr. Leslie Little, U.F.P., beat Mrs. Margaret Buxton in Limbe higher roll constituency with 478 as against 152. Majority, 326; percentage poll, 91.

Mr. Ronald Morgan took Lilongwe higher roll for U.F.P. with 171 against the Malawi-Independent Mr. Ibrahim Bheda's 107. Majority, 64; percentage poll, 85.

The Nyasaland U.F.P. leader, Mr. Michael Blackwood, beat the Independent Mr. Andrew Ross with 404 votes to 154 in Blantyre higher roll. Majority, 250; percentage poll, 86.

In the only three-cornered higher roll contest in Shire North, Mr. Richard Duncan, U.F.P., had 210 votes against the tie of 150 recorded for the Malawi-backed Major Peter Moxon and the Independent Mr. E. M. Mtawali. Majority, 60; percentage poll, 86.

Only 55 votes separated Central District's higher roll candidates, where Mr. Ismail Kassam Surtee, the only non-African M.C.P. candidate, got 204 to beat his U.F.P. opponent Mr. Leslie Sawyer's 149. This was the day's lowest poll. Another former M.L.C., Mr. E. M. Peterkins, U.F.P., won Southern District higher roll with 334 votes against Dr. Katherine Robertson, Independent, with 121. Majority, 213; percentage poll, 80.

Another Malawi candidate to win on the higher roll was Mr. Mikeka Mkwandawire, with 181 against Mr. Lewis Hunt's 73 for the U.F.P. in Northern Province.

Lower Roll Results

Lower roll results were:—

Blantyre Urban: Mr. Austin Willard Bwanausi, M.C.P., 3,648; Mr. Better Currie M. Mussah, U.F.P., 40; Mr. John Chester S. Katsonga, C.L.P. vice-president (who lost his deposit) 22. Majority, 3,626; percentage poll, 92.

Lilongwe South: Mr. Richard Beston Chidzanja, M.C.P., 4,839; Mr. James Mtinda Chinyama, U.F.P., 105 (lost deposit). Majority, 4,734; percentage poll, 94.5.

Chiradzulu: Mr. Willie Chokani, M.C.P., 3,778; Mr. Vito Makanani, C.L.P., 53 (lost deposit). Majority, 3,725, percentage poll, 97.

Nchou: Mr. Willard P. Goman, M.C.P., 4,243; Mr. Behster Welton Matthews Phiri, deputy U.F.P. leader, 26 (lost deposit). Majority, 4,217.

Zomba: Mr. Gomile Kumumani, M.C.P., 518; Mr. C. Kumbikano, U.F.P., 94 (lost deposit). Majority, 424, percentage poll, 64.

Dowa: Mr. Hexter Massa, M.C.P., 6,193; Mr. Barnaba Mpalila, U.F.P., 28 (lost deposit). Majority, 6,065; percentage poll, 96.

Mlanje: Mr. Horace Chikafa, M.C.P., 7,417; Mr. Starch Pondepods, 81. Majority, 7,336; percentage poll, 97.

Dedza: Mr. John Z.U. Tembo, M.C.P., 5,460; Mr. G. S. Mwasi, U.F.P., 41 (lost deposit). Majority, 5,419.

Blantyre Rural: Mr. Sydney Somani, M.C.P., 3,784; Mr. A. Mponda, U.F.P., 53; Mr. N. D. Kwenje, C.L.P. (former M.L.C.), 47. Majority, 3,731; percentage poll, 95.

Cholo: Mr. Afori Chipungu, M.C.P., 463; Mr. G. Namangwiyo, C.L.P., 34 (lost deposit); Mr. C. Namaluso, U.F.P., 27 (lost deposit). Majority, 697; percentage poll, 97.

Lower River. Mr. Gwanda C. Chakuamba, M.C.P., 4,462; Mr. W. Chiphiri, C.L.P., 23 (lost deposit); Mr. Harry McLean Thomson, U.F.P., 40. Majority, 4,422; percentage poll, 96.

Lilongwe North: Mr. Richard De Villiers Katengeza won a resounding victory with 4,176 for Malawi over U.F.P.'s Mr. D. W. Chijosi, a former Council member, who polled only 28 and lost his deposit. Majority, 4,148; percentage poll, 96.5.

Nkata Bay: Mr. Orton Edward Chingoli Chirwa, M.C.P.,

5,334; Mr. T. D. T. Banda, C.L.P. leader, 12 (lost deposit); Majority, 5,319; percentage poll, 95.6.

Fort Johnston and Kasupe: Archdeacon Habel Chipembere (father of M.C.P.'s treasurer-general Mr. Henry Chipembere, who is serving a three-year sentence for sedition), 410; Mr. S. Vallani, U.F.P., 64. Majority, 346; percentage poll, 94.5.

Kotakota: Mr. John Msonthi, M.C.P., 4,057; Mr. G. Makamo, U.F.P., 61. Majority, 3,996; percentage poll, 95.

Members of the New Legislative Council

Six Europeans, One Asian, and Twenty-One Africans

MR. MICHAEL H. BLACKWOOD (44), Leader of the Nyasaland United Federal Party, arrived in the county in 1946 as a solicitor. He is a founder member of the Nyasaland Law Society, was Mayor of Blantyre in 1951-1952, and has been a member of Legislative Council since 1956. Represents Blantyre.

MR. COLIN CAMERON (28), a Malawi-backed Independent arrived in Blantyre in 1957 as a solicitor. Represents Soche, in which constituency he had the support of many Asian voters.

MR. RICHARD HOUSTON DUNCAN (55), U.F.P., born in India and studied at St. Paul's in Darjeeling before going to Geelong Grammar School in Australia. Read engineering at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Railways in 1927 and became transportation manager on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, retiring in 1948. Enlisted in 1940 in Royal Garhwal Rifles and served on the North-West Frontier and in Burma. Is a tobacco and dairy farmer, and serves on the Game, Fish and Tselse Control Board, the Nyasaland Electricity Council, and the Nyasaland Government Farmers' Loans and Subsidies Board. A founder member of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union. Represents Shire North.

MR. LESLIE ARTHUR LITTLE (54), U.F.P., deputy mayor of Limbe 1955-56, and Legislative Councilor since 1956. A civil engineer and company director. Represents Limbe.

MR. MIKEKA MKANDAWIRE, Malawi Congress Party, president of the African Chamber of Commerce, and a leading figure in the Nyasaland African Congress. Owns Mikeka Hotel, Soche. Represents Northern Province.

MR. RONALD GEORGE MORGAN (45), U.F.P., arrived in Nyasaland in 1949 to join Native Tobacco Board. Established in 1953 R. G. Morgan Ltd., of which managing director. Chairman of Lilongwe Town Council in 1958. Represents Lilongwe Town.

MR. ERNEST CUTHBERT PETERKINS (65), U.F.P. member of Legislative Council since 1958, and has served temporarily at other times during past 15 years. Grows tobacco, tung and coffee. Company director; president of Nyasaland Athletic Association; commandant of the Special Constabulary, and a member of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association's Committee. Represents Southern Districts.

MR. ISMAIL KASSAM SURTEE, M.C.P., Balaka businessman and president of the Coloured Community Association. Represents Central Districts.

Lower Roll Members

DR. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA, Malawi Congress Party member for Fort Manning/Kasungu; was born in 1906, educated at a mission school, and adopted the name Hastings from a missionary, Mr. John Hastings. In order to seek further education, he travelled nearly 1,000 miles at the age of 12 to South Africa, where he worked for eight years as an interpreter in a mine compound on the Rand, studied at night schools, and after hearing a lecture by Dr. Aggrey, the American Negro educationalist, he left for the United States with his savings of £50. He studied at Wilberforce Institute, Ohio, graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, and later as a doctor at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

He then went to Great Britain, took his L.R.C.P. at Edinburgh, and during the war years practised medicine in Liverpool and North Shields. After the war when he had a flourishing practice in the Kilburn district of London, he interested himself in African politics, corresponded with African leaders in Nyasaland, and inspired the foundation of the Nyasaland African Congress. From 1955 to 1958 he practised medicine in Ghana. In the latter year he returned to Nyasaland and took over the leadership of the N.A.C.

In March, 1959, following the declaration of a state of emergency, he was arrested and detained in Gwelo Prison with other leaders of his party. He was released on April 1, 1960, during the visit to Nyasaland of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm. He attended the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London in July and August as leader of the delegation of the Malawi Congress Party.

MR. AUGUSTINE WILLARD BWANAUSI (31), M.C.P. member for Blantyre Urban is a teacher in Blantyre Secondary School. Graduated at Makerere College, Uganda, in 1951 and obtained the Dip. Ed. of Bristol in 1955.

MR. GWANDA CHIKANZI CHAKUSMBA (27), M.C.P. organizing secretary at Port Herald is the member for Lower River. Was active in Nyasaland and African Congress from 1956, after working in Elisabethville.

MR. MACKINLEY QABANISO WESAYA CHIBAMBO (44), member for Mzimba North, is M.C.P. chairman in the Northern Province. Active in Nyasaland African Congress from 1950.

MR. RICHARD BESTON CHIDZANJA (41), elected for Lilongwe South, is M.C.P. provincial chairman in Central Province. A businessman and hotel owner.

MR. HORACE WALIMANI DE CHIKAFA (43), member for Mlanje, is M.C.P. district chairman for that area. Ex-medical assistant. Active in Nyasaland African Congress from 1955.

Archdeacon Elected

ARCHDEACON HABEL CHIPEMBERE, member for Fort Johnston/Kasupe, is the father of Mr. H. B. Chipembere, M.C.P. treasurer-general, who is now imprisoned on conviction of sedition. MR. AFORI WAGNA CHIPUNGU (37), M.C.P. member for Cholo, has been associated with N.A.C. since 1952. Was a cashier in Government service.

MR. ORTON EDWARD CHINGOLI CHIRWA (42), M.C.P. member for Nkata Bay, is legal adviser to the party. Member of the central executive. Holds B.A. and Dip. Ed. of Fort Hare (1950). Was later called to the English Bar. Founder of the M.C.P.

MR. DUNDUZA KALULI CHISIZA, M.C.P. member for Karonga, is the party's secretary-general. Was clerk/interpreter in the Indian High Commissioner's office in Salisbury in 1955-56. Then did a year's course in social studies at the Quaker Fircroft College at Selly Oak, Birmingham.

MR. MURRAY WILLIAM KANYAMA CHIUME (32), M.C.P. member for Rumpi, is publicity secretary to the party. Educated in Tanganyika and Uganda; Dip. Ed. of Makerere College, Legislative Council member 1956-1959.

MR. WILLIE CHOKANI (37), M.C.P. member for Chiradzulu, is headmaster of the Henry Henderson Institute (Blantyre Junior Secondary School, C.C.A.P.); gained M.A. and B.Ed. at Delhi University, 1957.

MR. WILLARD PHILIP GOMANI (40), M.C.P. member for Ucheu, is a son of the late Chief Gomani and claimant to the Gomani chieftainship. Has been a head-boma clerk.

MR. RICHARD DE VILLIERS KATENGIZA, M.C.P. member for Lilongwe North, is manager of the Lilongwe branch of the milling and marketing firm of Du Toit and Du Preez.

MR. COMILE WILANGLI LAMBO KUMTUMANI (37), elected for Zomba, is M.C.P. Southern Province chairman and a son of Chief Kumtumanji. Active in N.A.C. since 1955, and was Mashonaland provincial president in 1957.

MR. HEXTER HERMAN MASSA (35), M.C.P. member for Dowa is a prominent party personality in that district.

Relief Editor of Malawi's Paper

MR. JOHN DUNSTAN MSONTHI (33), M.C.P. member for Kota Kota, is a teacher at St. John's Catholic Teacher Training College at Lilongwe; holds B.A. and B.Eds. of St. Xavier College, Bombay. Has been relief editor of Malawi News.

MR. ALEC MUKKA NYASHELI (43), elected for Mzimba South on the M.C.P. ticket, gained a teacher's certificate at the London Institute of Education in 1950. Is inspector of schools in Fort Manning district.

MR. SYDNEY BENSON SOMANJE, M.C.P. member for Blantyre Rural, is acting treasurer-general of the party and a Blantyre businessman who once worked for Blantyre Mission as a book-keeper.

MR. JOHN ZEMAS UNGAPAKE TEMBO, M.C.P. member for Dedza, is second master at the Dutch Reformed Mission junior secondary school in Dowa. Holds B.A. of Roma University College (1958).

"I Do Not Blame the Users of Violence", Says Mr. Kaunda

Professedly Non-Violent U.N.I.P. Leader Condemns Outbreaks in Northern Rhodesia

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, said in London last week that he did not blame those Africans who were engaging in acts of violence in Northern Rhodesia.

The statement, made in an interview with the left-wing Socialist journal *Tribune*, is quoted in its current issue as follows:—

"There is no longer any point in my talking to the British Government. They led us to believe they shared our desire for a democratic Northern Rhodesia, where the will of the majority would prevail, but when Sir Roy Welensky roared his disapproval they forgot their promises to us. Mr. Macleod produced a Constitution which virtually guarantees that power remains with Welensky's United Federal Party.

"So I have not come to talk to them or to appeal to them. A few days ago I put my proposals for amendment of the Macleod Constitution to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia. He passed them to Mr. Macleod—but I have had no reply from him.

"So I come to talk to Commonwealth representatives in Britain—to diplomats, High Commissioners, representatives of countries which perhaps were once in the position my country is in today. I shall put the facts before them and leave them to exert pressure as they think best. If the Commonwealth still means something they have some responsibility in this matter.

"But I want also to appeal through the Press to the British public.

"I would say this: If you want to help us, don't give your M.P. a minute's rest. Go after him, keep pushing him; if you push him, he may be pushed into pushing the Government. That is the best service you can do for the people of Northern Rhodesia."

"Learnt Violence from Welensky"

"Tanganyika, on our north-east borders, becomes fully independent later this year. Nyasaland chooses its own African Government this week. Northern Rhodesia will not be left behind in this march to freedom.

"The danger is that some of our people are beginning to use methods which, I believe, will deter freedom rather than hasten it. They have learnt from Welensky and his trigger-happy police the methods of violence, and they think they can make these methods their own.

"I do not blame them. I know something of the provocation they have suffered. But violence will not bring nearer the Socialist society we are working for—and it is Socialism we want. I'll make no bones about that.

"Violence can be crushed by greater violence. We shall win our freedom and our Socialist society by a campaign of non-violence in the Gandhian sense. This is no vague, idealistic aspiration; we have detailed plans for such a campaign.

"I personally am committed to non-violence, and U.N.I.P. has made me its leader. The question of leadership does not worry me. I believe passionately that leadership should be conferred from below and should in all cases rest upon the consent of those who are led. If the party ever wants me to serve in some other position I will gladly do so.

"Of course, if my policy fails the party will have every right to look to someone else. But it need not fail, because it need never be put to the test. The Macleod Constitution can still be amended so as to make possible a peaceful, constitutional transfer of power.

"There may be nothing more that I or my party can do to persuade the British Government to overcome their fear of Welensky. But perhaps the Commonwealth can do it. Perhaps the British public still has something to say."

On Wednesday last week, before leaving London that afternoon for Dar es Salaam, Mr. Kaunda had an hour's talk with the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, who had flown from Scotland for the meeting. The Colonial Office was reported to have sought out Mr. Kaunda after his statement that he had come to appeal to the British public and Press but not to the Government.

The substance of the discussion has not been dis-

closed, but some newspapers have suggested that the U.N.I.P. leader was merely told that there could be no prospect of negotiation for further changes in the draft Constitution so long as the wave of violence continued in Northern Rhodesia.

In Lusaka, Mr. Mainza Chona, U.N.I.P. secretary-general, said that the party's "master plan" for civil disobedience had been launched in the Luapula Province, where about 80 Africans had then been arrested for burning their identity cards and tax receipts. Party officials referred to "mass arrests of people who prefer imprisonment to the Macleod Constitution and will be happy to stay in jail until the country has African majority rule".

Secret Master Plan

Before leaving London Mr. Kaunda had declined to give details of the master plan, but had said: "We do not intend to raise a finger at any man or throw a stone or spear. But remember that we control kitchens, mines, airways, and shops. It is possible for us to bring everything to a standstill in Northern Rhodesia."

In Dar es Salaam, where he met Tanganyika's Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere, he declared, before flying on to Lusaka that he was "delighted to be going back home to put the struggle for independence into its final stage."

Racialism was fighting a losing battle. The release of Kenyatta, the Malawi victory in Nyasaland, and U.N.I.P.'s campaign have dealt Welensky a death blow.

The first stage of the master plan involved the burning of African identity cards as a gesture of refusal to recognize the British Government's authority in Northern Rhodesia. Details of the second stage must remain secret.

He expected to be going back to "a hot situation; and if it is not very hot yet, I am going to help make it so."

Earlier in the week the Legislative Council had agreed to make life imprisonment the punishment for those convicted of burning or stoning cars in an attempt to injure the occupants.

The Northern Rhodesian Government had previously announced measures to deal with the disturbed situation in the territory following acts of sabotage and unrest in the Northern Province and on the Copperbelt. All branches of the United National Independence Party in the Northern Province and the party's Youth League on the Copperbelt were proscribed.

Two companies of the King's African Rifles were flown from Lusaka to the Northern Province, and a similar contingent of the Rhodesian African Rifles was moved from Southern Rhodesia to Lusaka to replace them.

Mr. Martin Wray, Chief Secretary, giving notice of emergency legislation to provide heavier penalties for violence, said that there was no doubt that local U.N.I.P. followers were responsible for Northern Province disorders, which included 36 incidents of arson, the sabotage of bridges, and the stoning of vehicles. There was evidence that the Youth League had been connected with attempts to blow up installations on the Copperbelt.

Bridges Sabotaged

Incidents reported at that time included the sabotage of a bridge connecting Mporokoso with the south, the burning of a Government workshop at Mpika, of a dipping chamber and five acres of coffee saplings near Abercorn, and a white missionary's house near Kasama, and the stoning of the house of an African National Congress member at Mufulira.

Commenting on the ban on U.N.I.P. branches, Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party and a member of the Executive Council, said: "While we must establish law and order, it is of the very greatest importance to resolve the reasons why there have been troubles. I am afraid that it will not be possible to placate African feeling unless the territory's new Constitution can be altered."

Mr. Kaunda was at Salisbury Airport on his way from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam when told of the banning of his party's branches. "This just makes things worse", he said, adding that the movement of troops was unjustified and would only excite people. He said that he had offered to go to the Northern Province to urge non-violence on Africans there, and he thought that the Government had accepted his offer, but in view of the introduction of troops and the banning of his party they could not hold him responsible for further incidents.

It was no solution to deal with the effects of the unrest

instead of the cause, which was the general opposition to the new Constitution. The British Government could still alter the proposals, making two changes urged by U.N.I.P. — the reduction of the minimum number of votes required in the national seats from 12½ to 5% and the abandonment of a separate national seat for the Asian and Coloured communities.

Earlier in Lusaka Mr. Kaunda had called for the resignation of Mr. Wray, whom he described as "reactionary".

Three men were reported killed when police opened fire on a mob of Africans, armed with spears, bows and arrows, axes and bicycle chains, who threatened a party of Europeans near Chinsali in the Northern Province. A fourth African was wounded.

The party of 10 Europeans, including five children, had taken refuge in a school after their car had been caught between two road-blocks while they were travelling south from Tanganyika. Twelve policemen went to their aid and were escorting them to Chinsali when the clash occurred.

Police opened fire again that day in Chinsali — Mr. Kaunda's home town — when the district commissioner and a small party were attacked. There were no casualties, but the mob freed an African prisoner. In other parts of the district a bus was burnt out and a bridge set on fire.

"My Patience Exhausted"

When he arrived in Dar es Salaam that day Mr. Kaunda was reported as saying: "My patience is completely exhausted. I cannot see people being shot down as if they were animals". He described the police as the political wing of the United Federal Party, and said that the time was coming when he would lead a campaign to refuse to recognize the authority of the British Government in Northern Rhodesia.

The correspondent of *The Times* cabled that Mr. Kaunda had come to Dar es Salaam "ostensibly to address the second Pan-African Youth Seminar organized by the World Assembly of Youth, although his name is not on the official programme".

From Salisbury it was reported that U.N.I.P. had cabled Mr. Macmillan asking for the immediate intervention of British troops in Southern Rhodesia, and that copies of the message had been sent to the Governments of Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic, and India. A party spokesman said that if Britain did not answer this call the help of African States in the Commonwealth would be sought.

In London Mr. John Stonehouse, the Socialist M.P. and acting chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, issued a protest from that organization at the banning of U.N.I.P. branches in the Northern Province and the introduction of troops from Southern Rhodesia. He called for "the maximum support for the stand of Kenneth Kaunda against the new Constitution and for one man one vote irrespective of race".

Mr. R. Malcomson, deputy leader of the U.F.P. Opposition in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, stated that his party would introduce a motion calling on the Government to take drastic steps against intimidation. He added that evidence from African locations in his constituency of Luanshya had shown that intimidation had been prevalent for so long that to the minds of many moderate and law-abiding Africans it was becoming almost an accepted way of life.

Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, then flew to Northern Rhodesia for talks on the disturbances with the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, and Mr. John Roberts, territorial leader of the U.F.P.

Further incidents were reported from the Northern Province: one African was killed and three wounded when police fired at a mob which attacked a force led by the D.C. near Mpulungu; a gang threatened the life of an African chief at a village near Mporokoso; 11 schools were destroyed along the main road between Lusaka and Tanganyika; the landing-strip at Chinsala was blocked; and 35 Africans were arrested at Kawambwa on charges of riotous assembly.

The correspondent of the *Observer* cabled on Saturday:

"The wave of violence has been far more widespread than the official *communiqués* suggest. To drive through the sabotaged roads of the Northern Provinces is at times like advancing in the wake of the German retreat in North-West Europe in 1945.

"For more than 100 miles the great north road linking Southern and East Africa is littered with felled trees and opened culverts. Bridges have been burned or attacked with pick-axes. There is no traffic, and at nightfall the countryside presents an empty and sinister uneasiness. Last night, after bypassing a police road-block, I got 60 miles north of Mpika, and 60 short of Chinsali near the Tanganyika border, to find the route impassable. A 120-mile detour *via* Kasama was blocked by more trees and a burned bridge."

Mr. Kaunda had arrived in London to make, he said, "a last appeal to the British Press and public, but not to the British Government, because we have completely lost confidence in that Government". He hoped the public would bring

pressure to bear on H.M. Government "to avoid what is obviously going to develop into a very, very sad situation".

The proposed Constitution should be scrapped. Its voting proposals were so complicated that it needed a mathematician to analyse them.

If his appeal failed he would implement his "master plan" for non-violent opposition to the Constitution. He added, however: "I am not anxious at all to throw my country into disorder if only the British Government will show reason".

Several commentators have suggested that violence in Northern Rhodesia is directed as much against the non-violent policies of Mr. Kaunda as against the new Constitution, and that extremist lieutenants, dissatisfied with his leadership, are behind the outbreak. A police officer in the Northern Province told the *Sunday Times* correspondent: "Most of the saboteurs have no idea whatever why they are committing these acts. They just blindly follow a few leaders and go berserk".

About 100 African men and women were arrested at Fort Rosebery for failing to produce their identity cards, and the police received half a sackful of ashes, said to be burnt identity cards, tax receipts and marriage certificates. Circulars had been distributed by the Luapula divisional secretary of U.N.I.P. calling on everyone to destroy such papers as part of the campaign against the new constitutional proposals.

The president of the United National Republican Party, Mr. Dixon Konkola, said that his party did not associate itself with the U.N.I.P. "master plan". He reaffirmed that his party would fight constitutionally and without violence, and would contest the next elections.

In Kitwe, on the Copperbelt, two Africans were each sentenced to five years' hard labour for planting explosives which blew 30 windows out of the town's European girls' high school.

500 Arrested

On Thursday police shot an African dead when a gang attacked a party who were clearing trees felled to block a road near Luwingu in the Northern Province. That brought the death roll in the present disturbances to nine. The incident followed the burning the previous night of a Roman Catholic church, the third so destroyed. Two more bridges were also burnt down.

The number of arrests in the Northern and Luapula Provinces had by then reached nearly 500.

The Chief Secretary to the Government said *inter alia* in the Legislative Council:

"There have been at least 60 incidents relating to law and order, of which 24 have been reported from the Western Province and the remainder from the Northern Province. They include arson, storing of vehicles, houses and persons, blocking of roads, destruction of bridges, interference with mining installations and power lines, and malicious damage to property, and sabotage by the use of explosives.

"There is considerable evidence of a common purpose in the two provinces. The important matter of central direction is still under investigation.

"In the Western Province the incidents amount to a series of crimes against property and persons which can and are being investigated individually by normal police methods. In the Northern Province there is more general disorder.

"In both provinces police reserves have been called up, and reinforcements of regular police have been provided. In the Northern Province units of the K.A.R. and of the R.R.A.F. are now available to support the civil power; the Government is grateful for the prompt way in which the Federal Government made these forces available. Other measures to bring the criminals to justice and to restore law and order have also been taken.

"There is absolutely no doubt that the local adherents of U.N.I.P. in the Northern Province are primarily responsible for the disorders, and it would be quite inappropriate and unacceptable to the Government to continue to regard them as lawful societies when the Government has reliable information, to be proved soon in the courts I hope, that this is so.

"The decision to cancel their registration and thus make them unlawful societies has not been taken lightly. But the case against them is certain, and, in addition to the positive identification of U.N.I.P. in the Northern Province with the lawlessness of the past two weeks, there is the fact that during the past year members of this party have been convicted of over 300 offences against law and order in the province.

"All Youth League branches of U.N.I.P. in the Western Province have also been declared unlawful. Government has reliable information that these branches of the party are actively connected with the crimes committed in the Western Province.

"Government is aware that a number of persons in the Western Province are illegally in possession of explosives.

(concluded on page 1356)

PERSONALIA

SIR THOMAS and LADY BOWEN have left Kenya to live in England.

DR. E. TAUBE, of Lusaka, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. SMAIL have arrived in London from Kenya.

MADAME LOUISE WEISS is making films in Kenya for French Television.

MAJOR AND MRS. T. A. S. TRYON have left Kenya to live in the United Kingdom.

MR. W. A. C. NICOLL, a lawyer in Nairobi, and MRS. NICOLL are now in England.

MR. C. P. CHENEVIX-TRENCH is now D.C., Nanyuki. He was at Maralal until recently.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE has joined the board of the Bedford General Insurance Co., Ltd.

MESSRS. E. J. MITTON and V. S. MAKAME have joined the board of Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd.

Rhodesian farmers now in this country include, MR. E. J. HARDS, MR. AND MRS. W. O. LUSH, and MR. C. STOBART.

MR. FORREST COOKSON, an American visitor to Tanganyika, is studying socio-economic development in East Africa.

MR. M. MACROBERT, of Pretoria, governor of District 22 of Rotary International, and MRS. MACROBERT have visited East Africa.

DR. AND MRS. A. T. D. WHITFIELD flew back to Dedza, Nyasaland, at the week-end, after spending a month in England.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, and LADY DALHOUSIE have just concluded a 12-day tour of Barotseland.

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI, a daughter of MR. NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, is visiting East Africa for the Indian Council for Africa.

MR. G. F. BEDFORD, a director of the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, and MRS. BEDFORD sail today in the ATHLONE CASTLE for a holiday in Madeira.

MR. GEORGE MWAIPOPO is the first African in Tanganyika to be appointed a provincial education officer. He visited England three years ago.

MR. SAM COHEN, chairman of O. K. Bazaars, Ltd., a company with stores in Rhodesia, and MRS. COHEN are outward-bound in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. J. K. INYOIN, the first African to be appointed a district commissioner in Uganda, is to take over the Madi district of the Northern Province.

MR. G. F. B. GRANT has been appointed chairman of Charterland and General Trust, Ltd., in place of MR. J. E. W. LOMAS, who has retired from the board.

MR. J. A. THOMSON, a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and MRS. THOMSON will leave in the KENYA CASTLE next Tuesday for Genoa.

MR. D. G. S. BROWNE, U.K. Trade Commissioner in the Federation, and MRS. BROWNE and their two children are on their way back to Salisbury in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. B. M. KASS has been elected president of the Rhodesian Constructional Steelwork Association, in succession to MR. K. G. STEVENS. The vice-president is MR. D. E. SHINN.

African master farmers from the Federation who have spent some weeks in England will be the guests of the HIGH COMMISSIONER at a party at Rhodesia House this evening.

MR. R. N. MABEY, a former United States senator, has had further discussions in Salisbury about the 200-room Elm luxury hotel at Victoria Falls which he proposes to build.

THE REV. C. COTTING, a Roman Catholic missionary from Chingola, is in London from Northern Rhodesia. MISS MARY BENNETT, a 20-year-old teacher of Woking, Surrey, is the first woman to spend a night in the hut on the summit of Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in East Africa.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. W. S. JACKLIN, a former Chief of Staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has been appointed general manager of Hawker de Havilland (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg.

DR. SHERARD FALKNER ALLISON, Bishop of Chelmsford, who has been nominated for election as Bishop of Winchester, is a brother of the RT. REV. O. C. ALLISON, Bishop in the Sudan since 1953.

MR. MALCOLM ADESESHIAH, assistant director-general of UNESCO, and MR. A. ELMANDJRA, head of the African division of its Bureau of Relations with Member States, are visiting East Africa.

SIR LESLIE ("GROUNDNUT") PLUMMER, Socialist member for Deptford, is one of a number of Labour M.Ps. invited to visit Russia by the Soviet group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

MR. JOHN KEEN, M.L.C., former organizing secretary of the Kenya African Democratic Union, who resigned from that party recently to sit as an Independent, has joined the Kenya African National Union.

MR. K. C. ACUTT, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and a director of the British South Africa Company and many other enterprises, has been elected to the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

MRS. GRIFFITHS-JONES, wife of the Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya, and MRS. MALE, wife of the managing director of the K.F.A., were homeward passengers with their children in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. TOM MBOYA and MR. KENNETH KAUNDA are expected to be among the delegates from Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas at a conference at the end of this month in New College, Oxford, on "Tensions in Development".

When MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the U.S.A., arrives in Blantyre on August 26 he is to be the guest at dinner of DR. BANDA, whose first degree came from an American university.

MR. JACK PAIN, a chartered accountant and company director, is Bulawayo's new mayor, succeeding MRS. MARGARET BRETT. He has served on the council for eight years. ALDERMAN S. H. MILLAR becomes deputy mayor for the third time.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHINAMORA, who owns the Chinamora Family Bazaar in Highfield, Salisbury, has gone to the United States under an American Government specialist grant. He is the first African businessman from Southern Rhodesia to do so.

During MR. BALAMU MUKASA'S illness MR. GASPARE ODA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda, has been appointed temporary Minister without Portfolio to assist the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Industry.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTS, who was arrested some months ago by United Nations troops in the Congo while serving with the Katanga forces, has taken up photography as a profession and is about to cycle round Iceland to get pictures. Next year he will go to Red China.

MR. ABEDI AMRI KALUTA, Mayor of Dar es Salaam, is in Britain for a month as a guest of the British Council. He will spend about half the time in London, and visit Oxford, Stratford, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Southampton area. He is accompanied by his wife.

MR. D. W. YOUNG has been appointed Under-Secretary (Fiscal Policy) in the Federal Treasury, succeeding DR. A. G. IRVINE, who was promoted Deputy Secretary in May. MR. YOUNG, an Assistant Secretary since 1959, joined the Federal Treasury in 1953 after six years in the Southern Rhodesian Treasury.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT and MISS FRANCIS BELMONT AHRENS, a sister of MRS. MONA HEARD, were married in the Transkei, South Africa, on August 15. They arrived in London at the end of last week, are on the Continent for a few days, and will then be in England until they fly to Nairobi on September 10.

MR. AND MRS. G. B. P. TURNER, of Gwelo; MR. AND MRS. A. D. LAWTON, of Umtali; MR. H. A. ROSSER, manager of the sugar refinery at Ndola; DR. W. GILGES, senior medical officer in that town, and MRS. GILGES; and MR. T. R. SIMPSON, a surgeon in Salisbury, and MRS. SIMPSON are visiting the United Kingdom.

Four Kenya local government officials have arrived in Berlin on a six-week seminar on local administration. They are: MR. J. R. ASEMMO, secretary of the Central Nyanza African District Council and a member of Kisumu Municipal Council; MR. G. F. ALUL, a Nairobi City Council estates official; MR. E. L. ROBINSON, acting deputy clerk of Nairobi City Council; and MR. W. K. CHERUYOT, of Nyanza County Council's treasurer's department.

MR. C. W. S. SEED, chairman of the Highways and Works Committee of Deal Borough Council, a member of the Finance Committee of Kent County Council, and a former Director of Audit in Malaya, and MR. W. M. WOODHOUSE, Deputy Housing Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are in Kenya to report on the housing of Government officials or the payment of allowances in lieu of housing.

MR. G. W. LAMBERT, manager of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, will at the end of this year succeed as manager of the Gracechurch Street branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O. MR. A. E. A. OCKENDEN, who will then retire after 44 years' service. MR. J. H. CUMMINS has been appointed manager and MR. W. J. MCWILLIAM assistant manager and secretary of the Overseas Development Corporation from October 1.

MR. DOUGLAS ODHIAMBO, who has been appointed a science lecturer at the Royal College, Nairobi, left Makerere College in 1950, taught in Kenya for six years, and then came to Bristol University under a Kenya Government bursary, while his wife, also on a Government bursary, spent three years at Bath College of Domestic Science. Last year Mr. Odhiambo gained an honours degree in chemistry at Bristol. There are two other Africans on the Royal College staff, MR. MAURICE ALALA and MR. SAMWEL WARUHIU, lecturers respectively in mathematics and law.

INSURANCE

Male, 29 years, with previous experience in South and East Africa, requires position with Company/Broker/Agent handling or transacting Life business in East Africa or the Rhodesias. Speaks Swahili.

For further information, etc., please contact INSURANCE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE, 87, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 3315).

Governor Sees Kenyatta at Kiambu

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Patrick Renison, received Kenyatta at the District Commissioner's office at Kiambu on Tuesday. They discussed various aspects of the future of Kenya, including constitutional and security matters.

On the same day the *Kenya Gazette* raised the restrictions on Joseph Murumbi and Mbiyu Koinange, who will therefore be able to return to Kenya, the former from London and the latter from Dar es Salaam.

First Doctor

THE CONGO'S FIRST DOCTOR, 30-year-old Dr. Marcel Tshibamba, has graduated from the University of Lovanium, near Leopoldville, which expects that 18 doctors will have qualified by 1965. Seven Congolese have just completed their first year of medicine in European universities on World Health Organization fellowships. Dr. Tshibamba, one of the first five Africans to be accepted at Lovanium in 1954, already held the post of Commissioner-General for Health in the Congo.

Sir Edgar Whitehead

IN AN EDITORIAL NOTE Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been described by the *Guardian* as "a remarkable Prime Minister in that he stays in office without ever doing anything popular: he offends first one side and then the other. Perhaps it is because he has set himself a goal which most outside observers think it impossible to attain — a society in which Europeans and Africans are forced into mutual esteem".

Committee on Federation

KENYA'S SELECT COMMITTEE to consider the question of federation with Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar consists of Mr. R. G. Ngala, Leader of Government Business, and seven other members of the Government side of the House, namely Sheikh A. M. Alamoody and Messrs. R. S. Alexander, M. Blundell, D. B. Kohli, M. Muliro, P. J. Okondo, and M. J. Seroney. The seven representatives of the Opposition are Dr. J. G. Kiano and Messrs. M. C. Chokwe, D. Cole, J. Gichuru, B. R. McKenzie, F. M. Mati, and T. J. Mboya.

Governor Charged by Rhinoceros

A RHINOCEROS last week charged the wooden crate from which it had been released by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, at part of the opening ceremony of a new game observation lodge in a valley in the Mount Kenya foothills. Sir Patrick was standing on the 8ft. high cage at the time, and had to remain there for 20 minutes with the Minister of Tourism, Mr. E. L. Howard-Williams, and Mr. Carr Hartley, who had brought the rhino from his game farm. Sir Patrick said afterwards: "I did not think the crate was going to prove strong enough".

African Gang Kills Asian

A NAIROBI ASIAN SHOPKEEPER, Mr. Kantilal Devrat Shah, who went to the aid of another Asian who had been slashed by four Africans robbing his store, was shot dead by the gang before it escaped in a car, firing more shots down the street. Police road-blocks failed to capture the men. Kenyatta has condemned the murder, so have the K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. leaders. Mr. Gichuru said: "Such an incident, coming so soon after Kenyatta's release, will reflect badly on all Africans. Mr. Ngala said: "Every thinking citizen in Kenya must deplore this action and activities of a similar kind that are intended to give Kenya a bad name in the world".

Obituary

Mr. John Houston Sinclair

MR. JOHN HOUSTON SINCLAIR, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in Tangier at the age of 89, served for 24 years in Zanzibar, where Mrs. Sinclair and he were most popular with all communities.

Born in the Isle of Wight and educated locally, he then entered the office of an architect, where he acquired knowledge which was to prove most useful in East Africa. The Residency in Zanzibar was built to his plans. After three years in the Colonial Audit Department, then at Somerset House, he went in 1896 to the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya, as auditor. The country was then the responsibility of the Foreign Office, and in 1899 he transferred to the Consular Service and was posted to Zanzibar, where he discharged at different times the duties of Vice-Consul, Consul, Consul-General, and British Agent.

Soon after control had passed to the Colonial Office in 1913 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government, and from 1914 to 1919 he commanded the Zanzibar Defence Force. During that war he was made first C.M.G. and then C.B.E. He was British Resident from 1921 to 1924.

He had been a keen sportsman, being a good player of polo, tennis, and golf, and was still riding in Morocco until quite recently.

Keen Sportsman

He was probably the first official administering a British Government anywhere in Africa to invite a businessman to quit commerce and accept a novel official appointment which would, in effect, have made him Minister for Sport. That offer was made to a most modest reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA (whose name is therefore withheld), who raised the first European "Soccer" XI in Zanzibar and took it into a league of half a dozen African teams.

When a couple of cruisers visited Zanzibar for a few days he called all the captains and secretaries together, and asked them to pick the best team irrespective of race. They chose only two Europeans, one at centre forward and himself at centre half. Only one selection surprised him, and he inquired why an Arab had been picked as left half. The reply was that they agreed that there was a better African for the position, but as the Sultan was an Arab it seemed to be a desirable compliment to him! The Navy were beaten.

Then Sinclair made his offer, which was declined with grateful thanks because the person approached did not wish his enthusiasm for games to turn him into a professional and because he had a real sense of obligation to his employers, a fine house. He is emphatic to this day, however, that such an appointment, if offered to and accepted by a first-class English sportsman of high talent, would have done immense good to Africans and Arabs. The Resident, however, wanted one particular man for his innovation. Not getting him, he dropped the idea.

Mrs. Sinclair, *née* Muriel Eileen Kathleen, later M.B.E., youngest daughter of Colonel G. W. Cockburn, The Black Watch, died in 1952. There were two daughters of the marriage.

THE ABRE HENRI BREUIL, who has died in France at the age of 84, was one of the best-known of prehistorians. There was no greater authority on cave paintings, and in pursuit of that special interest he had explored many pre-historic sites in Europe, Africa, and China. In his late seventies he travelled widely in

Ethiopia, and not long previously he undertook an arduous trek across South West Africa and visited the Rhodesias. His was a vigorous personality of strong views but great charity.

Mr. H. G. Duncan

MR. HOUSTON GEORGE DUNCAN, O.B.E., V.D., one of the best-known Europeans in Nyasaland, has died at his Rathdrum Farm, near Zomba, aged 83. At his wish he was buried on the estate.

As a young man he served on the Bengal Napur Railway, India, and during the 1914-18 war commanded a Railway Auxiliary Force associated with the line, and was made O.B.E. (Military) for his services.

In 1924, after spending 26 years in India, he was appointed deputy general manager of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways, and he was general manager of both from 1927 to 1941, having administrative charge of the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge and the northern extension of the railway to Limbe.

He sat in the Legislative Council as a nominated member from 1940 to 1946, when he resigned. Since then he had farmed and bred horses. He had been a keen horseman all his life, and for many years was also a player of both football codes, hockey, polo, and tennis.

He was an outspoken critic of the Nyasaland Government during the Colby régime in particular, often through the columns of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, to which he had been a subscriber from the first issue 37 years ago. When many Europeans in Nyasaland were opposed to federation with the Rhodesias, he was a strong advocate of that course, and he continued to regard the Federation as essential to the well-being of Nyasaland, a country to which he was wholeheartedly devoted.

CAPTAIN SPENCER TRYON, M.C., of Vilima Estate, Molo, Kenya, has died there at the age of 82.

Born in Dorset and brought up mainly in London, he went to Natal as a young man, and served in the Zulu Rebellion and the South African War. He arrived in Kenya in 1912, and, after travelling over much of the country, decided to farm at Molo. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served in the East African Mounted Rifles and the K.A.R., being awarded the Military Cross.

Horses were his great interest, and he was regarded by many people in Kenya as the country's leading horseman. He had bred, trained, and ridden winners in many local races, and won the Kenya Derby four times and the Kenya National five times. He was 66 when he rode his fourth Derby winner, and when 80 he won a race at Limuru.

He was a breeder and lover of spaniels, a real authority on birds, an outstanding angler, and for many years one of the best shots in a country of marksmen.

CAPTAIN ALAN K. GIBSON, O.B.E., M.C., who died recently at his home in Hampshire, was for many years manager of the Gilgil estate of the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd. In his day he was one of Kenya's best cricketers and golfers, and for years one of the stalwarts of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. After his retirement from farming he was secretary of Karen Country Club. He had played cricket for Essex before going to East Africa after the 1914-18 war, in which he served on the Western Front and in Italy, being mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross and the O.B.E.

MR. FREDERICK HOWE-ELY, who settled in Rhodesia in 1908, has died in Salisbury, aged 77. He leaves a widow and two sons.

"New Era" for S. Rhodesia

Discriminatory Laws to be Repealed

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said when opening a new session of the Colony's Parliament that acceptance of the new Constitution offered the opportunity for a new era. Between now and the general election to be held in the second half of next year the Government intended to legislate for the repeal of all laws imposing racial discrimination which had outlived their usefulness.

"Legislative and administrative effort will be devoted to ensuring that people of all races participate in planning and building an independent Southern Rhodesian nation", he said. "My Government recognizes that there will be many difficulties to be surmounted, and that success will depend on building a sense of common purpose among all the people of Southern Rhodesia. It firmly believes that the difficulties can be overcome and that a prosperous future for all is within our grasp".

A special effort would have to be made in the economic sphere. The value of mineral production in 1960 was a record and in the first six months of this year production showed an increase over the figures for the same period last year.

The labour situation reflected the political and industrial events of the year. On the one hand, school-leavers were readily absorbed into employment and the demand exceeded the supply, vacancies in the Government service and for technicians having exceeded the numbers available, opening the road to increased immigration in the near future.

Changing Trend

On the other hand, the recession in building and construction had caused substantial unemployment in those and associated industries, and about 500 workers had left the industry in the past year. Building and construction, which achieved a record output of £54m. in 1959 declined to about £49m. in 1960, and it was feared that a further decline in 1961 was unavoidable. But there were indications that a reversal of the trend might be expected later this year, with a number of major projects coming into view, including the proposed oil refinery, the medical school, the Bangala Dam, and additional work at Kariba for the strengthening of the wall. There were also important new industrial projects.

During the year the security forces, including the African Police Reserve, had been built up from more than 8,000 to more than 25,000 men. The Government intended to continue the expansion of those forces, with special reference to the African Police Reserve, whose services had proved invaluable.

Land Husbandry Act

The Governor also referred to the success of steps to make the civil service non-racial, the production of ferro-chrome and pig-iron, and the special efforts to be made to meet the needs of African farmers in the Native purchase areas.

The Land Husbandry Act had been implemented on 15m. acres, and about 230,000 African farmers now enjoyed farming rights. There had been a marked increase in the spread of the co-operative movement among Africans — from 15 societies and 37 depots in 1960 to 35 societies and 65 depots this season.

The new Development Guarantee Act was already proving successful in developing secondary industry, the policy of attracting private funds into the building of new African townships would continue, and every encouragement would be given Africans to obtain freehold title of ownership in the main urban centres.

Enrolments in African schools had now reached 551,000, and in spite of financial difficulties the Government intended to ensure that all children could obtain education and that the standards achieved would be maintained and improved.

Back from the Federation

AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S VISIT to Rhodesia and Nyasaland as guests of the Federal Government, four M.P.s, Mr. John Bidgood and Mr. G. W. Lagdon (Conservatives) and Mr. Denis Howell and Mr. Robert Mellish (Socialists), and Mr. Barney Keelan (London editor of the *Eastern Daily Press*) and Mr. John Guinery of the *Bristol Evening Post* arrived back in London on Tuesday.

Firm Faith in the Federation

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Confidence

THE FEDERATION could become one of the world's greatest industrial nations and a major food exporting country if the three territories remain intact, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when he opened the Northern Rhodesian Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Show.

There should be joint development of each one's resources, with long-term planning. "In the last eight years we have had far too much of people trying to look about five years ahead. When people see what could be done with this Federation with 50 years of steady development, taking things in their right order and building up all the possibilities, at that stage we may get less worry about matters like Constitutions and rather more about building the very brilliant future possible for us all.

"We must see that the farmers of all races get enough money to become an important internal market. The world's population is increasing at the rate of 48m. a year. We have 9m. people. Any country capable of producing more food than it can consume is going to play an important part in world events.

"It is also possible for the Federation to become one of the world's greatest industrial nations. But it must stay intact. People who are anxious to separate us do not appreciate that they may be throwing away our wealth and prosperity".

Africa's Leading Industrial Nation

Mr. F. Gordon Harper thought that the expansion envisaged by the Prime Minister could be effected in much less than 50 years. By 1975 there would be 240m. people in tropical Africa. If each spent 1s. a day/something like £4,000m. would circulate in a year. "What a market!" Mr. Harper exclaimed. "And the Federation is sitting right in the middle of it".

Public opinion against South Africa was hardening in the countries to the north. The Federation's unique position, 1,000 miles nearer such markets than the Union, would help it to overtake South Africa rapidly as the premier industrial nation in Africa. Because it had so many European experts and skilled workers the Federation could maintain that position. Nyasaland would be the agricultural partner, Northern Rhodesia would provide minerals, and Southern Rhodesia would become a manufacturing country like Great Britain, the three forming a natural and balanced economy.

Mr. Harper refused to consider dissolution of the Federation. "There would be no sense in such a move. All would lose".

Central African Airways

THE STORY OF C.A.A., a booklet published by the national air line of the Federation, does more than recount progress since Central African Airways was established in 1946. It recalls the stages of the progress of aviation in Rhodesia since pioneers registered Air-Roads, Ltd., in 1920, to be followed in the same town a few years later by the Rhodesian Aviation Syndicate. In the next decade came Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways — R.A.N.A., of fond memory and fine record, upon which C.A.A. was built, with Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith as the first chairman, to be succeeded in due course by Sir Ellis (now Lord) Robins, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, now High Commissioner in London, and Mr. R. M. Taylor.

Candlelight Dinners

AS A MEANS OF FOSTERING social intercourse between European and African employees, the management of the Roan Antelope copper mine in Northern Rhodesia has started holding monthly candlelight dinner parties, with the numbers limited to 15 men and women of both races.

Schoolboy Cricketers To Tour U.K.

Six Weeks' Visit Next Season

FOURTEEN SCHOOLBOY CRICKETERS from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will spend six weeks in England next May and June, when they will play at least 22 one-day matches against school and club sides.

It will be the first English tour of a schoolboy team from any part of Africa, and the M.C.C. is so interested in this initiative that it has suggested that they should practice in the Lords nets on arrival and play a game on the famous ground. Before they fly back the boys will be the guests of the M.C.C. at a farewell dinner.

The visit was suggested by Mr. George Wells, of the Federal Department of Education, who in recent years has taken Rhodesian boys to play in South Africa. It is hoped that he will come to England as manager of next year's team.

Mr. Harry Pichanick, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, a former mayor of Salisbury, and chairman of the Rhodesia Cricket Union, who arrived in London last week—in time to see the Test match at the Oval against the Australians—has said that among the schools with which fixtures have already been arranged are Cheltenham, Clifton, Dulwich, Eastbourne, Leatherhead, Malvern, Marlborough, Sherbourne, and King's School, Canterbury. Either during the game at Lords or on another occasion the boys will play against several former England cricketers.

Mr. Pichanick has high hopes that the Empire Games for 1966 will be held in Salisbury.

The necessary arrangements, including the building of a swimming-pool to Olympic standards, would cost about £500,000, one-fifth of which has already been promised from Government sources. He is confident that the balance would be subscribed in the Federation. When EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked if political anxieties and their effect upon business might not make it difficult to raise the money, the reply was: "Rhodesia will always raise money for sport."

Mr. Pichanick added: "Anyhow, it would be a good business proposition. If the Games were held in Salisbury we should attract a minimum of 50,000 visitors from overseas, and their average expenditure during their visit would be quite £100. So between them they would bring in £5m. Moreover, they would be splendid ambassadors for us when they returned to their own countries."

Mr. Stanley Duncan, secretary of the Empire Games Committee, visited Rhodesia in April and expressed himself as very impressed.

"Police" Forces of African Politicians Activities of Private Gangs "Terrifying"

From A Correspondent

DURING THE PAST YEAR there have been circumstantial reports about the activities of so-called "police" belonging to the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland or the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. Members of these bodies have operated on public occasions, some wearing a sergeant's stripes, and others a helmet inscribed "Zambia State Police" or an armband "Malawi Police".

No self-respecting country can safely tolerate private armies or party police forces. Threats of arrest by the "Malawi Police" as a means of extortion for the benefit of Malawi Party funds recall the precedent of Hitler's toughs before the Nazis attained power.

In the House of Commons on August 1 Mr. Biggs-Davison asked the Colonial Secretary what reports he had received of political parties in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland recruiting unofficial police forces, and what measures had been taken to prevent their interference with the functions of the Protectorate Police.

Mr. Macleod's reply was "None, although in both territories there have been reports of supporters of political parties styling themselves 'police' when acting as stewards at political meetings. Any attempt to usurp

police functions is being carefully watched, and where necessary legal action will be taken.

Two or three days later the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was informed by the Chief Secretary that the Government was considering the question of private police forces "very seriously", and Mr. Wray added: "We shall use the powers available to us to put down and prevent the training, drilling, and what-not of these private gangs."

Mr. Laurence Katilungu asked the Government to make an immediate check on private police forces, and said that reports of their activities from the rural areas were "terrifying".

The Colonial Secretary, who is responsible for the government of Northern Rhodesia, appears to have been strangely unaware of this notorious and sinister development, and it seems that in preparing to answer the question on this serious subject he did not think fit first to seek information from the Government of Northern Rhodesia. If he did, why was the tenor of his statement so markedly different from that made only a few days later by the spokesman for that Government?

Trade Union Leader Opposes Mr. Nkomo

Promotion of Rhodesian Industries Urged

MR. REUBEN JAMELA, president of the Southern Rhodesia Trades Union Congress, who recently demanded a minimum wage of £25 a month for all Africans and threatened a general strike, led a delegation to the Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, in Salisbury a few days ago.

A joint statement issued afterwards showed that the meeting had been held in a conciliatory spirit and that the line taken by Mr. Jamela was in direct opposition to threats by Mr. Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party, that African nationalists would have to disrupt industry because they had been told that the interests of white industries barred their progress.

The statement read:—

"Mr. Jamela, elaborating on his memorandum, stated that the Southern Rhodesia Trades Union Congress, aiming at full participation under the Industrial Conciliation Act, would seek to register those unions affiliated to them.

"He emphasized that his T.U.C. wished to see industrial prosperity in the country and wished for further protection for industry and for a bold and progressive policy of industrialization. He asked the Minister of Labour to pass on to the Federal Government the urgent need for this, so that industries presently established could grow, new industries could be set up, and more work for the people of Rhodesia ensured.

"Increased wages ought to be spent within the country on products manufactured in the country, and if that was done it would be more possible for the mass of the workers speedily to achieve higher wages and better living conditions.

"The T.U.C. did not wish to see a continuation of present poverty, which could do nothing but attract Communist infiltration. The T.U.C. was anti-Communist, but Communism could be defeated only if wages enable the mass of the workers to live a decent life.

"The Minister of Labour said that he welcomed Mr. Jamela's declaration. He would immediately represent the T.U.C. views on industrialization to the Federal Government. He wished, within the Conciliation Act, to ensure continual betterment of earnings and living conditions, but that was a matter in which employers as well as employees were vitally interested.

"He would do everything possible to ensure an increasing measure of understanding between employers and employees in industry, so that through greater productivity and a growing market earnings could be increased by agreement, leading to increasing prosperity and a better life for all."

Almost simultaneously Mr. Nkomo said in Nairobi after visiting Kenyatta at Gatundu that Kenyatta had agreed to support a campaign of "industrial warfare" by Africans in Southern Rhodesia. Kenyatta had given him a message for them which would be published later in Salisbury.

*Letter to the Editor***Africans Afraid of Their Politicians****Go Slow Plea to U.K. Government**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR. — In Kenya today a large and ever-growing body of African opinion is becoming increasingly alarmed at the headlong speed with which independence is being thrust upon the country.

This body, largely inarticulate, comprises the ordinary man-in-the-street, artisans, apprentices, farm workers, civil servants, and ordinary middle-class Africans. A few brave spirits among the Africans try to speak for this great bulk of the people. They are organizing study groups throughout the country in order to explain to their people the significance of what is happening in British rule.

It is surprising — even to them — just how widespread is the fear which pervades the country. They fear dictatorship, intimidation, the breakdown of law and order; the loss of freedom, including freedom of speech, prejudiced justice; bribery and corruption; and, above all, loss of security of person and livelihood which they have enjoyed for so many years under Kenya today.

They fear that the African politicians will use their influence and power for their own ends. They deprecate the wild and headstrong statements which these same politicians are always making about the expropriation of land. They are appalled at the effects these mad expressions are having upon the economy of the country — and upon the fate of their own jobs. They sense that much of these wild statements comes only from a desire of these politicians to keep themselves in the public eye: to have themselves written up in the Press.

They are not against independence as such, but they desire desperately that some effective control shall be kept upon these immature people until they have learnt the wisdom of moderation. Until such time as these men have learnt their duty towards their own people and less towards the vociferous element which applaud them on all occasions, they want more power in the hands of the wise and restraining chiefs and elders.

It should never be forgotten that the majority of the African people of Kenya — perhaps 70% to 80% — understand nothing of the problems of the day, but that they are easily roused by tub-thumping rabble-rousing politicians to give passing support to the very things of which they know least.

After security perhaps their greatest desire is education, since they know well that without education there is only a narrow future for them. Will they be allowed such education under an African Government, or will those in power fear that this will be too powerful a weapon in the hands of the masses?

Kenya depends for its wealth upon the produce from its farming lands. No land can be properly farmed unless there is security and stability. Yet these inexperienced African politicians deliberately threaten the very roots from which our wealth springs with their threats of expropriation and their intimidation of those Africans who want so badly to start farming in a larger field themselves.

Is it surprising, therefore, that the European farmers are stopping all development, that many of them threaten to leave and take what wealth they can with them? Is it surprising that the country's economy is slowing down to a standstill; that farms are no longer negotiable assets; that farm workers, many of them without any stake in their home reserves, are fearful for their future? Is it surprising that nearly all Africans are looking over their shoulders wondering what is

going to happen — particularly with the example of the Congo on our border?

A few ill-conceived words in Legislative Council — and there have been far too many — can put many farm workers out of work overnight.

And, looking beyond our parochial problems, what of the major problems which no one seems anxious to tackle? — the position of the Somalis; the Maşai Treaty; the Coastal Strip and its relationship with the Sultan of Zanzibar. These matters must be settled now — before the British Government places power in inexperienced hands.

The most immediate problem is the security of land titles and land tenure. Without this fundamental there can be no confidence for anyone in the future of our country. It must be made clear beyond any doubt to the Europeans that they are needed and welcomed in Kenya, and suitable guarantees must be given to them. From them will spring once again the life-blood of the economy; it will again become a thing alive, and not a sluggish and reluctant mud-wallow as it is now.

Let us have independence when we are ready for it and properly trained; but do not leave several million Africans at the mercy of the few who appear to be so unscrupulous and so inexperienced that their actions show, more often than not, a complete failure to appreciate the fundamentals of compromise and happy living.

Equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or creed; freedom of religion; freedom from intimidation; fair justice; a non-racial Government by the most suitably qualified people regardless of race; security of land holdings for all; and, in as far as it is possible, education for all in schools of their own choice, either with or separate from other races anyhow up to university standard (at university standard there should be an intermingling of the races since all who get this far have achieved very similar standards of learning and culture) — these are the things we seek from life, not power or greatness; and we fear that we will not get these things unless the greatest care is taken in these critical days that expediency does not override wisdom.

Let the British Government listen carefully for the deep murmur of the voice of the ordinary African in Kenya and not have its ears deafened by the strident voices of its ambitious and inexperienced politicians.

As my position is concerned, I would be very thankful if you would not publish my name or address, but just

Kenya.

AFRICAN.

[The writer of the above letter gave it to a European of his acquaintance and asked him to send it to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for publication. The sender wrote in a covering letter: "You will realize why no indication of identity should be given. If it were he would probably be killed — you know by whose agents".]

Point from Letter

"INCALCULABLE DAMAGE has been done to East and Central Africa by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and an obviously complacent Cabinet. While I accept your suggestion that a basic factor in Mr. Macmillan's decision on "disengagement" in British Africa was a determination to placate American opinion, and while it is obvious that Mr. Macleod bends over backwards to appease African extremists, I am not sure that both have not been misled as much as anything by their intellectual vanity. Their statements and actions point persistently in that direction. What do they know of Africa and Africans? Almost nothing. It is frightening that men of such little knowledge should have such power and should apply it so destructively. If our political system were sound they would be restrained, or if necessary forced out of the Government".

Lack of Confidence in Kenya

Land Bank on Need of Assurances

CONFIDENCE IN KENYA will not return until proper assurances are obtained concerning land titles, states the annual report of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya for 1960 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 3s.). It adds: "Long-term development within the industry depends on confidence, which has been deplorably low and has deteriorated further since the end of 1960.

"The development of farms has been generally at a standstill. Confidence has reached a low ebb, but quite a number of farmers are determined to carry on in spite of difficulties.

"The total of loans issued was £624,884, a figure exceeded only once in the history of the bank, compared with the previous year's £393,028. At the end of the year a further £317,720 approved was awaiting issue, as against the corresponding figure of £252,350 in 1959.

Of land prices the report says: "The downward trend became apparent early in the year, and owing to the political atmosphere lack of confidence among farmers became widespread. The difficulty in forecasting the return of a stable market at an economic level remains, but the bank is determined to continue a loan policy within its financial resources towards encouraging development and thus helping to maintain land values."

The bank's capital was increased by further irredeemable loans from the Government, the total permanent capital now being £2,625,000.

Quakers' Meeting in Kenya

KENYA, which has more Friends (Quakers) than any country in the world except the U.S.A., is to be host to the Friends' World Committee on Consultation, which meets once in three years. More than a hundred delegates from outside Africa will gather in Kaimosi on Saturday, 60 from the U.S.A., 24 from Europe, nine from Southern Africa, four from Madagascar, three

each from India and Pamba, two each from Ghana and Mexico, and one each from Canada, New Zealand, Cuba and Japan. On September 5 about 80 Kenyans of all races engaged in government and politics will attend a special meeting.

Finances of Buganda

Reply of Kabaka's Government

THE KABAKA'S GOVERNMENT will immediately increase its employees' salaries on the lines of the Fleming award to Uganda civil servants. This was announced after it had considered the report of the commission appointed to inquire into Buganda finances.

A Mengo White Paper on the report accuses the commission of having exceeded its powers in referring to such political issues as the removal of saza chiefs from the Lukiko and rivalry with the Resident's office. It expresses surprise at the commission's claim that there has been a loss of respect for law and order in the kingdom because saza chiefs were preoccupied with Lukiko affairs and suggests that that accusation was made "with political motives."

Referring to the criticisms of unauthorized spending, the Buganda Government replies that there have been long delays in securing the Resident's approval for financial proposals, and that the warnings given about Buganda's serious financial state were made after the Government had cut the Kabaka's Government's grants by £250,000 three months after the start of the financial year, when certain capital works could not be postponed, and so proved a serious embarrassment.

The White Paper does not agree that expenditure on scholarships was excessive. It accepts a recommendation for a public accounts committee, but does not want its findings to be made public.

Mr. B. K. Bataringaya, Minister of Local Government in Uganda, has told the Legislative Council that the Government's policy is not to give further financial relief to Buganda until there has been radical reorganization of the financial controls and machinery of the Kabaka's Government.

Independence for Coastal Strip

KENYA COAST PEOPLE'S PARTY has petitioned the Colonial Secretary asking for independence for the Protectorate by December 14, in order that the Coast Province should be in a position to negotiate as an autonomous unit, and not as part of Kenya Colony, in regard to federation in East Africa.

The party believes that H.M. Government has failed to preserve the Protectorate's individual characteristics, and from mere administrative convenience has allowed it to be run from Nairobi. Politicians have consequently felt that Kenya has always been one, whereas "the Protectorate was a country in its own right long before Kenya was created, and the coast tribes formed a division by themselves apart from the up-country tribesmen."

The petition dissociates the party from any Arab influence, and criticizes memoranda emanating solely from Arab leaders, particularly those offering to grant Britain facilities for naval, military and other bases.

Mr. Said Mohammed Said, the party's London representative, claims in a statement circulated to some 60 British M.P.s. that the demand for separate independent status "is not an Arab demand; it is the demand of all the peoples of all the races who have for many centuries lived in harmony and understanding of their problems; and there has never been a history of violence, hatred or terrorism against any race, tribe or community in that part of East Africa."

All the Coast political parties stand for autonomy for the Coast Province.

East African Luncheon

MR. J. K. SHEPHERD, of 13 Beechwood Avenue, Boscombe, Hants., who is arranging an East African Luncheon in Bournemouth for Saturday, October 7, will gladly send particulars to anyone interested. This will be the fifth annual function of the kind.

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S. Rhodesian Budget Speech

Laying Foundations for Expansion

A SOUND CASE exists to establish a common market in Central Africa, Mr. C. J. Hatty, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, said in his budget speech. That could do much to minimize differences of approach and increase general prosperity. Continuous study of market possibilities in African territories was necessary, and the Federation should appoint trade representatives to form vigorous trade contacts.

"The internal market of the Federation is expanding year by year, but it is as yet too diverse for all our needs to be satisfied by local production, except in respect of a comparatively small range of consumer goods", he went on. "The economics of large-scale production will be essential for successful competition in the markets of the 1960's. By supplying our domestic market and securing a worth-while level of exports of similar articles to neighbouring markets profitable industries can be developed.

"This important fact has not been lost upon manufacturers in South Africa: and as they have a larger domestic market on which to base their production and from which to mount a campaign, they will be strong contenders in those markets we have come to regard as our legitimate African export areas. They will exert all their power to compete with us in our own domestic market, which, being next door, is a most attractive market for South African industry.

Cannot Afford to Carry Passengers

Within the Federation the gross domestic product per head of population has risen over the last three years by nearly 18%. The domestic market expenditure rose very slightly in 1960 to £264m., only just over £31 per head of population. Naturally the main expenditure was upon food-stuffs, but increased expenditure on beverages, clothing, footwear, furniture, furnishings, and general household operation gave an indication of the effect upon the domestic market of the emergence of large numbers of African workers in the role of consumers and customers.

"A population increase of 2½% per annum, which is what ours was in 1960, requires an increase of 6% per annum in gross domestic product to achieve a minimum increase in living standards. In Southern Rhodesia in 1960 our gross domestic product increased by only 3% from £90 to £93 per capita. We certainly cannot afford to carry any passengers.

"Although we have a responsibility to carry any Southern Rhodesian Africans, who may be unemployed or unable yet to pull their full weight as producers, we cannot expect those who are producing to carry the dead weight of non-producers from outside.

"The institutional investor overseas regards events in Africa generally as a sufficient reason for looking elsewhere when considering additions to his portfolio. From his point of view the most important part of the search is for what may be considered growth stocks and investments. This trend does not affect Rhodesia or Africa alone. It is a major change which compels the adoption of a new approach to the financing of development in Rhodesia.

"The possibility of securing Government-to-Government loans is remote because of the United Kingdom's economic difficulties; and this type of loan is not likely to be obtained from any Government in the Continent of Europe or from the Government of the U.S.A.

"The method of Government stock issued on our domestic market remains a very important factor in our capital financing, though limited by the size of the domestic market and the terms offered.

"The alternative of loans from international agencies holds out some promise, though application must be related to specific satisfactory development projects, rather than to loans for general development.

"The most hopeful alternative is the possibility of influencing overseas investment into private enterprise development projects. The volume available will undoubtedly need to be coaxed out of investors overseas, and Government will have to stand behind part of each investment by giving its guarantee. It was with this object in mind that I introduced the Development Loans Guarantee Bill. I foresee the need to pursue this method of financing important and essential development.

"This method has several advantages. It enables overseas investors to choose the type of project that interests them; it enables investors in several countries to join together in a

single development project. The Government guarantee acts as a cachet to the investment and avoids the need for the overseas investor to carry all the risk of the project in a country he may not know; and the method makes possible the area development company.

"The past 18 months have been marked by a rise in unemployment and an increasing rate of emigration, often of skilled workers whom we can ill afford to lose; but so far as one can estimate we are very close to the point at which the upturn begins. We must ensure that recovery gets off to a good start and acquires sufficient momentum to lift the economy to a higher level.

"The first objective must be to keep employment at least at the present level. Inevitably the holding back of development schemes for the last few months has tended to increase unemployment and restrict new appointments. Fortunately this position has changed with the acceptance of the constitutional proposals. One result is that vacancies for highly qualified people are now being advertised.

Must Get More Business

"There comes a time, with a country as with an industry, when the cutting-back process cannot yield anything more and when the only effective formula is 'go out to obtain more business. In this country the time has arrived to get more business. The potentials of our market, internal and external, convince me that if we accept this national objective wholeheartedly our efforts are bound to succeed. Rhodesia now is in good heart to succeed.

"To support this objective, Government must be prepared to assist industry to the limit—both in the expansion of existing industries of promise and in the setting up of new industries for approved purposes. This we in the territorial sphere intend to do, despite the difficulties. We can profit by the example of those countries that have improved their economies in the last few years. They have succeeded by unremitting hard work which has given a high production yield by finding new markets and selling to the limit; and by making sure they do not import any product they themselves make unless it forms part of a mutual trade arrangement. The third objective must therefore be to 'buy Rhodesian and sell Rhodesian'.

"The period we are now entering will be one of keen competition, perhaps in some instances bordering on economic war. The only effective answer to economic war is a full mobilization of the economy. We must get as close to economic mobilization as our policy of private enterprise will allow.

"Private enterprise and Government must endeavour to extract full utilization of all our capital resources, whether it be a mine property not fully developed, an industrial plant working one shift instead of two or three shifts, or Government services in an area only partially employed. The fourth objective is full utilization of our assets, national and individual. In the same spirit we should be prepared to force the pace of economic development, even to the extent of accepting marginal sales for some services and products.

Unorthodox Methods Adopted

"In all this we must treat agriculture as the important industry it is. There are more people engaged in agriculture than in any other industry, and the development of agriculture must keep in balance with the rest of the economy. The settlement of more people economically on the land is a basic problem made more compelling by the urgent need to help those within the subsistence economy to graduate to the money economy.

"For these reasons we must be prepared to adopt quick, even unorthodox methods to solve this problem.

"We must ensure that as many people as possible become producers, that all producers become consumers, and that all consumers become customers. If we do this successfully our own domestic markets will increase considerably in value, and will lay the foundation for the industrial and commercial expansions envisaged."

Coypus for Kariba

A SUGGESTION that some of the 250,000 coypus which have become a pest in East Anglia should be exported to the Kariba Dam area to help overcome the weed menace is being examined by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs. A former fisheries inspector in East Anglia who proposed the idea thinks the coypu, a South American water rodent brought to Britain 30 years ago, would eat the weed. A spokesman for the Kariba Lake Co-ordinating Committee has said that a great deal more must be known about the animal's habits before taking the risk of introducing it to Rhodesia, where it might become a great pest.

Congo Government is Neutralist

Adoula's Threat to Katanga

NON-ALIGNMENT is to be the policy of the new Congo Government, the Prime Minister, Mr. Adoula, has stated. The United Nations has agreed to recognize his Cabinet as the country's central Government and to channel all aid through it.

In Stanleyville Mr. Adoula was acclaimed as a worthy successor to Lumumba, and Mr. Antoine Gizenga, hitherto considered in that light, recommended the Communist and neutralist diplomats who had recognized him as the Congo's legal Prime Minister to transfer their recognition to Mr. Adoula's Administration, which he described as the Congo's only legal Government.

Although Mr. Gizenga did not return with the Prime Minister to Leopoldville to take up his post as Deputy Premier, Mr. Adoula said they had reached complete agreement on continuing Lumumba's policy of unity for the Congo.

The Prime Minister stated he would give Katanga time to reflect on what was in its best interests before forcing the issue of its secession. He added: "Tshombe, promises much but does little. As a last resource we shall certainly use force."

He suggested that Belgium was conniving with the Katanga Government to rob the Congolese Government of its holdings in Katanga mines, and continued: "We can reproach certain foreign countries with some of our troubles. But we remain the people principally responsible for our misfortune because we were divided against each other, because we did not respect authority, because personal greed was stronger than concern for general well-being. I hope those days are over."

News Items in Brief

Somali tribesmen are reported to have crossed the border to attack an Ethiopian police post near Jijiga.

Hippo cropping in Uganda has realized nearly £4,000 for the National Parks since it was introduced in 1958.

A 270-bed tuberculosis sanatorium for African patients has been opened near Unyama in Southern Rhodesia.

Headquarters of the 19th Brigade, moved to Kenya during the Kuwait crisis, is to be recalled for duty in Germany.

Changes in the film censorship laws proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government will end the colour bar in cinemas.

To carry 75 students to London on September 5 the Uganda Government has chartered a Britannia aircraft of B.G.A.C.

A nine-member Scholarships Committee has been appointed by the Uganda Government to implement a scheme to send 300 students abroad.

A Mursi man believed to have been 99 years old, who has died in Ankole, had taken part in the religious wars in Buanda about 80 years ago.

The East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will resist any move by the Pemba Bull-Fighting Society to stage a bull-fight in Nairobi.

Two pilots and two technicians of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force are to go to France to study French methods of helicopter training and operation.

Under regulations now being prepared African headmasters in Southern Rhodesia will receive salaries equivalent to those paid to their European colleagues.

Mount Kenya Game Lodge, situated in a glade high on the slopes of the mountain and about 13 miles from Nanyuki, was opened last Thursday by the Governor of Kenya.

Elders of the Masai tribe in Kenya have decided to send a shield and spears to President Kennedy as a token of appreciation of American aid to Kenya's famine-stricken areas.

Toro Government senior officials are to become Ministers under the new agreement signed in Uganda between Britain and the Kingdom. It provides for the Omukama's succession.

If Africans understood the value of tourism, it could realize £50m. annually for Kenya within the next decade, Mr. E. Howard-Williams, Minister for Tourism, has said in Nairobi.

A crowd of about 25,000 Africans had to be stopped by mounted police from breaking down the fence round Kenyatta's home at Gatundu as they tried to get near him on Sunday.

The remains of Bishop Mackenzie, the first Anglican Bishop of Nyasaland, whose grave was found last year in Portuguese East Africa, have been re-interred behind the altar in St. Paul's Church, Blantyre.

Brazzaville and Elisabethville, are linked to Livingstone by a new air service, La Rhodesia, operated by the French airline U.A.T.

For the next five years the grant of the Federal Government for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been fixed at £1.9m., an increase of 154% over that for the initial five years.

Two detective-inspectors who tried to obtain warrants to arrest African nationalist leaders in Southern Rhodesia are to be tried under the Police Act. They are Inspectors S. L. Bruce and F. R. J. Hogg.

Archaeologists from the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, have excavated in Sussex an almost complete skeleton of a straight-tusked elephant calculated to have lived about 100,000 years ago.

Many flamingoes in Kenya are dying because the drought and cold weather have reduced supplies of their staple diet of algae. People finding the birds in distress have been asked to feed them with wheat germ sprinkled on water.

Seven Africans charged with taking part in a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony in the cook's quarters of a European home in Nairobi last month have been acquitted. The Kikuyu cook had earlier been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

A mosque for London's 80,000 Muslims is to be built in the grounds of the Islamic Cultural Centre, near Regent's Park, at a cost of about £500,000. The Aga Khan has subscribed £20,000, and nearly one-third of the required sum has already been received.

A start is to be made later this year on large-scale land purchase and resettlement in Kenya, with the Government hoping to extend the scheme with additional funds from the U.K., the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, said on returning to Nairobi from talks in London.

The Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. L. Jones, said when moving a Bill to establish a Northern Rhodesian Council for the Blind and provide for the voluntary registration of blind persons that the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind would sponsor a four-year campaign against blindness in the Luapula Province at a cost of about £25,000.

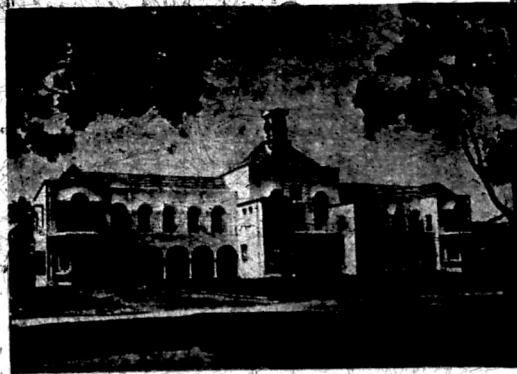
Salisbury City Council's swimming baths are now being used by people of all races. When they re-opened on Friday for the summer season four Africans, a Eurasian, and an Indian went in a party with Dr. Terence Ranger. During a scuffle he was pushed in fully clothed by a European youth.

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Mr. Gibson Jarvie's Condemnations

Democracy Exchanged for Oligarchy

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, chairman of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary, writes in his annual statement to the shareholders that Britain ought no longer to accept supinely the mixture of dictation and democracy which is being administered in ever larger doses, bringing an economic and political situation so bad that something is bound to crack somewhere soon.

He castigates the politicians for having caused in Africa "the forced and premature birth of sleeping aspirations of ignorant demagogues, which brought almost overnight violent political changes which swept like a prairie fire over the continent. I have no doubt that the climacteric interference was well meant; but the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

"With their familiar shifts from optimism to pessimism, the Government dicker and dither between the Commonwealth and the Common Market while the country's ability to play a competitive part in either is diminishing; and as the Government alternate between gusts of enthusiasm and bouts of the vapours, Ministers still keep firmly in mind the unassailable belief that they and their departments are much better able to run the country's industry than those who have spent their lives building it.

"Britain has exchanged democracy for oligarchy. The Government demand that we export our goods while they weakly allow costs to grow so that we are priced out of our markets. Unless and until some Government takes a strong hand our handicaps and burdens will grow until definite measures are required to avoid disaster—if avoidance is possible."

Africa and the Common Market

PARALLEL WITH BRITAIN'S negotiations to join the Common Market will be a series of discussions with African countries with a view to associate them with the Six also.

A plan for this purpose has been put forward by the E.E.C. Commission. Though meant primarily for former French, Italian and Belgian colonies already associated with the Common Market before their independence, it is likely to affect the British negotiations.

On the basis of the Six and the overseas territories associated with them, it is proposed that £77m. should be made available annually in gifts and loans to aid African development, in addition to training schemes, reinvestment planning, and the supply of technical personnel.

Coffee, tea, cocoa, tropical timber, bananas, pineapples, cloves and vanilla from the associated countries will be admitted duty-free to the Common Market by 1965, preceded by 50% reductions in duties in January, 1963. Duties on coffee, bananas and cocoa imported from outside countries will be halved to protect their legitimate interests. An obstacle to increased coffee consumption is the heavy excise and consumption taxes levied in Europe, particularly by Germany. These taxes are to be removed in equal stages in 1963 and 1965.

Price equalization schemes for some commodities are suggested, with producers receiving average world prices over several years.

Kentan Gold Areas

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD.—of which the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., and the Zambesia Investment Co. Ltd. are wholly-owned subsidiaries—reports a consolidated profit for the year to March 31 of £129,659 (£166,896 in 1960) after allowing £16,689 for taxation. Dividends of 15% take £122,498 and the carry-forward is £618,653 in the case of the parent company and £7,540 in that of the subsidiaries.

The issued capital is £1.33m., which is almost exactly the balance-sheet figure for the quoted investments, of which the market value at the end of the year was just over £13m. Current assets less current liabilities are almost £70,000, fixed assets £20,000, and £352,427 is recoverable in respect of United Kingdom taxation. There are unsecured loans of £250,000 from Tanganyika Concessions and of £137,500 from Tanganyika Holdings (owned in equal shares by Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring).

Zambesia Exploring has a 78.63% interest in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Since the date of the balance-sheet Kentan has bought from Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa its Geita interests of 533,968 shares of 5s., £50,000 in unsecured debentures, and £187,500 unsecured loan. The future of the investment is stated by the directors to depend on finding higher grade ore or on a higher dollar price for gold, but the book value of the Geita investment is covered meantime by net current assets at the mine. Geita's working profit for the year was £14,157, against £47,555 in 1960, but £15,578 had to be written off stores. The loss carried forward is now £84,213.

Mr. E. F. O. Gascoigne is chairman and Mr. M. T. W. Easby managing director. The other directors are Earl Grey, Sir Ulick Alexander, Comte J. A. de la Barre d'Erquellines, Captain Charles Waterhouse, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, J. Genis, R. F. Medlicott, and N. C. Selway.

Sudan Cotton Crop

THE SUDAN COTTON CROP for the 1960-61 season is officially stated to be 2.4m. kantars from 905,840 feddans, equivalent to a yield of 2.64 kantars per feddan. The comparable figures for 1959-60 were just under 2.6m. kantars from 907,956 feddans, an average of 2.85. Of the total output this year Egyptian types gave 2,149,085 and American types 251,028 kantars.

Globe Telegraph

GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST, of which Sir Edward Wilshaw is chairman, reports net revenue for the year to June 30 last of £832,613, against £721,229. The dividend is maintained at 10%, with a final 5 5/6% being paid on the capital as increased in October by a one-for-five scrap issue and in the following month by a one-for-10 rights issue. The company has a 50% interest in Cables Investment Trust, Ltd.

Sale of Nairobi Business

JAMES WARREN & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., are to acquire the business of G. A. Neumann, of Nairobi, 25,000 Warren shares of £1 each being allotted for the issued capital of £50,000 of the Neumann company. At the current quotation for the shares of James Warren the price is equivalent to about £76,000. The business acquired deals in electrical and hardware products. The purchasers have businesses in Nairobi, India and Pakistan.



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East African Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., reports net revenue for the year ended December 31 of £1,118,722, compared with £975,062 in 1959.

Income tax takes £85,361, the general reserve and the development reserve are increased by £150,000 and £50,000, debenture stock redemption required £81,204, preference dividends £96,500, and ordinary dividends £703,975, and the carry-forward is £374,049. Issued capital is just over £6m. in ordinary stock units, £1.8m. in 4% cumulative preference stock units, and £350,000 in 7% preference. Loan capital, in 5% convertible debenture stock, just exceeds £2m.

Fixed assets stand in the books at just under £8½m., interests in subsidiary companies at £3½m., and current assets less current liabilities at almost £2m. Capital reserves amount to £1.7m. and revenue reserves to £1.4m.

The consolidated accounts of the parent and subsidiary companies show fixed assets of £12.4m. and current assets less current liabilities of £2.4m.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. Don Small (chairman and managing director), C. B. W. Anderson, A. A. Lawrie, V. A. Maddison, J. C. Mundy, I. S. Smith, and C. M. Taylor. Messrs. W. E. Rollo and G. C. Reed are joint managers in East Africa, where Mr. B. H. Kyle-Bowyer is the secretary.

There is a London board consisting of Sir Andrew Macgarratt (chairman), Sir John Huggins, Sir Robert Renwick, and Mr. Donald C. Brook. Mr. H. C. Trenoweth is the London secretary.

East African Airways have begun recruiting African girls for duty as air hostesses.

In the capital of Northern Rhodesia Lusaka Plastics, Ltd., now manufacture polythene.

Carbon monoxide and yeast are to be manufactured in Kitwe by Heinrich's Syndicate, Ltd.

Representatives of Tanganyika's 18 principal co-operatives have agreed to form a Co-operative Union.

Intersomer Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury, have increased their nominal capital from £50,000 to £100,000.

Raldo Holdings (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury, have increased the nominal capital of the company from £4,000 to £100,000.

National and Grindlays Bank has declared an interim dividend of 7%, the same as last year's second interim.

John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded a £210,000 contract for extensions to the runway of Nairobi airport.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya has agreed to recognize for a period of a year the multi-racial Kenya Chemical Workers Union.

Chingola, Livingstone, Kafue, and Kitwe are four Northern Rhodesian sites being considered for a 17th fertilizer and explosives factory.

European Common Market countries took 19.7% of the Federation's exports in the 12 months ended in April. The U.K. bought 46.6%.

About 400 tobacco experts from many countries are expected to attend an International Tobacco Congress in Salisbury in February, 1963.

Unit Trust Managers (Pvt.), Ltd., a Southern Rhodesian company, has established the Rhodesian Unit Trust, the first local operation of the kind.

Widespread rain in much of Kenya since the beginning of this month has broken the drought, which had lasted in many districts for about 18 months.

Pallin Investments, Ltd., a British company backed by Col. Charles Mitchell, plans to build a £100,000 factory in the Federation within the next five months.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., milled 7,185 short tons at the Arcurus mine in July for a working profit of £6,029. At the Muriel mine 4,993 short tons gave a working profit of £8,222.

Strongweave Textile Mills, Ltd., Salisbury, have started a large expansion programme, as a result of which the staff, now about 250, will increase to about 700 by the end of next year.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have invited the Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce to hold their annual conference for 1964 in the Federation.

That Southern Rhodesia should take the initiative in seeking an agricultural common market in Africa has been suggested by Mr. R. S. Trustcott, chairman of Umtali District Farmers Association.

East African Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Government are negotiating for an early start on the first 24 miles of a proposed 227-mile line from Mikumi via the Kilombero Valley to Makumbako.

Southern Rhodesia's highest monthly mineral production occurred in June, when the "at mine" value was £2,478,422, making £13.6m. for the first six months of the year, an increase of 7% over the corresponding total for the first half of 1960, itself a record.

The wholesale price of butter in Kenya has been increased by 10 cents of a shilling per lb. All the additional revenue will be passed by Kenya Co-operative Creameries to its dairy farmer members, many of whom have suffered severely owing to the drought conditions.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., a group with large tea growing interests in Kenya and Tanganyika, have bid about £1.2m. for an Indian tea company, Doom Doom. The offer is of 45s. per £1 share unit, the price of which on the London Stock Exchange jumped 9s. to 40s. on the news.

Owing to severe drought Tanganyika's expectation of a record cotton crop of about 250,000 bales will be sadly disappointed. The Lint and Seed Marketing Board has now reduced its estimate to 140,000 bales. Had earlier expectations been realized the African growers would have received at least £4m. more they may now expect.

Sisal outputs for July: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,370 tons; East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 186 tons (compared with 160 tons in July, 1960); Dwa Plantations, Ltd., 72 tons, making 1,056 tons for the first seven months of the year (against 1,400 tons in the corresponding period of 1960, the lower output being due to continuing drought); and Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 258 tons (compared with 340 tons last year).

About £2m. is the estimated cost of a steel rolling mill with a capacity of 60,000 tons annually which Sheet Manufacturers, Ltd., propose to establish in Mombasa in about two years; Japanese capital is interested, and Japanese technicians have just arrived in Kenya. Another steel rolling mill project with a capacity of about 50,000 tons annually and expected to cost about £1½m. has been under consideration by Kenya Aluminium Works, Mombasa.

Tanganyika's Task

MR. J. K. CHANDE, president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, took the chair at its recent annual dinner, which was attended by Sir Richard Turabull, Governor of the Territory, and Mr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister. "The task ahead of us now", said Mr. Chandé, "is economic more than political. What has been won has been gained by strenuous endeavour. We have all a duty, and particularly the business community, to secure those gains by a united effort to build up the economic strength of the country from which our social services derive their vigour, until a rising standard of living is assured for all".

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N. Rhodesian Violence

(continued from page 1343)

detonators, ignifers, etc., and any person in possession of any of these materials without reasonable excuse should realize that he is liable to imprisonment for up to 10 years. An amnesty will apply only to those persons who hand in explosives to the police immediately.

"I place on record the resolute intention of the Government to deal with this outbreak of lawlessness as firmly as it possibly can and to use all the means available to restore the two provinces concerned to their customary state of peace and tranquility."

Four More Killed

Four more Africans were killed on Thursday night and Friday in clashes with police near Chinsali and Luwingu. In the former incident a gang which ambushed a police patrol opened fire with shotguns, it being the first time that Africans had used firearms in the present disturbances.

From Samfya, on Lake Bangweulu, it was reported that seven churches and seven shops had been burned and a school damaged. At Ndsombo, on the northern shore of the lake, two stores, a teacher's house, the Government rest-house and a boat shed were destroyed.

Near Fort Rosebery police opened fire on a mob which stoned them at a roadblock and two Africans were wounded.

By that time more than 260 Africans had been arrested in the Luapula Province, all but one being members of U.N.I.P. After a visit to Luapula Province by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, a K.A.R. company was flown there from Lusaka. Emergency powers were extended to the province, and the Government announced that penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment would be imposed for blocking roads.

In Lusaka Mr. Kaunda burned his identity card in public as part of his so-called master plan, but he said that he had instructed other party leaders not to burn theirs, so that they could remain within the law and continue to direct the party's campaign. He had urgently appealed to Mr. Macmillan to send out a commission of inquiry to investigate "the cause for unrest, disturbances, police provocation, and shootings". He repeated his assertion that U.N.I.P.'s campaign was not associated with the outbreak of violence.

Three Africans imprisoned for six months at Kasama for blocking a road told the magistrate, however, that they had received their instructions from U.N.I.P. leaders, who had threatened that if they refused to obey they would be blinded and their families would suffer.

"No Question of Negotiating"

Sir Evelyn Hone on Friday night warned the African nationalists that "there can be no question of negotiating under the duress of violence".

On Saturday a U.N.I.P. general strike call in Luapula Province was reported to have been successful in the four main centres. Police dispersed a crowd of some 200 which threatened the P.C.'s household at Fort Rosebery and stoned vehicles.

By that day the total fatalities were put at 16. More than 400 Africans had been arrested.

The *Guardian* commented on Monday: "If the uprising continues indefinitely an exceedingly dangerous prospect exists, because the Luapula Province marches for 300 miles alongside the Congo. African tribesmen have begun exchanging fire with security forces, and if a campaign after the Malayan pattern should develop gun-running across the border would be almost impossible to prevent. All things considered it seems unfortunate that Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, should be sunbathing on the Costa Brava at this moment".

Africans in the Luapula Province returned to work in large numbers on Monday, when the situation throughout the territory was described as quiet. No major incidents had occurred at the week-end. More troops, units of the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia African Rifles, left Lusaka for Luapula Province, however.

In London Mr. Jonathan Chivunga, president of the Northern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, presented a four-page petition to the Colonial Office, describing the Macleod Constitution as "a humiliating document that ignores the legitimate aspiration to self-government of 3m. African people, and threatens to become an instrument creating more racial tension and friction than exists at present".

Mr. Chivunga, who came to Britain at the invitation of the British T.U.C., has had consultations with a number of union leaders. He has asked the General Council of the T.U.C. to deal with the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals at its conference next month.

A delegation from the African National Congress was due to see the Governor of Northern Rhodesia on Tuesday to discuss the security situation and to call for changes in the constitutional proposals similar to those demanded by U.N.I.P.

The ban on branches of U.N.I.P. was extended on Tuesday to all those in Luapula Province. The Government also announced provisions for detention of people without warrants in the two northern provinces.

U.N.I.P.'s headquarters in Luapula Province, about three miles from Fort Rosebery, were burnt down during the night, apparently by villagers retaliating against intimidation.

In Isoka district a U.N.I.P. member was arrested on a charge of setting fire to a village.

Kenyatta Derestricted

KENYATTA was given his full freedom on Monday. Fewer than 100 people were at Gatundu to see him leave his plot for the first time. They cheered when he shouted "Uhuru". The Kiambu district commissioner Mr. W. B. G. Raynor, returned Kenyatta's signet-ring and a black walking-stick with a carved elephant head, which were taken from him on his arrest in 1952. Kenyatta said that he would take things easy for a while before beginning a round of public meetings in Kenya and then perhaps visits to England and various African States.

Press Officer for Trial

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT'S chief press officer, Mr. Alastair Matheson, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court on six charges under the Official Secrets Act alleging that he failed to take proper care of official documents. He has been released on bail, which was reduced from £1,000 to £100 on surrender of his passport. Defence counsel, Mr. Byron Georgiadis, submitted that the prosecution case is largely one of implication, and argued that it seemed "a little remote" to say that classified papers had been sent to Mr. Matheson specifically merely because they were found in his desk several months after he went on leave, during which time his office was accessible to all.

Katanga Exhibition

IN CELEBRATION of Elisabethville's 50th anniversary a highly successful international exhibition has been held in the Katanga capital from July 8 to 23. On the first day there was an attendance of 30,000, and altogether there were about 250,000 visitors to the fair, which covered 38 acres. There were 177 exhibitors from outside the Congo, among them being Belgian, Swiss, Portuguese, Rhodesian, and South African business houses. Katangan exhibitors numbered 145. President Tshombe opened the exhibition and paid other visits. In connexion with the exhibition, the theme of which was "Katanga At Work", there was a three-day Congress of Industry of Katanga.

Farmers Worried

THE KENYA NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION considers that the state of the country's agricultural economy constitutes a national emergency and therefore urges that consumers should accept increased prices for various commodities in order to prevent the collapse of some sections of the industry, and that there should be a moratorium on agricultural loans. Only 10,000 acres of land in the Kinangop are to be bought by the Settlement Board, not the 30,000 acres originally envisaged, and there is grave concern at this change in policy.

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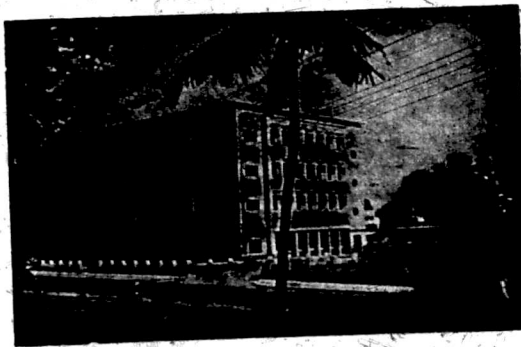
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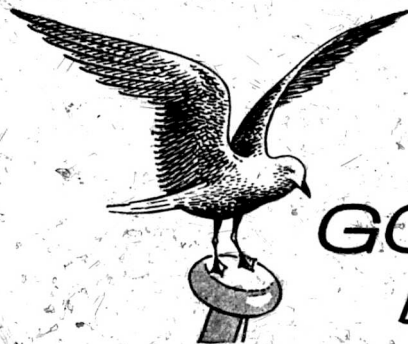
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