

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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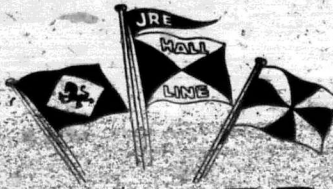
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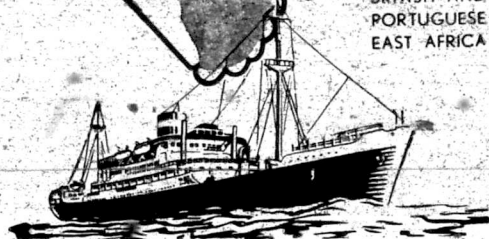
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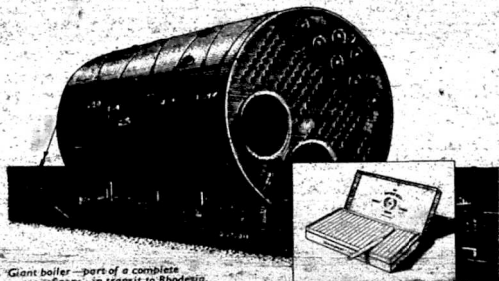


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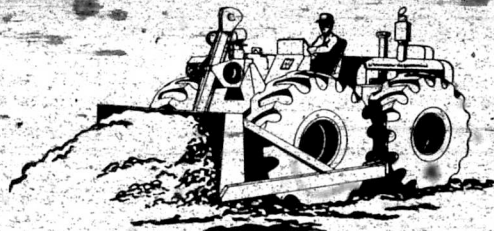
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1113	United Party's Manifesto	1126
The Congo	1114	Detainees in British Africa	1130
Intimidation in Nyasaland	1117	East African Common Market	1132
Colonial Office and C.R.O.	1119	Commercial News	1134
Letters	1121	Company Reports	1135
Personalia	1122		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE POLITICAL PYGMIES who have brought not merely the Congo but even vaster areas of Africa face to face with calamity seek to exculpate themselves and their active or passive accomplices in this work of destruction by heaping pretence upon pretence and by calling in the United Nations to give an air of respectability to the apotheosis of their folly. For the maintenance of peace and order in their great Colony the Belgians had a gendarmerie, a few thousand European troops, and a splendidly trained Force Publique of about twenty-five thousand Africans under European officers. That protection for some fourteen million Africans was destroyed overnight by political subversion and political cowardice; and more than three score Governments, including that of Great Britain, sent diplomatic missions to Leopoldville three weeks ago to join in celebrating what they crazily imagined to be an expression of African "advancement". That dream having dissolved in a nightmare of murder, rape, riot and anarchy, they now believe, or affect to believe, that all will be well if a few thousand armed men from about a dozen nations are flown out and dotted upon a country larger than all Western Europe. The charade opened with the arrival of a few hundred men each from Ghana, Guinea, the French Sudan, Senegal, Tunisia, Morocco, and Ethiopia, sent at the request of the United Nations — which lacked the sense to understand that they would seem to unsophisticated Africans to be the advance guard of an African liberation army. When that simple fact dawned belatedly upon the Powers who constitute the Security Council, they hurriedly called for token contingents from Eire, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Burma and Haiti — all of them countries without knowledge of Africa. Such is the "force" which is expected to bring order out of chaos. How the commentators must chafe!

Chaos and Confusion.

By what possible argument can the British Cabinet justify its instructions to the British representative on the Security Council to abstain from voting on a motion that Belgium should be asked to withdraw her troops from the Congo? There were eight votes for that nonsensical decision and none against it, though Britain, France and China abstained. Considering that Belgians had been and were still being murdered, that hundreds of Belgian women had been raped, that thousands of Belgian lives and property worth thousands of millions of pounds were still in danger, there was obviously no justification for the removal of Belgian troops at least until they had been replaced by reliable forces from other countries. Yet the farcical resolution was passed. The United States, of course, voted for the creation of such a vacuum; we write "of course" because the Americans who make decisions about Africa are (if that is possible) even more unreliable than their opposite numbers in Britain and Belgium. In the House of Commons Mr. Gaitskell, leader of the Socialists, has expressed "regret" at what has happened. That is his word for the outcome of the criminal irresponsibility over a period of years of politicians in Europe and America. The inevitable consequence of their somnambulism was foreseeable, foreseen, and predicted in print again and again by a few tragically few journals, among them EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which were prepared to resist the pressures brought upon them to abandon a realistic judgment and foster the fiction that the right course for the Colonial Powers was to jettison their trust and precipitately transfer authority to Africans of whom scarcely any had the knowledge, training, experience or character for the heavy tasks of government. Britain set the bad example which Belgium has followed so feverishly and disastrously.

Britain Set the Bad Example.

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Yet the Tories in the House of Commons sit silent, careless that their complacency is equivalent to complicity. Were Leopold Amery now alive, he would assuredly act as he did when, for the national honour and safety, he split the party, caused the collapse of the Chamberlain Government, and in an hour of dire danger gave the country an Administration capable of withstanding Hitler and his hordes. No Tory of his generation knew more about Africa or felt more deeply for its future. Today Conservatives who know the full implications of the present tragedy lack his moral courage and his readi-

Policy of Windy Change.

ness to cast aside personal considerations and campaign zealously for realism and resistance to drift. While the whole Cabinet is collectively accountable for the policy of "windy change" in Africa, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies are particularly blameworthy for abandonment of the will to govern. Accepting the baleful American prescription, they have recently thrust Machiavellism upon Kenya, which, if not yet betrayed as the Congo has been, dare not relax her vigilance lest she suffer a similar fate. All parts of East and Central Africa are in varying degree affected by what has occurred in the Congo, and territories which neglect that warning will do so at their peril.

Mr. Tshombe's Endeavours to Secure Independence for Katanga

Troops from Many Countries Arrive in Congo to Join United Nations Force

THE THREE WEEKS since the Congo attained its independence have been marked by continuing violence and developing chaos except in the Katanga, where Mr. Tshombe has formerly announced the secession of that province from the republic and is doing all he can to make his declaration a reality. His "government" has severed all links with the Central Government and is introducing a new flag, new stamps, and coins. But so far no country has recognized Katanga's independence, which is opposed by most of the independent African States.

There is a widespread impression that Belgium would perhaps be willing to recognize Katanga's independence but fears the strong criticism which it would then have to face from other countries. It is reasonable to assume that Belgians would welcome Katanga's secession, particularly if the State retained cordial relations with Belgium, for that would bring new hope to the owners of the immense Belgian financial interests in the province. If the bid for independence failed and Katanga came under the control of the Central Government, however, Mr. Lumumba might not be prepared to leave its industries under their present administration.

Loss of Katanga would be disastrous to the new republic, for it would be deprived of almost two-thirds of its public revenue and a republic of which Katanga was not a part would probably have great difficulty in attracting overseas investment.

United Nations forces have been assembling during the week and are taking over from Belgian and Congolese troops in some areas. Mr. Tshombe is opposed to their entering Katanga.

Refugees have continued to leave the Congo in large numbers, and many have received warm hospitality in East and Central Africa. Some Belgians have returned to the Congo, especially to Katanga.

The situation changes almost hourly and reports are often confused and conflicting. The following fairly comprehensive account of the past week's developments does not therefore claim to be either complete or absolutely accurate.

Last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recorded what was known of occurrences in the Congo up to Tuesday, July 12.

On the evening of the 12th, Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu were reported to have refused permission

to land at Elisabethville airport in Katanga. In Leopoldville their whereabouts were unknown.

Some European refugees returned to their homes in Elisabethville where conditions were said to be something like normal. Meanwhile refugees continued to arrive in large numbers in Salisbury, Kampala and Dar es Salaam.

More Belgian troops were on their way to Katanga and Belgian intelligence services there were reported to be trying to break up a Communist underground organisation which they alleged was responsible for sabotage, political infiltration and spying.

Belgian forces withdrew from the port of Matadi in the face of superior forces of Congolese soldiers.

The Baptist Missionary Society stated that its 123 missionaries were safe. Supplies of food were running short in all the bigger towns and Leopoldville was reported to have sufficient for only three or four days.

On Wednesday, the Congo Government appealed to Ghana for immediate military aid. Ghana had earlier pledged its willingness to do so and Maj.-Gen. H. T. Alexander, head of the Ghana forces, flew at once to Leopoldville.

Ghana said it would regard as an unfriendly act any interference by outside powers in the internal affairs of the Congo and it did not admit the right of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to intervene, militarily or otherwise.

The U.N. Security Council held an emergency session after the Congo had requested urgent U.N. military assistance, accusing Belgium of "aggression" and of having carefully prepared the secession of Katanga.

Russia claimed that Belgium, with the support of America, Britain, W. Germany and France, had made "direct military intervention" in the Congo.

The Belgian Government announced that it would support the Congolese government's appeal to the U.N. to restore order. The U.N. had already decided, on Sunday, to send a team of civilian administrators and police to Leopoldville.

In the Congo parliament a telegram signed by Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba was read saying that the government had never asked for United States troops. They wanted military help from the small states of the United Nations, not to restore order but to drive out the Belgian troops.

Because of the situation in the Congo Prince Albert and Princess Paola postponed their visit to Limbourg Province, which had been planned for Sunday.

M. de Schryver and M. van der Meersch, Belgian Ministers, were booed at Brussels airport on their return from Leopoldville by crowds waiting to meet refugees.

Belgian paratroops occupied Leopoldville after capturing the airport in a gunfight with Congolese troops of whom 40 were captured and one killed. Mr. Lumumba ordered the Belgian troops back to their bases but the Belgian authorities refused, claiming that many Belgians had been killed, wounded or imprisoned and troop protection was necessary.

Europeans Held as Hostages

Men of the Force Publique rounded up 80 Europeans in Leopoldville and held them as hostages but after an hour they were freed on the orders of Congolese ministers.

In the evening a convoy of more than 100 cars containing Belgian officers, their wives and children, released from captivity at Thyville, was fired on by Congolese soldiers and two women were injured. One Congolese soldier was killed.

Reported that the Lumumbashi copper plant and the Kipushi mine, both near Elisabethville, began operating again.

The premier of Katanga province, Mr. Tshombe, said there was no question of his retracting the declaration of Katanga's independence which he had appeared to do on Tuesday. It was a "waste of time" to hold further talks with Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba.

More than 800 cars gathered at Kitwe, N. Rhodesia, prepared to leave for South Africa with Congo refugees.

At Jadotville, Congolese soldiers surrendered to Belgian paratroops after three days of looting and destruction. The wrecked main streets were described as like a "battlefield."

On Thursday the Congo broke off diplomatic relations with Belgium alleging that the Belgians had violated their treaty of friendship by intervening with troops and blamed them for the secession of Katanga.

The Belgian Foreign Minister replied that Belgium had intervened to save lives and was ready to recall its troops when the safety of lives and property was assured; it has asked the United Nations to carry out an inquiry into the atrocities committed.

The Belgian premier said Belgium had no intention of going back on her decision to give full independence to the Congo. The collapse of the Force Publique had been prepared and directed from outside. The disintegration of the Congo was not a "mere accident." Belgian ambassadors and consuls are to remain in the Congo for the present.

United Nations Demand to Belgium

In the Security Council the resolution calling on Belgium to withdraw her troops and authorising military assistance for the Congo was passed by eight votes to nil, with Britain, France and China abstaining. A Soviet amendment calling for a "condemnation" of Belgium for "armed aggression" was rejected.

Britain's representative said that the withdrawal of Belgian troops should be a consequence of their replacement by U.N. forces. It would be unwise to have an interval between the departure of the Belgian and the arrival of the U.N. forces.

The first contingent of U.N. troops was expected in Leopoldville the following day, composed of troops from Ghana, Guinea, the Mali Federation (French Sudan and Senegal) and Tunisia, and commanded by a Swede.

Mr. Tshombe said that he would not allow any U.N. troops in Katanga. Belgian troops were in the province at his request and would have to remain in anxiety and chaos were not to spread there. He and members of his cabinet were due to leave for the United Nations.

In London on Thursday the Prime Minister expressed the full support of the British government for the U.N. decision. Britain had abstained from voting because the government did not feel it would be right in the present circumstances for Belgian troops to withdraw without any qualifications.

Plans had been made to fly Britons from the Congo should the need arise, but most British subjects there were in no danger.

It was announced in London that the rates for the insurance of cargo against war and riot risks in the Congo had been sharply increased.

On Thursday evening at Leopoldville airport, Mr. Lumumba, who was going to Stanleyville, was mobbed by a menacing crowd of Belgians (mostly refugees) and one struck him in the face. Another shouted: "Why don't you go and see the women who have been raped?" Mr. Lumumba remained impassive.

Belgian soldiers fired on a fire in Belgian cars, one Belgian died. Belgian troops outnumbered more than 1,000 who were patrolling the main roads. Almost all the shops were closed.

was open. Belgian aircraft were flying in food and the United States took steps to do the same.

General Alexander, head of the Ghana forces, arrived and had talks with Belgian generals and General Luanda, head of the Congolese Army.

On Friday, four plane-loads of U.N. troops from Tunisia and Ghana arrived in Leopoldville.

Belgium Must Quit

Mr. Lumumba announced that he had ordered all Belgian troops to leave the country within 12 hours. He demanded Congolese control of the U.N. troops and said that they must not work with the Belgians or else they too would have to leave. The Congolese treasury was almost empty and there was no change in the situation in a week they would have no electricity or water.

Mr. Khrushchev in reply to a cable from Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba denounced Belgian "aggression" and said that if this was continued the Soviet Union would take resolute measures to stop it.

West Germany accused Russia of "ideological aggression" in the Congo. It was trying to disturb peaceful development by its "normal subversive methods."

Lumumba Accused of Plotting Mutiny

Mr. Tshombe accused Mr. Lumumba of plotting the army mutiny and said he would produce evidence to prove this. Mr. Lumumba had schemed to create a personal dictatorship of a Communist nature, to drive out the Belgians and bring in Russian and Chinese technicians. Mr. Tshombe was to fly to Brussels for talks with the King and the Belgian Cabinet.

General Alexander, Chief of the Ghana forces, prevented a riot in Leopoldville by ordering Congolese police to disperse an African mob besieging the home of a Portuguese who had shot an African. General Alexander announced that Congolese troops in Leopoldville had laid down their arms and he had persuaded Belgian and Congolese forces to keep to separate areas.

Dr. Ralph Bunche was ordered off the tarmac at Leopoldville airport on Friday night by a Belgian officer after preventing a clash between Belgian and Congolese troops.

Belgian paratroops landed at Coquilhatville, a town where every European woman is reported to have been raped, and which had been completely cut off for a week.

All the banks were open in Leopoldville and some shops and restaurants. Sufficient food supplies were assured.

It was announced in Brussels that 25,000 people had left the Congo although comparatively few civil servants, and total evacuation was being considered. Almost all Roman Catholic missionaries were to remain.

Announced that Britain was to provide £10,000 worth of food for urgent requirements in the Congo. A Ghanaian ambassador was appointed to Leopoldville.

On Saturday the Belgian Cabinet said it "noted" Katanga's declaration of independence, and promised its co-operation. It also promised co-operation to other regions "where security and order reign". The Congo's severance of diplomatic relations with Belgium was not "an established fact". It had been decided to evacuate the whole white population — although this was thought to exclude Katanga.

Support for Katanga

Mr. Tshombe reported that the Kasai and Kivu provinces and Urundi and Ruanda had asked to join Katanga in a federation. Important tribal chiefs of Katanga had promised to support his aim of independence, as had some leading members of the Balubakat Opposition Party.

The Belgian ambassador in Moscow was recalled "for consultations" as a "demonstration of discontent". Russia announced she was sending 10,000 tons of food to the Congo. The U.N. requested Sweden and Yugoslavia to take part in U.N. action.

At a press conference on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Lumumba blamed the continuance of unrest on Belgian troops. He said that when he and Mr. Kasavubu toured the country during the week they were obstructed and insulted by Belgian troops. He condemned the rapings and assaults and said no effort would be spared to punish offenders. He appealed to Europeans to stay and build up the Congo afresh. "We are not Communists, we are African nationalists," he said.

Reinforcements — both of Belgian and U.N. troops — continued to arrive at Leopoldville during Saturday night.

In Uganda, Africans criticized the billeting of Belgian women and children in African schools. In Kenya both K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. promised food supplies for refugees. There were 10,000 refugees in the Federation.

An order was issued for the evacuation of all Belgians from the three areas.

Sunday saw the resignation of Mr. Lumumba's government. Mr. Tshombe was the Minister for Economic Affairs and Mr. Kasavubu was the Minister for the Interior.

national and international confidence appears to me to be disastrous.

The Belgian State Radio stated that three other ministers had resigned—Mr. J. Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Delvaux, Minister Resident in Belgium, and Mr. T. Kanza, permanent representative at U.N., but this was denied by Mr. Bomboko.

In Brussels a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Belgium had called for U.N. action against a Polish freighter reported approaching the Congo River with arms and munitions for Congolese forces. Warsaw denied the reports.

Mr. Hammarskjöld asked three European countries, an Asian country, and one Latin-American nation to send troops to the Congo. The names of the countries were not disclosed to the Congo. African U.N. troops continued to take over from Belgian and Congolese forces, and U.N. representatives asked the United Nations for reinforcements.

U.N. troops went to Thysville, held by the Force Publique, after Congolese gunfire had brought down a Belgian aircraft. The helicopter which was with it was missing. A search plane returned riddled with bullets and the pilot injured.

U.N. troops flew to Stanleyville, the republic's third largest city, where a state of tension was reported. U.N. troops were due to leave for Matadi, the Congo's only port, to get the ships, trains and piled-up goods moving again. All Europeans had left Matadi which was controlled by the Force Publique. A U.N. official said there was plenty of food in the country—it was a question of distributing it.

Maj.-Gen. von Horn, Swedish commander of U.N. forces arrived in the Congo accompanied by members of the U.N. truce supervision staff in Jerusalem.

Belgian paratroops arrested Victor Lundula, the former sergeant-major who had been appointed commanding officer of the Force Publique.

Threat to Invite Communist Troops

On Sunday night the Congo government threatened to invite Russian troops unless Belgian forces were withdrawn within three days.

In Elisabethville a special envoy of the Belgian Government promised Katanga continued military protection and economic and technical aid, but did not offer formal Belgian recognition of Katanga's secession.

It was reported that the Communist organization in Katanga was thought to be broken with the arrest of about 20 Europeans and 30 Africans. Radio transmitters which had been sending out false orders to troops and aircraft had been found as well as subversive pamphlets.

Some small traders had returned to the province to load their stock on to lorries, draw all their funds out of the bank and depart for good.

A special State Council composed of leading chiefs was being formed as a kind of Upper House of the Katanga Parliament.

On Monday, in response to Mr. Hammarskjöld's appeal to five nations for troops, Sweden and Eire agreed to help. The other countries asked were Yugoslavia, Burma, and Haiti. Norway decided to send pilots and aircraft mechanics. U.N. forces in the Congo were then said to number 4,000.

Katanga sent an ultimatum to the United Nations demanding a decision within 48 hours on recognition of its independence. In Leopoldville the Congolese Lower House called on Belgian troops to leave the country in 12 hours.

Dr. Bunche expressed disapproval of a threat by Mr. Lumumba to call in Soviet troops if Belgian forces did not withdraw, and is reported to have said that the U.N. was not in the habit of accepting ultimatums.

The Congolese senate also disapproved of Mr. Lumumba's threat, and unanimously passed a resolution rejecting any eventual intervention by Russia in the international affairs of the Congo. U.N. troops alone should maintain order. A telegram was sent to Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu in Stanleyville requesting their speedy return to answer "urgent questions".

U.N. Troops Reported Killed

It was reported that Moroccan troops in the U.N. force had been killed in a clash with Congolese soldiers near Thysville, but that was denied by Dr. Bunche. U.N. troops took control of Camp Hardy at Thysville, which had been a stronghold of the Force Publique, who welcomed them. Only the day before they had been in the camp. M. André Ryckmans, son of a former Governor-General of the Congo.

The Belgian Cabinet decided to remove urgently all white technicians from the Lower Congo. The Foreign Minister said the situation was too grave to bear discussion. Removal of the technicians may deprive Leopoldville and the ports of Katanga and Matadi of essential water, electricity, gas, and communication facilities.

On the Brussels business news, the order by Congo shares

found no buyers, even at prices 10% below the previous week's low points.

The Belgian Prime Minister said the U.N. was not entitled to conduct military operations for a political purpose, and that it was unthinkable that the U.N. should interfere in favour of or against the independence of Katanga. Belgium had agreed that U.N. troops should intervene to restore order, which pre-supposed disorders; but there were no disorders in Katanga.

In Elisabethville the Katanga Government arrested two envoys sent by Mr. Lumumba, thus breaking their last formal ties with the Central Government in Leopoldville. Mr. J. Yava, who resigned on Sunday as Minister for Economic Affairs, returned to Elisabethville next day; he had been the only Konkak Party representative in the Central Government. All Katanga senators and deputies in the Leopoldville Parliament had been recalled, and most returned to Elisabethville at the weekend.

A special session of the Katanga Assembly unanimously approved Mr. Tshombe's declaration of independence. Katanga's new flag was ceremonially hoisted in Elisabethville on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Tshombe announced that new stamps and coins would soon be in use and that he would ban the Communist Party and other parties affiliated to it—which was expected to include Mr. Lumumba's National Congolese Movement Party.

Ethiopia Opposes Secession

Ethiopia stated it would not recognize the secession of Katanga from the Congo Republic, and would continue to oppose any move contrary to the national independence and integrity of the Congo. It had agreed to send troops to serve under the U.N. in the Congo.

A report from the Copperbelt stated that 1,063 Belgians had left to return to Katanga.

Five British Baptist missionaries who arrived in Nairobi from Stanleyville said they had been ordered to leave by the British vice-Consul "because of what is likely to happen". All agreed that the troubles had been caused largely by promises to the Congolese masses by their politicians that they would be given the white men's houses, cars and other possessions.

The Rev. I. Gell said: "I was told that I should have to buy a party card—at twice the price charged to Africans. They were told that they would be killed if they did not carry a party card."

In London Ministers met for over an hour to consider the Congo situation. Among those present was the Secretary of State for Air, who would be responsible for any "airlift" of British subjects.

The Benguela Railway Company's London office announced on Monday that goods train services are running normally from the port of Lobito to Northern Rhodesia via Elisabethville. Normal services on the Congo railway to Kamina and over the connecting system to Albertville are also running.

On Tuesday, the Belgians agreed to begin withdrawal of their troops from the Leopoldville area on Wednesday.

A U.S. State Department spokesman accused Russia of "desperate" efforts to obstruct U.N. efforts in the Congo. Mr. Hammarskjöld announced that he would fly to Leopoldville on Saturday.

It was announced in Salisbury that the Rhodesian Army was to have more white troops and more equipment. Sir Roy Welensky, said to ensure that what had happened in the Congo did not happen in Rhodesia.

"Our African politicians blame everything on federation. Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo have their troubles—and no federation; but in those countries you find the self-same nationalist self-seeking politicians, from whom the trouble comes"—Mr. M. H. Blackwood, addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"Leadership is difficult to define. It includes personality, understanding, enthusiasm, knowledge, and the ability after weighing all the factors, to come to a decision and act resolutely on it, however unpopular it may seem at the time"—Sir Patrick Renison, addressing the Kenya Regiment.

"In some parts of the world the Westminster Constitutional model leads to battle, murder, and sudden death"—Mr. Robin Turton M.P.

Intimidation Rife in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia

Many Instances Quoted by Members of Federal Parliament

HARSH FACTS ABOUT INTIMIDATION were given to the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by African and European members during a debate initiated by Mr. V. T. JOYCE, M.P. for Mufurira, Northern Rhodesia.

He moved "that the House, being gravely concerned by the fact that some political organizations are conducting an extensive campaign of intimidation of law-abiding Federal citizens and British-protected persons, including some members of the Assembly, should ask the Federal Government to make the strongest representations in the matter to the territorial Governments."

Intimidation is rife in most parts of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland at all levels of the community, said Mr. Joyce, who recalled Lord Monckton's statement that his commission would have had much more evidence from Africans but for intimidation, and the public complaint of Mr. Nkumbula, leader of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, that his members were being intimidated by the United National Independence Party, and that he himself had frequently been threatened. Mr. Joyce continued, *inter alia*:

Dangerous To Be Loyal

"I hold the proof of a newspaper before it is finally produced. In this document, the only one that exists, are two photographs—two different African women in each photograph but both in the company of Lady Dalhousie. This page of a paper published up North was ready for publication. Within 15 minutes of its being put on the press a telephone call was received from a European who said that these two women had called on him and begged him with tears in their eyes to stop the publication of this page, particularly the photographs, as their name had been mentioned two or three days earlier at a meeting. As a result of the appeal this page was scrapped and rewritten."

During the visit of the Queen Mother a very outstanding and upright African was presented to Her Majesty at a function. A photograph of this African being presented was published and an account of the conversation was given. Within three days that unfortunate man was laid unconscious and brutally assaulted; only rapid surgery saved his left arm.

The Review Tribunal which looked into the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress after it was proscribed listed 11 of its objects. No 2 reads: 'to excite disobedience, hostility to law and the lawful authority of the country'. No. 8 is 'to intimidate people to join Congress by threats, boycotting business, and threats to life'. No. 10: 'to co-operate with the Nyasaland Congress the Zambian African National Congress, and the Northern Rhodesia African Congress and to co-ordinate activities with those organizations'.

"The report of the inquiry into the circumstances which gave rise to the making of the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations, 1959, in Northern Rhodesia found that persons and bodies or persons in diverse places throughout the territory had taken actions which are again listed as 11 items. I quote two: '(a) these organizations have conspired to make use of intimidation, force, violence, and restraint against persons to induce or compel such persons to refrain from voting; (b) have conspired to commit acts of arson'.

Law-Abiding People Victimized

"Eight instances of intimidation and violence were reported in one day in one Northern Rhodesian newspaper, from eight places spread all over the country."

"The most insidious feature of this intimidation is that the victims are always law-abiding people. In fact what attracts the attention of the intimidators is that they are law-abiding, that they are usually successful in their particular work, and that they are co-operative."

"Members of this House whose experience of intimidation is beyond doubt are the hon. member for Nyasaland, Mr. Matinga, the hon. member for Kafue, Mr. Simukonda, and the hon. member for Luangwa, Mr. Levanika, and I add Mr. William Kapunga, a member of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia."

Mr. and Mrs. Errol Mingo and their five-month-old child were the victims of a similar episode. I have a beautiful offering I prepared on the day of the attack on the Mingo family.

Mango was a most respected member of his community and had a high reputation with the management board for whom he worked. Apparently that was his crime.

"If it were true that the cause is the unpopularity of federation, then we should be unique in this situation. There is no federation in Kenya, Tanganyika, South Africa, or the Belgian Congo; but they are having their troubles—on exactly the same pattern."

Communism v. Commonwealth

"The whole matter is Communism versus the Commonwealth; and unless it is fought with that fact fully in mind, the ultimate battle will be lost. The day Africa is handed over to the agitators will end intimidation, and it will be the dawn of Russian occupation."

"The attitude of the courts to offenders appears to be one of sloppy sentimentality (Hear, hear). Sentences are mild, and their imposition seems to be ignored or almost hushed up in our Press. I ask for the death penalty to be imposed in crimes of violence, particularly arson, which take or endanger human life."

Mr. J. J. SIMUKONDA, M.P. for Kafue, said: "I have a shop which has no windows. Three or four months ago it was damaged three times. Intimidation in Northern Rhodesia is so bad now that families sleep in shifts; while you sleep your wife keeps an eye on what is going to come, and tomorrow your wife takes a turn to sleep."

"The politicians, the leaders who use intimidation, have no method of appealing to Africans, no conviction to recruit Africans who would like to follow them. They have a method to deal with people who oppose them and do not like to follow them. Their method is they must make one who does not follow them remain quiet. If we become quiet they claim to have all the Africans behind them. The second thing involves finance. I have several times been approached and refused to contribute and by refusing I always get trouble. "We are living in great fear and do not know whether we will be alive the next day. Things are so bad that we would even like to leave and come and live in Salisbury or go away to Tanganyika."

Mr. Matinga's Testimony

Mr. C. J. MATINGA, from Nyasaland, said: "Intimidation is more rife in Nyasaland than anywhere. We cannot walk in the streets without being shouted at. We cannot have friends to visit us without those friends being threatened. They are using all possible methods of intimidating people."

"I, who was once a member of the Nyasaland African Congress, immediately I left because I disagreed with the approach to federation, was subjected to serious intimidation. First, they told the people that anybody found talking to me was a traitor and must be dealt with. If it was heard that my family had suffered a loss through death, no one must attend the funeral, and any member of my family who was ill must be allowed to die."

"Later on when I tried to find a common approach to our problem and had a round-table conference, an attempt was made on my life. I was lucky that the police got information quickly and created means of protection. That alone saved us. In 1959, immediately an emergency was created in Nyasaland the first thing they did was to come and break my telephone line and all the windows in my house. They tore down the doors of my house."

"Since then any person who has expressed an opinion opposed to nationalism has been subjected to serious intimidation. Even his own family, his children, or relations have been treated as enemies."

Unprecedented Abuse of Government

"There was no time when the Government or the Governor was so abused as the present. All supporters of federation who think as we do are being threatened: 'Immediately we take over Government you will either be killed or banished'."

"Last Sunday there was a big meeting in Zomba, and all the way from Blantyre they sang: 'Where will Matinga be? Where will Matinga, Mankochi Chawa, and Gondwe be? All people who are trying to talk in a way to create harmony amongst all the races are being threatened by the Government'."

intimidation is very serious. Any person who does not buy a Malawi card is threatened. You even have to buy a card for a baby if it is to live in a kingdom which Dr. Banda is going to have in Nyasaland.

"One leading African Muhammadan threatened to visit Southern Rhodesia, and immediately it was known that he came to Southern Rhodesia the intimidators went to his house and assaulted his wife so much that she had to run away. When he came back he found that she was not there. He went to her village and she asked him why he had to go to Southern Rhodesia. 'Don't you know that the Malawi do not want any person to go to Southern Rhodesia? I am not going to come to your house'.

Teacher Threatened with Death

A teacher in the Northern Province was in school. Intimidators went there and said: 'We want you to teach these children to hate Europeans, to hate the Government. They had knobkerries and bush-knives and said: 'We are giving you one hour. If you don't we are going to kill you or burn the school'. This teacher, one of those people who are anxious to create harmony, said: 'I would rather die than teach children to hate any person'. So he had to leave, and for five days he had to walk through the bush to try to find a place of safety. Within one hour they came and burned the school. Then they stabbed his livestock. He was moved to Mzuzu and was treated similarly. He had to ask the Government to transfer him, and he has received hospitality in Southern Rhodesia—all because his views are opposed to nationalistic wishes.

"Another Nyasaland man, a member of the Monckton Commission, has had his store burnt. Another prominent member of the commission, a moderator of the Church of Scotland, was not allowed to appear at Livingstonia Mission.

"Several chiefs have had their courts banned; some have been beaten; some have had their houses burnt—all because they express views contrary to the wish of the nationalists.

"Because of fear many people are joining Malawi—not because they want to join, but simply because they feel if they do not do so they will not stay in the country. We want to be free people to express ourselves as we wish. Today we cannot do so because there is no protection. I have complained time and again. Are we to continue to be subject to intimidation? Today it is on a bigger scale than it was before the emergency."

Political Thugs

SIR ROY WELENSKY, who said that the Federal Government was responsible for defence but the territorial Governments for law and order, corrected the impression that there had been no intimidation in Southern Rhodesia. There would have been evidence of it if the Government of that Colony had not been so prompt to declare a state of emergency last year and nip things in the bud. The Federal Government had had to protest to the Southern Rhodesian Government against intimidation of African members of the Federal Assembly while they were in Salisbury.

There ought to be no constitutional advances in Central Africa while intimidation continued while political thugs denied their political opponents the fundamental right to express their views. In one province of Northern Rhodesia in April and May 196 Africans had been arrested for political offences, 91 of them being known to belong to the Malawi political party.

"I am sick and tired of the protests by certain African political leaders that they do not believe in violence," the Prime Minister continued. "Leaders cannot divorce themselves from the acts of their followers. I hold them not only equally guilty with their followers, but more guilty."

Violence Appears to Pay

"I say to these thugs and their friends and supporters that murder, arson, and assault convince me that these so-called leaders have not the support of their so-called followers. If they had that support, why are they murdering, assaulting, and burning their kith and kin? It is because they have not the support of their own people."

"This intimidation is extended to missionaries, and one of the most remarkable things in the extent to which these political leaders have been trying by intimidation to suppress their own African friends and allies."

As one took a round Africa today one gets the impression unfortunately that violence has paid and is paying. It is a sad state of affairs, and it is to be regretted that it is not possible to find any simple solution to our problems, and if

course it is always a political one—to give more and more concessions. It is time for H.M. Government to make a very forthright statement that violence does not pay. We subscribe to Mr. Macmillan's dictum that progress will be by merit, and not on the ability to make trouble and stir up violence. We might try to persuade the Government of the United Kingdom to make it very clear that there is no intention on their part either now or in the future to hand over the government of any part of the Federation to irresponsible sections, and that all the hollering will be treated with the contempt it deserves.

"The situation is serious but not out of hand. I have protested on this matter to the Government of the United Kingdom and to two of the three territorial Governments. I made direct representations to the British Prime Minister to strengthen the police in Nyasaland, because if trouble comes the Federal Government will to a large extent have to bear the brunt of it. I again assure the Governments in the two northern territories of the Federation of our full backing. We are behind them and are determined to stamp out this scab on the body policy."

MR. F. B. CHEMBE, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, said that frustration among Africans was stimulated by the speeches of people whom they regarded as their leaders and that those who engaged in intimidation often had no employment and no education.

Responsibility of African Leaders

MR. G. A. M. LEWANIKA, also from Northern Rhodesia, said that those who called themselves African national leaders had a following because of intimidation. The petrol bombs now being used came from outside the Federation and their origin ought to be discovered. It was upon the leaders that responsibility for intimidation rested, and they should be dealt with.

MR. F. G. COLLINS, M.P. for Blantyre, Nyasaland, said that the situation in that country was so plain such that the Government must either act or abdicate. He quoted a chief as saying: "If we think that Congress is stronger than anybody else, we follow Congress. If we think the Government stronger than anybody else, we follow the Government."

MR. J. W. STRATTON, member for Limbe, said that the situation was completely out of hand in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. If the constitutional conference on Nyasaland at the end of July failed, as was quite possible, "we shall certainly get civil disobedience, strikes, arson, and violence."

Sir F. Cavendish-Bentinck

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, leader of the Kenya Coalition, has had two meetings with Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and may see the Prime Minister this week. Sir Ferdinand will probably return to Kenya in about a fortnight and fly back to London in October.

Safeguarding Africa's Resources

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, at one time scientific secretary to the East Africa High Commission, is chairman of a committee which, under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, is to campaign for the preservation of the game and other natural resources for Africa. U.N.E.S.C.O., the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations are to co-operate in what is intended to be a four-year project. A nature conservation conference will be held at Makerere about a year hence.

Somaliland Appointments

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS have been made in Somaliland: Mr. Osman Ahmed Hassan, regional governor; Mr. Ahmed Jama Abdilleh, deputy regional governor; Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah, regional information officer; Mr. Ahmed Sheikh Mohamed, regional director of the Department of Natural Resources; Mr. Ismail Ahmed Ismail, regional commissioner of prisons; Mr. Anthony James, regional accountant; Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Adam, secretary to the Council of Ministers; Mr. Mohamed Ajib Osman, regional controller of customs.

Should Colonial Office and C.R.O. Be Amalgamated?

Colyton Committee Disagrees with Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations

A CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE under the chairmanship of Lord Colyton, and consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament and specialists on various aspects of Commonwealth affairs, strongly advocated in a party pamphlet entitled "Wind of Change: The Challenge of the Commonwealth" amalgamation of the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office in a single department under one Secretary of State, who would, it was considered, need the help of at least three Ministers of State.

The argument for that course was as follows:

"Radical changes in the structure of the Commonwealth ought to be reflected in this country's arrangements for the conduct of Commonwealth affairs.

"At present constitutional responsibility for Commonwealth policy is shared by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. This division has existed only since 1925, when the Dominions Office was established. The permanent staffs of these offices are recruited in the normal way by the Civil Service Commissioners; the Overseas Civil Service, which administers the dependent territories, is specially recruited by the Colonial Office, although the chairman of its board of recruitment is also head of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"We think that these arrangements are out-of-date.

Artificial and Outdated

"At present the relations of the Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office are somewhat ill-defined: the Colonial Secretary holds a key position in the Cabinet, and this is natural because it is he who presides over the complicated and perilous process by which the Commonwealth is evolving into its new form.

"However, in exact proportion as he succeeds, he renders his office less important. Very soon the conduct of relations between sovereign States within the Commonwealth will have far more importance than the administration of the remaining dependent territories. The stature of the Colonial Office ought therefore to diminish and that of the Commonwealth Relations Office increase.

"We feel, however, that the division between the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office is in any case artificial and rapidly becoming out-of-date. Just because the Commonwealth is in process of transition, the functions of these two departments inevitably overlap. It has already been found necessary to introduce representatives of the Commonwealth Relations Office into territories which have reached an advanced stage in internal self-government and are on the verge of sovereignty.

"We think that the extremely difficult operation of creating new sovereign States ought to be the responsibility of a single Ministry which could cover every stage of the process.

"There is also, in our view, everything to be said on grounds of realism not less than of policy for avoiding the sharp distinction which at present exists between sovereign and non-sovereign members of the Commonwealth. 'Free States' at present are under the Colonial Office; there is just as strong a case for putting them under the Commonwealth Relations Office. Here again the division of responsibility between these two departments is anachronistic.

"There is an overwhelming case for unifying our civil services dealing with the Commonwealth. At present members of the Overseas Civil Service suffer an understandable anxiety from the knowledge that they may become superfluous when the territories in which they serve have achieved sovereignty. This is bad for service morale.

"The experiment of a unified Foreign Service has on the whole succeeded, and there is no reason for supposing that members of the Overseas Civil Service would not welcome the opportunity of assisting in the shaping of policy at the centre by spending part of their service in Whitehall.

"Against the proposal for amalgamating the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office the objection that is most frequently urged is that the functions of the Colonial Office are administrative and those of the Commonwealth Relations Office representative. It is true, on the whole, but we do not believe that the distinction is so clear-cut as is often claimed. The functions are intertwined, and the line to be drawn between diplomacy and administration in the affairs of the

Commonwealth. We also note that the Commonwealth Relations Office has for some time discharged with singular success the task of administering the High Commission Territories in South Africa, which occupy the status of 'Realm'.

"We therefore propose that the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office be amalgamated in a single Department under one Secretary of State sitting in the Cabinet, who would probably need the assistance of at least three Ministers of State.

"We would then create a unified Commonwealth Civil Service which in future would be recruited by a single method. We would offer the present holders of all pensionable posts in the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office, and the Overseas Civil Service membership of this service.

Commonwealth As A Single Entity

"At present an arrangement exists whereby overseas civil servants in territories which are approaching sovereignty may apply for admission to a special list which makes them available for future service in any part of the Commonwealth. We would extend the right to apply for admission to this list to the entire staffs of the Colonial Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Overseas Civil Service. Successful applicants would be eligible for posts either in the new Ministry of Commonwealth Affairs in London or in any territory of the Commonwealth irrespective of its status.

"The new method of recruitment would be designed to ensure that members of the Commonwealth service were in future equally trained for service in London and other Commonwealth capitals, as well as in 'Free States' and 'Realms'.

"We attach the highest importance to these proposed changes in machinery. Their aim is to drive home the idea of the Commonwealth as a single entity and to abolish distinctions which are both invidious and unrealistic.

"In this connexion, the establishment of the Overseas Research Council, which will co-ordinate British technical and research services for all territories of the Commonwealth, irrespective of status, is an excellent development. This council might well have its headquarters in Marlborough House alongside those of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council."

Throughout the report the expression "Free State" is used of territories which are virtually self-governing but not yet sovereign. Territories of a status falling short of self-government are called "Realms".

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of June 2 contained a long report of an address to the Royal Commonwealth Society by Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who firmly rejected the idea of amalgamation of that department with the Colonial Office. He said, *inter alia*:

"On the assumption that the Commonwealth embraces independent and dependent territories alike, the proposal to amalgamate the two Offices represents logic and commonsense. But if it is a fact that there is a rigid distinction between the independent Commonwealth and the dependent Colonial territories, then such a solution ceases either to be logical or practicable.

Importance of Status

"We who have enjoyed the status of a major Power for so many generations tend to overlook the importance which status in the world has in the eyes particularly of ex-Colonial countries. Experience has shown that the Commonwealth, as opposed to the dependent territories, would be unwilling to accept an arrangement whereby the United Kingdom's relations with them should be handled by the same people and the same administrative machinery which was responsible for the direct administration of the Colonial Empire.

"A decision by us to pursue this development would evoke a sharp reaction from Commonwealth members everywhere. They would suspect that it was an attempt by the United Kingdom, with its customary lack of sensitiveness for Commonwealth susceptibilities, to imply that they retained some residue of an inferior status of Colonial days.

"Forces antipathetic to the Commonwealth, which exist in every Commonwealth country, and which maintain a vigilant existence in foreign countries, would be handed on a plate. A major argument against the continued existence of the Commonwealth as a whole.

"For 35 years the C.R.O. has been attempting to understand and deal with the complexities of independence. Our attitude to these problems is not based in the United King-

dom point of view, the administrative convenience of Whitehall, or the simple interests of Great Britain. Our approach has been conditioned by our experience of what a country of the Commonwealth will take from the United Kingdom after independence and the way in which our influence can be most effectively exercised in the atmosphere which exists after we have voluntarily surrendered power.

"The C.R.O.'s problem is therefore not the same as that of the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office. Relationships within the independent Commonwealth, particularly between the United Kingdom and one or other of its members, are both stronger and more sensitive than they are between foreign countries anywhere. The independent Commonwealth expects special treatment from the United Kingdom, and each country bitterly resents our failure to give it.

"It sometimes we feel that Commonwealth countries do not always give us the special treatment which they expect us to provide for them. I can assure you that each would enter into such an argument with an armoury of examples of Britain's failure to pay sufficient attention to their individual points of view.

"The C.R.O.'s approach to the Commonwealth is not something which we have evolved in our Downing Street offices, but is the result of our practical experience over 30 or 40 years of handling the special problems which the psychology of independence creates.

Suspicion and Resentment

"I should be doing a grave disservice to the Commonwealth and to my own conscience if I were to pretend that I thought that some of those neat and attractive blue-prints for solving the problems of the Commonwealth which are discussed by enthusiastic groups—almost exclusively in the context of the United Kingdom's point of view and interests—were not the objects of suspicion and even resentment to Commonwealth countries old and new.

"The right approach to the problem of emergent countries is as far as possible to make the moment of independence a clean break with the Colonial past. Any attempt by the United Kingdom, however wise and far-sighted and commonsensical, may be our motives, to carry the Colonial apparatus forward into the era of independence is likely to be self-defeating. Independence must be and must be seen to be the real thing by the men and women of the emergent countries in its early days of existence.

"A recent article alleged that there is some reluctance on the part of the C.R.O. to make use of the experience, particularly of Africa, which is available in the ranks of Colonial Service officers. This is not true. But there is one condition of service with the C.R.O. which has up to the present made such transfers relatively infrequent. A C.R.O. officer must be prepared to serve at any post in any continent and in any capacity. From our point of view an officer who has experience of Asia and of Africa combined is more valuable than one whose experience is limited to one African country and perhaps to one region of that country.

"Unless there continues to be a Department of State in the United Kingdom entrusted with the job of representing in Whitehall the attitude of the independent Commonwealth on various matters of policy of interest mutually to us all, then the chances of misunderstanding and friction within the Commonwealth will be immeasurably increased. Such possibilities are obvious.

East and Central Africa Lodge Installation of Fifth Master

MR. K. BRYCE JONES has been installed in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge of Freemasons, No. 7446, by his predecessor, MR. R. GORDON MILLER.

The officers for the ensuing year are: senior warden, J. Sykes, P.G.D., P.D.G.W. (East Africa); junior warden, E. L. Larcombe; chaplain, the Rev. J. Gillett, P.A.G.Chap., P.D.D.G.M. (East Africa); secretary, F. H. Palmer, P.M.; director of ceremonies, F. S. Joelson, P.A.G.D.C., L.G.R.; senior deacon, G. S. Cox, P.D.G.Std. (East Africa); junior deacon, J. C. Earll; assistant director of ceremonies, M. W. Harris, P. M.; almoner, J. C. T. Earll, P.A.G.St.B., P.D.G.W. (East Africa); organist, H. Catlin, P.P.G.Reg.; assistant secretary, W. G. M. Lughton, P.M.; inner guard, R. E. Grayson, steward, I. Clough, R. T. Izard, P. F. Barrett, and R. S. Carter, Elst. J. Thompson, L.G.R.

Freemasons in East and Central Africa who visit the lodge should be invited to communicate with the secretary of the lodge at 73 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Prostration Before the Wind of Change

A Tory M.P. Protests At Last

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, having repeatedly called attention to the complacent silence of Conservative M.P.s. while their party follows a policy in Africa which is indistinguishable from that which a Socialist Government would have been expected to adopt, must in fairness record that one Tory in the House of Commons has given expression to opinions which his leaders will not have appreciated.

Mr. John Biggs-Davison has written in *The Times*—

"What many think of the Belgians for their abandonment of the Congo, some think of us for giving up the Somaliland Protectorate to what in your leading article you have called a precarious balance of possibilities.

"If one justification of empire is the training of dependent peoples to manage their own affairs, we have left our duty half-done. We gamble with a vital strategic area in which Cairo, Moscow, and Peking are interested if we are not. We have put our Ethiopian and French friends in difficulty, but shall not thus earn the confidence of the Somalis in their new republic.

"Effete and selfish prudence may argue for prostration before the 'wind of change' in Africa and an attempt to secure Western interests by replacing European service by American finance.

"But let no one claim virtue for an ignorant or cynical 'liberalism' which pretends there can be freedom without order and is indifferent to the safety and welfare of primitive people."

Letter Which "The Times" Would Not Publish

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote the following letter, which was not published:—

"It is refreshing to find a Conservative M.P. with the moral courage to write as Mr. Biggs-Davison has done, for one of the most depressing aspects of Commonwealth affairs in recent months has been the studied silence of all Tories in the House of Commons despite actions by their party in Africa which would have aroused storms of protest if taken by a Socialist Government. Because they were the work of a Conservative Secretary of State, not a voice has been raised in dissent.

"Non-politicians who recognize what has been recklessly risked consequently condemn the whole party, which has never stood so low in European esteem in East and Central Africa in my experience of 46 years.

"It is not merely in the Horn of Africa that British protection is being withdrawn when our duty was only half done. Other great areas in East and Central Africa are similarly threatened in the name of 'democracy', though an overwhelming proportion of the African population has no conception of what is involved for them and their country. Indeed, the masses in many districts have little knowledge of African parties which have become almost household words in this country because a few leaders with a great gift for self-advertisement have repeatedly hit the headlines and skilfully used their broadcasting and television opportunities.

"American finance, as your correspondent says, has shown signs of thinking that it can substitute the service which Europeans have given to Africa over many decades. Far more damaging has been the readiness of United Kingdom political leaders to accept erosion of the British position in Africa as part of the price of pleasing the United States, although it has been obvious for years that the anti-colonialist movement in the U.S.A., which worked so hard against British, Dutch, and French interests in the East was bent on destroying the influence of the Colonial Powers in Africa.

"Quick transfer of political power to Africans would, it was suggested, save the continent from Communism. Such a policy was transparently illusory, but instead of being held up to scorn it has been accepted—to the great hurt of Africa and the delight of the Kremlin, which will now send some of its ablest specialists in subversion to the Congo, whence they and their dupes will spread their poison to all the surrounding countries, including the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia.

"We have little right to blame Belgian politicians for their betrayal of the interests of some 15 million Africans in the Congo while we tolerate a basically similar policy towards British East and Central Africa. Premature retreat from our moral obligations in Kenya, for instance, must deprive millions of Africans of the hopes born of British rule. In place of the head of civilized standards we now offer the stone of politics—just to appease a tiny but noisy minority of national or propagandist who are in no true sense representative of African opinion.

Letters to the Editor

Tobacco Growing in Nyasaland

Output Could Be Raised to 1,000 lb. An Acre

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
 SIR.—In your issue of June 9 you recorded: "The Nyasaland Tobacco Association is of the opinion that flue-cured tobacco production in the Protectorate could average 1,000 lb. an acre, as against 650 lb. last season. If that were achieved on the present planted acreage the crop would have a value of about £33m." That appears to be a misreport of an address in which the president of this association said:

"At present there is being planted annually some 3,500 acres of flue-cured tobacco, which in 1958-59 produced an average of 650 lb. per acre, the highest yield since 1945-46. This season there is every expectation that the average yield will be in the neighbourhood of 750 lb. We have just enjoyed very favourable climatic conditions, but the improvement will be due also in no small measure to increasing recognition by growers of the benefits to be derived from good farm planning and management.

"By applying improved methods to the whole of the existing acreage there is no reason why the average yield should not reach 1,000 lb. per acre, thereby increasing the crop to some 3½m. lb. per annum."

"On this yield growers should make a quite attractive living; and, as success begets success, so should a thriving industry, no matter how small, attract new blood and new capital."

Yours faithfully,
 F. M. WITHERS,
Secretary,
Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

Blantyre,
Nyasaland.

Asian Officials in Tanganyika

Association Alleges Unfair Discrimination

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—Of about 1,400 Asians serving the Tanganyika Government 1,100 enjoy overseas leave, and passages like their expatriate European counterparts and are expatriates in the true sense of the word.

The terms of reference of the forthcoming East African Salaries Commission exclude from its scope 586 expatriate Asian officers in Tanganyika. The reason given by the Tanganyika Government for the exclusion is that they were engaged locally although accorded overseas leave terms and that they have not expatriate status.

There is no justification for this exclusion, which is discriminatory and unjustifiable on the following grounds:—

(1) Europeans engaged locally on overseas leave terms during the war and subsequent years prior to 1955 are not excluded like the Asians. Examples are those officers absorbed into Government service on the closing down of the Overseas Food Corporation.

(2) In Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar Asians of all categories are included.

(3) The expatriate status of the 586 officers was established beyond dispute by the Holmes Commission of 1947-48 and the Lidbury Commission of 1953-54, and Government accepted the findings of those two commissions without any reservations.

An Asian in the Tanganyika service engaged locally is excluded whereas his brother, also engaged locally but working in one of the High Commission Departments in Tanganyika, is included.

These 586 officers excluded from the salaries review are the unfortunate recruited to the service of the Crown between 1932 and 1955. They include the

majority of the senior Asian officers in Tanganyika Government service. They spent the best years of their lives in a foreign country encountering all sorts of hardships and privations and served H.M. Government loyally. During the depression of the 1930s, they subjected themselves to a levy of 7½% of their salaries to help the Government tide over its financial difficulties.

My association would be happy if the authorities decide to rectify this anomalous position and save the necessity of a representative of the association going to London to see the Secretary of State in person.

Yours faithfully,
 P. K. G. NAYAR,
President,
The Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association.

Dar es Salaam.

Points from Letters

Stupified Public

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is an antidote to the nauseating remarks about Africa with which the British Press in general is slowly stupifying the British public".

At U.K. Expense

"RETIRED CIVIL SERVANTS from East Africa pay income tax at 2s. in the £ on the full amount of their pension, without the grant of any allowances. Thus a pensioner drawing, say, £600 a year pays £60 in East African tax. Under double income tax relief arrangements the U.K. authorities make allowance for this payment. My point is that the East African Governments do quite well at the expense of U.K. taxpayers".



PERSONALIA

MR. E. G. STUMPENHUSON-PAYNE is visiting East Africa.

THE REV. W. MENZIES is a recent arrival from Umtali.

ALDERMAN ERIC WILSON has been elected mayor of Nairobi.

MR. COLIN MAHER has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. YUSUF HASSAN has been appointed editor of *Somaliland News*.

SIR PATRICK RENISON is the first president of the Youth Council of Kenya.

DR. C. F. D. MCCALDIN will leave London Airport tomorrow to return to Kenya.

MR. B. OWEN SMITH, a surgeon in Salisbury, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. O. ELLIS, Postmaster-General in East Africa, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

DR. W. B. INGLIS, principal of the College of Education, Edinburgh, is visiting East Africa.

MR. F. F. FOSTER, an alderman of Mombasa, has been re-elected mayor for the second year.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE left London at the week-end for a visit to East Africa of about a month.

MAJOR G. C. HEATH has been re-elected chairman of the Coast European Association of Kenya.

MR. A. V. REES, general manager of Northern Motors, Ltd., has arrived from Luanshya.

MAJOR BRUCE KINLOCH, Game Warden in Uganda, is to go to Tanganyika in the same capacity.

PROFESSOR WARREN E. TOMLINSON, of the University of Puget Sound, U.S.A., is in East Africa.

MR. J. V. WILD, lately Administrative Secretary in Uganda, and MRS. WILD have arrived in England.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER has for the third successive year been elected chairman of Aberdare County Council, Kenya.

Two company directors from Bulawayo, MR. A. J. CHASAN and MR. J. S. DOUGLAS, are now in the United Kingdom.

The first policewoman in Kenya to be made an assistant superintendent is MISS RUTH CAMIER, who has been in the Force for 10 years.

MR. G. L. BELLHOUSE has been elected mayor of Nakuru, Kenya, for the third consecutive year. The deputy mayor is DR. N. M. SHAH.

MR. A. E. KEATINGE, chief accountant of East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., and MRS. KEATINGE are on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. R. FRANKLIN has been appointed an alternate director to SIR CURIEL ENTWISTLE on the board of Niger Finance and Investment Co., Ltd.

THE REV. K. MGAWI, vice-president of the Nyasaland Council of the Boys' Brigade, will shortly visit the United Kingdom to study youth work.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE gave the opening address recently in Leeds at the third conference of University Advisers to Overseas Students.

MR. RONALD A. BULLOCK, of the staff of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, has been awarded a scholarship at the University of Minnesota, U.S.A.

MR. D. N. NUTTALL, lately principal of the Railway Training School in Nairobi, has been promoted Assistant Director of Education (Technical) in Kenya.

MR. ENELYN WAUGH, who visited Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia last year, kept a diary of his impressions. It will be published in London later in the year.

THE SULLIVAN and the HOLLAND, accompanied by their adopted daughter, Princess Bevisita Amat, are in London. They will leave for Scotland in a few days.

DR. MICHAEL H. KERRY, who is on long leave from Kenya, is spending a few weeks in England. He will then visit Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA is reported to have offered several scholarships for higher education in his country to Africans nominated by the Uganda National Congress.

MISS ANNE SCOTT-JAMES, a free-lance writer who has just returned from a visit to East Africa, is the wife of another well-known journalist, MR. MACDONALD HASTINGS.

MRS. MARGUERITE MALLETT, who has lived in Kenya since 1915 has celebrated her 100th birthday. She wrote "A White Woman among the Masai", which was published in 1923.

MR. R. FOSTER, who is at present seconded to the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, has been promoted to senior scientific officer to the Government of Tanganyika.

MR. EDWARD ATIYAH, a well-known Sudanese, has written "The Eagle Flies from England", which is described as a brilliant fictional reconstruction of Napoleon's life.

JUDGE C. WYZANSKI, a trustee of the Ford Foundation, and MRS. WYZANSKI are visiting East Africa with MR. F. CHAMPION WARD, director of the Foundation, and MRS. WARD.

MR. GHAMA ABULLAH GHALEB, former chairman of the Somaliland Protectorate Legislative Council, has been elected President of the National Assembly of the new Somali Republic.

MRS. J. C. WHITE, who has lived in Mombasa for 34 years, and in Kenya for half a century, has presented her valuable collection of porcelain to Fort Jesus Museum, Mombasa.

MR. ROGER E. CHASE, who has been appointed general sales manager of Ethiopian Airlines, has for the past 15 years been on the staff of Trans World Airlines, an associated company.

MR. M. HYDE-CLARK, who returned to London recently after some weeks in Geneva attending the International Labour Conference, has left for Fiji. He will be away about five weeks.

SIR JULIAN and LADY HUXLEY will pay a short visit to Nyasaland next month on behalf of UNESCO in connexion with the study of wild life protection in Central and East Africa.

MR. J. BREAKELL, for the past three years manager in Nyasaland for the Laing group, has been appointed a director of John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd. He first went to the Federation in 1960.

CANON A. W. EATON has left with his family for Northern Rhodesia to become Rector of Kitwe and Rural Dean of the Copperbelt, in the place of the late ARCHDEACON DONALD WESTON.

MRS. MARGARET PRICE, a director of a public relations company in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England to tell industrialists about Que Que, a town anxious to attract new industries.

DR. J. D. SHILLINGFORD, a member of the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council, and consultant physician to Hammersmith Hospital, London, is spending about three months in East Africa.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM-POWLETT, lately Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted the chairmanship of the London committee of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railway Mission.

MR. I. D. HUNTER, M.L.C., Uganda, was a guest at luncheon in the House of Commons one day last week, of the general council of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND-MARTIN, lately Conservative M.P. for Ludlow, left £75,577 net, on which duty of £12,867 has been paid. He had been connected with East and Central African affairs for many years.

DR. T. O. ELIAS, a Nigerian, who lectures in law at Oxford University, is to be legal adviser to the representatives of the Malawi Congress Party at the Nyasaland constitutional talks which open in London on July 25.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Finance Minister in Kenya, is on long leave in the United Kingdom. He will return to Nairobi in mid-October. In his absence Mr. J. H. BUTLER, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, is acting in his stead.

SIR ERIC ASHBY, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, who has visited East Africa, and SIR ANDREW COHEN, a former Governor of Uganda, have received honorary degrees of Doctors of Law from Queen's University, Belfast.

MR. IAN MACKERSEY, editor of *Horizon*, a monthly magazine of R.S.T., now couples with that duty those of assistant relations officer to the group. MR. A. W. SMITH, lately a sports writer in Fleet Street, is now assistant editor of *Horizon*.

MR. GARTH CARPENTER, who has been appointed game management officer of Hluhluwe Game Reserve Zululand, has spent the past couple of years in the accounts department of a mining company on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

DR. P. E. BROWN, of the Geology Department of Sheffield University, is spending three months in Tanganyika Territory, which is also being visited by Mr. D. S. FERGUSON, Adviser on Land Irrigation and Drainage to the Secretary of State.

VISCOUNT KILMUR, the Lord Chancellor, LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and MR. C. J. M. A. PORT, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, are to represent H.M. Government at the Nigerian independence celebrations on October 1.

AFRICAN PERSONNEL OFFICER

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED seeks to appoint an African with good education, personality and initiative to the post of African Personnel Officer. He will be responsible to the Personnel Manager on matters concerning labour relations with all African workers on the Company's Estates and its Gineries and Garages. Salary will be commensurable with ability and character, but not less than £800 per annum.

Applicants with knowledge and experience of industrial relations and labour management are invited to write to The Personnel Manager, The Uganda Company Limited, P.O. Box 1, Kampala, in their own handwriting giving full particulars of education and experience with testimonials and references (copies only) and the names and addresses of two referees. Closing date: 31st July 1960.

MR. E. G. PENSTONE, African personnel manager at the Bancroft mine, is in England from Northern Rhodesia.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER has been appointed secretary of the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations.

DR. A. W. A. BROWN, head of the department of zoology in the University of Western Ontario, Canada, will shortly arrive in East Africa to study methods of controlling simuliids.

MR. S. M. KING, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Uganda, addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE, sometime commoner of New College, Oxford, has been elected to an honorary fellowship of the college. As SIR EVELYN BARING he was Governor of Kenya from 1952 to late in 1959.

MR. ROBERT THOMSON, who has been with the Union-Castle Line for 25 years, has been appointed purser of the new flagship, the 38,000-ton WINDSOR CASTLE. He has served in almost all the ships of the fleet.

Before SIR DOUGLAS HALL left Somaliland he presented to the Government a painting of his ancestral home in Scotland, which has been occupied by the family for three centuries. The painting has been placed in the house of the Head of State.

THE REV. S. W. J. PULFORD, who is on his way by sea to Bancroft, in the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia, was ordained three years ago after leaving Jesus College, Cambridge. He has been an assistant curate in Blackpool. Mrs. PULFORD is a State registered nurse.

MR. L. P. HEERING, manager in Mombasa for the Holland Africa Line, and honorary Consul for the Netherlands, has gone to Cape Town as deputy general manager of his company. Mrs. HEERING and he have been in Kenya for about 12 years. The new Mombasa manager is MR. R. J. MARSMAN, lately Dar es Salaam manager.

SIR CHARLES MORRIS, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, DR. J. E. RICHARDS, director of education at the Polytechnic, London, and PROFESSOR R. MILNES WALKER, of the University of Bristol, have been visiting Makerere College, Uganda, and the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN, accompanied by LADY RAISMAN, arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday to begin his inquiry. After three weeks in East Africa they will return to London for about the same period, and then fly back to rejoin their colleagues, PROFESSORS A. J. BROWN and R. C. TRESS.

MR. G. FOX, manager in Dar es Salaam of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Mrs. FOX; MR. D. A. DRAIN, manager in Morogoro of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and Mrs. DRAIN; and MR. K. L. SANDERS, Labour Commissioner, and Mrs. SANDERS are recent arrivals from Tanganyika.

SIR GEOFFREY NYE, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MISS NORAH PENSON, principal of Bedford London, London, both of whom have repeatedly visited East Africa (in which Sir Geoffrey served for many years in the Colonial Agricultural Service), have been made honorary fellows of Wye College.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Finance Minister in Kenya, is chairman of a new Development Committee set up by the Government to review the progress of present and future development plans. The other members are MR. W. F. COULTIS, Chief Secretary, MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, DR. J. G. KLANDU, Minister for Commerce and Industry, and MR. ISRAHIM NATHO, Minister for Works. The Arab Adviser, SHEKH MOHAMMED MURSHAYM, is to be a co-opted member.

Dr. Alexander Scott

Sincere Servant of Northern Rhodesia

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., LL.B., who died recently in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 75, had rendered valuable and exceptionally versatile service to that country during the past three decades. No one was more anxious to promote good race relations, and few people in the country have made more practical contributions in that cause.

He had four distinct careers—as doctor, barrister, editor and politician—and he was also a farmer and a company director.

Born in Scotland, he graduated in medicine from Glasgow University, served for a short time in the Royal Navy as a surgeon, and then throughout the 1914-18 war was in the Royal Army Medical Corps in France, Belgium, and Turkey. On demobilization he practised in several English towns, but then decided to study law, and in 1926 was called by the Middle Temple. In the following year he went to Gwelo as an advocate, but he soon decided against continuance in practice, and in 1929 joined the medical service of Rhodesia Railways in Northern Rhodesia, being at different times stationed in Ndola, Broken Hill, and Livingstone. Then he was a Government medical officer in Fort Rosebery and Abercorn. He retired in 1947.

Editor and M.P.

In the next year he founded and for five years edited the *Central African Post*, which quickly became influential because of its policy of analysing all public issues critically, knowledgeably, and fearlessly. He was completely independent in spirit and formidable in controversy, being uncompromising in matters of principle.

Soon after founding the paper he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislative Council, but when the Federal Parliament was created in 1953 he was elected for Lusaka as an Independent, sitting for five years. Shortly before that period expired he had founded the Constitution Party with Sir John Moffat. In the 1958 general election both he and Mrs. Scott were candidates in neighbouring Lusaka constituencies. Neither was returned.

By that time he had sold the *C.A.P.*, primarily because he could not continue to work under high pressure; but he soon felt the loss of a journal through which to express his virile views, and last year he established the *African Mail*, acting as managing director of the company.

For some years he had been chairman of the First Permanent Building Society (as a Government nominee). He had been chief of Lusaka Caledonian Society, chairman of Lusaka Town Management Board, a member of the inaugural board of Rhodesia University, and had even practised in Lusaka as a barrister after a break with the law of 20 years or so.

Good Friend and Faithful Servant

Although he held and frequently expressed very strong opinions, he was modest and indeed gentle in personal relationships. None could doubt that his first concern was the good of Northern Rhodesia and, in particular, a fair deal in all ways for the African population. It was when others, especially men in public life or in senior official positions, appeared to pay too little attention to their needs and deserts that Scott attacked most strongly, either in the Federal Parliament or in the Press, but he took retorts in good part and gave his opponents fair opportunities to make their case in his own paper.

An exceptionally large number of people of all races in both the Rhodesias will feel that the Federation has lost a good friend and a faithful servant. He is survived by Mrs. Scott, a daughter, and three sons.

Canon H. A. M. Cox

Fifty-four Years in Nyasaland

CANON HAROLD ALDWYN MACHELL COX, C.B.E., who has died in his 81st year on Likoma Island, Nyasaland, had been a U.M.C.A. missionary in that country for 54 years. He had decided to be a missionary in Africa long before he left school.

Educated at Berkhamssted School, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and Ply Theological College, he was ordained in 1902. He was curate in Birmingham and Workington in the next four years, and then sailed for Central Africa. He first went to Kota Kota, and from 1911 to 1916 was priest-in-charge of Likoma Cathedral. During the latter part of the 1914-18 campaign he served as a staff sergeant in Transport during the operations in Portuguese East Africa. Somewhat later he was made a canon of Likoma Cathedral, and then Archdeacon of Musumba, where he stayed for 33 years.

He was one of the great missionaries of a country which has had outstanding servants of the Church, and nobody could have been held in higher esteem and affection by a greater company of people of all races and all types. He had a deep understanding of Africans, but did not disregard their weaknesses and general inexperience. While hopeful about their potentialities and always helpful to individuals, he was deeply distressed by the acceptance of bad leadership. It can truly be said that he gave his life to Nyasaland and its people.

Major Frank Lathbury

MAJOR FRANK HERBERT LATHBURY, M.C., M.I.M.M., who has died in East Africa at the age of 76, had lived in Kenya since 1924. A consulting mining engineer, he was active at the time of the gold discoveries in the Kakamaga district and he reported on a number of properties which were floated as public companies. Being much less optimistic than some other people, his advice was well regarded.

Educated on H.M.S. WORCESTER and at Epsom College and Camborne School of Mines, he began his mining career in the Transvaal in 1903, and in the next nine years gained experience in Southern Rhodesia, the United States, and Northern Nigeria. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served with the South Staffordshire Regiment and tunnelling companies of the Royal Engineers, being wounded in France, awarded the M.C., mentioned in dispatches, and demobilized as a field officer. In the next five years he was engaged in mining in Southern Nigeria and Malaya. Then he settled in Kenya.

He had been a director of the Ngiga Mining Co., Ltd., the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., and Craelius East African Drilling Co., Ltd.

Lord Kennet

LORD KENNET, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., who has died at the age of 81, was (as Sir Edward Hilton Young) chairman of the commission bearing his name which reported on closer union in East Africa in 1928. Its recommendations closely resembled the plan of 1946 for inter-territorial organization in East Africa. After leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar. Later he was assistant editor of the *Economist* and then financial editor of the *Morning Post* and editor of the *Financial News*. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Royal Navy, losing an arm at Zebrugga. In 1922 he married the widow of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the Antarctic explorer; she was the sculptress of the statue of Lord Delamere which stands in Nairobi.

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- Fresh Foods, Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, (Congo) Ltd. S.C.R.L.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

- A.B.C. Foods Nakuru, Provender Millers
- Mombasa Cold Stores, Shimanzi

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. | — Cement |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints |
| Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd. | — Cashew Nuts and Oil |
| Southern Line, Ltd. | — Ship Owners |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd. | — Flour Millers |

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

- British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement
- Uganda Cement Industry Ltd.
"Rock" Cement
- Uganda Clays Ltd.
Tiles and Blocks
- The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

Macbuhndellism Not Accepted United Party's New Manifesto

THE UNITED PARTY IN KENYA has issued the following statement:

"In the light of political events in Kenya today, it has become imperative for the United Party to state its position and intentions, particularly in regard to other political bodies which have emerged or are emerging.

"The party will remain in being as a political organization. It will however co-operate with and support other organizations whose policy and ideals are compatible with its own. In this respect the party is in full support of the Kenya Coalition, which advocates certain principles common to those of the party.

"The United Party, however, must approach the problems and the future of Kenya on a somewhat wider basis than that possible for a coalition, and therefore sets out its views and aims in this pamphlet.

"The United Party does not accept the Lancaster House proposals as they stand for the following reasons:

(1) The party considers that calling the conference with the present Legislative Council in its last year of office, without first holding a general election, as requested by the United Party but refused by the Secretary of State, was fundamentally unsound. Many of the delegates did not represent the views of their electorate, and certain minority tribes were not properly represented.

(2) The proposals do nothing effective to safeguard the interests of the minority races and tribes.

(3) Although methods of providing some safeguards were discussed, including a Bill of Rights, it is clear that any safeguard would prove ineffectual in practice should independence or responsible government be granted prematurely to the Colony, an event which utterances at Lancaster House suggested might well happen. In this case control of Kenya's destiny would be placed in the hands of inexperienced and irresponsible persons, to the total detriment of the immigrant races, the minority tribes, and the country's economy.

Objections to Franchise Arrangements

(4) The proposals, though theoretically ensuring communal representation for Europeans, Asians and Arabs by means of reserved seats, in practice do nothing of the sort, but merely introduce a complicated and expensive system of primary and secondary elections of no real benefit to the communities concerned. This system could in no way return candidates truly representative of such communities. On the other hand, the overwhelming African vote in the case of the open seats, which comprise the majority, virtually turns these into African communal seats.

(5) The qualifications of voters are so low as virtually to amount to universal adult suffrage, and are such that accurate assessment would in practice be impossible.

(6) The system of national seats, provided by the plan, is unrealistic. Whatever the purpose of these seats, election to them by the elected members of the Legislature ensures that they will be controlled by the African elected majority.

(7) The Secretary of State considered that the question of the Coastal Strip fell outside the scope of the conference. The party is of the opinion that this issue is fundamental, as are the Masai agreements of 1904 and 1911, which are not considered at all.

(8) Numerous specific pledges given to the European settlers by successive Governments of the United Kingdom over the last 50 years, and ending in Mr. Lennox-Boyd's guarantee that they will be entitled to feel confidence in the possession of the homes they have built or will build up for themselves and their children, are ignored.

(9) Adequate consideration is not given to the contribution which has been made by the Asian communities, and no proper safeguards are provided for their future.

(10) At the time of the conference, the United Party delegates considered that the proposals would be widely opposed, would cause loss of confidence in the future of the Colony and in H.M. Government, would have a serious, adverse effect on the economy, and would be detrimental not only to agriculture but also to trade and commerce. Subsequent events have proved this to be true.

Although for these reasons the United Party does not accept the Lancaster House proposals it wished to make clear that it is not opposed to any form of communal franchise, and that it is in favour of a more equitable and desirable franchise system, which would include greater African representation in the Legislative Council and increased responsibility in Government.

"On the other hand, the United Party insists that independence should not be introduced until all races and tribes are willing to accept it.

"The United Party believes that the Lancaster House Constitution cannot be made to work unless the following points are implemented:

(1) H.M. Government must make it clear that each and every race will be able to remain in Kenya, retaining its way of life, its culture and its traditions, free from intimidation and oppressive legislation.

(2) H.M. Government must make it equally clear that neither independence nor responsible government will be introduced until such time as all races are agreed upon it, and that in the meantime H.M. Government will retain control.

(3) Election to the reserved communal seats must be by direct election by the communities concerned, and the constituencies for such seats must be superimposed upon other constituencies, as at present. Only in this way can (in the Secretary of State's own words) candidates elected command the effective and genuine support within their own communities.

(4) Constituencies for the open seats must conform where possible with tribal areas; and voting should be based on a system appropriate to the area and people concerned.

(5) The proposal to establish 12 national seats must be dropped, and the number of reserved communal seats increased by that number.

Essential Undertakings

(6) To restore confidence and engender an atmosphere of good will between all races, so that people will work together for the common good, H.M. Government must give the following clear undertakings regarding its obligations:

(a) That it intends to honour the 1895 treaty regarding the Coastal Strip and the Masai agreements of 1904 and 1911.

(b) That it underwrites the value of agricultural assets in the scheduled areas by an adequate amount.

(c) That it guarantees the future of expatriate members of the Civil Service, of whatever race.

(d) That safeguards are written into the Constitution regarding education, hospitals, and social amenities, to ensure that the character and cultural status of such institutions be preserved.

"Provided H.M. Government will accept these proposals, the United Party will do what it can to make such amended Constitution work, despite the fact that in the party's view democracy of the Westminster type is unlikely to be successful in Africa.

"The United Party considers, however, that in the event of the failure of the Lancaster House Constitution—whether amended as suggested or not—the most workable political system for Kenya might be one based on the principles of the Corporate State, whereby the Central Legislature would consist of members returned on a non-racial basis by electoral colleges to represent interests, rather than individuals (although for some time communal members would also be needed). Such interests would be, for instance, local government bodies, chambers of commerce, industrial and professional societies, trade unions, etc.

"The United Party further considers that effective administration and inter-racial understanding are best ensured by the devolution to local government bodies of many of the powers now exercised by the Central Government.

"The United Party believes that this proposed system of government, based as it is on community of interest, will engender the good will we so badly need in Kenya, and that therefore a commission should be appointed to explore in detail this line of constitutional development, which an increasing number of people throughout the world are turning to as the only practicable solution to the constitutional problems of mixed and under-developed societies."

Salaries Commission

MR. G. C. CARLYLE and Mr. J. E. A. Evans have been appointed members of the commission which is shortly to visit East Africa under the chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Flemming to inquire into civil servants' salaries and terms of service. Mr. P. C. Harris has been appointed secretary to the commission. Mr. Carlyle was at one time a civil servant in Uganda where he was Assistant Financial Secretary before being transferred in 1954 to Nigeria, where he became Permanent Secretary (Finance) three years later. Mr. Evans has a wide experience of all the East African territories, having served in them for 28 years, latterly Barclays Bank D.C.O.

U.N. Force of "Collective Ignorants"

AS CHAIRMAN of the United Party of Kenya, Mr. A. T. Culwick issued the following statement at the week-end:

"Certain organs of the British Press have suggested that the United Nations, if and when they succeed in restoring order in the Congo by means of an international military force, should then bend their energies to assisting in the administration of the country. This is tantamount to the belated admission of what has been obvious for so long — that the Congolese Government and people are incapable of carrying out this task."

"It now looks as though we shall be faced with the farce of a Congolese Government of Congolese figure-heads pretending to run the State, while others actually do the work — if suitable men can be found to fill the posts, of which there is some doubt."

"It is difficult to see how this plan can work. In effect, it means the replacement of specially trained men, experienced in the intricacies of the work, by a motley collection of personnel unversed in the country, its peoples, their languages, and their customs. This force of collective ignorants, lacking any common national loyalty, could well lead to even greater confusion."

"The grim and inescapable fact is that power has been transferred by Belgium from those who know how to do the job to those who do not, the result being that in a matter of a few days the administrative machinery has flown apart, wrecked beyond repair."

"This should be a salutary lesson to Kenya, where the Africans who are trained to United Kingdom standards number only 31, of whom 23 are doctors; there is one accountant, seven have legal qualifications, but there is not a single professional administrator. Let nobody say that we have not been amply warned."

Defence Groups for Kenya Urged

Appeal by United Party Spokesman

KENYA EUROPEANS have been urged by Major B. P. Roberts, M.L.C., to form their own organization to protect life and property if necessary.

Addressing a meeting in Nakuru, Major Roberts, who is deputy leader of the United Party, said that Belgians in the Congo had had only six months in which to organize themselves, but in Kenya there was more time available. Europeans should organize themselves now, so that they would not have to rely on the British Government but could if necessary protect themselves. Some districts, he said, were already organizing.

He did not think that disturbances like those in the Congo would be repeated in Kenya. Kenya Europeans had more faith in the British Government, but not much more, than the Belgians had had in theirs. Kenyans faced an appalling situation, one which could become disastrous because the British Government regarded them as expendable in the field of world politics.

The chief blame lay upon the United States, which had pursued a policy which was supposed to resist Communist infiltration into Africa but had in fact done the reverse. The European community of Kenya had been too quiet since the Lancaster House Conference. H.M. Government should be made to understand that farmers were not developing any more, and that some were running down stock and hoping to sell their land in plots under the proposed scheme for the settlement of Africans.

Confidence could not be restored overnight, but the position could be improved and eventually restored if H.M. Government would take the following steps: (a) make it clear that independence would not be granted until an orderly transfer of power could be achieved without disruption of the economy; (b) introduce a financial scheme which would allow an orderly transfer of farms at fair prices over a period of years before independence; (c) give Europeans "true representation" in the Legislative Council before independence; (d) admit only Europeans to European schools until independence.

ELSPETH HUXLEY

follows *The Flame Trees of Thika*, a Book Society Choice last spring, with an unusual travel book which describes a revolution in the daily lives of Kenya's six million Africans as they forsake their ancient communal traditions for a Western individualism. Her journey took her into the primitive huts of Suk and Tugen tribesmen, among Nandi and Kipsigis herdsmen, to irrigation schemes and settlement experiments and Masai game reserves, among women's progressive clubs and egg circles, to African coffee factories and tea plantations, into forest research camps, satellite towns, modern council chambers and housing estates. She tells in full the remarkable story of the transformation of rural Kenya by carving it into tens of thousands of individually-owned small-holdings, the first stage of an ambitious plan to raise the living standards of the people and create the economic strength to support a structure of self-government.



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African Leaders Comment on the Congo Needs Understanding Rather than Judgment

COMMENTS ON THE CONGO have come from several African leaders during the week.

In Nairobi, Mr. Mboya said that the difficulties which the Congolese Government had to face called for understanding rather than judgement. He was confident that if everyone kept their heads the troubles would be solved. It was a mistake for anyone to undermine the Congo's independence on any pretext.

Mr. Towett, Kenya's Assistant Minister of Agriculture, who is a member of K.A.D.U., told European farmers that there would not be a second Congo in Kenya.

In London, Dr. Banda, on his arrival for the Nyasaland constitutional talks, said that an independent Nyasaland could not repeat the Congo troubles because nobody there could contest his leadership. He was the boss.

In the Federation, African nationalist leaders were said to fear that the outbreak of violence so soon after independence might cause Britain misgivings about granting them self-government.

Mr. M. Munda, vice-treasurer general of the Independence Party, thought events in the Congo were inevitable. The Belgians did not allow or assist the Africans to train in politics.

Mr. H. Nkumbula, President of the African National Congress, said that Europeans deliberately planted tribalism in the minds of the Congolese in order to wreck the new government.

Mr. J. K. Tshilemba, secretary of the Lusaka branch of the Conakat Party, described Mr. Tshombe's decision to secede as "ill advised" and not in the best interests of the peoples of the Congo and the rest of Africa.

A Member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislature, Mr. S. M. Mununga, praised the British for training their colonial subjects before granting independence.

Mutiny "Just A Reshuffle"

In London, Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., said the Congo situation was the result of Belgian misrule and should be a warning to Europeans in Africa. They should re-adjust themselves so that they could live with Africans as fellow citizens.

He thought many people were being very hostile to the Congo and that the situation was not as bad as Press reports stated. There had been worse mutinies than that of the Force Publique, which was just a re-shuffle. The situation was as normal as could be expected in a country which was just beginning and the Congolese should be given reasonable time to solve their own problems.

Anti-Slavery Society and the Federation

Points from the Annual Report

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY says in its annual report for the year to March 31:

"The society which has always seen great danger in the weakening of Parliamentary responsibility for the protection of the Africans in Central Africa, can only note with satisfaction the chance of the grant of Dominion status to Sir Roy Welensky's Government becoming less and less likely. There is a chance that the Federation will be reconstructed in a way that will make it acceptable to Africans. Whether African opinion will accept Federation in any form or by any name is very doubtful.

"The society has remained throughout the year in close touch with Africans from all three territories of the Federation, and the clerical and other assistance given to them in making their case known to the Government and the British public has become a considerable part of its work of the society's year. With the grant of Dominion status before us, it is clear that the Africans must take their stand now against a hardening of the present pattern of administration before it is too late for any change. The other factors in the situation and the reactions against change become bitter and transparent.

Dr. Banda has been a member of the committee of this society for 12 years. The chairman, vice-chairman, and secre-

tary gave evidence of character on his behalf before the Devlin Commission, appointed to inquire into the disturbances in Nyasaland. Dr. Banda was acquitted of complicity in acts of violence or of plotting violence but was kept in detention without trial for a year and a month, and many of his colleagues are still in prison. He was released on April 1, 1960, and visited England and America and returned to Nyasaland in May.

"There can be no doubt that through the whole field of African political development the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ian Macleod, has formulated a policy which shows a greater realization than did that of his predecessor that the African peoples' claim to a major part in government is one which cannot be denied any longer.

"Dr. Banda's part in this work has centred attention on Nyasaland. The society has, however, kept in touch with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Mainza Chona of Northern Rhodesia. Divided leadership and less dramatic Government action to oppose the nationalist movement have made many think that the opposition of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia is not so strong as in Nyasaland; but this is not so.

Congress leaders from Southern Rhodesia are regular visitors. Their campaign will come to the public notice when the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister comes to ask for the cancellation of the reserved powers of veto on legislation that discriminates against Africans. These reserved powers are still held by Parliament in the United Kingdom."

Africa May Need British Troops

Lord Salisbury's Warning on Army Cuts

THE POSSIBILITY that in a few months' or a few years' time, British troops would be needed in Africa to protect British and African lives, was foreseen by the Marquess of Salisbury when he spoke during the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Lords last week. The Marquess appealed to the Government to re-examine the whole question of the continued reduction of the number of infantry battalions.

He pointed to the deteriorating world situation, to the crisis in Cuba and to Mr. Khrushchev's menacing speeches. Then he continued: "In addition, we have now the appalling debacle in the Congo, which has filled us all, I am sure, with horror.

"The collapse of law and order and all civilized government in large parts of that country may well threaten the peace and security of the whole of Central Africa, where we have ourselves ultimate responsibility for the security of hundreds of thousands of our own fellow countrymen and an even larger number of loyal Africans."

He recalled his warning, some months ago, that the *moi d'ordre* which had come from the Accra Conference was to make the white man "scram out of Africa"—a phrase used by Mr. Mboya. He then said that if African agitators succeeded in that, the Western world would have gone far to lose the cold war.

At that time he got the impression that many people thought his remarks were absurdly exaggerated. Would anyone treat such a possibility so lightly now?

Not the Time to Weaken K.A.R.

Would anyone be so certain that in a few months' or at any rate a few years' time, British troops would not be needed to protect British lives and property and, what he regarded as equally important, the lives and property of the loyal Africans.

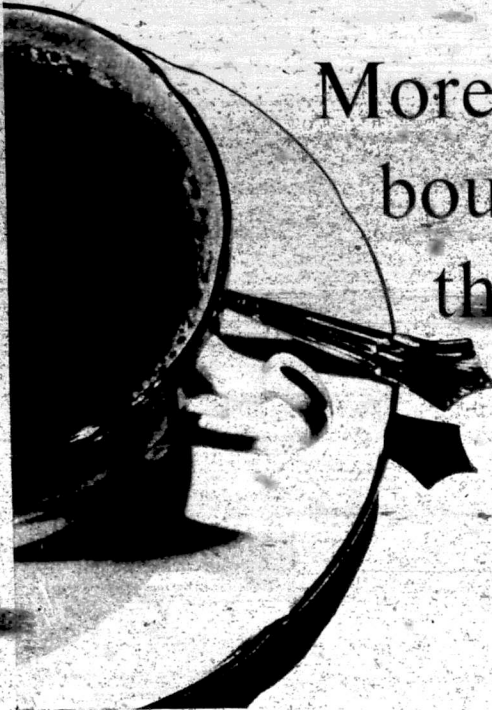
Even if it meant sacrifices for the British people, the necessary measures should be taken to ensure security for themselves, their fellow countrymen in the territories for which they were responsible, and the loyal local inhabitants.

Lord Twining spoke on the East African Land Forces. He said that never before, perhaps, were they so badly needed, and it had been distressing to him to learn that out of six battalions of the K.A.R. now serving in East Africa, one was to be disbanded because part of it formed the Mauritius garrison which was no longer required.

This was not the time, he thought, with events along the East African border and danger in East Africa itself, to have the reduction in the K.A.R.

He stressed the importance of Africans being trained as officers and hoped that the number of Africans entering Sandhurst would be increased. One thing he had to make sure of was that the African troops had leaders they were prepared to follow.

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Parliament

Detainees in British Africa

Situation in Kenya Most Disturbing

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told Mr. Fenner Brockway in the House of Commons recently that it was his urgent aim to end the widespread detention without trial of persons resident in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. The question and answer were as follows:

MR. BROCKWAY: "While I recognize the new colonial climate since the rt. hon. gentleman has been responsible for colonial affairs, is it not desirable that we should put an end to the very widespread detention without trial of people in these territories? If the rt. hon. gentleman is going to crown the work which he has been doing, will he not make this an urgent aim?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, sir; I am very anxious indeed about this. The day may come when that may be possible. However, the reports that are coming in, for example on the security situation in the last day or two in Kenya, are most disturbing indeed, and in the face of that it would certainly be folly to speed up what has been a fast release of detainees in recent months".

On July 1 last 494 persons were detained and 784 restricted in movement in Kenya. In Uganda there were no detainees and 104 restricted in movement. For Nyasaland the figures were 20 and 385 respectively. Nine persons were restricted in Northern Rhodesia, but none detained.

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON was told that the number of registered unemployed in Nairobi had fallen from a peak of 7,452 at the end of February to 2,560 on June 30. During that period 1,175 work-seekers had been found jobs by Nairobi Employment Office.

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Fourteen schools in Kenya now admit children without distinction as to race.

MR. MACLEOD told a questioner: "Few children of any community who reach school age and seek admission to primary school now fail to find a place. Fourteen schools admit children without distinction of race.

"The estimated cost per child for primary, intermediate, and secondary education taken together is: European, £41; Asian, £22; Arab, £25; African, £4. But, because mainly of the greater dependence of non-African communities on boarding schools at the primary stage, the figures do not reflect comparison of like with like. This is shown by the comparative figures for secondary education, where the net charge on public funds this year will be: European, £87; Asian, £41; Arab, £69; and African, £99".

From April 1, 1957, to June 30, 1960, Kenya received from H.M. Government £12,889,085 in emergency aid, Exchequer loans, and C.D. and W. grants.

"Kenya received an allocation of £5m. under last year's C.D. & W. for the period to March 31, 1964, and will receive a share of the £100m. Exchequer loans made available under that Act. This will include the funds which we have promised to make available for land development and resettlement. In addition, all the East African territories were relieved on July 1 of the recurrent costs of the East African Land Forces to enable them to devote additional resources to economic and social development. These forces last year cost Kenya an estimated £1,128,000".

Nile Perch

THE NILE PERCH, which had been considered extinct in Lake Victoria since the Miocene period about 20m. years ago, has reappeared, three having recently been caught near Jinja by African fishermen. Each was about 12oz. The record size for the fish is 360lb. In modern times the Nile perch, which occurs in Lake Albert as far as the Semliki Falls and in the Nile as far as the Murchison Falls, has been prevented by those waterfalls from moving upstream into Lakes Edward and Kioga. It occurs in Lakes Tanganyika and Rudolf.

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CHANGES OF TITLE have been notified by the Tanganyika Government. The Director of Establishments becomes the Chief Personnel Officer; the Director of Public Relations, the Controller of Information Services; the Director of Education, the Chief Education Officer; the Director of Medical Services, the Chief Medical Officer; the Director of Public Works, Engineer-in-Chief; and the Directors of the Departments of Agriculture, Geological Survey, Lands and Surveys, Veterinary Services, Water Development and Irrigation will henceforth be known as Commissioners.

What C.A.P. May Do

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Masai Isolation Impossible

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Conservative Commonwealth Council

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News Items in Brief

A new Muslim mosque costing £8,000 is to be built in Zomba.

Coloured telephone receivers will soon be available in Nyasaland.

Property within the Nairobi municipal area has a total valuation of £60m.

The I.C.F.T.U. African Labour College in Kampala is to cost about £100,000.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has postponed procedure with a Russian plan to build an oil refinery at the Red Sea port of Assab.

Game rangers in the Burchison National Park, Uganda, used a net to drive a leopard which tried to enter a look-out hut.

Tear gas had to be used by the police to quell a crowd of African demonstrators at Cholo, Nyasaland. Three arrests were made.

The University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has received an anonymous gift of £1,000 towards the establishment of a faculty of medicine.

Tanganyika is to receive £67,800 from C.D. & W. funds to build two new hospitals—at Mpwapa in the Central Province, and Tarime, in the Lake Province.

Cyprian Tseriwa, the African holder of the Rhodesian domestic all-comers' records in the three and six-miles events, is one of the four athletes to represent Rhodesia in the Olympic Games.

Within the past three years land in Nairobi South which had a nominal value of £150 per annum in 1957 has, according to a statement by Sir Richard Woodley, become worth about £5,000 an acre.

The United Society for Christian Literature in London has £250 to start a scholarship fund which will enable African authors to travel to a special training centre in Northern Rhodesia.

All prisoners serving life sentences, in the Somaliland Protectorate who had been in prison for eight years or more were released on Independence Day. Other lifers had their sentences reduced to eight years.

Three more African States, hitherto French, became independent last week, namely, Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic. They have decided to unite in a Union of Republics of Central Africa.

Now at work in East Africa is the Quinquennial Advisory Committee which has been appointed to advise the governments of the three territories on the development of university education during the period 1961-66.

It is planned to associate Egerton Agriculture College, Njoro, Kenya, with Makerere College, Uganda, or the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, in order to make it an agricultural training wing of the University of East Africa.

With aid from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Hindocha Trust, the Government of Kenya is establishing an agricultural college at Siriba, near Maseno. It will grant a diploma in agriculture. Pupils may be of any race.

The Kasama district chairman of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, Michael Mutale, and its publicity officer, Fillmon Mbulu, have been sentenced to 21 and 12 months' hard labour respectively for threatening violence.

The trustees of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, express in their annual report deep concern about its future. They suggested in May, 1958, to Nairobi City Council that it should accept responsibility for the library, but there has still been no decision.

The political situation in Nyasaland has had repercussions in the recruitment of expatriate officers. Almost half the total of professional posts in the Education Department remain unfilled, and so far this year only one cadet has been recruited to the provincial and district administration.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been promised £250,000 by the Nuffield Foundation towards £1m required for a medical school and teaching hospital for all races. Birmingham University would sponsor the medical school and award its degrees to successful students.

An Englishman who arrived at London Airport a few days ago told reporters that he had been deported from Southern Rhodesia after marrying an African servant who had been named in the divorce petition of his French wife, who remains in Rhodesia with two young children. The man was at one time a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

In the House of Lords recently the Earl of Devonport said that a district officer in Tanganyika had informed him that the Government of Tanganyika had decided to send a delegation to appeal to African audiences, was widely heard by Africans in East Africa. He asked H.M.C. Government to consider measures to counter such propaganda.

**Nairobi's Non-Racial Salary Scales
Cost to Ratepayers About £30,000 Annually**

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL has adopted new non-racial salary scales and unified terms of service to cover all its staff. The cost is computed at £55,000 a year, but about £25,000 of that sum should be saved by not filling certain posts and by greater output arising from closer co-operation of chief officers and staff. The revised salary scales include increases for some senior posts of up to 12%.

The City Council has expressed concern at the loss of key men to other local authorities, commerce, Government and quasi-Government organizations. In four years 60 senior members of the staff have left.

Great difficulty is being experienced in recruiting suitably qualified and trained staff. Among the reasons listed by the Salaries Committee are: (1) growing doubts in the minds of overseas candidates as to the political stability of Kenya, and their unwillingness to settle permanently; (2) substantial increases in public service salaries in Great Britain and the consequent reduced attractiveness of Kenya to candidates from this main source of qualified staff; and (3) the intense competition in the U.K. (illustrated by advertisements in leading British dailies) for suitably qualified and experienced professional staff.

No Racial Bar to Africans

There will now be no racial bar to suitably qualified and experienced Africans proceeding to the highest posts.

Efficiency bars and language qualifications will be applied more vigorously throughout the new salary structure.

Some small leave increases have been agreed, but in the senior scales staff will be required to take not less than 12 days of their entitlement locally each year. The balance may be accumulated up to 13 weeks for the purpose of taking leave outside the Colony at the officer's own expense.

Free housing in the formerly African lower grades will be continued. In higher scales housing allowances has been "absorbed" in the revision of salaries.

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Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 77 & 87

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Coats & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Victoria agents: Leopold Matons & Co. Ltd. Collet House, King George Avenue, Victoria (P.O.B. 154)

Board of Economic Co-ordination Strengthening East Africa's Common Market

ESTABLISHMENT of an East African Board of Economic Co-ordination for the express purpose of strengthening and extending the East African common market will be proposed to the Raisman Commission by the Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa.

A.P.I.E.A. formed last year, has already 77 full and 26 associate members, who represent all phases of commerce and industry in the three territories.

Its memorandum, which runs to 10 pages of fool cap typing, includes the following passages:

"Poverty is probably the outstanding economic feature of the three East African territories generally, with a per capita income of the order of £22 per annum, about one-fifth only of that in the U.S.A. It would be foolish optimism to suggest that the territories would ever enter the class of rich territories, but it would be equally foolish, and criminally so, to make no attempt to raise the general standard of living.

"Despite the existing very large income from plantation crops, there are commercial limitations to any further considerable expansion, apart from the possible dangers to a balanced economy. There are considerable possibilities for expansion in mixed farming resultant from technical improvements in African agriculture, particularly, but this would depend to some extent upon an extension of the existing local and export market for such produce.

"This extended market can arise only from the generation of increased purchasing power through new employment opportunities in secondary industry and an increase in present wage and income levels made possible by increased effort in all fields of employment.

"The association has approached the field of inquiry from a completely non-political angle, ignoring the progressive political development which is taking place in the three African territories and which, it recognizes, might quite well have direct effects upon the future of the East Africa High Commission and the consideration of East Africa as an economic unit. However, some of East Africa's political leaders appreciate the economic advantages of a closer association of territories with common boundaries and to a great extent a common interest in their political advance.

High Commission Should Continue

"The Association believes it essential that the East Africa High Commission should continue and that the administration of the common services at present undertaken should remain under that body.

"It should be the policy of the East African territories so to extend, strengthen, and secure a common market in the interests of all, having in mind the unequalled attraction which the potential of East Africa as a whole offers to foreign capital for the establishment of industry, in the form of 22 million people gradually advancing from a subsistence economy to standards approaching those of more developed territories, and East Africa's urgent need of economic expansion.

"In order to secure, strengthen, and extend the common market a Board of Economic Co-ordination should be established by statute, comprising representatives of the three territories, the majority being drawn from commerce and industry. Unless the board is comprised of a majority of personnel who are free from territorial Government control, its very purpose will be lost. Its chairman should therefore be a person of a sufficiently high calibre, independent of territorial ties, and acceptable as Economic Adviser to the territorial Governments.

"The board's duties would be the economic co-ordination of the three territories; to serve as an advisory and consultative authority to all would-be industrial developers; to serve as adviser and consultant to the three Governments on economic trends and effects of direct and indirect taxation; to be responsible for industrial financing; to be responsible for all propaganda dealing with economic development where used outside East Africa; and in the same way be responsible for such information as is necessary to use in the field of public relations in East Africa.

"This authority should be empowered by statute to appoint a Board of Arbitration to receive for arbitration questions on direct and indirect taxation which may be proposed by the Board for Economic Co-ordination. The necessity for arbitration of such kind has been noted in the memorandum which should not be successfully negotiated with the territorial Governments.

"This proposal may be revolutionary in form, in as much

as it might tend to take away certain powers from territorial Legislatures. Past experience, however, has been that where in the interests of establishing a local industry it is necessary to give that industry some protection, many months of wasted effort have been experienced in trying to bring about a level of agreement to enable the establishment of a particular industry. It is to overcome these long delays that a Board of Arbitrators is suggested for the specific purpose of dealing with this point.

Dangerous Proposal

"We emphasize the need to maintain the East African Statistical Department. Liquidation of this department of the High Commission in favour of territorial statistical officers is being considered; in our opinion this can do untold harm to the development of an East African economy.

"The Board of Economic Co-ordination should have power to establish a Customs Tariff Board representative of the three territories. Its duties would be to consider from time to time the imposition of protective tariffs as well as the exemption in part or in whole from customs duties of the raw materials imported by those industries which are likely to be established in any of the East African territories and would in their early stages need some form of protection.

"While commerce and industry cannot be dictated to as to where it shall establish or domicile itself, it is only fair that the territories of non-manufacture should not continue to suffer as a result of tariff barriers being imposed against imports into East Africa for the benefit of a particular industry.

"In order to obtain the maximum co-operation of the three territories, recognition should be given to the necessity of compensating territories for loss of revenue as a result of protection being given to an industry established in one territory only. Such compensation should be paid by the territory of manufacture to the other territories, based upon the normal customs revenue that it would receive had it imported the manufactured goods from outside East Africa rather than from the one territory in East Africa where the industry is established. The territory of domicile of the industry would, of course, have the benefit of the additional employment provided by the establishment of that industry, the additional spending power, and the direct and indirect taxation accruing to it as a result of the establishment of that industry.

"Compensation would cease to be paid if for any reason the protection was no longer necessary.

"Nairobi has natural advantages to attract commerce and industry by reason of its geographical position, communications, climate, established density of population, and the fact that it is the financial centre of East Africa.

"The association is of the opinion, however, that industry will gradually tend to move to one of the other territories. In fact, there is evidence of industry establishing itself in both Uganda and Tanganyika, and exporting to Kenya. We therefore believe that, while we recommend the principle of fiscal compensation, the actual balance for payment as between territories will be relatively small.

"The association strongly recommends that the revenue necessary to meet the budget of the High Commission in respect of non-self-contained services should be an assured one, and not dependent each year upon the atmosphere existing in the budget debates in the various territorial Legislatures.

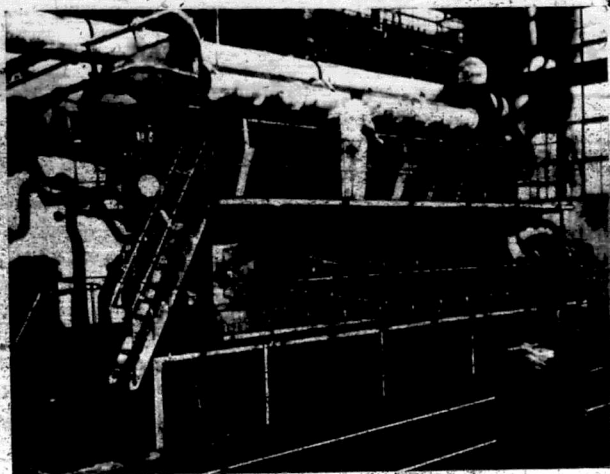
"Expenditure by the High Commission over the past five years, after deducting grants made by H.M. Government, miscellaneous revenue items, and small contributions by other Governments, total £16,214m., while the total recurrent revenues shown in the three territorial budgets for the same period total £366,664m. We suggest that Kenya should pay £1,425,000, Tanganyika £877,000 and Uganda £873,000.

"The High Commission should be extended to include matters of commercial law, i.e., to ensure that the laws relative to the following matters should be on an East African basis, not a territorial one: the law relative to companies, bankruptcy, business names, sale of goods, bills of exchange, trade marks and patents, banking, life assurance, building societies, weights and measures, factories, and food and drugs.

"It is also considered most necessary that a further extension of the administration of the High Commission should be made to include the appointment of overseas trade representatives for East Africa.

"The Railways and Harbours Administration and the Posts and Telecommunications organization should be established as independent autonomous corporations, each under the control of a board of directors, consisting mainly of persons with technical and/or business experience.

"The association is of the opinion that this would reduce to a minimum the political struggle which has thus far prevailed in the field of East Africa and a higher standard of efficiency of service to the public.



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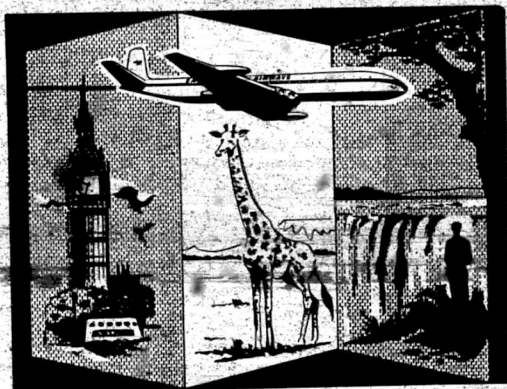
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Kenya Rayon Mills

KENYA RAYON MILLS, LTD., has been registered in Kenya with a capital of £125,000 to manufacture rayon and later man-made fibres, the aim being to provide a cloth which will be cheaper than cotton. The factory, to be sited in Mombasa, will cost about £14m. Sir Charles Mortimer is chairman, and Sir Ernest Goodale vice-chairman resident in the United Kingdom. Messrs. N. A. Patel and C. C. Varia are the joint managing directors.

Another Oil Distributor

Mr. Giorgio Lugoni, managing director of the Italian A.G.I.P. oil distributing group, who has been visiting East Africa, said in Dar es Salaam after talks with the Tanganyika Ministry for Mines and Commerce that A.G.I.P. would sell its own brand of petrol in Tanganyika if 10 acres of land for bulk storage were made available by the Government. The company, which has begun operations in Kenya, is understood to contemplate an investment in East Africa of about £2m.

Jenson & Nicholson

JENSON & NICHOLSON GROUP, LTD., which owns East African Paints, Ltd., reports net profit for the past year at £206,260 (£154,861). Ordinary shareholders receive 22½%, the general reserve is increased by £15,000, and the carry-forward is £274,799 (£206,771). The issued capital is just under £14m. East African Paints, Ltd., was formed to develop the manufacture and sales of Robbialac paints in East Africa and to take over the interest of Sherwoods Paints, Ltd. The amalgamation is described as hopeful in a potentially large market.

Motapa Gold Mining

THE LIQUIDATOR of Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, reports that sales of assets to May 31 realized £79,232. It is not expected that the remaining assets will find a ready market. Two undeveloped farms were sold for £16,000, considered a satisfactory price "in the present depressed state of the property market in Southern Rhodesia" and the severe drought conditions prevailing in the area. An interim dividend of 6d. per share, absorbing £80,000, is to be paid.

Still Larger Coffee Surplus

THE WORLD'S EXPORTABLE COFFEE CROPS for 1960-61 are estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at rather more than 58m. bags, a fall of 11% on the previous year's total, mainly because of bad weather conditions in South America, but still at least 35% above this year's world exports. Thus the carry-over, already equivalent to world purchases over 18 months at last year's record rate, will rise again and on account of increased plantings in recent years next season's crop should be still higher. Countries participating in the new International Coffee Agreement are bound not to export more than 90% of their peak shipments in any year during the past decade. That agreement runs until the end of September next year.

The Lint and Seed Marketing Board of Tanganyika has subsidized the making of a film called "Cotton of Tanganyika".

The United Africa Co., Ltd., has given £1,000 for equipment for the new British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa.

The United Nations has agreed to provide £95,000 towards a mineral investigation programme in Uganda costing £216,000. Just over half that total will be spent on an aerial survey.

The Lake Province of Tanganyika is expected to produce about 215,000 bales of cotton this season, and other areas of the Territory about 24,000 bales. The official estimate is that the cotton will be worth some £9m. and the seed £1.2m.

Uganda's 1959-60 cotton crop has yielded 325,542 bales of first grade cotton and 42,929 bales of second grade. Including the value of the seed, the return was rather more than £18.3m., compared with just under £16.2m. in the previous season.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. have opened five new offices in Tanganyika Territory, at Geita, Malampaka, Ngudu, Nyalikungu, and Sengerema; two in Kenya, at Kerugoya and Runyenje's; one in Southern Rhodesia, in Mpopoma African Township; and one in Bechuanaland, in Ghanzi.

Tanganyika Breweries, Ltd., has been incorporated to acquire the Dar es Salaam brewery from East African Breweries Ltd., three of whose executive directors, Mr. W. H. Harford-Jones, Mr. B. H. Hobson, and Mr. D. Gray, constitute the board. The chairman is Mr. Harford-Jones, managing director of the parent company. Two Africans are to be appointed directors, and Mr. A. C. Bailey has become general manager.

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associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,974	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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Company Report

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd.

The Parent Company of the Blue Circle Group

Most Satisfactory Results

Post-war Capital Expenditure Exceeds £54 Million

Plans for Expansion of Manufacturing Capacity at Home

MR. J. A. E. REISS on Company's Participation in Growing World Production of Cement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED was held on June 28 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr. J. A. E. Reiss, B.E.M. (Chairman and Managing Director), which accompanied the Report and Accounts sent to Stockholders:

Accounts

The net Surplus, before providing for Taxation, is £891,974 more than a year ago. Provision for Taxation of £591,944 is £282,946 less than a similar provision made out of the profits of 1959, due mainly to the abnormally large credits amounting to £330,142 deducted in 1959 from the provisions for the year; this deduction includes credits of a non-recurring nature arising from the settlement of our liabilities to Excess Profits Levy and clearance of past years' claims for Double Taxation Relief.

Once again I should like to refer to the capital expenditure by our Group. Expenditure during 1959 amounted to £5,921,857 and during the fourteen years since the last war we have expended on capital account £54,270,075; during the same fourteen years we have provided out of profits £30,589,147 for depreciation and transferred £12,547,666 to Fixed Assets Replacement Reserve, a total of £43,136,813, which is equivalent to nearly 80 per cent. of the outlay. This expenditure has been financed without your Company having to issue fresh capital.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited now holds effectively 100 per cent. of the equity of The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited and 100 per cent. of the Alpha Cement Limited equity, so a clearer picture of our past year's working in the United Kingdom is produced by combining the results of these three Companies than is shown in the Consolidated Accounts, which include our overseas interests. The figures to the nearest thousand pounds are as follows:

Trading Surplus of £12,256,000

The trading surplus increased by £667,000 to £12,256,000. We set aside for depreciation £2,438,000 which was £212,000 less than a year ago, when special provisions amounting to £200,000 were made and the allocation for replacement of fixed assets of £725,000 was the same; the total provision under these headings was £3,165,000. After providing for depreciation and replacement we were left with £9,091,000. Provision for Taxation is £591,944 or £4,284,000. Directors' and Officers' Emoluments, Debenture Service, Provision for pension payments to the Workmen's Pension Fund, Subvention payments to Subsidiary Companies, Share Issue Expenses and transfers to General Reserve together absorbed £2,514,600, an increase of £385,000,

leaving for distribution £2,325,000, which is £562,000 more than last year.

In view of the continuing decline in our Export Trade these results can be considered most satisfactory and I am sure you will wish me to thank all those members of our Group whose keenness and loyalty has made them possible.

Revaluation of Fixed Assets

The Fixed Assets of the United Kingdom Companies within the Group were revalued at January 1, 1955, and the Directors have decided that a further revaluation should be made in 1960. The figures at which these assets stand in the Companies' books are below their present-day value.

Past Year

With the easing of credit restrictions demand at home increased very much quicker than was foreseen and our deliveries were 6 per cent. higher. It became apparent by the early autumn that we should have to bring back into commission those sections of our plant which had been closed in 1957. This decision was implemented by the end of the year and we have, therefore, been producing at full capacity since January.

Whilst our Export Trade in ordinary cement showed a further small reduction in tonnage and profit margins continued to be slender, we shipped a larger tonnage of White Cement than ever before and our special products also showed satisfactory increases.

This Year

This year we expect another record at home and deliveries may well be between 8 and 10 per cent. up on last year. So far, our export margins have shown a slight improvement but shipments continue to decline slowly. The production of cement is increasing all over the world in which process, as you will see later in this Statement, your Company is playing its full share. Only thus shall we make good the disappearance of many of our old export markets.

In the last decade there has been a marked increase in the use of concrete and there is every reason to suppose that consumption of cement in this country will resume the normal increase that was interrupted in 1957.

The consumption of cement *per capita* at home is still very low as compared with abroad—we are, in fact, 12th out of the 16 main cement producing countries of the world.

Great Expansion in Manufacturing Capacity

With this in mind your Board have been laying plans for expansion of our manufacturing capacity at home and we expect that the second kiln at Caudon will be in operation within the next few months. Work has started on the rebuilding of our Plymouth works which will

result in the capacity being more than doubled. A suitable location for a works has been found in Scotland and we are negotiating for its acquisition with the object of building a 400,000 tons a year plant as soon as possible. A further decision taken recently is to develop the site that we bought shortly after the war at Westbury in Wiltshire by building a works that will produce 200,000 tons a year. It will take some three years to carry out these schemes which represent an addition to our capacity of nearly 1,000,000 tons per annum and as such is the largest home building programme your Company has undertaken since its inception.

You will remember that we were one of the first industries to adopt a policy of price stabilization from year to year. We were particularly pleased to be able to announce a reduction in price of 2s a ton which became operative on February 1 this year. This, in effect, meant that the Industry was prepared to pass on at once to consumers the economies that are to be expected from the increased production that will be required this year.

Overseas Works

Our overseas interests, which make an increasing contribution to our income, once again report a year of progress, achieving record sales of 2,262,000 tons. Our investments, with one exception, are within the Commonwealth and it is fair to assume that the demand for cement in these developing countries will continue to expand. The geographical spread provided affords a hedge against an undue preponderance of our overseas sales in one particular area.

In Australia The Commonwealth Portland Cement Company Limited surpassed its previous record results. During the year the Company made an offer for the share capital of Metropolitan Portland Cement Limited which owns a works with a rated capacity of 100,000 tons per annum at Maldon in New South Wales. This offer has since been accepted by over 90 per cent of the shareholders and steps have been taken to acquire the remaining interests.

Increased Demand

In Malaya both kilns have been converted from coal to oil firing. Demand continues to increase and, while competition from Far Eastern imports remains keen, Malayan Cement Limited continues to sell its full output.

In Mexico trading conditions generally reflected the effects of the recession in the United States of America but overall sales of cement showed little change from those of the previous year. There has recently been a marked upsurge in demand and prospects for 1960 are considered good. During periods of reduced demand the opportunity was taken to carry out considerable repairs to the plant of the Mixcoac works which, in common with the other works at Toluca, is now operating at full capacity. The new plant at Atotonilco which will produce 300,000 tons per annum, is expected to come into production at about the end of this year.

The new 200,000-ton kiln of The Golden Bay Cement Company Limited at Tarakohe, in New Zealand, came into production in October and is operating satisfactorily. Increases in capacity in New Zealand over recent years have resulted in keen competitive conditions but The Golden Bay Company continues to record very gratifying results.

South Africa and Canada

In South Africa there was a reduction in building activity and consequent lower demand for cement. While the East African Portland Cement Company Limited, however, more than maintained its position relative to other cement makers and experienced a satis-

factory year's trading. The works at Lichtenburg, in the Transvaal, operated at full production. The plant at the older works, in the Orange Free State, is being modernized. Since the end of the year the political outlook has become clouded. The problems with which the Union is faced admit of no simple solution but it is inconceivable that, in the long term, the two races which populate this richly endowed land will be unable to work out a mutually acceptable *modus vivendi*.

Our principal interests in Canada centre upon British Columbia, which Province is still slow to recover from the setback of 1958. Demand for cement remains below productive capacity and there is little indication of any appreciable improvement in trading conditions in the near future. During this period the opportunity is being taken to increase the efficiency of the cement works at Hazelton, which is in the process of being converted from coal to oil firing. In 1959 we acquired certain limestone-bearing land in Ontario, with a view to entering the cement industry when conditions were considered propitious. Meantime we have taken other steps to secure an interest in Eastern Canada, particulars of which I hope to be in a position to announce shortly.

East and Central African Interests

The East African Portland Cement Company Limited in Kenya, in which we have a substantial interest, had a successful year's trading.

In Southern Rhodesia there was a general reduction in building activity and, with the completion of the Kariba Dam, the demand for cement was appreciably lower. Under keen competitive conditions, The Salisbury Portland Cement Company Limited, after providing for interest on loan capital and depreciation, made sufficient profits to allow preliminary and capital issue expenses to be written off and a small balance to be carried forward. Since the end of the year there has been some resurgence in activity and prospects appear brighter.

In Western Nigeria it is expected that the new 200,000 ton works which we are constructing will be in operation towards the end of the year. The demand for cement in Nigeria continues to grow and we look forward to playing a prominent part in assisting development in this important country.

Investigation of Further Expansions

Apart from the various interests mentioned above we are constantly investigating the possibility of expanding our activities elsewhere and during the past year have undertaken exploratory work in Pakistan, Ghana and Northern Nigeria and in the State of Victoria, Australia. We are hopeful that the outcome of our investigations will lead to the extension of our interests in these areas and thus further widen the field of our activities.

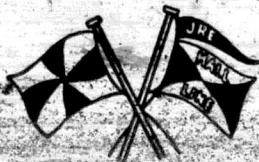
The report and accounts were adopted.

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THE MITCHELL COTTS GROUP has announced that the net trading profit for 1959-60 will show an improvement on the figures for the previous year, and that, with the addition of profits relating to previous years and other adjustments, the directors will be able to recommend the same total ordinary dividend as in 1959, namely 25%. They take an optimistic view of the company's future and expect better results in the current year. As recently announced, a three for five rights issue is to be made at par for the new shares not ranking for the final dividend for 1959-60.

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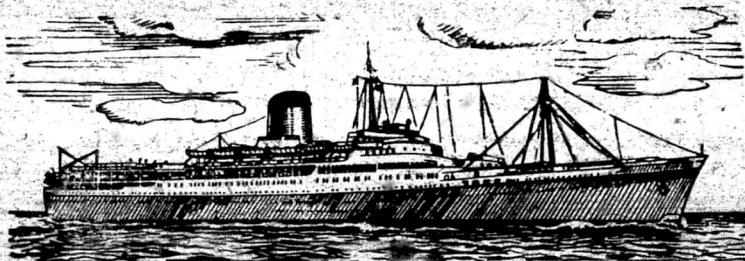
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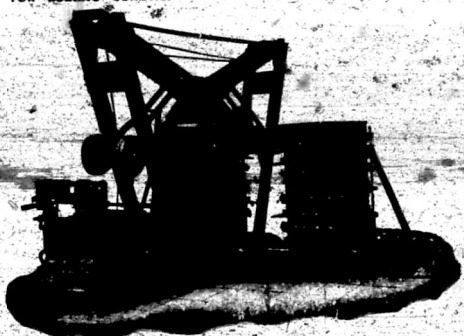


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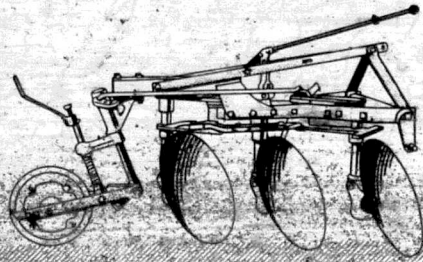
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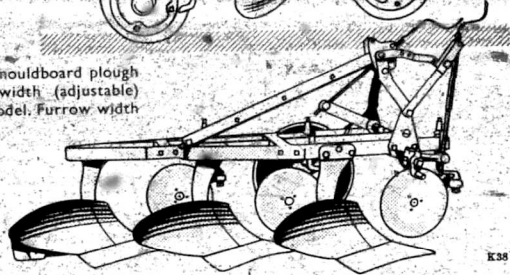
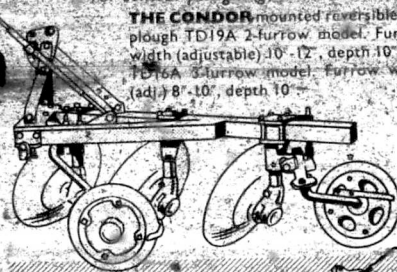
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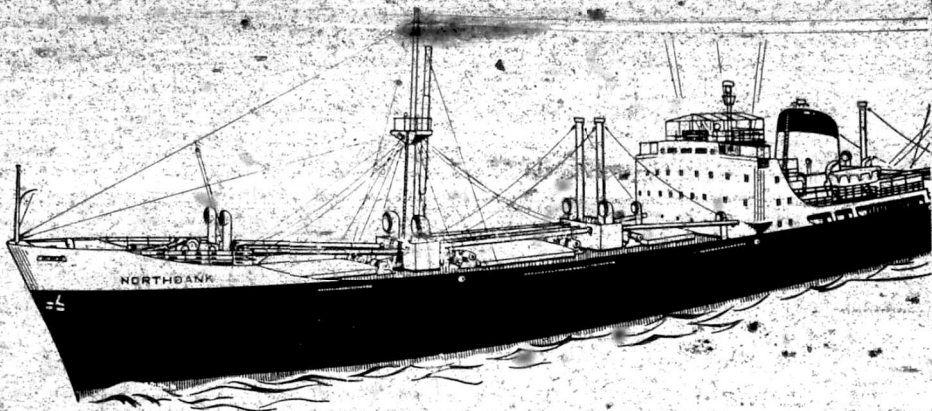
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1141	Southern Rhodesia Disturbances	1150
Notes by the Way	1142	Marshall Plan For Africa	1157
Nyasaland Conference	1143	U.N.I.P. and Conakat Party	1159
Dr. Banda's Speeches	1146	Commercial News	1159
The Congo	1147		
Personalia	1148		
Dr. Fisher's Visit	1149		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Jealson

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1960

Vol. 36

No. 1858

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GREAT KAMUZU, as Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland, is now described to African audiences in that Protectorate, and **Great Issues at Stake in London.** Mr. Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will both be severely tested by the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference which is now being held in London. Each must realize that a serious blunder could do great damage to his reputation, and that an accommodation which would also be acceptable to the other delegates would brighten the whole outlook in Central Africa. This is emphatically not a case in which finesse and a formula can serve the purpose of conflicting politicians; for what is at stake is a matter of deep principle, which, important as it is to Nyasaland, must have immediate, direct, and crucial influence upon the Rhodesias also.

As the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya showed five months ago, what other people take to be a binding pronouncement by Mr. Macleod is not so regarded by its author if he finds it convenient to switch suddenly to a conflicting or contrary view; and his present antagonist, Dr. Banda, is similarly likely to contradict himself at any moment because he is the victim of vehemence, resentment, impatience, and, as will be seen from the quotations in other columns from his recent speeches to African audiences in Nyasaland, pettiness, and inordinate vanity. Both men are tough and ambitious. Both must want what their associates will consider a successful result. If Dr. Banda is ready to abandon his extremist attitude and face the realities of the situation, and only on that condition the conference could avoid the shipwreck which manifestly threatens.

Shipwreck Threatens

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If their pronouncements are indicative of their desiderata, they are poles apart at present. The Secretary of State has affirmed that H.M. Government must be able to continue to discharge "its protective responsibilities, towards Nyasaland for so long as all its peoples so desire". That rules out the Malawi Congress Party's idea of a Cabinet in which its nominees would hold seven, eight, or even nine portfolios, compared with only three in the hands of civil servants subject to direction from the Colonial Office; for Malawi control of the Executive would destroy Britain's power to intervene effectively, either for the protection of Africans in the mass or that of any minority group or interest. What Dr. Banda asks in fact is the right of dictatorship—and anyone who is not very naive must assume that one of his first acts would be to declare that Nyasaland had seceded from the Federation. If his party were given a majority in the Council of Ministers it could, and assuredly would, take that course—the prospect of which (even before the Monckton Commission has reported, not to mention the forthcoming Federal Review Conference) makes it quite impossible to destroy official dominance at the seat of Government. Since Dr. Banda can therefore not achieve what he calls his minimum demands, all—including the avoidance of serious civil disturbances in Nyasaland—depends upon his willingness to be guided by a sense of responsibility and moderation. Some who know him well doubt whether he has the courage to take that constructive course. There is a glimmer of hope in the knowledge that others still think that when the crisis comes, he will not opt for failure which would almost certainly be quickly followed by violence and bloodshed in Nyasaland.

Notes By The Way

Inopportune Intention

MANY MEMBERS of both parties in the House of Commons and many newspapers have in the past few days indignantly criticized the Prime Minister on the widely held assumption that he is about to transfer Lord Home to the Foreign Office in succession to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who is to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. The grounds of criticism have been various, but not even one Parliamentary or Press analyst of the objections to Mr. Macmillan's intention has yet mentioned perhaps the strongest of all the arguments against it—that no worse disservice could be done to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at a crucial stage in its history. If all the other contentions were invalid (and I think that some of them are anachronistic and of little practical importance nowadays), the inevitable prejudice to Central Africa's well-being should surely have been decisively against any such transfer—which remains a probability as this issue goes to press.

Cynical Transaction

TO TRANSLATE Lord Home from the Commonwealth Relations Office at this juncture would be to put the political convenience of the Conservative Party—or, just that of its leader—above the interests, in fact the necessities, of the Federation; and for that cynical transaction there could be no justification. Lord Home has closely studied the problems of Central Africa for five years, has paid repeated visits to the territories, has had innumerable discussions about their difficulties and aspirations with a very wide range of people of all races, and is, to be blunt, one of the very few members of the present Cabinet in whom the political and business leaders of the Federation, and of Southern Rhodesia, retain any confidence. They have little, if any, faith in the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and if Lord Home (who has not by any means accepted the Federal viewpoint on all matters) were removed, the act would be interpreted, especially by Rhodesians, as deliberately designed to deny them a fair deal at the conference which will review the Federal Constitution early next year.

Federation Should Not Be Prejudiced

NO SUCCESSOR, however rapid in assimilating facts and however quick in reaching reliable judgments, could in about five months expect to win a measure of trust comparable with that reposed in Lord Home after five years of concentrated study and candid discussion. This, moreover, is a case in which full justice to the Federation must not only be done, but must manifestly be seen to be done; and it cannot be said too emphatically than Rhodesians will refuse to believe that that has been done if the present head of the C.R.O. is switched to any other office before the Federal Constitution is reviewed after Christmas. So far as I can judge, they could be reconciled to such a change by one means only, namely the appointment in his stead of Lord Salisbury. He, however, has been far too robust a critic of the policy of "windy change" to be likely to be brought back into a Macmillan Cabinet.

Mr. Macleod Will Remain

MANY NEWSPAPERS have suggested during the past week that the imminent reorganization of the Government will include the removal of Mr. Macleod from the Colonial Office. I have no hesitation in dismissing that idea. Even if he wished for a change at this stage, which I doubt, for it would inevitably damage his politi-

cal record—he must clearly deal with the many loose ends and serious deficiencies still obvious in the Kenya settlement, and having released Dr. Banda from detention in defiance of the advice of men far more capable than he of judging the situation and probable consequences, he must equally be left to handle the present Nyasaland conference—and its aftermath, which may be very serious. If they are, his reputation will suffer further deterioration, but not particularly on that account of course; all must hope that what appears unlikely will happen, and that Dr. Banda, having breathed fire and brimstone for years, will at this final challenge check his extremist associates and accept a plan for progressive political change which is fair to Nyasaland as a whole—which means that it can have little relation to what he has demanded so frequently, vociferously, and unrealistically. To persuade Dr. Banda to be reasonable is Mr. Macleod's present and pressing problem, and to shunt him from the Colonial Office at such a moment would be indescribably irresponsible. These elementary considerations appear to have occurred to none of the political correspondents who have prophesied that he will change one hot seat in Whitehall for another.

Another B.B.C. Blunder

THE B.B.C. WHICH for many years broadcast a religious service every Sunday evening, now does so only occasionally, in other weeks substituting in what to many thousands, perhaps millions, of people had been a hallowed three-quarters of an hour with discussions and talks which usually have some bearing on moral problems. Sometimes the questions and answers are so good that even leaders of the Church would be unlikely to cavil at the use made of the time available. On other occasions the exchanges have been trite and trivial. Incomparably the worst programme in the series must have been that on the first evening of this week, when an imaginary interview with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was broadcast. More than a century ago she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin", a story of slavery in the Southern States of the U.S.A. Her account of the inhumanity of some American planters to some Negroes we re-enacted on Sunday evening in a way which would have been condemned as sadistic if it had occurred in a film.

Irresponsible Sunday Broadcast

I CAN THINK of no justification for such a presentation as a substitute for a religious service at any time, and such a broadcast was outrageous when vast areas of Africa are more unsettled than they have ever been since Europeans arrived and checked the slavery of ages. Large numbers of listeners will inevitably have made the wrong deductions, and some who tuned in a few minutes after the programme began and switched off in disgust five minutes later might even have thought that they had heard part of a description of happenings in, say, the Congo in modern days. The choice of subject in present circumstances was most irresponsible, and it would be interesting to hear what explanation the B.B.C. can give. Instead of comfort, the programme gave offence instead of edifying, it emphasized degradation instead of meeting a present need, it dwelt unnecessarily, unhelpfully and positively damaging upon events a century out of date. Few of the hearers will have realized that the story was an attack by an American firm on the American colonialism which is now almost forgotten.

Nyasaland Constitutional Conference Opens in London

Dr. Banda's Opening Speech A Pointer to Obduracy

THE NYASALAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE opened in London on Monday afternoon. It is being held in Lancaster House.

The official delegates and advisers of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom present at the inaugural meeting were Mr. Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Julian Amery, M.P., Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir John Martin, Mr. Monsie, and Mr. Watson. The secretary-general is Mr. R. B. M. King, Spokesman for Nyasaland.

Government delegation: the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, the Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, Mr. J. Ingham, and Mr. D. E. Barson, Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat.

Malawi Congress Party: Dr. Hastings Banda, Mr. Orton E. Chirwa, Mr. Aleke Banda, and Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, accompanied by four advisers, Mr. T. O. Elias, Chief Kuntaja, Chief Kabunduli, and Mr. Willard Goman.

United Federal Party: Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, Mr. M. H. Blackwood, Mr. L. A. Little, and Mr. B. W. M. Phiri, who have Chief Somba and Chief Chakumbira as advisers.

Chiefs' delegation: Chief Chinde, of Mzimba; Chief Masala, of Lilongwe; Chief Makanjira, of Fort Johnston; Chief Chikumbu, of Mlanje; and Chief Katumbi, of Rumpi (who represent a wide range of opinion in Nyasaland).

Congress Liberation Party: Mr. T. D. T. Banda, who has two advisers, Mr. W. M. L. Chirwa and Mr. W. G. Phiri.

Legislative Council delegates: Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama and Mr. N. D. Kwenje.

Asian Community: Mr. A. S. Sacranie and Dr. A. J. P. Antao.

The Coloured Community having been unable to agree on a delegate, this seat remains vacant.

The Nyasaland Government is meeting the costs of all delegations, excluding advisers.

The Secretary of State said:—

"It is a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to Lancaster House on behalf of H.M. Government, and to greet again so many of you with whom I talked in Nyasaland last April. It is to carry those discussions further that we now meet.

"This is a most important moment in the history of Nyasaland, for we are at last raising the barrier which has unfortunately lain for so long across the road of constitutional progress in the territory.

"It now rests with us to see whether around this table we can work out a general line of agreement on a course which will chart the future; and that means much more than making speeches or declarations. There will be hard work to be done on the details of whatever proposals we can agree upon.

Orderly Evolution

"Our task, as I see it, is to seek a pattern for the orderly evolution of Nyasaland's political institutions on a democratic basis, and in a form which will meet the aspirations and the apprehensions of the peoples of Nyasaland, which will provide for the continuance of stable government and progressive administration, and which will enable H.M. Government effectively to discharge its protective responsibilities towards Nyasaland for so long as all its peoples so desire.

"At the end of my speech to your country I said, emphasizing my intention to continue the conference that it would be necessary for all concerned to come with a real determination to make it succeed, and I am confident that we meet with

that purpose in our minds, and that when we settle down to our private deliberations we shall do so in the spirit of responsibility and moderation which provides the only firm foundations for any lasting political solution.

"Those around this table include members of the recognized political parties in the territory and independent members of Legislative Council, and between them they represent the interests of the various communities which have played an essential part in the life of Nyasaland in the past and have a contribution to make towards its future progress.

"In addition, we have representatives of chiefs of the territory, who through their traditional position and status in the country will continue to play an important rôle in its future evolution. In their capacities as chiefs we may expect them to bring to our discussions a responsible reflection of opinion among their peoples. *Ndinena ndira kukondwa kukumana ndinu onse majumu kuno ku London*, which, translated from Chinyanja, means: I say to you that I am delighted to meet with you chiefs here in London.

"We never vote at conferences like this, and so the relative size of delegations and the number of their supporters has no particular significance. Every point of view will be fully heard and fully weighed by H.M. Government.

"I have just referred to the need for efficient and progressive administration in Nyasaland. Inevitably in a conference of this kind we shall concentrate our main attention to political issues and constitutional arrangements. But we must not forget the social and economic background to our deliberations, for if Nyasaland is to prosper, the building up of her resources in both human and material terms is as important as the development of her political institutions.

"I expect that some of you in the course of this conference will wish to speak of these matters, in particular the development of agricultural production and the expansion of educational facilities in the territory. These are matters to which H.M. Government, in her protective rôle, attaches much importance; and, in helping Nyasaland to solve her political problems, as we are determined to do, we shall always be ready also to give whatever support and assistance we can to the Nyasaland Government in resolving and overcoming these other problems which have touched so closely on the future stability and prosperity of the country.

"I am sure that all will be towards securing that stability and prosperity that all our efforts will be directed in the meetings ahead of us."

Dr. Banda's Faith in Mr. Macleod

Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, said in the course of a long and impassioned speech:

"If my delegation returned empty-handed, my people, if they could see this building, would accuse us of being dazzled by its beauty and magnificence. I am happy to be here, but it would be dishonest for me not to state that I am here purely and simply because I have great faith and confidence in the capacity of the Secretary of State.

"My original intention was to boycott this conference, but I have come because of my great faith in Mr. Macleod and because I did not want to embarrass him. I had to persuade my people to come. I am their leader and they have to listen to me or I resign.

"For us this conference is not being held a minute too soon. It is being held many, many months, if not many years, too late.

"I am glad to hear the Secretary of State's statement that we are here to find a pattern for Nyasaland's political future which will make for stable government and progressive administration and enable H.M. Government to discharge its protective responsibility towards Nyasaland as long as the majority of the people so desire. My Malawi colleagues and I look not to the past but to the future.

"My people expect great things from this conference. If under the pretext of securing a stable Government a scheme is hammered out here which does not satisfy my people I will not be a party to it.

"Nyasaland is an African country. The time has come when Africans must govern. Our present type of Government is out of date and out of place. It is not drawn from the elected representatives of the people. I have great hopes because I know that the present Secretary of State has done for other territories, and I do not think he will fail with us. We have had many party meetings in the past. In the past time we had a few die.

"The chiefs here are not representatives of their class. If I am wrong, let a single chief stand up and say that he is here

as a representative of all the Chiefs of Nyasaland. I hope they will not lend themselves to any scheme of government in Nyasaland that frustrates the will of the majority.

"Rhodesians, and even people in Nyasaland, speak of the need for government to be in civilized hands, by which they mean white hands. Any instrument of Government which comes out of this conference must satisfy the will of the majority and not the prejudices of the minority. And the majority in Nyasaland are Africans. I and my colleagues are prepared to forgive and forget the past. We are here in the spirit of good will."

"I attach special importance to agriculture and education, and if at the end of the conference I go back to Nyasaland, not to Gwelo prison or the Seychelles, I shall bestir you, sir, about this, for I have my own policy on these subjects."

"It is suggested that Nyasaland should not be advanced beyond the territories in East Africa. That is a mischievous suggestion. Why not? Why should we not set an example for the rest of the territories?"

"We do not claim that Nyasaland belongs to us alone. All that is that it is an African State and that the Africans who constitute the majority must rule. We have nothing against other people, nothing against Europeans or Asians. We don't want to drive out the Europeans or Indians. But we must rule ourselves, and the quicker the better for all of us. European settlers who want to be our friends and neighbours need fear nothing. We want more of them. But those who want to be our lords and masters will not be welcome."

"I want European administrators. We shall need them for a long time. My friend Nkrumah has any number of them, more than were in his country under the Colonial Office. We too must have them."

Dr. Banda had spoken for 23 minutes — a longer period than that occupied by the four other speakers combined.

Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, an African member of the Legislature, said:

"Nyasaland is a Protectorate. Any changes should be made with the consent of the chiefs. The question of one man one vote does not therefore arise. The majority are illiterate. If there were breaches of law and order H.M. Government would be responsible."

"Changes should be made with the free consent of all and never under the threats and intimidation of a few, as practised by the Malawi Congress Party, whose leader is now present. He should see that there was no intimidation. Malawi are used to saying that that is not true, but since Malawi was established in my Central Province there has been much intimidation; and intimidation has been in full swing in the Northern and Southern provinces also. Ordinary people are being intimidated by the so-called responsible leaders in the Malawi cabinet."

"We pray that Dr. Banda and all leaders in his cabinet should stop all the many incidents that are still taking place in Nyasaland. Otherwise our efforts to prepare for a settled Government for Nyasaland will be fruitless and progress to proper democracy will be blocked."

"Our chiefs are intimidated. We make a special appeal to the chiefs and other responsible people in Nyasaland that the country shall advance on wise ways and that the deeds taking place in the Congo will never happen in Nyasaland."

Mr. A. C. W. Dixon said that the United Federal Party stood for the social, economic and political advancement of all people in Nyasaland.

"This conference is charged with one duty only—to devise a pattern of constitutional reform that will secure stable and responsible government and also provide for effective participation of the non-official community in the Government of the country. In spite of many statements to the contrary, always ill-informed and often malicious, the U.F.P. is always working for the advancement of the African community."

"We are determined to strive to reach agreement, always having in mind two points: (1) that as Africans become trained in the art of government they will naturally participate to a far greater degree than at present, and (2) the necessity to ensure during the transitional period from a government of civil servants to a truly representative and responsible government, the country continues to move forward, with the legitimate economic, social and political aspirations of all its people adequately safeguarded."

"The majority of the African community in Nyasaland, as represented by the Secretary of State, declaring that the African delegates to the conference should be given the right to elect representatives to the Malawi demand for independence for Nyasaland, and that the African community required to be safeguarded by the new Constitution."

The Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, said:—

"Speaking on behalf of all those representatives from Nyasaland who have not spoken; I know that I can sincerely thank the Secretary of State for convening this conference."

"I have no need to stress the anxious times that we have lived through in Nyasaland, during the past 18 months in particular. We all look forward to a solution of our many difficulties which will enable all who belong to Nyasaland to lead their lives there without anxieties."

"The Protectorate has not been endowed by nature with the means of making rapid material progress. But the qualities of those who live in that country are good. They have developed resourcefulness, the capacity for hard work, and the ability to argue and discuss all problems until solutions are found. Those characteristics will be greatly needed in the coming days here."

"As H.M. Government has shown their willingness to help us find the answers to our problems, I am confident that the conference will be approached in a spirit of good will by all the delegates."

Biographical Notes

CHIEF CHIKUMBA: A Yao, appointed to chieftainship in 1928. Visited East African Forces in Kenya and India in 1945; Awarded the Queen's Medal for Chiefs in Silver in 1958; Member of the Southern Province African Provincial Council, and of the Mlanje District Council.

CHIEF CHINDE: A Ngoni; Christian (Church of Scotland). Appointed chief, 1934. Visited U.K. 1957. Queen's Medal for Chiefs 1956. Was a member of the African Protectorate Council.

CHIEF KATUMBI: Of Honga tribe. Appointed chief 1942; vice-chairman of Rumpi District Council. Visited U.K. in 1951 to attend Festival of Britain. King's Medal for Chiefs in Silver, Queen's Medal for Chiefs in Silver Gilt. Has visited South Africa.

CHIEF MAKANJILA: A Yao, Muslim. Worked in Southern Rhodesia, 1909-27. Succeeded to chieftainship 1945. Visited U.K. 1957. Was a member of the African Protectorate Council. Queen's Medal for Chiefs in Silver 1955 and in Silver Gilt 1960.

CHIEF MASULA: Chewa; Christian (Dutch Reformed Church). Succeeded to chieftainship 1943. Former teacher. Visited U.K. in 1957. Was a member of the African Protectorate Council. Progressive cattle owner and tobacco farmer. Queen's Medal for Chiefs in Silver, 1955.

Malawi Congress Party

DR. HASTINGS BANDA: elder of Church of Scotland. Studied in South Africa, U.S.A. and Scotland; practised medicine in U.K. and Ghana. Returned to Nyasaland 1958 as a leader of the Nyasaland African Congress; detained from March 1959 to April, 1960. On April 5 assumed presidency Malawi Congress Party.

MR. ORTON CHIRWA: vice-president of the party. Former teacher at Nyasaland Government Teacher Training Centre, Domasi. Past president of Nyasaland African Civil Servants' Association. Called to the Bar, London, 1958. Legal adviser to Nyasaland African Congress. Detained from March to August, 1959; on release formed the party.

MR. M. W. K. CHHOME: studied at Makerere College, Uganda; taught at a mission school in Tanganyika. A member of Nyasaland Congress, was elected to Legislative Council, 1956; forfeited his seat, which was declared vacant in 1959, because of a protracted absence from Nyasaland. Lived intermittently in England from 1958 to 1960.

MR. ALEKA BANDA: secretary-general and former organizing secretary of the party.

United Federal Party

MR. A. C. W. DIXON: leader of the party. Member of Executive Council since 1955. Senior elected member of Legislative Council (first appointed 1950); member for Limbe/Blantyre. General manager in Nyasaland of British Central Africa Co., Ltd. First went to Nyasaland in 1949. Previously employed on tea plantations in India.

MR. M. H. BLACKWOOD: deputy leader of the party. Member of Executive Council since 1956, and of Legislative Council since 1954 (member for Blantyre West). Member of Blantyre Town Council, 1950-52; mayor, 1951-52. Solicitor, commissioner for oaths, and notary public. First arrived in Nyasaland in 1946.

MR. L. A. LITTLE: chairman of Nyasaland Division of the party. Director of companies concerned with property trading and contracting. Member of Legislative Council for Shire Highlands constituency. Ten years residence in Nyasaland.

MR. B. W. MATTHEWS PHIPPS: deputy chairman of Nyasaland Division of the party. Of Basotho. Trade and road builder, previously teacher. Was deputy president of Nyasaland African Congress, and was acting president when he handed over to Dr. Banda in 1958.

Congress Liberation Party

MR. T. D. T. BANDA, president and founder of party; teacher and bookkeeper. Born in Nyasaland, but spent 17 years in Southern Rhodesia; branch member of Southern Rhodesia Bantu National Congress (now defunct). Former president-general of Nyasaland African Congress (resigned in 1958).

African Members of Legislative Council

MR. J. K. N. CHINYAMA, member of the Legislative Council since March, 1956. Former general of Nyasaland African Congress, 1950-1954. Tobacco grower.

MR. N. D. KWENDE, Member of Legislative Council since March, 1956. Former teacher, member of the police in Southern Rhodesia, and journalist. Former chairman of Southern Rhodesia Branch of Nyasaland African Congress.

Representatives of the Asian Community

MR. A. S. SAGRANJE, president of Nyasaland Asian Convention. Born in Nyasaland, barrister-at-law. Former member of the Legislative Council.

DR. A. J. P. ANTAO, president of Nyasaland Indian Association. Medical practitioner; resident in Nyasaland since 1941.

Federation After Independence

Dr. Banda Writes in U.S. Magazine

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party delegation to the present Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London, who has declared again and again that Nyasaland must be granted the right to secede from the Federation, states in an article in *Africa Today*, the monthly magazine of the American Committee on Africa, that "after independence there can be genuine partnership, even federation".

In the course of a contribution which is headed "Student, M.D.—P.M.? : Return to Nyasaland", Dr. Banda writes:

"When federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was suggested, I led the opposition in London. The Colonial Office said federation was for economic, defence, and communications reasons, but the Southern Rhodesian whites demanded it to make sure that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would not become independent States.

"Federation is not 'partnership'—a word dangled as bait before British liberals—but it is domination by the racial policies of Southern Rhodesia which differ in degree but not in essence from those of South Africa. After independence there can be genuine partnership, even federation—but only of equals, entered into freely. Then Nyasaland might turn to Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Congo.

"I Set Nyasaland On Fire Politically"

"I returned to Nyasaland on July 6, 1958, after an absence of 40 years. I toured the whole country and within less than four months I had all of Nyasaland on fire—politically. Because I refused to compromise, the Government devised a story similar to the Reichstag fire, the so-called massacre plot was the Nyasaland counterpart.

"On March 3, 1959, more than 1,000 of us were arrested. I remained in prison for 13 months, without charges and without trial. What did I do in prison? I taught other prisoners; I studied the constitutional history of England, and read biographies of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Franklin; I began my autobiography. I was released on April 1, 1960.

"The British are the only Colonial people who send a man to prison today only to invite him to Westminster if not Buckingham Palace tomorrow.

"They call me Communist. I could never be a Communist because I consider myself to be a good Presbyterian. These men are right. I can not look to the East for economic help to Nyasaland as long as I can get help from the West. Only if the West were to treat me like Dr. Gault and Sekou Toure would I be forced to look to the East.

"They call my plans 'impractical.' An independent Nyasaland could be viable. We want the co-operative development of our economic resources. We want Nyasaland to become the Denmark of Central Africa.

"They call me 'the extremist of the extremists.' I refuse to play the rôle of stooge or 'educated Uncle Tom.' I refuse to bow. Thus I am not afraid of the term extremist. Nowhere in history did the so-called moderates accomplish anything.

"We in Nyasaland want African masters of our own country. If that be extremism, xenophobia, sedition, or even treason, then I am ready to go back to Gwelo prison and die there."

Self-Government for Nyasaland Now

Dr. Banda's Press Conference

THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND wanted self-government now, Dr. Hastings Banda told a Press conference in London on Friday. They must be given control of the political situation. The African majority must rule. His people actually demanded complete independence immediately, but he had persuaded them to accept self-government for a time, provided it was not for too long.

By self-government he meant an elected Legislature and Executive Council and a Cabinet drawn from members of the Legislative Council, except for the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the Attorney-General. That was the minimum demand of his people. Given that, final independence would be a matter for negotiation later.

The constitutional conference must resolve the question: "Is Nyasaland going to advance constitutionally and politically, or must there be another March, 1959? (The state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland in March, 1959).

He had great hopes of the talks being successful. Many Europeans in Nyasaland saw his point of view, and European civil servants had told him that they would not mind an African Government. The Asian and Coloured peoples were entirely in agreement with his party's aims.

Lies of U.F.P.

Europeans in Nyasaland—members of the United Federal Party—were spreading lies that the Malawi Party was intimidating people. The U.F.P. had employed agents to tour the country to recruit members, and when those agents failed to obtain new members they invented the stories of intimidation to explain their failure. So did the stories of intimidation begin; and in time the Government also began to invent them.

Asked to comment on the situation in Katanga he said that it was caused by financial interests in Belgium, Britain, and Rhodesia. Mr. Tshombe, whose party was financed by the Union Minière, was speaking for those financial interests, not for the people. No African would believe that he was a free agent.

If Belgium encouraged Katanga to secede she would expose herself to African charges of insincerity in granting independence. It would be much wiser to encourage Tshombe and Lumumba to get together for talks. The Great Powers should not make Africa the battleground for their ideology. "Let Africa develop her own institutions, free from any pressure, direct or indirect, open or secret". The new State of the Congo should be allowed to go through its growing pains without interference, but Lumumba should not be encouraged to look East, but to the United Nations and friendly Powers.

Russian Aid

Asked if he himself would be willing to accept help from Russia, Dr. Banda replied that he would rather have dollars or pounds, but if they were not forthcoming he would accept toubles rather than let his people starve.

Referring to the rejection of the £20,000 gift of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, he said that he took full responsibility for what had happened. His officials had advised the people not to accept the money and he was in complete agreement with them. Sir Ronald Prain, whose companies were to provide the money, was interested in federation, and Nyasalanders would not accept money from him or anybody else who supported federation. They could not be bought into the Federation.

Dr. Banda was in favour of a Federation of East African States, and he favoured a union composed of Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, the Congo, Zambia, Lesotho, and part of Mozambique.

He was supported at the Press conference by Mr. Saitia SAGRANJE, leader of the Asian community in Nyasaland.

Judge Dr. Banda By His Statements to African Audiences

What "The Great Kamuzu" Has Been Telling Nyasaland



SPEAKING IN CHIKWAWA ON JUNE 27:

Kwaca, kwaca, kwaca freedom, freedom, freedom, *Mhwa, mhwa, mhwa!*

"When I returned to Malawi in 1958 I had two things to do: get self-government for this country and break their stupid Federation.

"Why did the stupid district commissioner say in November 1958 that you did not want to see me, eh? I do not know whether the district commissioner who told the police that you did not want me is the same district commissioner today.

"Alright, alright, do you see that police car there? A machine in that car records everything I say. I want that machine to tell the Governor and the stupid D.C. that I said he was a damned liar; and another D.C. at Chikwawa now I call him stupid. Four days ago this stupid D.C. said Kamuzu cannot address a meeting within 40 miles of my *boma*. It's not his *boma*; it's your *boma*, the people's *boma*.

"Some chiefs think that when they have this stupid helmet and stupid robe they are chiefs; they are not chiefs because of the stupid robe and stupid helmet, eh. They are chiefs because of the people.

"If you have eyes to see, political eyes, administrative eyes; you will see around your necks chains—chains of Federation, administrative chains, chains of agriculture, chains of dog tax, and chains of bicycle tax. They are the chains I was planning to cut very quickly.

"Because of that they sent us to Gwelo. They arrested my followers, and told you that I was a bad man, an extremist, an agitator, a trouble-maker. That was why the stupid D.C. at Chikwawa told some stupid chiefs to say they did not want to see me. The stupid chiefs listened to a stupid little D.C.

"I want a new Government, a Government of yourselves, you and your chiefs and your leaders; not a Government of stupid D.C.s. Now the stupid fools, the United Federal Party, Welensky, Whitehead, Blackwood, Dixon, Little, Bucquet, Foot, and their stupid Matthews Phiri and other Capricorns, tell you that you cannot govern yourselves because you are not educated.

Africans Do All the Work

"Nonsense! We are educated; many of our people are educated, some are B.A.s, some something else. Who is doing all the work in Zomba now, Europeans or Africans? Who are doing the work for the stupid D.C. at Chikwawa? He just sits back and tells Chief Makwiza there 'Do this, do this'. All the time it's the African clerk and the African police who do all the work of Chikwawa, not the stupid D.C. Who does all the work in Southern Rhodesia, in South Africa, in Northern Rhodesia? Not Nyasas, not the Malawi!

"In Britain the people who govern the country are ordinary people like you, farmers, traders, headmen, and others. Ordinary people are the ones in Parliament and ministers in the Cabinet. I want you to be the same.

"They told you you cannot govern yourselves because you are poor and your country is poor. Alright, there are 8,000 Europeans and 9,000 or 10,000 Indians in this country. If this country is poor, what are these white men and Indians doing here? Many Europeans come here very poor, some with short trousers with a patch. In a few months, a few years they have a big motor-car and live in a big house. Where do they get the money?

"Do you see why the Europeans hate me? Because I am opening your eyes and your ears. That is why they sent me to Gwelo, stupid Gwelo, to stupid prison.

"Well, I am back from their stupid prison, and I am still saying self-government for this country, for my people, now, now, now, now, now, not tomorrow, not next month. Very soon my colleagues and I and Chiefs Kuntfaja, Gomani, and Kabundule will go to London to discuss a new Constitution for this country. I am going to demand self-government, and one man-one vote.

"Because I want you to be *swans* and *donas* in your own country they call me a bad man, an extremist, an agitator, a

**Considering it important that the public should know the kind of addresses which Dr. Banda, President of the Malawi Congress Party, has been making throughout Nyasaland, we record extracts from some of his speeches and typical remarks. We have no possession of a number of others, all in similar style, and make in almost identical terms. A variant is also given of the style of Mr. Chiume, one of Dr. Banda's chief lieutenants.*

trouble-maker. You see, they are afraid of me.

"I have nothing against European civil servants, administrators and police. Good European civil servants, good D.C.s, if there is a single one, and good European police, we have nothing against them. But bad D.C.s like the stupid one here and the other one, and bad policemen who beat our people for nothing, we do not want them. They must clear out and go back home, to Britain or South Africa, because some of the police here are stupid Boers. The D.C.s are civil servants, servants of the people, not masters of the people.

SPEAKING IN PORT HERALD ON JUNE 28:

"My party is a party of three million people in this country.

"Good Europeans can stay, but bad Europeans like Saunders, Blackwood, Dixon, who want to make slaves of us, to keep us down, I do not want those Europeans. I tell them to pack up and go home now, now, now, now. Saunders, Blackwood, Dixon, Little, are bad Europeans because they do not want us to have self-government. They tell you lies and say that you cannot govern yourselves because you are not educated. Ugh! Educated!

"They want you to believe that they are just as good as God. They are the angels. I come here and say they are not God, not angels; they are just human beings like yourselves. They have a mother and father; they were not born of the Holy Spirit. They want you to be politically blind, politically deaf. I come and open your eyes. I tell you that the D.C., P.C.'s, Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself are all your servants. . . . They tell lies and say that they come here to help you. They didn't come to help you; they came to work because they couldn't get anything better in their own country, most of them."

SPEAKING IN ZOMBA ON JUNE 26:

"I am not a liar; I do not backbite anyone. I speak straight because I am not a hyena waiting at night.

"District commissioners are not just civil servants; they are politicians as well. That is why I am attacking them publicly by name. D.C.s and politicians persecute our people. Congressmen are persecuted by district commissioners for political reasons and not for administrative reasons.

"Government is spending money to spy on you and us. They have informers, even within my Congress. Well, they are wasting money. I have nothing to hide; but I know what goes on in Zomba. I know what goes on in this district commissioner's office; and I don't spend a penny or pay anyone at night."

SPEAKING IN CHOLO ON JUNE 25:

"We are definitely better educated than some of the people in England, than some of the stupid people in the Federal Parliament in Salisbury and the territorial Parliaments in Salisbury, Lusaka, and Zomba.

"The duty of any real Christian is to make his people happy, not to frighten them with their stupid soldiers and stupid police. The Government of this country now is not your Government.

"Not every missionary is your friend. Many missionaries pretend they are friends when they are not. *Kwaca!* Many missionaries here are against the Malawi Congress Party. Don't you dare defend missionaries. They are against my party. [Cries of "shut up"] If they come as missionaries why are they against my party now? Jesus Christ said: 'Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God'. I say the same. The missionaries must stop interfering with my party. They are not here for politics."

Mr. Chiume's Speech

SPEAKING IN ZOMBA ON JUNE 26, MR. W. K. CHIUME said:

"*Kwaca, kwaca, kwaca*, Malawi, Malawi, Malawi, Kamuzu, Kamuzu, Chipembere, Chipembere, Chipembere, Chisiza, Chisiza, Kuntumanje, Kuntumanje, Kuntumanje, Kwaca.

"Governor Armitage doesn't want us to have freedom, *Kwaca!* Blackwood from South Africa, Dixon from Britain, Little I don't know from where, don't want us to have our freedom. *Kwaca!*

"They don't want us to have our freedom, but Armitage

(Continued on page 1136)

Chaos and Confusion Still Reign in Congo

Premier of the Katanga Now Favours Federal Solution

WITH LITTLE OR NO IMPROVEMENT in the political situation in the Congo, the new republic and its U.N. administrators now face a major economic crisis.

African unemployment in Leopoldville, which numbered 20,000 when the Belgians left, now total about 70,000, and fears of hunger riots are growing.

The republic is already bankrupt, and by Saturday more than £3m. must be found to meet Government wages. The £10m. which Belgium gave has been spent, and a further £17m. promised from Brussels is not now likely to be paid.

Vast areas are still completely outside the control of U.N. troops but perhaps the most difficult task facing the United Nations is to find suitable staff for the many key posts left vacant by Belgian technicians and civil servants who have fled the country.

The Congo T.U.C. has stated that the Congolese now have a lower standard of living than at any time under colonial rule.

Reports from the Congo continue to be confused and conflicting, but developments since Tuesday of last week are recorded hereunder as fully and accurately as possible.

On Tuesday a U.S. State Department spokesman said that no American troops were serving in the U.N. forces in the Congo but some were there in connexion with the American airlift of U.N. troops and emergency supplies.

The press and radio in Katanga continued to issue appeals to refugee Belgians to return to their jobs there. Officials of the Belgian Consulate went to Rhodesia to try to persuade people to return.

Mr. Tshombe said that Mr. Hammarskjöld had accepted an invitation to visit Katanga but this was denied at U.N. Headquarters in New York.

State of War

A state of war still existed in the port of Matadi. Heavily armed men of the Force Publique were patrolling the town fearing that the Belgian forces were ready to attack again. One report said that the town had suffered a lot of destruction at the hands of Belgian troops and in one bombing raid by Belgian aircraft, 18 people were killed and 32 injured. Some warships bombarded the town from the river. All casualties were Congolese.

U.N. troops on their way to Matadi received enthusiastic welcomes from villagers and Force Publique men en route.

A meeting of the U.N. Security Council arranged for Tuesday was postponed until Wednesday to await Mr. T. Kanza, Congolese Minister to the U.N., Mr. A. Mandi, Congolese Foreign Secretary and Major-General Alexander.

On Wednesday Mr. Lumumba said his Cabinet had decided on "an immediate appeal for Russian troops or those of any Afro-Asian nation", because of the refusal of Belgium to withdraw her troops and the inability of the U.N. forces to evacuate them. He praised the efforts of Dr. Bunche but said they were being sabotaged by Belgium. Mr. Lumumba was awaiting the decision of the U.N. Security Council meeting on Wednesday before taking any action.

In Leopoldville Mr. Tshombe said any support given by U.N. member states to the Leopoldville government would mean war between Katanga and the Lumumba government. He would order force to be

used against U.N. troops if they tried to enter Katanga without his permission. If Belgium did not want to lose the fruits of her 80 years of effort in Katanga, she must recognize its independence.

She had committed "grave errors" in the past and had attempted to impose an artificial Congolese unity for the convenience of her colonial administration. Katanga favoured a confederation of independent Congolese states.

Mr. Tshombe claimed that he had received "indications of moral support" from representatives in Katanga of the British, French and American governments. A Katanga Army had been formed, composed of reliable elements of the Force Publique and a core of Katanga officers and Belgian advisers.

Mr. J. Kavu, former Minister of Economic Affairs in the Central government, accused Mr. Lumumba and some of his colleagues of corruption and maladministration in the handling of Congolese finances.

Envoys from Katanga were being sent to Kivu, Kasai and Ruanda Urundi to discuss moves for the creation of a confederation of states.

It was announced in Washington that the U.S. Air Force was to fly another 24 transport planes to Europe to support the airlift of food and U.N. troops to the Congo.

Mr. Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, was arrested at Elisabethville airport when his plane landed on its way to Albertville. Armed Belgian troops detained him until the arrival of African troops, who took him into custody. He was to be held in Katanga until he could be expelled.

U.N.'s Largest Operation

Dr. Bunche announced that there were more than 3,000 U.N. troops in the Congo and they were expected to number over 10,000 by the end of the week. It was the largest single operation in the history of the U.N.

A transport plane carrying troops to the Congo hit a mountain peak near Goma, on the border of Ruanda Urundi and 36 soldiers were killed and eight injured.

Eleven R.A.F. Transport Command aircraft are engaged on troop and relief flights to and from the Congo, eight operating from Ghana and three from Kenya.

Mr. Hammarskjöld conferred separately with Congolese and Belgian representatives on Wednesday before the opening of the emergency session of the Security Council.

In Brussels, M. Eyskens, the Prime Minister, said it was abundantly proved that the Congolese Force Publique had committed "odious excesses on a huge scale".

"Men were imprisoned, disarmed, roped together and beaten up, and then forced to stand by while their wives were repeatedly raped, with their children present", he said.

Every police station in Belgium has been instructed to accept complaints of ill-treatment suffered in the Congo since it became independent and the complaints are being sent to a special commission of inquiry.

In its first day's work the commission recorded 50 cases of rape. At Djuju, two children of 10 and 11 had their hands cut off while mutineers held back their parents. At Thysville a man was held back at bayonet point while his wife was many times raped and other mutineers beat his two-year-old baby almost to death. It is reported that more than 100 Belgians have been killed in the disorders.

The Prime Minister said that budgetary and technical aid which had been voted to the Congo might not now be provided.

The Ministry of Defence in Brussels announced that over 22,000 people had arrived from the Congo since the disturbances began. It believed there were still 4,000 white people left there.

M. van der Meersch, Minister Resident in the Congo, resigned from the Belgian Government. On Wednesday, his resignation was officially explained as due to the completion of his assignment, but in his letter to the Prime Minister he mentioned that he had warned the Government of the precautions needed to protect Europeans in the Congo.

A Belgian Minister, whose name was not given, told how he and his family travelled 115 miles by canoe from Yala to Stanleyville where they got a plane out of the country.

In Matadi the mutiny of the steamer and other boats caused all hotels and shops were closed. The people in the

(Continued on page 1152)

PERSONALIA

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA was 68 last Saturday. DR. FISHER, Archbishop of Canterbury, is now in East Africa.

COLONEL A. TOZER left London last week to return to Nairoba, Kenya.

MR. S. R. HOGO has formed the board of Land and General Developments, Ltd.

MR. R. M. VEDERS-CARTER is now Fisheries Development Officer in Seychelles.

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA has revoked the deportation order against MR. E. M. K. MULIRA.

SIR ROY PINSENT, who has had business interests in Kenya for many years, was 77 on Saturday.

MR. O. S. NAYLOR, London agent of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. NAYLOR are back from their visit to the Rhodesias.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, a former G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, has been appointed a director of Securicor, Ltd.

MR. A. SAUZIER, the Attorney-General, and DR. I. W. B. NYE, an entomologist, are in the United Kingdom on leave from Seychelles.

THE REV. J. A. RETIEF, of Mkhoma Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church, is believed to be the oldest missionary in Nyasaland. He is 84.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, chairman of the contracting company in Kenya for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Templer Barracks at Kahawa, near Nairobi.

MR. ROLAND SAYERS, of National & Grindlays Bank, who is on leave from Mtwara, Tanganyika, is to be transferred to New Delhi. He was hon. treasurer of Mtwara Club.

DR. T. F. WEST, editor of *Pyrethrum Post*, has been appointed editor of *Chemistry and Industry*, the weekly publication of the Society of Chemical Industry in the United Kingdom.

MR. CHARLES WANYOIKE RUBIA, a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya and a member of Nairobi City Council, has been elected to the board of Allsops (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. T. COULTER, a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and MRS. COULTER, returned on Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE from their visit to Southern Africa.

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN, PROFESSOR A. J. BROWN, and PROFESSOR T. C. TRESS, each accompanied by his wife, are due in Dar es Salaam on August 3 in the course of their inquiry into inter-territorial economic relations.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed MR. ANTHONY ROYLE, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary in succession to MR. PHILIP GOODHART, M.P.

MR. W. A. W. CLARK, sometime Secretary to the Central Africa Council, was received by THE QUEEN last Friday on his appointment as Representative of the United Kingdom in the Republic of Cyprus. MR. CLARK was also received.

CANON G. W. BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who had hoped to attend the inauguration of the new Anglian Province of East Africa, has been medically advised not to make the journey to Dar es Salaam.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY KEIR, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, MR. J. C. JONES, Adviser on Technical Education to the Colonial Office, and MR. T. HOY, previously of the British Ministry of Education and now Adviser on Technical Education to the Federal Government, are to make a survey of the technical educational needs of Northern Rhodesia. The costs are to be met by the copper mining companies.

MR. T. G. GOODWIN, an education officer in Nyasaland, who is now stationed in Dedza, is to take a nine-day course at the Visual Aids Centre, London, at the end of November.

MR. D. C. M. CORBETT, plant pathologist in Nyasaland, who has been in London for a short while for the Commonwealth Mycological and Commonwealth Entomological Conferences, will spend a week in East Africa on his way back to Zambia.

DR. B. N. KUNUKA, secretary-general of the Uganda National Congress, said in Kampala after returning from a visit to Ghana that a situation similar to that in the Congo might arise in Uganda if the country were granted self-government before the civil service had been Africanized.

MR. A. D. M. ROSS, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, who has been appointed Ambassador in Lisbon, has for the past four years dealt with African affairs in the Foreign Office. During his career in the Diplomatic Service he has served in Berlin, Stockholm, Teheran, and Rome.

MR. SAYED NOUR MOHAMMED NOUR EL HUDA, agricultural manager of the Sudan Gezira Board, is visiting East Africa. So are MR. MIR KHAN, a former Pakistan Ambassador in Paris, and BRIGADIER GULZAR AHMAD, director of research in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in Karachi.

MR. S. W. HOCKEY, who has spent some years in the Caribbean organizing and directing library services, is to go to East Africa to undertake similar work through the British Council, to which H.M. Government has made a grant for the purpose. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have all established libraries development committees.

MR. HOWARD STENT, for the past nine years director of the East African Industrial Research Organization in Nairobi, will shortly arrive in England on retirement leave. He first went to East Africa in 1931 as a soil chemist at the coffee research station at Lyamungu, near Moshi, Tanganyika Territory. His retirement will be spent in Kenya.

MR. ANDREW URIBE, first vice-president of the Pan American Coffee Bureau, and MR. J. R. S. HAFERS, head of the Brazilian Coffee Institute in New York and president of the Pan American Coffee Bureau, are about to visit East Africa. So are MESSRS. P. C. RIBEIRO and J. C. SANTOS, representatives of the Producers' Administrative Board of the Brazilian Coffee Institute.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. P. DAWNAY has joined the board of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., and become chairman on the retirement of MR. W. J. SAUNDERS, who was also managing director. That office is now filled by MR. T. HUGHES. Mr. Saunders remains a director. Colonel Dawnay is chairman of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., which acquired the African Mercantile Company last September.

MR. ALFRED GEORGES, of Seychelles, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate for saving the life of a young boy who was swept overboard from a sailing boat during a sudden squall. MR. GEORGES jumped into the sea, but, finding that the current was too strong to enable him to regain the boat, swam shorewards supporting the boy until they were picked up.

MR. IVOR LEAN, a barrister practising in Nairobi, has received from the Governor of Kenya his letters patent as a Queen's Counsel. Soon after being called to the Bar in 1933 he went to Kenya, practising in Nakuru until the outbreak of war in 1939, when he joined the Kenya Regiment. Later he commanded two K.A.R. battalions. He was president of the Law Society of Kenya in 1952. During the Mau Mau rebellion he became an acting judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Dr. Fisher's Visit to East Africa To Inaugurate New Anglican Province

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, the most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Fisher left London Airport for Nairobi on Thursday last to begin a fortnight's visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, during which he will inaugurate the new Anglican Province of East Africa at the Collegiate Church of St. Alban, Dar es Salaam, on Wednesday, August 3. He will then institute the Bishop of Mombasa, the Rt. Rev. J. L. Beecher, the Archbishop designate, as the first Archbishop of East Africa.

At the end of his East African visit Dr. Fisher will spend a week privately in Southern Rhodesia. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and the Rev. Michael Adie, resident chaplain at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop intends to visit the Memorial Church in Fort Hall, erected in memory of the Christian martyrs who died at the hands of Mau Mau; he laid the foundation stone in 1955. On July 24 he attended matins in St. Stephen's Church, Bahati, Nairobi; his sermon was translated into Swahili. That day he preached at evensong in All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

Next morning he flew to Zanzibar for six hours and then on to Dar es Salaam. This will be the first occasion on which an Archbishop of Canterbury has visited Tanganyika.

In the week before the inauguration of the new province Dr. Fisher will spend two days in each of the three dioceses of Masasi, South-West Tanganyika, and Central Tanganyika. He will leave Dar es Salaam for Salisbury at noon on August 4. He is due back at London Airport on August 12.

Uganda Province Next Year

The new Anglican Province of East Africa will consist of the dioceses of Central Tanganyika, Masasi, Mombasa, South-West Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. It will be the fourth self-governing Anglican province in Africa, the others being those of South Africa, West Africa (inaugurated in 1951), and Central Africa (inaugurated in 1955). A fifth province—that of Uganda—is expected to be inaugurated early next year. That will complete the transfer of jurisdiction over the Church in Africa from the see of Canterbury.

In addition to his duties as Archbishop of East Africa, Bishop Beecher will retain the Bishopric of Mombasa, but he intends shortly to divide his present diocese into four or five separate dioceses.

While the first archbishop was elected by the House of Bishops of the province, future Archbishops of East Africa will be chosen by an electoral college. Diocesan bishops will be elected by their own dioceses. Three of the present diocesan bishops come from Great Britain and one from Australia; one see is vacant. There are also three African bishops—two in Mombasa and one in Central Tanganyika.

The Archbishop-designate is 54. After taking a science degree at the Imperial College and London Day Training College, University of London, he went to Kenya in 1927 as an assistant master at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu. He was ordained in 1929, and became principal of Kabura Central School in the Kikuyu Reserve under the Church Missionary Society a year later. He was appointed Archdeacon of Mombasa in 1945; was consecrated Assistant Bishop in 1950, and became Bishop of Mombasa in 1953.

Bishop Beecher is well known for his literary and linguistic gifts: he published a Kikuyu-English dictionary in 1933, and took a leading part in translating the Old Testament into Kikuyu.

Obituary

MR. ERIC PORTLOCK, who had died in London after a long illness, had been for many years a director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd. He is survived by Mrs. Portlock and two daughters.

COLONEL PETER LORD, O.B.E., R.E. (Reid), who has died in London, aged 79, had served in the Sudan.

COLONEL PETER MATHIAS, who has died in Nairobi in his 76th year, had spent about half his life in Uganda for part of the time ending in 1937.

MR. ANAND CHAND, the proprietor of the Kariba Dam, has died in Paris at the age of 69. He had designed over 100 dams. Kariba, the world's longest pure-arch dam was one of his greatest achievements.

Mr. W. A. W. Clark's New Appointment Now U.K. Representative In Cyprus

MR. W. A. W. CLARK, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed United Kingdom representative in the Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Clark, now aged 51, was educated at Stewart College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, and Trinity College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1931, served for eight years in Kenya and was then seconded to the Dominions Office. He was private secretary to two successive Secretaries of State, Mr. Attlee and Lord Cranborne, and was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations Charter Conference in San Francisco in 1945. He served as Chief Secretary of the Central African Council from 1945 to 1948, and thereafter two years as Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. He transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1953, and was appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1954. From 1956 to 1958 he was Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Delhi.

African Directors

LONDON NEWSPAPERS having recently reported that an African from Ghana was the first member of his race to be elected to the board of a substantial mining company, Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson has written from Dar es Salaam to the *Financial Times*: "Williamson Diamonds have for the past year had as a member of their board of directors Mr. D. Makwaia, who was perhaps better known as Chief Kidaha. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is chairman of this board, Chief Lugusha is on the boards of Lombard Banking Tanganyika and Lombank Tanganyika, and Mr. John Rupia is on the board of the Dar es Salaam Transport Company. These are only two out of a number of such appointments in Tanganyika."

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Civil Disturbances in S. Rhodesia

Arrest of N.D.P. Leaders

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, which has had a long record of peaceful race relations, has in the past few days suffered rioting and demonstrations by Africans. The immediate cause of the disturbances was the arrest on Tuesday of last week of three leaders of the National Democratic Party.

The arrests caused general surprise, for the N.D.P., formed after the proscription of the African National Congress last year, has pursued quite moderate aims in public at any rate. Two of the arrested leaders had only recently conferred with Lord Home in London. The N.D.P. is the chief organ of African political opinion in Southern Rhodesia.

Those arrested were Mr. Michael Mawema, president-general, Mr. Sketchley Samkange, treasurer-general, and Mr. Leopold Takawira, branch chairman in Harare township. Remanded in custody after appearing before a magistrate, they are charged under the Unlawful Organizations Act, and will appear in court today.

All meetings of Africans other than those of a sporting or religious nature have been banned in Salisbury for one month and in the African townships for three months.

In disturbances in Salisbury on Wednesday and Thursday about 180 Africans, including some women, were arrested. There were troubles in Bulawayo on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and at least nine Africans were killed.

Territorials Called Out

The Salisbury disturbances began when police used tear-gas to disperse about 15,000 African demonstrators who were marching from the African township of Harare to Sir Edgar Whitehead's office in the city in protest against the arrest of the N.D.P. leaders. They had earlier made pre-dawn demonstrations. Small groups stoned European cars. Harare was cordoned off and all white people there were ordered to leave. Territorials and police reservists were called out.

Before the march speakers at a mass meeting held in Harare Civic Centre alleged unfair discrimination against African politicians. The march began after the Prime Minister had refused to see a delegation from the meeting or allow any of his Ministers to see them or address the demonstrators.

The Minister of Labour and the Minister for Native Affairs later stated that they were prepared to arrange a discussion of grievances with a properly appointed delegation after the illegal meeting had dispersed and the Africans had returned to work. Over half of Salisbury's African labour force was then on strike.

There were renewed sporadic outbreaks of violence in Harare on the following day, and low-flying aircraft were used to drop tear-gas on rioting, stone-throwing African youths. Some houses beat up African workers trying to reach their places of employment. In the stoning an English born police constable suffered serious injuries to his skull and jaw.

Mr. Stanlake Samkange, vice-president of the Central Africa Party, and two more officials of the N.D.P.—Mr. Enos Nkala, the secretary-general, and Mr. Morton Malianga, deputy president, were arrested and remanded on bail.

On Friday Sir Edgar Whitehead told Parliament that all the Africans were back at work and that he had high hopes that the disturbances had ended. He expressed willingness to receive a properly constituted N.D.P. delegation.

On Sunday, however, trouble began in Bulawayo, where in a day of disturbances the police again used tear-gas to break up crowds of demonstrators who were protesting against the ban imposed the night before on a local meeting of the N.D.P. In the Indian quarter rioters looted shops and set fire to buildings. Many cars were stoned.

The Federal Defence Ministry mobilized the 2nd Battalion The Rhodesia Regiment in support of the police in the Bulawayo area. In the evening when the situation grew uglier two companies of white troops with fixed bayonets moved into the town and African townships.

On Monday disturbances continued in Harare and Army reinforcements were sent there. Many Africans stopped work and factories, but telephone wires, roads, bridges and airfields were kept open.

Three Africans were reported killed and over 80 injured, none of those killed died at the hands of the security forces.

Police using tear-gas to get into the African township were forced to withdraw. According to one report, the Paramount Chieftainess of Basutoland, who was on a visit, was attacked by rioters and had to be rescued by police.

Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour appealed to Africans to remain at work. On Monday about three-quarters of the Africans had gone to work, but after threats from African intimidators most had returned home again.

Sir Edgar Whitehead flew to Bulawayo, conferred with police officers and announced that "more active steps" would be taken.

Three European members of the N.D.P. issued a strongly worded statement accusing the Government of mishandling the situation by refusing to meet N.D.P. leaders.

The Southern Rhodesian Standing Committee of the Central Africa Party accused the Government of complete lack of contact with or sympathy for African thought or feeling.

The influx into Southern Rhodesia of thousands of Congo refugees is thought to have aggravated resentment among politically-minded Africans.

The *African Daily News* had asked in an editorial why, if the Federal and territorial Governments were so ready to accept white refugees from the Congo, they had refused to accept African refugees from South Africa. The same paper said:—

"One of the weaknesses of our political and economic situation in Southern Rhodesia is that there is so little discussion between the Government and leaders of opinion in the African community. We find ourselves in a position where African leaders who have spoken to Lord Home, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Macmillan, and discussed at some length with them the local political situation, have never met and discussed the same problems with our own Prime Minister in Salisbury."

Mr. Nkala, general secretary of the N.D.P., telegraphed to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations demanding his "immediate intervention"—by the use of Britain's reserve powers to revoke the proclamations banning meetings and processions.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the former president of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress, now in exile in London, described the arrests as wholly unjustified and a dangerous form of pressure against the very Africans who believed in a moderate, non-racial solution to Rhodesia's problems. He said that the N.D.P. demanded suspension of the country's Constitution, an immediate meeting with Mr. Macmillan, and the establishment by H.M. Government of a commission of inquiry.

The Capricorn Africa Society stated in London that the arrests were clear victimization of moderate and distinguished Africans. One of those arrested, Mr. Takawira, is Capricorn's chief executive officer in the Federation.

Bitter Anti-European Feeling

In Salisbury Mr. Stanlake Samkange, who was on bail, told a meeting of 120 C.A.P. members that force of arms would not rule Southern Rhodesia. He had never before seen such bitter anti-European feeling as during the disturbances in Harare. The meeting appealed to the Southern Rhodesian Government to hold a special all-party conference to discuss inter-racial disagreement in the present situation.

Mr. Morton Malianga, vice-president of N.D.P., said an African was violent only when he was frustrated. "If you get a man so frustrated and bitter that he wants to take revenge, he will take revenge eventually. Don't let the situation in Rhodesia get to the stage it has in the Congo".

Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock (who was detained during the emergency last year as a member of the A.N.C.) said that events in Southern Rhodesia had implications throughout the African continent. The C.A.P., he said, should sponsor a statement giving the facts of the situation which should be signed by as many prominent people as possible. If sent overseas it might cause the British Government to take appropriate action.

Dr. Terence Ranger, a lecturer at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said that the person most to blame for the outbreaks was Sir Edgar Whitehead for his decision to arrest the three N.D.P. leaders.

The Unlawful Organization Act, passed after the emergency last year declared various movements illegal, including the National Congresses of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and South Africa and the Zambia Congress of Northern Rhodesia. The N.D.P. leaders were arrested under Section 9, which makes it an offence to belong to any of those organizations, to display or shout their slogans, to take part in their activities or knowingly to allow meetings of members to be held.

In Northern Rhodesia last week Mr. Martin Wray, the territory's secretary, told the Legislative Council that the Government did not discount the possibility of trouble within the next few months, but was prepared for it.



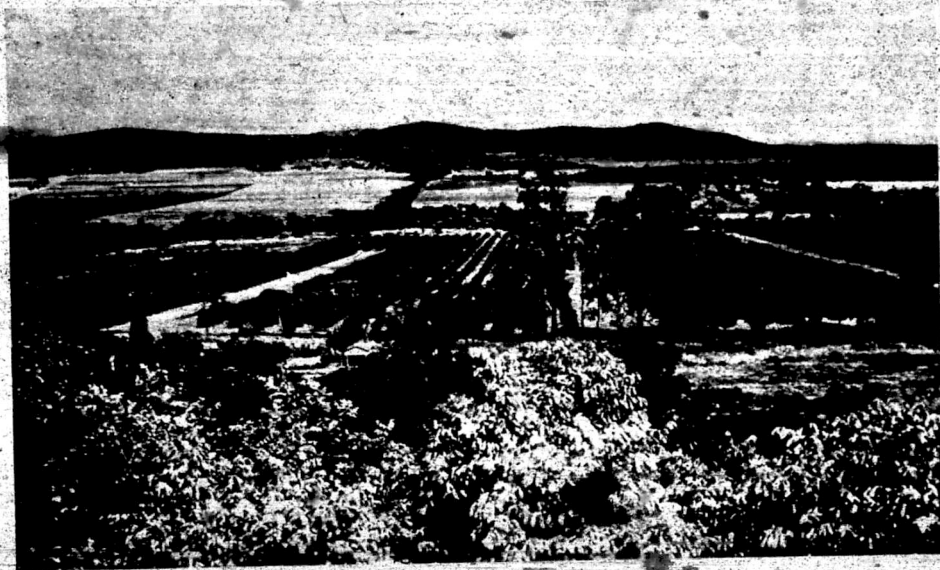
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The British South Africa Company's Mazoe Citrus Estate in Southern Rhodesia

The Chartered Company—3

ON the 1st April, 1924, responsibility for the administration of Northern Rhodesia was taken over by the Colonial Office. Although The British South Africa Company had handed over the last of its duties and responsibilities of government, it still had an immensely important task to perform in the economic development of Rhodesia.

In Northern Rhodesia, instead of giving mineral concessions to small firms with only limited amounts of capital at their disposal, the Company began to make over large areas to powerful groups, which were under an obligation to spend a certain amount every year on development work. The results quickly exceeded previous achievements and expectations. It became clear that the copper deposits were immensely valuable.

At the same time the Company maintained an active interest in the copper south of the Zambezi. In addition to its interests in mining, the Company performed important agricultural pioneering work. The Company also succeeded in obtaining a prominent part in financing the country's transport system. About 2,500 miles of railway had been built in a developing country with the Company's money or by debentures guaranteed by the Company.

In 1933 the Company sold its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to that Government. With considerable funds in its hands the Company expanded its investments in the northern copper mines and in its growing number of subsidiaries and associated companies.

After the Second World War light and heavy industries began to be built up in Rhodesia, and the Company shared in the financing of these projects.

In 1947 the Southern Rhodesia Government agreed to buy the railways, and their ownership has subsequently been transferred to the Federal Government.

Three years later, in 1950, the Company agreed to assign 20% of its revenue from the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia to that Government and to transfer these rights to that Government in 1986 without compensation.

Since Federation in 1953 the country has gone from strength to strength, and with it The British South Africa Company. The foresight and enterprise of the Company's founders has borne good fruit, and as one of Rhodesia's great sources of industry, capital, and technical knowledge, The British South Africa Company may claim a considerable share of the credit for Central Africa's economic success.

U.N. Troops in the Congo

(Continued from page 1147)

town were reported to be in the grip of fear, fearing a further attack from the Belgians.

Mr. Simon Kéba, the Chief Administrator of the town, had been trying to restore calm and order and ordered all looters to return their spoils and many did.

Late on Wednesday afternoon the first U.N. troops arrived—a small advance guard of Moroccans.

In London on Wednesday, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary told Parliament that the Government would continue to do everything in its power to support U.N. efforts to achieve law and order in the Congo. Britain was playing its part by providing aircraft and food.

On Thursday Mr. Herter, U.S. Secretary of State, said he thought the Soviet Union was bluffing on the question of sending troops to the Congo. He found it hard to believe that the Soviet Union was prepared to set itself against the U.N. and the effort being made to restore order.

Mr. Lumumba announced that he would fly to New York for the Security Council's debate on the Congo which he had asked to be postponed until his arrival, but in New York the Council decided against postponement.

During the debate the United States warned Russia that it would do whatever might be necessary to prevent intrusion into the Congo by any military forces not requested by the U.N. (There had been reports that Russia might directly intervene in the Congo with troops).

The Russian delegate called for the withdrawal of Belgian troops within three days and the withdrawal of American troops. Ceylon and Tunisia tabled a resolution calling for a speedy withdrawal of Belgian forces.

Mr. Kanza, the Congolese representative, outlined a programme to establish peace in the Congo, which included the complete evacuation of Belgian troops. Mr. Wigny (Belgium), pointed out that their troops would be withdrawn as soon as attacks on Belgians ceased.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said he would have to ask for "much, much more" assistance from members of U.N. in both the military and civilian fields. On Thursday U.N. troops in the Congo were estimated at 5,000.

Health Situation Serious

A U.N. official, reporting that nearly every Belgian doctor had left Leopoldville, said he was "very concerned" about the health situation and had appealed to W.H.O. and the International Red Cross. Swiss and Italian medical units had arrived.

In the Congolese Senate Mr. Lumumba's Government programme was given to senators for a fortnight's perusal and meditation.

An official statement by the Katanga Ministry of the Interior that two Russians had been arrested in Elisabethville was later denied by the Ministry.

One of three Congolese arrested at the airport was the editor of a newspaper formerly published in Elisabethville which had supported the Lumumba policies.

U.N. troops assumed control of the port of Matadi, disarming the Congolese troops there. No banks or shops were then open.

In a broadcast from Brussels on Thursday evening King Baudouin accused the Congolese Government of having deliberately stirred up the population against the Belgians. "A movement of horrible cruelty" had been unleashed, and the responsible authorities had not attempted to combat it. It was a "sacred duty" for Belgian troops to intervene to save lives. He rejected the Russian accusation of Belgian aggression.

Reports from Ruanda-Urundi stated that fierce inter-tribal fighting had broken out between Ruanda supporters of a republic which would join the Congo and people of Urundi who wanted a separate monarchy.

On Friday Belgium announced that all her troops should remain in the Congo until order had been completely restored; the decision covered both garrison forces and reinforcements sent in since independence. Belgium would also insist on maintaining technicians in the Katanga gendarmerie. That was her answer to the Security Council's unanimous resolution of the previous night that Belgian forces should be withdrawn "speedily" (Russia had withdrawn her resolution).

Mr. Lumumba left Leopoldville by air for New York "to enlighten public opinion on the Congo" and seek counsel with Mr. Edgar Snodgrass, the American Minister, with whom he had signed a financial and administrative "transition plan." Mr. Lumumba welcomed the U.N. resolution stating that the United States would not support any unilateral intervention. He demanded the immediate removal of the Belgian Ambassadors, whom he partly blamed for the recent troubles; but he appealed to Belgian technicians to remain, promising them protection.

In Accra, his first stop, Mr. Lumumba was mobbed by thousands of cheering, singing people. Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had planned to leave New York for Leopoldville on Friday, postponed his departure to await Mr. Lumumba's arrival.

In Katanga 16 mutineers of the Force Publique were killed when Belgian troops attacked their camp near Kolwezi; three Belgian paratroops lost their lives. About 200 of the 250 Congolese were captured. The rest fled into the bush. The Belgians used rocket-throwing aircraft in their attack. Belgian Army headquarters in Elisabethville said that the action was launched after four days of vain attempts to persuade the Congolese to surrender their arms peacefully, as had occurred elsewhere in Katanga. Most of the soldiers were from the Lower Congo and partisans of Lumumba.

On Friday evening, Mr. Tshombe protesting against the U.N. decision, predicted a mass exodus of Europeans from Katanga if Belgian troops were withdrawn from the province too quickly.

He announced that the Baluba tribes of southern Kasai had declared their independence of the Central Government and that he had agreed that they should federate with Katanga. He described Mr. Lumumba as an "unscrupulous bandit".

On Saturday Mr. Lumumba arrived in London on his way to New York. Mr. Profumo, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, met him at the airport and they drove to an hotel where a suite had been reserved by the Foreign Office.

At a Press conference Mr. Lumumba accused Belgium of planning to recognize Katanga as an independent State. The Belgians were only hesitating to do so because they feared international opinion, but, he added, the Congo would not use arms to deal with the situation there.

Mr. Lumumba did not clarify his reasons for going to the United States after the Security Council debate had ended and just before Mr. Hammarskjöld was to set out for the Congo. He said he wanted to explain the security position as it now exists in the Congo and his Government's proposals for dealing with it.

The only political problem was in Katanga, due to the presence of Belgian troops and a rebel Government. Mr. Tshombe was "just an instrument of Belgian propaganda". The Belgians were interested only in the riches of Katanga and every day he was receiving proof that the people of Katanga did not support Mr. Tshombe. Katanga was an integral part of the Congo, Mr. Lumumba declared that he was not a Communist but a Nationalist.

Dispute Over U.N. Resolution

On Saturday Belgian troops completed their withdrawal from Leopoldville to their Kitona base. Dr. Bunche and Major-General van Horn held discussions with the Belgian Ambassador and the chief of staff of the Belgian forces following their dispute over the interpretation of the U.N. resolution. The U.N. officials said that resolution was that the withdrawal of Belgian troops included the bases, but the Belgians opposed this and their withdrawal plans did not include the bases.

The bases are widely scattered. One is in Katanga, another on the frontier of Ruanda-Urundi, and two in the Lower Congo. The Belgians claim that the garrisons are entitled to stay under the treaty of friendship signed just before independence, but not yet signed either in Belgium or the Congo.

Count Lynden flew from Brussels to Elisabethville on Saturday, charged with the "administrative co-ordination of technical assistance".

Mr. Tshombe on Saturday began to talk of a "United States of the Congo". He announced that he had approached Mr. Masaruwa and Mr. Ileo, President of the Congolese Senate, asking them to help achieve confederation, in which Katanga would take her place whilst enjoying self-government. He also stated that he had reached an agreement with the Katanga Opposition Party, the Balubakat, and that seven of them would enter his Cabinet as Ministers.

Sir Roy Welensky, speaking in Salisbury, said it was the purpose of many critics to keep the forces of chaos moving in order to allow entry—as he claimed had already been done in the Congo—of Soviet influences, and ultimately to permit the firm establishment of yet another Soviet outpost.

Moscow Radio announced that at U.N. request Russia was sending to the Congo 100 lorries and spare parts, a motor car repair workshop, and a group of instructors.

On Saturday evening the Ghana High Commissioner in London, Sir Edward Asare Agye, was knocked down during a demonstration outside the hotel at which Mr. Lumumba was staying. H.M. Government apologized to the High Commissioner and his Government.

On Sunday General Cornet, the Belgian Army Chief of Staff, was reported to have told Mr. Tshombe that Belgian troops would be withdrawn from Katanga and U.N. troops

(Continued on page 1154)

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would move in, but the Belgian Ministry of National Defence later emphatically denied any such statement.

Belgians in Elisabethville warned Count Lynden, personal envoy of the Belgian Prime Minister, that if Belgian troops left Katanga there would be a mass exodus of Europeans. The airport was crowded with families waiting to leave.

Correspondents reported that it was felt in Belgium that withdrawal of troops from Katanga would provoke a Belgian "spring crisis" and that it could lead to the fall of the Government. The Prime Minister was already under strong pressure to resign or reshuffle his Cabinet.

The Belgian African Ministry in Brussels denied reports that Belgium was withdrawing doctors from the Congo. Hardly any had left and 61 others had been sent out since independence. The real difficulty was that many of the African hospital staff were now demanding to be appointed doctors and surgeons without passing the examinations.

The Belgian Ministry of Health warned the U.N. that an epidemic could break out in the Congo and spread to neighbouring countries. Medical services in the Congo were paralysed as Belgian doctors and nurses were finding it almost impossible to work. Patients were refusing injections against disease now that the European health officials had lost their former authority.

Seventeen physicians, surgeons and nurses left Israel for the Congo on Sunday evening.

Leopoldville on Sunday was reported to be completely empty of Belgian troops and some of the camps which they had occupied had already been looted.

Mr. Lumumba arrived in New York early in the day and in the afternoon had talks with Mr. Hammarskjöld which he described as "very fruitful".

Appeal for European Specialists

The United Nations announced that it would have more than 10,000 troops in the Congo by the end of the month. It had budgeted £5,350,000 for the first three months' operations of the U.N. forces there. U.N. officials in the Congo, faced with the task of virtually running the country, sent hasty appeals to New York headquarters for European specialists.

Mr. Lumumba said in New York on Monday that he had asked Mr. Hammarskjöld to set a deadline for the withdrawal of Belgian troops, whose intervention had been unnecessary, illegal and harmful. He made a violent attack on Belgium. While admitting that there had been cases of rape, he said that the stories were exaggerated. He added that Mr. Hammarskjöld had told him that there was no question of recognizing Katanga's independence.

In Elisabethville Mr. Tshombe renewed his campaign against the Central Government with an appeal to other Congo provinces to secede; he offered Katanga's wealth to finance a "United States of the Congo". If U.N. troops tried to enter Katanga they would have to fight their way in.

Major-General van Horn, commander of the U.N. forces in the Congo, denied on Monday that he had spoken of "evicting" Belgians from Katanga; he had been misquoted. Earlier in the day his remarks had been publicly rebuked by M. Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister, who said the general had no right to interfere in political questions.

Belgian troops had, he emphasized, only gone where their presence was indispensable to save lives and restore order. On every occasion on which Belgians had intended to send assistance to the wounded or threatened, it had been proposed that a U.N. observer should accompany them. In no single case had there been any response. Even at that moment Belgians were being held as hostages.

In Brussels 13 more plane loads of refugees arrived, bringing the number to well above 20,000 within a fortnight. Their statements indicated that the extent of the atrocities has been much worse than previously recognized.

Answering questions in the Commons on Belgian troops in the Congo, the Foreign Secretary said he thought it would be "a grave mistake" to encourage U.N. troops to be used to solve a constitutional problem. U.N. operations in the Congo seemed to be going smoothly, and Britain should continue to support and encourage such efforts.

The first task was to re-establish law and order; and there were large areas without law and order. H.M. Government hoped the Congo would remain a unitary State because of the importance of the wealth of Katanga to the development of the rest of the country.

There were still only 6,000 U.N. troops in the Congo, and they had a tremendous task in a vast territory. It was right to have more troops sent to the Congo. U.N. troops had established law and order, but not on the grounds that U.N. troops were able to do so in all parts of the country.

They should be removed as quickly as possible from Katanga and replaced by U.N. forces. Mr. Lloyd said that he did not think that was a matter for the British Government to try and settle.

American Offers £700m. to Congo

"State Department Knew About Plan"

MR. L. EDGAR DETWILER, an American financier, announced in Leopoldville last week that he had signed with Mr. Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Congo, a contract with a validity of 50 years which appoints a newly formed Congo International Management Corporation, of which he is president, adviser and operator for the Congolese Government in the financing and management, exploration, development, and operation of the country's minerals, oil, gas and electric power resources.

Later he said that C.I.M.C.O. would also look after the creation of industries to use and market such resources, and the building and operation of airports, railways, pipelines and highways, cities, villages, camps, schools, hospitals, and other facilities for the people employed in the operations.

He has promised the Lumumba Government that he will raise £700m. for these purposes.

The contract will not become binding until it has been ratified by the Congo Parliament.

As he passed through London towards the end of last week on his way by air to New York, Mr. Detwiler declared that he was backed by some of the leading bankers, engineers, and business leaders in the United States.

The directors of C.I.M.C.O. would, he said, include Mr. James A. Smith, president of the American Trust Company; Mr. David P. Sloane, of Gibbs and Hill; Mr. M. N. Quade, senior partner in Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade and Douglas; Mr. Franklin S. Wood, senior partner in Hawkins, Delafield and Wood; Mr. Percy West, banker; Mr. Gormer, vice-president of the First National City Bank of New York; Mr. Daniel Daly, of France Canadian Security Company; Mr. A. Gordon Lorimer, architect; and a Japanese, Mr. George Yamaoka, of Hillbetts and Nash, of Tokyo and New York.

C.I.M.C.O. had been incorporated in Delaware a month ago with an initial capital of \$1m., and had offices in Wall Street, New York.

"With the Congo's mineral wealth as collateral", there would be no difficulty in raising all the money required.

Great Victory for the West

At New York airport on Sunday he told reporters that the State Department of the U.S.A. had advance information about his plans, which represented a great victory for the Western world. "We have resecured the Congo".

He continued: "Before we went to the Congo we informed the State Department of the urgency of the situation and of the necessary secrecy involved. I informed them I had information of the activities of certain other Governments not so friendly to the United States and the free world. I explained to the State Department the necessity for speed in order to protect the valuable resources so vital to the free world that it was necessary for us to move very rapidly".

He had, he said, flown to the Congo in a plane full of Belgian paratroopers.

"Unfortunately, the State Department could not operate at the speed at which the Soviet Government operated. The State Department gave us moral support and good wishes. We could operate quickly and I think we have had some success, whereupon he exhibited his contract. Then he said:—

"The State Department was limited as to what it could do. We lost out in Guinea due to lethargy in certain circles. This time we eliminated red tape, and long discussions and took short cuts".

The American Embassy in Leopoldville had been "quite surprised" when they were told of the deal.

Replying to questions about finance, Mr. Detwiler asserted that arrangements would be made for British, Japanese, Dutch, German, Canadian, and French interests to participate.

His first contact with Congolese representatives was in Conakry, Guinea, only a month ago. He then met Mr. Lumumba's private secretary by chance while waiting for the Guinea Government to sign a similar contract. After a rapid trip to America, he was in Leopoldville by July 11 with three colleagues. The draft contract agreed and signed, he has accompanied Mr. Lumumba on his visit to America.

Mr. Detwiler, aged 42, who is domiciled in New York and has a wife and four children, became known in Wall Street as a young man, and was badly hit during the spec market crash of 1929. One of the enterprises was a utility company which he controlled, and which operated public utilities, mainly water supply, in 23 States of the U.S.A. Soon afterwards he

became bankrupt for the first time.

Some years ago he obtained a 70-year mining concession from the Liberian Government—but resigned his connexion with the enterprise.

He also made to the Ghana Government proposals somewhat similar to those now made to the Congo. Denying that Ghana had any association with Mr. Detweiler, the Minister of Information said at the week-end: "If he comes here again we will kick him out."

Last year the liner, which would carry 110,000 passengers across the Atlantic for a return fare of £60, not counting the cost of meals, which would be available in cafeterias and restaurants. The scheme has not matured, presumably through lack of finance.

Mrs. Detweiler is reported by the New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail* to have told the Press on Sunday that she and her husband hoped shortly to spend a week-end in England with "our very dear friends the Parkers"—the Lord Chief Justice of England and his wife.

She is also quoted as saying:

"I am very fond of Lady Parker and the Lord Chief is so sweet. He is a wonderful man. We see them all the time when we are in England. Lady Parker was hoping to come over here, but I wrote her it was sticky in August. She has offered us her cottage for a week-end when we get the chance to go over, and we hope to make it soon.

"We have been using Lady Docker's flat in Mayfair. Both Edgar and I love London so much.

"We stayed with Lord and Lady Parker when he was elected, you know. Edgar handled the reporters. He's very good at that. We stayed with them in their flat. But I am so looking forward to the cottage.

"Almost everything here in our home is English, you know. I collect English silver and English antiques and I have an English davenport and a little English love-seat. But my bedroom is French.

"Sir Bernard bought us a television over there. We find television is so educational.

"Spencer Churchill—he calls me Ethel—as always wanting to paint me.

"Lord and Lady Killern are friends of ours too. Lord Killern is a grand man. We went to see their little duck farm. We are just dying to get back to England soon."

Turning to the subject of her husband, she said that he does not drink, smoke, or gamble. "He reads a lot, mostly on current events. Edgar looks at the world as it should be. I think this thing of his in the Congo is tremendous".

Congo Crisis Affects All Africa Kenya's Minister's Speech in Ndola

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Kenya's Minister for Agriculture, referred to the "atrocities and beastly happenings" in the Congo when, deputizing for Sir Edgar Whitehead, he opened the Northern Rhodesia Show at Ndola.

He hoped the world Press would print the facts of what had been and was still happening in the Congo. "Let us have it all, with no holds barred. If it is shown that the Belgian Government, through their abdication of duties or too short transitional period, or for any other reason, have shirked their duties to the people of the Congo, both black and white, let it be known, for no country in Africa today can stand alone and be unaffected by what happens in other countries of this great continent. Africa cannot afford this type of setback.

"These happenings must be a very firm warning to both extreme political views which are rampant in Africa today—those who wish to abdicate their duties and responsibilities overnight, and those who wish to hinder the advancement which we people of moderate views intend to make. Both make it so difficult for the moderate policy to work in Africa. What is plain is that Africans themselves will suffer most."

Protest

SIR ROY WELENSKY told the Federal Assembly a few days ago that he had protested to the Northern Rhodesia Government over the action of some of its senior members in submitting in conjunction with other individuals a memorandum to the Migration Commission recommending the virtual break-up of the Federation, whereas other civil servants who might have supported the Federation were debarré from such evidence.

Rhodesia's Aid to Congo Refugees Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

THE PRIME MINISTER said in the Federal Parliament on July 18:

"The breakdown of authority in the Congo which occurred about 10 days ago set a trail of refugees moving into Northern Rhodesia by road, rail, and air. The initial brunt of this movement was borne on the Copperbelt, where the Northern Rhodesia Government, with splendid co-operation from municipalities, mining companies, voluntary organizations, and private citizens, co-ordinated arrangements to cope with it.

"With the agreement of the Territorial Governments, I decided to set up a refugee committee, and Federal and Southern Rhodesian members of this committee flew to Ndola on Sunday of the Rhodes and Founders week-end.

"In the past eight days the Royal Rhodesian Air Force have evacuated 1,720 refugees and over 30 tons of personal belongings. They have flown 15½ tons of blankets, mattresses, food and other comforts to various centres in Northern Rhodesia, notably to Mwinilunga and Fort Rosebery. Canadian aircraft have flown 51 sorties in 97 flying hours, and have moved 1,182 refugees and 41,500 lb. of baggage. Dakotas have flown 75 sorties in 173 flying hours and have moved 538 refugees and 21,000 lb. of baggage. Provosts have carried out reconnaissance flights over wide areas.

"The officer commanding No. 3 Squadron and his crew flew a Dakota for 13 hours 25 minutes, nine hours of which were at night, in the course of 24 hours.

"At the reception centre set up by the R.R.A.F. ground organization at New Sarum, teams of R.R.A.F. and civilian volunteers have worked round the clock to provide for refugees, and a tremendous effort has been made by the ground crews to keep the aircraft serviceable. They have worked in shifts over the full 24-hour period, many working 18 hours at a stretch. This effort by the R.R.A.F. has been a splendid achievement.

"Parallel with it, there has been a tremendous effort by administration officers, customs and immigration officers, post office officials and technicians, airport staff, medical officers, and a whole host of others who have worked unremittingly to receive and cater for the needs of the unfortunate people crossing our borders. The combined effort of Government and people has gone a long way towards relieving their distress.

"The gross intake has been very close to the original estimate of 10,000 people. Some 2,900 have now left, either to return to the Katanga or to go to other destinations. Those who remain are distributed in the proportion of about two in Southern Rhodesia to one in Northern Rhodesia, in accordance with the overall plan of relieving congestion in the north.

"Repatriation operations are already in train. As to the substantial costs, incurred in coping with this situation, the Belgian Government has undertaken in principle to reimburse them.

Excellent Co-operation

"There has been the most excellent co-operation between the Federal, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia Governments, and I should like to acknowledge also the most helpful attitude taken by the diplomatic and consular corps in the Federation.

"The House will not expect me to say much about the deeper political implications of what is happening across our borders, I would merely like to say that those who accuse us of interference and aggression are simply playing the fashionable game of placing their own babies on our doorstep. Throughout these events we have not diverged by so much as half a step from the path of international law and morality. "When Mr. Tshombe appealed for the assistance of Federal troops a week last Sunday, I will not pretend that it was easy to turn down a request from a man who was clearly determined to exercise with resolution the authority with which he had been constitutionally entrusted. Equally clearly, however, it was not a request to which we could have acceded in the constitutional circumstances in which it was made, and our decision was taken accordingly.

"The implications of an ill-conceived Foreign Office statement the following day have no direct bearing on our relations with the Congo and are purely a domestic matter between ourselves and H.M. Government. H.M. Government have made amends, and a proper understanding has now been reached in this matter between ourselves and H.M. Government.

"In the spirit of neighbourliness existing between us, I have offered Mr. Tshombe, the Prime Minister of the Katanga Province, through the British Consul in Elisabethville, such assistance as we may be able to give him in the way of food supplies, and some arrangements have already been sent on a purely commercial basis.

Mr. Chiume's Speech

(Continued from page 1146)

or no Armitage, Matthews Phiri or no Phiri, Bridge or no Bridge, Kumbikano or no Kumbikano, bombs or no bombs, bullets or no bullets, guns or no guns, we of Malawi are determined that the day must come when the Union Jack must go back to London and Malawi must have the Malawian flag. *Kwaca!*

"They'll bring their guns, their stupid police, their stupid mobile force, their tear gas, and they'll employ some stupid chiefs, but the day will come when we in Malawi will rejoice because barbaric and savage Governments from Europe have gone back to Europe. *Kwaca!*

"They went from America, from Ghana, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Abyssinia, and they will be going in a few days in Somaliland. We too are saying this is the time they had better begin packing their flag into a bag to their motherland. *Kwaca, kwaca, kwaca!*

"Don't be cheated. They are not men. If they were men they would not have shot a defenceless woman with a baby on her back at Visanza. *Kwaca!* They would not have imprisoned Chisiza, Chipembere Kuntumanje and others without trial.

"If they were men in 1914 to 1918 they would not have come to force you to go and fight the Germans for them. If they were men they would not have come in 1939-45 to force you to fight the Italians, the Germans, the Japanese. You are men. That is why they require a lot of bloody policemen to intimidate you. You are men. *Kwaca!* You are men. That is why they buy many of our people, including a bloody little man called Shaibu, who works for the Information Department and writes a bloody lot of nonsense.

Bloody, Naked Intimidation

"When the great Kamuzu heard that the chiefs wanted to ignore the truth yesterday, we chartered a plane. It went to Mzuzu to collect our chiefs; and what did the bloody P.C. do? For two days the district commissioner who shot our people, 27 of them in Nkata Bay, has been intimidating them, telling them if you go to Zomba you will no longer be chiefs. The chiefs told him to go to hell. Isn't this bloody, naked intimidation? *Kwaca!*

"I said we don't need guns; we don't even need to intimidate the bloody stooges. The doctor has already said they are dead horses. They are dead dogs. They stink. We don't even need to shoot people. Only savages and barbarians from Europe shoot their fellow human beings. *Kwaca!*

"We do not need a bloody slave working in the Information Department. We need Dr. Banda's head as our guide, Dr. Banda's tongue as our bullet. *Kwaca!*

"Let me ask you a straight question and I want a straight answer, so that this bloody *chisulo* can go and tell Robert Armitage. Do you think you can build a happy Malawi which can be an example to savage and barbaric Europe with Armitage in Zomba? *Kwaca!* Whom do you want in Zomba? When do you want Kamuzu in Zomba? *Kwaca!*

"In the Kamuzian age we are all Malawi irrespective of where we come from. Many of our so-called leaders move hand in hand with European security men. They talk about tribalism. The first duty the Malawi Government will do in Zomba is to proscribe tribalism. There is no bloody nonsense about a chief coming from this and there. They are all Malawian chiefs, except the stooge chiefs.

"In England some of these poor people who come and cheat you here were cleaning my lavatory and my shoes in

hotels. Some were cleaning my house.

"When they come here they become bloody superintendents of police and cheek their masters. You are the masters, not the poor people coming to look for jobs in Malawi.

We Shall March to Mozambique

"When we are free we shall all march with Kamuzu to Mozambique to tell the Portuguese, 'Take all your *mowa* back to Lisbon, give back the land of our people'.

"We will liberate the zone of Lobengula, in Northern Rhodesia the zone of Zambia. We'll have to liberate our people in Southern Rhodesia, in Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, South Africa, Angola, so that from Cape to Cairo from Senegal to Zanzibar there will no longer be foreign flags polluting the atmosphere of Malawi.

"So, brothers and sisters in the name of Malawi, forward with Kamuzu to independence now, tomorrow a free and prosperous Malawi. *Kwaca, kwaca, kwaca, Ufulu, Ufulu, Ufulu, Malawi, Malawi, Malawi, Kamuzu, Kamuzu, Chipembere, Kuntumanje, Chisiza, Mataje, Goman, Kuntaja, Kabundule, Vilakoma, Fukuwalaza, Timbiri, Mwase, Mponda, Nyondo, Chikolamayembe, Katumbi, Kilapula, Malawi, Kwaca, Kamuzu, Kamuzu, Malawi!*

Army Spending Nearly £5m. A Year

Templer Barracks More Like a Town

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NIGEL TAPP, G.O.C. in-C in Africa, said last week when he laid a foundation-stone in the walls of the gymnasium of Templer Barracks at Kahawa, near Nairobi, that the project would cost H.M. Government more than £3½m., and that the British taxpayer was now spending between £4m. and £5m. a year in Kenya on those barracks, on refurbishing old camps, building at Gilgil, and on rations and other supplies for British units and the King's African Rifles.

It had been decided that the foundation-stone should be laid in the walls of the gymnasium because that building had been designed to serve also as a centre of social activities and a common meeting-place.

The G.O.C. also said:

"Templer Barracks is more of a town than a barracks in the old-fashioned sense. The site itself is over a mile long and half a mile wide. When completed it will have seven miles of tarmac roads serving 300 new houses. At first it will contain two infantry battalions and their families, and about 2,000 people will live here.

"At the heart of Templer Barracks will be its community centre, church, school, cinema, shops, clubs, swimming-pool, gymnasium, and sports fields. The planners, military and civilians, have done a first-class job. They have sited most of the houses so that they have a view towards Mount Kenya, and they have taken every advantage of the natural contours of the site."

Equal Opportunities

KITWE TOWN COUNCIL, Northern Rhodesia, proposes to unify its African and European staffs. It has been agreed in principle to move towards complete abolition of the present dual staff wage structure and conditions of service. That will make it possible for Africans to qualify for appointment to any post in the council's service.



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A Marshall Plan for Africa Mr. Adlai Stevenson's Comments

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON, the United States statesman, who advocates a Marshall Plan for Africa, writes in the course of an article in the *Sunday Times* this week:

"In 1955 I travelled across the Belgian-Congo. The country was full of the hustle of preparations for a visit from the beloved young King Baudouin. Two years later I was there again. Something was different. People were uneasy. And when King Baudouin returned after the bloody riots in 1959 the people were shouting not 'Vive le Roi' but 'Independence!'—as they are all over Africa.

"After two trips through sub-Sahara Africa I concluded that there was no solution for settler societies except to educate Africans for the future. Cecil Rhodes's ideal, 'Equal rights to all civilized men', remains a constructive goal only if the means of civilization are increasingly open to all the people.

"Equally our influence—such as it is—should be used to discourage African racialism in reverse. Without full white collaboration the African majorities in Kenya and the Rhodesian Federation are not ready to carry major responsibility for the increasingly elaborate economies upon which their survival now depends. Moreover, racialism is hateful, whether it is black or white.

Influence of Common Market

The ending of colonialism makes possible a new relationship between Africa and the West. The former colonial territories of Britain and France could remain linked to the metropolitan continent by the new ties of Commonwealth and Community. France would continue its large annual investment in French Africa. The British Government would find some way to resume its former colonial investment. The new fund of the Common Market would bring into Africa an extra \$500m. over a period, in part contributed by Germany. And the United States might consider putting assistance to Africa on a systematic basis.

"But there are at least two grave obstacles to this hopeful possibility. The first is external—the division between Britain and the six Common Market countries. This I regard as being of great potential danger to the stability of Europe. In the context of Africa it seems wholly disruptive. A first aim in American diplomacy should be to persuade the British and their group of seven 'outer States' and the six Common Market members to fuse their economic experiments in a wider unity.

Protection Money

MR. A. SATTAR SACRANIE, president of the Nyasaland Asian Convention, has denied a recent statement by Mr. M. H. Blackwood in the Legislative Council that because of the widespread intimidation in Nyasaland 90% of the Asian traders were paying protection money to the Malawi Congress Party. He added that he had no evidence of deliberate intimidation by Malawi.

Uganda Government's Appeal Rejected No Urgency, Says the Privy Council

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL has refused a motion by the Attorney-General of Uganda asking for expeditious hearing of an appeal by the Katikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda from the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa in a matter relating to the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. B. M. MacKenna, Q.C., for the Attorney-General, referred to the agreement of October 18, 1955, between H.M. Government and the Kabaka, chiefs, and people of Buganda, which stipulated that that kingdom should be represented in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate by an indirect method of election until 1961 and thereafter by direct elections. He said that in 1958 the Katikiro began an action for a declaration that the Legislative Council as at present constituted is not that mentioned in the agreement because there had been a change in its constitution from January 1, 1958.

The Katikiro's request for a declaration had been dismissed by the trial judge, and an appeal against that ruling had been dismissed by the Eastern African Court of Appeal in May, 1959, but leave to appeal had been given.

Unwilling to Register

According to an affidavit sworn by Sir Charles Hartwell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, until such time as this appeal is decided the Government and people of the Kingdom of Buganda will be uncertain whether or not they are required by the agreement of 1955 to take part in the proposed election, and "the Government and peoples of Buganda will be unwilling to register as voters for the forthcoming elections as long as this uncertainty remains."

The Government of Uganda therefore asked for the appeal to be heard during the present sitting of the Privy Council.

Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C., argued that there was no power to grant the application, and that the Katikiro was better able than Sir Charles Hartwell to know the views of the Buganda.

The Judicial Committee did not consider it to be a case in which the relief requested should be granted.

T.A.N.U. Triumph

MR. NYERERE may be invited to form a Government in Tanganyika before the general election due five weeks hence—for his T.A.N.U. candidates are unopposed in 58 of the 71 seats. In no other British-administered territory anywhere has a general election been won in this way.

Federation to Join E.C.A.

THE FEDERATION has applied for associate membership of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The application, submitted on the Federation's behalf by the United Kingdom, will be considered at the 1961 annual session of E.C.A., to be held in Addis Ababa in January or February. If admitted, the Federation will become the 11th associate member, joining Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

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U.N.I.P. and the Conakat Party

Mr. Chona Criticizes Mr. Tshombe

MR. MAINZA CHONA, deputy president and representative in the United Kingdom of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has issued a Press statement which says:

"U.N.I.P. has been very friendly with the Conakat Party in the Congo. The *Northern Rhodesia News Bureau*, published by the international and publicity bureau of U.N.I.P., recently reported Conakat, the strongest African political party in the Katanga Province, and the party most likely to control the Katanga after independence has been granted to the Congo, has extended its branches to the Copperbelt centres, where it has some liaison with U.N.I.P. Meetings have been held between U.N.I.P. and Conakat officials."

"Conakat was very popular in the Katanga. Many Copperbelt Africans frequently visited the small towns in the Congo where they could drink in pubs, which, unlike those in Northern Rhodesia, are open to all races."

"U.N.I.P. provincial officials in the Copperbelt met Conakat leaders on several occasions. It was thought important to establish links with our brothers who were fighting for and achieving independence. Somehow Northern Rhodesians have taken for granted that all Congolese politicians were freedom-lovers and fighters, and the general popularity was not limited to Conakat alone. Quite a number of us in U.N.I.P. have cards of Congo political parties and *vice versa*."

Popular in the Congo

"U.N.I.P. is so popular in the Congo that it is said that unless a Northern Rhodesian produces a U.N.I.P. card or a letter of introduction, he is not welcome; whereas if he does produce one, they usually even pay a hotel bill for him. This is again not limited to Katanga. Last April, when the Secretary of U.N.I.P. passed through Leopoldville on his way to and from Accra, he met Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues. Recently the treasurer and deputy secretary of U.N.I.P. passed through Leopoldville on their way to Accra, and every assistance was given to them after it was known they were U.N.I.P. leaders."

"But U.N.I.P. must now doubt the sincerity of Conakat leadership. One wonders how long Conakat under Mr. Tshombe's leadership will remain in power in the Katanga. His open links with the Union Minière, which have come to the surface, the fact that he appealed to the settlers of Central Africa for help, and the way he is being boosted by the unreliable Press prove embarrassing to most of us in U.N.I.P., which has said that it would consider an agreed federation with any of the adjacent territories as a whole, not just with portions of such territories."

"It is difficult for a person far away to express a full opinion on Mr. Moïse Tshombe. Headquarters in Northern Rhodesia are in a better position to assess what support he has and what are the reasons for his moves, or any case the links with our Congolese brothers as such will remain solid."

U.N.I.P. "Volunteers" for the Congo

ON BEHALF of the London Committee of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Mainza Chona has written to the Prime Minister of the Congo:

"Northern Rhodesia has the longest border with the Congo and in some places there is no boundary of any kind between the two great countries. We are and feel as one people."

"Northern Rhodesians were very much looking forward to your independence from slavery. Your freedom is ours. But we were very grieved on receiving (through unreliable, biased, and often conflicting) Press reports that Belgian imperialists were invading your sovereign territory. They said they went to protect Belgian subjects; but this language is all too familiar to us because that is what France and Britain said when they invaded Egypt in 1956."

"You may already know that the headquarters of U.N.I.P. in Lusaka have denounced Tshombe as a stooge and tool of imperialists and sent telegrams telling him this. They have also promised to organize volunteers to the Congo, to help you keep the Congo intact. This is not very easy because U.N.I.P. is banned on the Copperbelt near the border."

"We are here to assure you of the solidarity of our people with your people across the border in Congo, and we shall always regard it as our duty to see that imperialists don't return into free Congo or any neighbouring territories through a back-door."

Intimidation in Nyasaland

FOR THREATENING A DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, a Nyasaland African, Jonathan Msiska, has been jailed for six months in Karonga; after telling the D.C. that "something disastrous" would happen to him if he did not move his camp, he came back later with an axe and a Bible. In the same court a group village headman was remanded in custody on a charge of intimidating a local teacher. In Mzimba three men were remanded in custody on allegations that they had threatened two European missionaries and African elders of the Church of Scotland with a variety of penalties, ranging from death to arson, if they did not visit a locally prominent witch-finder.

Witchcraft Killing

AN AFRICAN LAY PREACHER of the Church of Scotland, Simon Chiwalawala Msiska, has been sentenced in Nyasaland to two years' hard labour for the manslaughter of another African, Mateyu Phiri, who was alleged to have submitted to being impaled in the belief that he was a witch. Msiska was acquitted of murder. The Chief Justice found that Phiri had died at the hands of Msiska from injuries caused by the insertion into his body of a stick or similar object; he thought it probable that Phiri had fallen on his hands and knees during the struggle and that in the darkness Msiska had jabbed at him blindly, so causing his death.

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C.A.A. Makes Excellent Recovery

£240,000 Improvement During Past Year

A RECORD YEAR FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS was announced by Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, chairman of the board, at a Press conference in Salisbury last week. For 1959-60 he expected a trading profit of nearly £70,000 after meeting more than £150,000 for interest on capital and capital loans. The net surplus to be carried forward would be about £35,000, showing an improvement of more than £240,000 over the previous year's loss. The corporation would not require one penny of the subsidy of £160,000 voted by Parliament to C.A.A. in July, 1959.

Central African Airways could thus be said to have recovered from its serious financial crisis of 1957, which caused much adverse Parliamentary and Press comment. The corporation, however, would not be satisfied until an adequate contingency reserve could be established out of profits as a cushion against trading fluctuations from year to year.

Last year C.A.A. carried 175,000 passengers and 1,850 short tons of freight, compared with 149,000 passengers and 1,650 tons of freight in 1958-59, increases of 17% in the passenger and 12% in the freight totals.

Revenue had improved by £280,000 in spite of increased costs outside C.A.A. control amounting to £60,000, made up of increased landing fees, aircraft insurance rates, fuel, oil, and post office charges, and a staff salary award. Moreover, in the public interest the corporation had unexpectedly had to contend with the financial burden of taking over services which were abandoned by another airline in the Federation.

Plans for Jet Age

Mr. Robinson said that plans were well advanced for the purchase of jet aircraft and that airport equipment was being brought to ensure the efficient handling of the large long-range jet aircraft which would begin touching down at Salisbury within two months.

When submitting estimates to the Government for the period July, 1960, to June, 1961, estimates which had to be made before the extent of the 1959-60 profit was apparent, it was decided to ask for a subsidy of £60,000 for the coming financial year, £100,000 less than the previous year.

The chairman also said: "The Zambesi service to London must be withdrawn at the end of September. The consequence is a reduction of nearly £500,000 gross annual earnings. To offset the very adverse effect of this reduction means must be found of reducing expenditure and utilizing by revenue-earning operations the flying hours thrown up by the cessation of the weekly U.K. service."

"The new spirit in C.A.A. was due in large measure to the outstanding leadership displayed by the general manager, Mr. Max Stuart-Shaw. He is supported by a senior management team which is experienced, loyal, and hardworking, and to each of them I express my gratitude for the contribution they have made in restoring the fortunes of C.A.A."

Mr. Robinson, who is a member of the Monckton Commission, flew to Salisbury from London specially to attend the Press conference. He is now back in England.

Rhodesian Tea Estates for Sale

Statement by the Meikle Trust

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S largest tea-growing company, Rhodesian Tea Estates (Private) Ltd., which is controlled by Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment (Private) Ltd., is for sale.

According to an advertisement published last week in the Union of South Africa, the company, which owns four estates, has about 2,000 acres in production and another 1,000 acres not yet bearing. The present output is approximately 2m. lb. of made tea annually, equivalent to approximately 60% of the present consumption in the Federation.

Mr. R. Moxon, chairman of Rhodesia Tea Estates and vice-chairman of the Meikle Trust, told journalists in Salisbury in response to inquiries that the trust, which held 60% of the shares, was not anxious to sell, but that some of the minority shareholders wished to do so. Inquiries had been received from several quarters, and at the price offered by the shareholders was offered the Meikle Trust's holdings, which also included the Rhodesian Tea Estates. Mr. Moxon said that the majority of the shareholders of the Rhodesian Tea Estates would be reinvested in the Federation.

£1½m. Cement Factory Opened

Country Needs More Industries, Says Governor

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of the Protectorate, has opened Nyasaland's first clinker factory at the Chagalume quarry, 15 miles from Zomba, of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd. The factory has its own railway to the main Salima-Blantyre line, and the whole scheme has cost upwards of £1½m. The quarry, at which 30 Europeans and 600 Africans are employed, can produce all the cement required by the Protectorate.

In the course of his address the Governor said:

"This is a splendid tribute to British enterprise: We have seen grow up here and at Blantyre an undertaking which not only makes full use of one of the natural resources which this territory has to offer, but by the processing of the product makes available a commodity which is basic to the development of this country in both the public and the private sectors."

"This enterprise also shows that when this Government has found a material which is capable of being developed for the economic benefit of the territory, it readily makes all the knowledge it has acquired available to anyone who wants to use it."

"We are accused at times of keeping to ourselves the results of the geological surveys and investigations made by our officers. This is not the case. The Government spends a considerable sum on finding minerals, and to find minerals or other substances and not encourage private enterprise to come in to exploit them would be ludicrous."

Support Home Industries

"We have decided to make it clear to Government departments and contractors that home industries should be supported. We shall require them to use the product of this territory."

"During the year which ended last August there was a serious reduction in the consumption of cement in the Protectorate, and your board were very concerned to know whether this reduction could be considered only a temporary setback."

"The sad events of March, 1959, and their immediate aftermath undoubtedly held up the progress of the civil engineering and building projects upon which you depend so largely for the success of your enterprise."

"But I propose to paint a very different picture as regards the future. We have embarked upon a very ambitious programme. During the current financial year we plan to spend more than ever before in a single year on capital development. If all goes as planned, this could result in the consumption of about 25,000 tons of cement."

"I hope that the example which the Government is setting will not be lost on private enterprise. Whereas in underdeveloped communities the Government has a duty to lead the way, a country cannot be developed by public enterprise alone. I know of one or two private ventures contemplated in the near future which will rebound to the advantage of your company, and I hope that these will be the precursors of many others."

Industrial Development Board

"Because it is the Government's policy to encourage industrial development, we constituted an Industrial Development and Loans Board. Government is also engaged in overhauling the legislation bearing on industrial and commercial development with a view to removing unnecessary controls."

"This territory, geographically situated as it is, is not ideally fitted for extensive industrial development, but there is ample scope for a limited amount of such development, especially where it can be based upon local natural resources and where the end product is of interest to the increasing number of Africans who are entering the cash economy."

"In the calendar year 1958 the African population had at its disposal an additional £1½m. of cash income from salaries, wages, and their individual efforts. The market therefore is constantly growing, and as the market grows so do the opportunities for profitable private enterprise increase."

"Many political uncertainties at the moment may well deter many from investing money in this country. In 12 months we may know most of the answers to our difficulties, and nobody here today will expect me to make any forecasts in the interim. There may be temporary setbacks due to political difficulties, but the general trend must be towards the gradual development of the economy."

Kenya Pyrethrum Industry Expansion May Become Colony's Greatest Export

A MAJOR EXPANSION of the African pyrethrum industry, with the object of making pyrethrum Kenya's most important export crop, was forecast in London last week by Mr. N. H. Hardy, executive officer to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, who told the industry's first European sales conference that we are only at the beginning of our expansion. Kenya is already by far the world's largest producer.

Flower production for the year ended June 30 is expected to total 6,300 tons, and that for the current year, ending June 30, 1961, is estimated at 9,300 tons, which would represent an increase of 115% in two years. In the industry's first year in Kenya, 1942, the yield was 31 tons.

At the conference with Mr. Hardy as representatives of the board were Dr. Alan Goldberg, director of scientific services in Nakuru, Kenya; Dr. F. F. West, London-based European operations executive of the African Technical Information Centre, Ltd.; Mr. R. M. McLellan, technical sales representative, who works from Milan; Mr. P. R. Chadwick, entomologist in Nakuru; and the board's public relations consultants in London.

Others attending were: *United Kingdom:* Mr. Leslie Dodds and Mr. Edmund Pollak, joint managing directors, and Mr. E. R. M. King, technical sales manager, of Biddle Sawyer & Co., Ltd. *Western Germany:* Dr. Hans Heinz Winkler, of Hans Sommerhof & Co., Hamburg. *France:* Mm. Louis Dreyfus and Jacques Herschel, of Louis Dreyfus, Herschel et Cie, Paris. *Italy:* Mr. James J. Ryan, of Nymco, S.p.A., Rome and Milan. *Switzerland:* M. Rudolfs Sidler, of Siber Hegner & Co., Zurich. *Spain:* Sr. Dn. Antonio Alcon Saez, of Comercial Quimica Masso S.A., of Barcelona.

Mr. Hardy reviewed the growth of the industry and explained the structure and operations of the board and the system of licensing growers, of whom 980 are Europeans and more than 16,000 Africans, an example of racial partnership in development, for five years ago there were only about 500 African growers. All deliver their flowers to the board for processing and marketing.

The board's main present problem was described as that of

processing capacity, for the old system of exporting dried baled flowers has virtually been replaced to all countries but the United States by export of liquid extract produced in Kenya from the flowers. The board, which opened its first extraction plant in Nakuru in March last year, has arranged for the erection of a second factory which should be in operation by May or June next year.

Mr. Hardy laid special stress on the development of sales and research, and said that the board was now prepared to provide buyers with all the technical information about pyrethrum which the insecticide industry might require.

Mr. Chadwick, who described the research which he has been conducting in Nakuru into the problem of increasing the stability of pyrethrum, is to continue his research for some months in the United Kingdom and Italy.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD. reports group profits for 1959 at £987,143 (£830,553) after providing £701,864 to the depreciation of fixed assets. East African income tax will amount to £66,205. The company being domiciled abroad, U.K. income tax is only £668.

An interim dividend of 3%, paid last December, absorbed £173,869. At the annual meeting in Nairobi today a final dividend of 7%, requiring £405,694, will be recommended, leaving £455,639 (£368,625) to be carried forward. The ordinary share capital is £5,795,626.

Despite the situation in the Congo and the consequent disruption to transport, cargoes for Rhodesia are reaching that country from Britain in almost record time by the short route via the port of Lobito and the Benguela Railway. The S.S. *Tandorian*, for instance, left the U.K. on June 19, reached Lobito on July 7, and her cargo arrived in Rhodesia on July 20. The *Factor* left Liverpool on June 22 and her cargo was delivered in Rhodesia on July 20.

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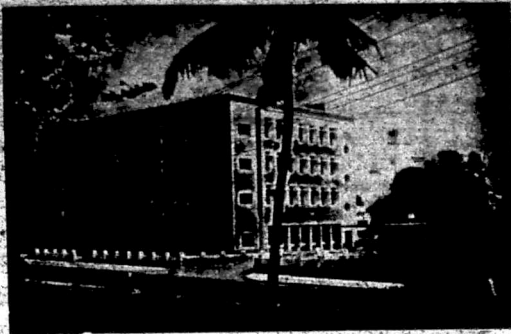
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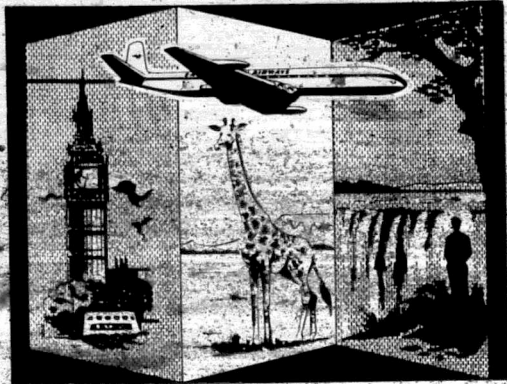
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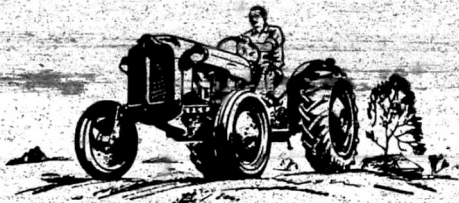
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Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds,
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stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrum,
cashew nuts and a number of minerals, including diamonds,
gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper, diato-
mite, tin and silver.

EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

Textiles (mainly piece goods), iron and steel, manufac-
turer of metal, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles
and tractors, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants,
chemicals and allied products.

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commissioner,
East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2.

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Anyone with interests in these areas—whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist—is invited to consult us.

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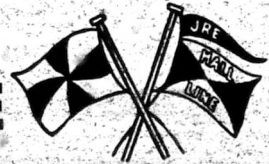
HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, EC4

Agents and correspondents throughout the world



JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
WAYFARER		Aug. 11	Aug. 19
HALL VESSEL	Sept. 10		Sept. 20

* Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
SCULPTOR			Aug. 5
SHROPSHIRE		Aug. 29	Sept. 6

* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH No. 5 WEST FLOAT