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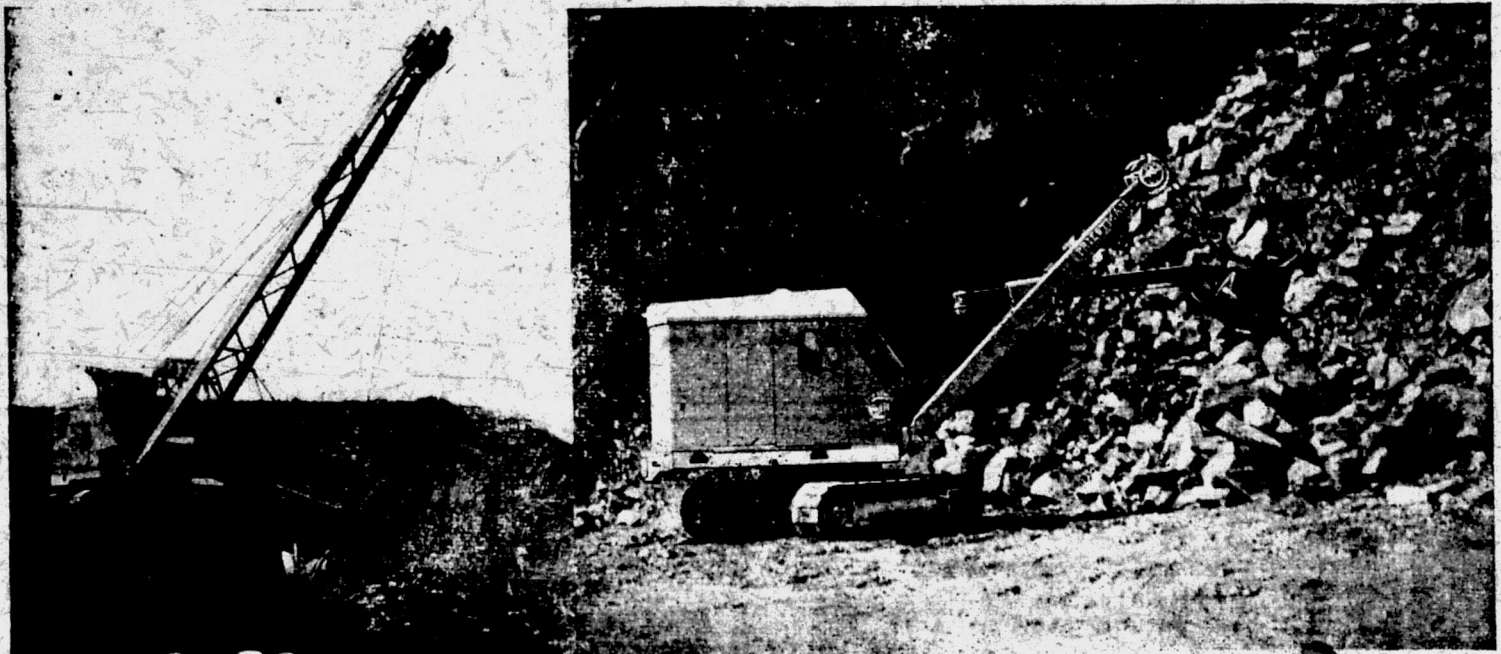
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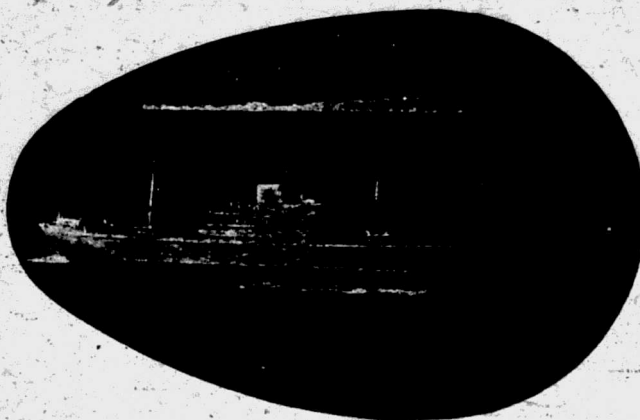
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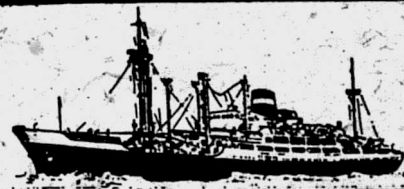


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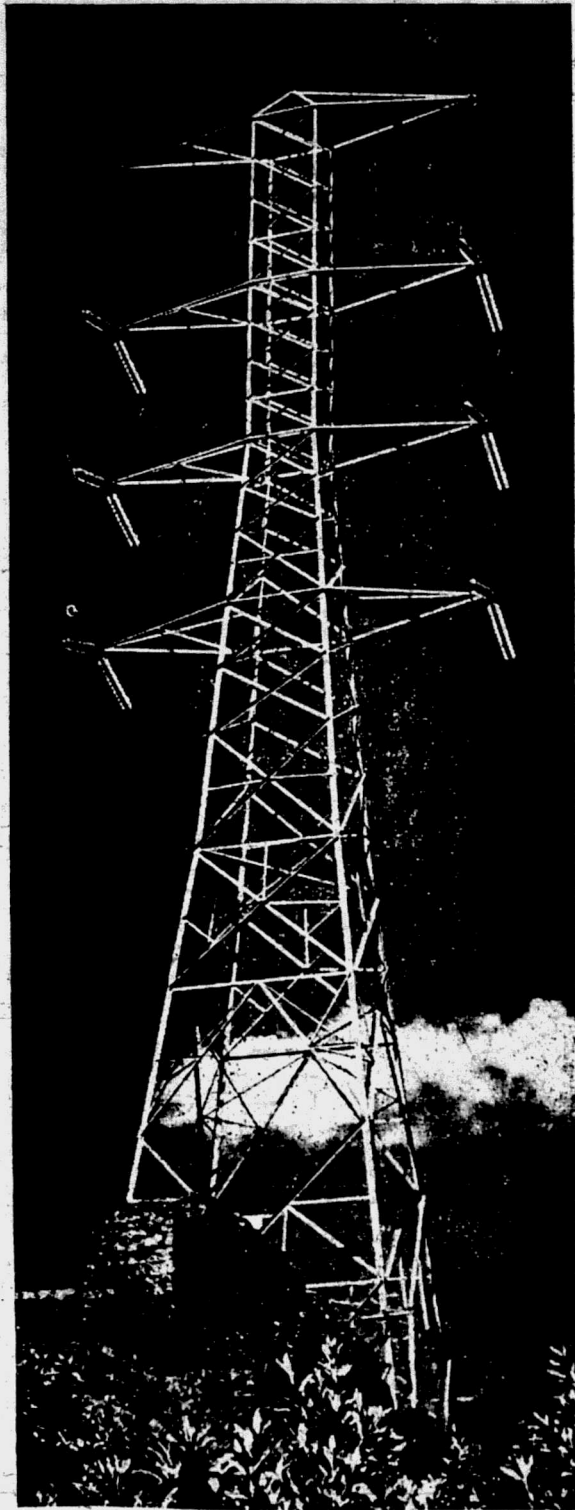
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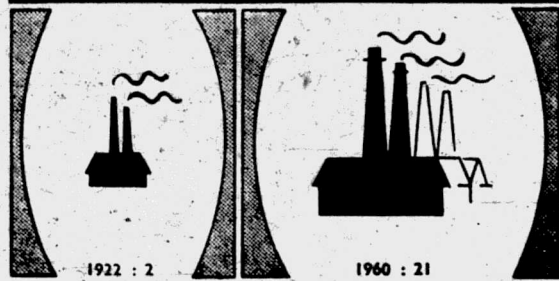


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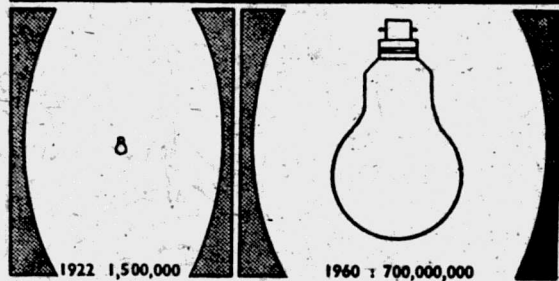
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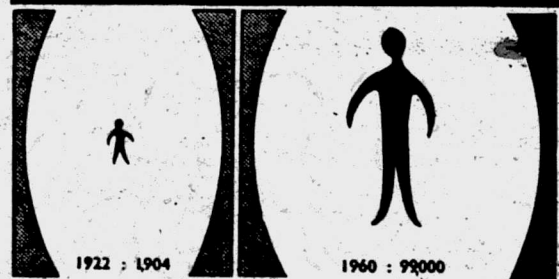
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EMOTIONALISM about the dissolution of the Federation is now the monopoly of African racialists, for the local Europeans who have to consider its destruction, from Sir Roy Welensky and his Cabinet colleagues and Mr. Winston Field and his close associates downwards, have had to reconcile themselves to the betrayal of what could and should have been a potent and permanent instrument for the economic, social and political advancement of all Central Africa. Failure of what has justly been termed a noble plan has been due primarily to the faithlessness, feebleness, and folly of the Macmillan Government, whose arch-appeasers of a tiny minority of rabble-rousing African nationalists imbued with Hitleresque ideas — and, of course, of the rabid anti-colonialists in high places in the United States — have been Mr. Macmillan himself, Mr. Macleod, appropriately the author of an apologia for Neville Chamberlain's futile endeavours to assuage the Nazi dictator, and Mr. Butler, an active supporter of the Chamberlain policy of appeasement at the time and throughout the past eighteen months an assiduous practitioner in Africa of the same dire doctrine. It consequently falls to him to preside over the Victoria Falls conference which opened last Friday and must close by the week-end—because the hotel will then be occupied by Rhodesians bent on relaxation over Rhodes and Founders' Days. What contempt the men who built the Rhodesias would feel for the small-minded, stubborn, destructive politicians who have brought their work to ruin! That sentiment will be shared by many of the holiday-makers, for they, their families, and their country will all suffer permanently from the sentence of dissolution pronounced by political poltroons at the behest of political adolescents.

The heavy price to be paid by Southern and Northern Rhodesia unless really adequate inter-territorial machinery can be created — and of that there is only minimal expectation even among the optimists — is outlined in a Federal White Paper from which passages are quoted on other pages. For reasons given in last week's leading article, what can be saved from the wreckage of the Federation will not be fully known for months. That fact indicates the recklessness and ruthlessness of MacButlerism. No corporation in the City of London with substantial subsidiaries in Central Africa would have acted towards them with a lack of candour, indeed of deceit and duplicity, comparable with that shown by the Macmillan Administration to the Federal Government. Nor would it have decreed their end without carefully assessing results and arranging for efficient management of the successor enterprises. **Unhappily, principles, practices, and precautions normal in business are cynically disregarded in politics, in which sincerity is all too often smothered by slogans, patriotism defamed as fuddy-duddy, duty traduced as traumatic, and dictatorship imposed in the name of democracy.** Years of falsity in United Kingdom politics have eroded the will to discharge the trust bequeathed by more worthy forbears.

Romantics—and there are prominent businessmen among them—who assume that a new state of prosperity will quickly and enduringly follow the creation of a new Northern Rhodesian isolationism should **Mr. Butler's Breach of His Own Pledge.** **carefully study the Federal Government's White Paper outlining the practical**

dangers of the dissolution of the Federation. It is a sobering document, devoid of party, territorial or other sectional bias. The assessment is inevitably speculative, for it had to be attempted before anyone could know what measures of co-operation between the Rhodesias may be retainable; but, if speculative, the survey is dispassionate, and the more impressive on that account. For the anti-Federal delegates to refuse to consider it seriously would be tragic, since all residents of both the Rhodesias, irrespective of race and station in life, will pay dearly for political botchery in this crisis. The temporary convenience of delegates anxious to be done with a problem of their own creation ought not to take precedence over

the long-term needs of countries which it is their obligation to serve with maximum objectivity; but it is nevertheless safe to predict that expediency, not duty, will prevail, as it has done throughout the all-too-short history of the Federation. A year ago, almost to the day, Mr. Butler said at a dinner in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club: "Put your money into the Federation and we will be behind you". The First Secretary and Minister for Central African Affairs should have been reminded daily throughout the conference of that personal pledge, one of the many by English Ministers which he has been busily breaking in pursuit of the United Kingdom's unscrupulous policy.

Notes By The Way

Expelled from Tanganyika

THE EXPULSION from Tanganyika of Miss Frene Ginwalla, a Parsee Indian journalist who had been very active in political circles in Dar es Salaam since her arrival from South Africa some three years ago, and whose writings have been markedly sympathetic to African nationalism, has inevitably caused considerable discussion. She is the first journalist deported from any independent State in Africa who has been a consistent supporter of African politicians clamouring for independence or wrestling with the problems of that new national status. Critics of the new régimes, however, have been quickly made aware that they risk banishment, possibly on trivial or trumped-up charges, without appeal to the courts. Consequently there is already an increasing reluctance by Europeans and Asians to speak with anything like normal candour except in intimate circles of well-known friends, for the displeasures of an African who has suddenly acquired substantial political power can mean the ruin of a business or a career—and not only in the towns.

Silence the Best Policy

IN COUNTRY AREAS, it is often said, life flows on uneventfully, and residents, black, white, and brown, are untouched by the fever of politics. That generalization is very far from true in parts of East Africa. When the owner of a substantial property in one locality recently told me of information received from his manager in a somewhat isolated area he asked that it should not be published, "because my manager, an excellent fellow, who has run the estate for many years, would be thrown out of the country if he fell foul of the little local party boss"; and that was not the first such comment which I had heard from that particular territory. It is broadly true already that Europeans who want to remain in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland—and it will soon be true in Northern Rhodesia also—must deny themselves their customary freedom of speech. Nobody thinks that Miss Ginwalla has been ejected from Tanganyika for criticizing T.A.N.U. or its leaders, for she is understood to have approved their policy, advised them, and remained on friendly terms with Cabinet Ministers and others. Was her fault to allow her advocacy and advice to become too obvious, and thereby arouse the resentment of influential Afri-

cans who, while eager for back-room guidance, want there to be no public evidence of it? Her departure, however caused, is a reminder that several Europeans and one Indian have recently been summarily expelled from Tanganyika and Uganda.

Rectitude or Expediency

THE EMISSARIES sent to London to demand independence for Kenya at a very early date flew back to Nairobi at the beginning of last week without any disclosure of the results of their mission, though they made no secret of their great satisfaction: the terms, it was insisted in Whitehall, must first be submitted to the Kenya Cabinet—as though that could not have been done by telegram or telephone. Mr. Mboya's habit is to shout good news to the world's Press, not leave that to be done by a White Paper published simultaneously in London and Nairobi. Indeed, expecting the British decision to be made days earlier, he had called three Press conferences on different days, and all had had to be cancelled because the Colonial Secretary was still not ready to notify Cabinet agreement. If the political journalists were accurate, several Cabinet meetings were concerned only with the aftermath of the Profumo affair, so what Mr. Sandys wanted to tell his colleagues about Kenya had to be deferred.

The MacButler Mark

FLEET STREET was told that there would certainly be a decision by Friday, June 21. Then there was silence until the following Monday, when for the first time the excuse was made that nothing could be said for another week or so. That sudden onset of rectitude not unnaturally made some politicians suspicious that the repeated postponements had been made at the instance of Mr. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, who preferred to have his talks at the Victoria Falls about Southern Rhodesia's independence without the embarrassment of an official announcement that Kenya was to be rushed into independence months earlier than had been intended by the United Kingdom. A manoeuvre which does bear the MacButler mark will not have deceived Sir Roy Welensky or Mr. Winston Field, for they are well aware that there is no limit to the United Kingdom Government's appeasement of African nationalism on the rampage.

Kenya's Constitution

THE REV. ANDREW HAKE and Mr. John Nottingham have suggested in a joint letter from Nairobi to the *Guardian* that the new K.A.N.U. Government should be allowed to amend the Constitution for Kenya which was evolved at last year's conference in London after two months of argument between the two African political parties. Even then they could agree only on a "framework", and another year of often bitter discussions, and finally the intervention and decision of the Secretary of State on a number of important points, were needed before the most complicated Constitution in the Commonwealth at last emerged. It was intended that there should be no changes at least until Kenya became independent, and it was on that condition that K.A.D.U. signed the document. Though K.A.N.U. also signed, it resented the fundamental feature of regionalism, and has ever since propagated ideas of weakening the regions and increasing the power of Ministers.

Pledges Expendable

K.A.N.U.'s STRENGTH in the new National Assembly and Senate is greater than had been expected, perhaps even by its own hierarchy, and it has majorities in three of the six regions. Because its election manifesto and numerous speeches by its leaders gave notice of a determination to amend the Constitution, the two European writers suggest that its success at the hustings justifies the party in doing what it wants, despite the Marlborough House agreement that the Constitution should stand throughout the period of self-government, which is certain to be short. In some quarters it is deemed politically expedient not to hold a party to its undertaking—for pledges mean nothing to most politicians nowadays—but it is surprising to find endorsement of that unprincipled attitude from a Church leader (for Mr. Hake, who wrote in his personal capacity, is industrial adviser to the Christian Council of Kenya).

Low Pressure

NOT LESS STRANGE is this passage in the letter: "If the British Government, under the usual pressure from its back-benchers will not concede this mandate [to revise the Constitution], then it must at least accept a special referendum held explicitly on this issue". The idea that pressure from Tory back-benchers has restrained the United Kingdom Government in East or Central Africa is astonishing in the light of the history of the past three and a half years. That period has been marked by dictatorship by the Prime Minister, assisted in particular in African matters by the disastrous Mr. Macleod, and though their machinations have been detested and distrusted by a high proportion of Conservative back-benchers, there has never been a concerted, serious, and continued movement of protest. No dissident group has even managed to obtain 100 signatures to a motion, though twice (in respect of the Federation, not of Kenya) that figure was nearly reached. On neither occasion, and still less in respect of Kenya, was pressure maintained in a manner really embarrassing to the party leaders. The significant fact is that there has not been real pressure from the back-benchers: disquiet has been general, and disgust has been aroused from time to time, but protest has been merely sporadic, and therefore disregarded by the leadership.

Who Pays Income Tax?

MUCH PUBLICITY has been given to an appeal from Mr. Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party, that Africans in Northern Rhodesia should continue to pay income tax, though a little while pre-

viously party spokesmen had declared that no African should pay the tax after June 30 because collection was made by agents of the Federal Government. Almost everyone in the United Kingdom who read of threats not to pay must have visualized a mass boycott by taxpayers and consequent embarrassment to the Treasury. The fact is that in the tax year to June 30, 1962, there were in the whole of Northern Rhodesia only 24 African income tax payers! In Nyasaland there were merely four, and in Southern Rhodesia 88.

Quickest Way to Wealth

AS MORE AFRICANS obtain highly lucrative political jobs, and of course other well-paid positions also, there should be a quick increase in the above numbers. In Nyasaland, for instance, all the recently-appointed Malawi Ministers are liable to income tax, and there are similarly Africans in Northern Rhodesia holding portfolios carrying salaries of £3,000 a year and upwards; and some of them were previously in receipt of very modest emoluments. Easily the quickest way to wealth for an African is to board the band-waggon of the nationalist party in office. There are very few African members of any of the new National Assemblies whose income has not been greatly increased; in many cases it has been multiplied at least two or three times, and some Ministers now draw from six to ten times as much as they had earned before they switched to politics. Is it any wonder that they have agitated for maximum speed to self-government and independence?

Illogical

KENYA'S FINANCE MINISTER said in his budget speech that export taxes are an unjustifiable form of double taxation, and that it did not seem logical to him to impose heavier taxation on the producer of coffee, tea or sisal than on a manufacturer of boots or bicycles. Yet Mr. Gichuru ended his little dissertation with the warning that, because export taxes are a fruitful source of revenue to many countries, the matter would have to be kept under review. If such levies are "unjustifiable" in 1963, how could they become justifiable in 1964 or 1965? Perhaps he fears that he may be driven in the not distant future to do what he has managed to avoid now. In that event Mr. Gichuru would surely have been better advised not to leave in Kenya's *Hansard* a definition of export taxes as "an unjustifiable form of double taxation"—especially as the Tanganyika Government will have resented his candour at the very moment it had chosen to extract from its sisal growers another £7 or so per ton by a new sliding-scale export tax.

£250,000 Sale

A KENYA SISAL ESTATE, I am told by a well-informed friend, has just been sold for £250,000 to a non-British syndicate. In the last few months I have heard of similar syndicates of Continentals buying coffee estates and mixed farms at far below their value, in one case indeed at very little above the sum received for last year's coffee crop. On this occasion, however, the vendor is understood to have received the full price which he had demanded. The high present price of sisal must have been a powerful argument. If the quotation should remain at anything like the present level for another couple of years the buyers will doubtless consider that they have a bargain. If it should fall within a few months they may still do reasonably well over a term of years—provided wages and freights are not raised sharply, provided a heavy export tax be not imposed, and provided an African Government in Kenya does not prevent transfer out of the country of profits earned within it.

Victoria Falls Conference 'Sets December 31 Dissolution Date

Post-Conference Machinery on Civil Service, Public Debt, Federal Assets and Debts

THE VICTORIA FALLS CONFERENCE opened last Friday. December 31 is thought to have been agreed on as the target date for dismantling the Federation.

After addresses by the chairman, Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Messrs. K. Kaunda and H. Nkumbula, Ministers in the Northern Rhodesian Coalition Government and leaders respectively of U.N.I.P. and the A.N.C., it was agreed "that the aim of the conference should be to ensure an orderly and speedy transfer of powers from the Federal to the territorial Governments".

A second meeting in the afternoon decided that, "subject to the clarification of certain problems affecting the Federal public service, Federal assets and liabilities, and the public debt, there was probably a range of functions whose return to territorial responsibility could be remitted for future discussion by working parties to be set up by the conference". Preliminary discussion took place on some of the problems affecting the Federal public service and certain financial aspects.

Silence on S.R. Independence

No official announcement has been made by the Southern Rhodesian delegation as to the outcome of the private talks which Mr. Field had had with Mr. Butler before the conference opened. Mr. Field had sought an undertaking from the U.K. Government that Southern Rhodesia would obtain independence on the day on which either Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia gained theirs or on which the Federation was officially dismantled. He had stated that his Government would not attend the dissolution talks unless their request was granted.

The Federal delegation has refused invitations to receptions and a luncheon given by Mr. Butler. Sir Roy Welensky has made it clear that he does not wish to accept hospitality from the British Government which has in his view betrayed the Federation.

Mr. Field "Frightened"

Dr. Kaunda told thousands of his party supporters in near-by Livingstone on Sunday that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was "very explosive and sad"; he alleged that there was a "split" in the Cabinet and that there were preparations by Sir Roy Welensky to enter the territory's political scene — "something I have always feared", Dr. Kaunda admitted. He described Mr. Field as a "frightened man: if he goes too far left his Cabinet will get rid of him and combine with Welensky".

On the platform with the U.N.I.P. president was Mr. Joshua Nkomo, former leader of the banned Z.A.P.U. of Southern Rhodesia. Dr. Kaunda turned to him and said: "Joshua, I know I promised never to speak to Field socially, but I did talk to him at a party the other night. I wanted to analyze him, to examine him. I believe he is a man trapped by extremists in his Cabinet. The Southern Rhodesian Government is in a fix. It does not know where to go from here. They are clamouring for independence, yet they know it cannot be had. Why cannot the whites of Southern Rhodesia learn from history? Only one thing is certain in Southern Rhodesia — that Joshua Nkomo is going to rule". Dr. Kaunda offered to negotiate with Mr. Field on behalf of Mr. Nkomo, who accepted and added that he wanted another constitutional conference immediately after the Victoria Falls talks were ended.

Dr. Kaunda stated when he arrived for the meetings last week: "We want the Federation wiped off the map of Africa. What we consider to be Northern Rhodesia's fair share of the Federal Army and Air Force we want immediately — and I

mean immediately. I think Mr. Butler understands the urgency of our situation, but he is under heavy pressure from Welensky, who wants to hang on to office from self-pride".

Mr. Field had said that he was prepared to meet Dr. Kaunda, but retracted his offer after receiving a transcript of the latter's speech on Sunday. Instead he conferred with Sir Roy. Mr. Field denied any knowledge of the Federal Prime Minister's alleged intention to enter the Colony's politics, and said that there was no split in his Cabinet. He had told Mr. Butler that he wanted "strictly business talks" and was not interested in "airy fairy ideologies".

A *communiqué* after Monday morning's session stated that discussion had been resumed on proportionment of Federal assets and liabilities and the public debt, and that the conference had further discussed the future of the Federal public service and the problems involved in transferring money and taxation functions from the Federal to the territorial Governments.

"Caretaker" Opposed

At the afternoon meeting the delegates dealt with inter-territorial collaboration and post-conference machinery, and decided to appoint a sub-committee under Sir George Curtis to make recommendations on the dissolution. Sir George has been in charge of the Nyasaland secession working party.

In a cable to the *Daily Mail* Mr. Peter Younghusband stated that Sir Roy Welensky had threatened to walk out when Dr. Kaunda called for the appointment of a caretaker commissioner to replace the Federal Government until the actual dissolution. A member of the U.K. delegation told the reporter:

"The suddenness of Sir Roy's reaction had us all taken aback. He jumped up and told us bluntly that if this proposal was discussed he and his delegation would leave the room immediately. After a few seconds of tense silence Mr. Butler said: 'Wait a moment; let's not be too hasty; I'm sure we can get round this'. Sir Roy sat down, and Mr. Butler steered discussion away from Mr. Kaunda's proposal. It was never mentioned again. I think even Mr. Kaunda was taken aback. We didn't hear a peep out of him on the subject again".

The future of some 35,000 Federal civil servants (mostly Africans) gave rise to disagreement. The Northern Rhodesian delegation asked that they should be compulsorily transferred to territorial service for a year before being allowed to decide whether the changeover was acceptable to them. The Federal delegation insists that they be given the right to choose for themselves on such a transfer, with the alternative of compensation for those whose working conditions would be materially altered to their disadvantage under a territorial Government.

Sir Roy was reported to have reminded Mr. Butler that "Federal public servants are not cattle; they have to be treated as human beings".

On Tuesday it was stated that it was agreed to provide certain lines of guidance to the post-conference machinery to be set up and to encourage early consultation with the Public Service Association. "The conference reached agreement on the general form of post-conference machinery subject to clarification of certain details, discussed citizenship matters and reached general agreement on the principles governing the future of the defence forces".

The conference was expected to end yesterday or today, when it was thought that a dissolution date—surmised as December 31—would be announced.

Mr. Dupont said the defence talks had been "extraordinarily amicable". Sir Roy Welensky expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved generally, but added when asked for his views: "That's like asking the corpse what he thinks of the funeral arrangements".

Debts of the Federation

On June 30 last year the Federal debt consisted of £141,713,348 of external funded debt; £106,761,795 of internal funded debt; £32,820,558 of internal floating debt; £1,393,594 of tax reserve certificates; and £362,553 of temporary deposits, giving a total of £283,051,848.

Of the external funded debt, balances outstanding on loans floated on the London market stood at £113,718,585. International Bank loans guaranteed by the British Government totalled £15,317,863.

In addition, the Federal Government had guaranteed funds borrowed directly by statutory boards and commissions, municipal, educational and philanthropic institutions amounting to £63,866,196 at June 30 last year, of which £52,871,429 was external debt. The U.K. has guaranteed £49,785,714.

Consequences of Balkanizing the Federation

Federal Government's White Paper Gives Serious Warning

A WHITE PAPER entitled "The Break-up: Effects and Consequences on the two Rhodesias", a document of 120 pages, was presented to the Federal Assembly last week by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, as Federal Command Paper 246.

It records the practical achievements of the Federation and assesses the probable effects of its dissolution upon Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Politics and emotion are rigidly excluded, the purpose being to warn the public of the consequences of separation of the two territories.

The education, health, and general well-being of all Rhodesians and their children, the basic economic structure, agriculture, communications, power supplies, postal services, currency, the public debt, the public and defence services, and security will all be adversely affected.

One of the few passages which departs somewhat from the general tone occurs as follows in the foreword:—

"The document underlines how noble was the ideal on which the Federation was founded. The concept was that of a permanently domiciled people of all races living and working together and striving in common purpose without considerations of race entering into their relationships. The achievements of Federation as revealed in the pages of the White Paper speak for themselves. The great weight of evidence clearly indicates that the Federal Government has fully and faithfully honoured all its constitutional obligations to the people of the two Rhodesias. The Federation has virtually gone. It is to be balkanized, and in economic strength and potential territory might well revert to the position it was in 1953".

Loss Could be Catastrophic

The White Paper says, *inter alia*:—

"For Northern Rhodesia, the loss of the transport and power services now supplied as common services could be catastrophic. While there are other routes available for the transport of copper and other exports from Northern Rhodesia, their carrying capacity is limited; even the development of new routes would so raise the costs of carriage that the profitability of mining and other business enterprises in Northern Rhodesia would be severely reduced.

"Southern Rhodesia, in the event of a complete division, would also suffer severely. It would lose at least a large part of its markets in Northern Rhodesia; its railway system would suffer the loss of Northern Rhodesia's mineral traffic; any money and capital market which it could maintain would be much smaller than the present Federal market.

"The effects of a complete division between the two Rhodesias are so severe that sheer self-interest will probably dictate co-operation on such basic matters as railways, Kariba power, and coal supplies.

Only Short-Term Advantages

"Northern Rhodesia may gain short-term advantages, for example in the shape of development of secondary industries behind a tariff wall which will protect them from the lower cost industries in Southern Rhodesia. There will also be building activity and slightly increased employment in other fields as a result of the establishment of head offices to administer former Federal functions and of the construction of buildings for external diplomatic and trade representatives.

"These advantages are likely to be transient, because conditions in the north are not favourable to industrial development on any large scale. The market is too narrow; distances are too great both for the haulage of raw materials and of exports; the competition for labour from the mines is too great. These factors lead to a high cost structure; unit costs must inevitably go up. Tariff protection will lead to a yet higher cost structure. The result will be lower returns, lower tax yields, and a lesser capacity to expand from savings.

"Exports of tobacco from Northern Rhodesia may be reduced if they cease to be sold on the Salisbury auction floors and if the present export promotion services for all Rhodesian tobacco are no longer available to Northern Rhodesian farmers.

"Other disadvantages to Northern Rhodesia will flow from the termination of the present system of sharing income tax revenues and the cessation of Federal expenditures in Northern Rhodesia. Federal revenue from Southern Rhodesia has been

rising at a faster rate than that from Northern Rhodesia; as a result there would soon have been a net contribution of current revenue to Northern Rhodesia which would have been a permanent feature.

"When these processes have set in, balance-of-payments difficulties, stemming from payments for materials and of dividends to external shareholders, will begin to emerge. These difficulties could well be aggravated by a change in the market for copper, the north's only significant export. Maintenance of an artificially high price will be of little benefit if output falls as it has done in the past three years.

"Southern Rhodesia is unlikely to obtain any short-term advantages from the dissolution of the Federation. Given adequate working arrangements on rail transport and Kariba power, any adverse effects from these sources should be small. It is, however, likely to lose a large part of its markets for manufactures in Northern Rhodesia. Other problems are likely to be created by the contraction of the domestic capital market and the reduction in employment. As a result of these factors, the securing of an adequate level of export proceeds is also likely to create difficulties.

Rhodesias Could Damage Each Other

"Loss of markets in Northern Rhodesia will reduce employment and require the development of alternative markets.

"Apart from these common losses, each Rhodesia will be in a position to do great damage to the other. Equally, each will stand to gain from forbearance and co-operation in order to mitigate the weakening of its position arising from the division of the present Rhodesian economy. Whether self-interest, realistically evaluated, will predominate remains to be seen; what is clear is that the self-interest of each Rhodesia points to the wisdom of agreement and co-operation with the other.

"Nearly a quarter of the direct sales of Southern Rhodesian manufacturers in the Federal market are made in the northern territories. Probably only in the steel and metal fabrication sector would the Southern Rhodesian product be competitive with imports from low-cost overseas sources, without the benefit of tariff protection.

"Although special trade arrangements might mitigate the immediate diversion of trade, the whole of the gross sales of Southern Rhodesian industry to the northern markets will be at risk in a complete separation of the territories. The importance to the economy of Southern Rhodesia of sales of manufactured goods to Northern Rhodesia is very substantial. Altogether some £28m. of the cash economy of Southern Rhodesia is involved, *i.e.* just over 10%.

Severe Reduction of Cash Economy

"Some 14,000 Africans and 3,000 non-Africans are concerned in manufacturing industry's sales in Northern Rhodesia. Taking into account other activities less directly involved, probably 25,000 Africans and another 3,000 non-Africans are indirectly employed in production which depends on the sales of manufactures from Southern to Northern Rhodesia, giving a total employment at stake for some 39,000 Africans and 6,000 non-Africans.

"In a survey recently carried out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, covering about 70% of estimated gross output, 50 firms in Southern Rhodesia sold more than 30% of their output in Northern Rhodesia and a further 50 more than 20%. Altogether over one-quarter of the firms in the survey sold more than 20% of their output in Northern Rhodesia.

"For the foreseeable future the effect of separation on the economy of Southern Rhodesia would be to reduce severely the size of the cash economy and to forgo the great possibilities of development which the present Federal economy is designed to provide.

"Combination of the two Rhodesias in a single economy has provided an infrastructure of basic services which would support rapid future growth. The strength and diversification of the combined economy would support a continuing high rate of development in industry and agriculture and a vigorous expansion of exports through trade policy and promotion, through the stability of costs for export industries and through the continued growth of a substantial home market. The size of the combined market itself would make possible the establishment of new types of industry.

"If the economy is to be divided, many of these advantages will turn into adversities, since levels of activity would be lowered by the breaking up of the home market.

"On the dissolution of the Federation Northern Rhodesia will suffer the loss of expertise provided by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture through its more highly developed organization in Southern Rhodesia. On the other hand, Southern Rhodesia will be required to bear the full cost of this more complex organization remaining in Southern Rhodesia. Inability to afford to do so will seriously affect its agriculture.

"The pricing and marketing functions essential to the agricultural industry are backed by a wide range of specialist services of a high order. To dissipate these services weakens the whole structure, adds to costs, and does nothing to maintain quality, standards or efficiency.

"One of the basic principles in the philosophy of a Central African Federation was the massive advantage to be gained from the flexibility of an integration of the economies of each of its constituent parts. These advantages have been achieved in the agricultural industry in research, conservation and extension, marketing, and import and export control.

"Four statutory boards are involved in Northern Rhodesian tobacco and there are three growers' associations whose membership embraces both territories. Separation of the two Rhodesias would profoundly affect the structure of the second most important industry in the Federation.

Tobacco Industry

"Production of flue-cured tobacco in Northern Rhodesia is presently about 15m. lb. An auction floor in Northern Rhodesia to handle this small crop might be less efficient and economic than the present arrangement and might not attract as keen competition. The advantages of arriving at arrangements for the tobacco to continue to be sold in Salisbury are so obvious that it would be tragic if this was not done; the only loser would be the Northern Rhodesian grower.

"Tobacco figures prominently in trade agreements, and concessions obtained by Southern Rhodesia prior to Federation, and subsequently extended to the Federation, could well be lost to Northern Rhodesia, e.g. the preference granted by Australia for the duty-free quota of 2m. lb. per annum given by South Africa.

"Unless special arrangements were made to the contrary, all Northern Rhodesian tobacco production would fall outside the scope of the Tobacco Export Council, a most dynamic body, which has made itself well known throughout the world.

"Northern Rhodesia would be faced with considerable expenditure in providing research facilities to cater for the expansion of production. This would mean a high degree of duplication of what is already available at Kutsaga.

"America is making strenuous efforts to regain lost ground in export markets. Our strength to meet this competition will not be enhanced by the dissolution of the Federation.

"The Grain Marketing Board offers a guaranteed market at prescribed prices. Separation would increase unit costs, result in lower producer prices, higher consumer prices, or additional subsidies, and particular disadvantage to Northern Rhodesia and some advantage to Southern Rhodesia because the latter is better positioned for export.

Cattle and Cotton

"The Dairy Marketing Board gives an advantage to Northern Rhodesian milk producers of 2d. per gallon. If the marketing arrangement is put back on a regional basis the Northern Rhodesian producer will suffer unless there is a subsidy adjustment.

"If the Cold Storage Commission should withdraw from Northern Rhodesia producer and consumer prices could not be maintained without some Government support. Even now, the only abattoirs or canning factories from which the U.K. will accept meat are in Southern Rhodesia.

"The only cotton ginning capacity is at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. If there were no obligation to accept cotton from Northern Rhodesia the Government of that country would have to make alternative arrangements, including the provision of gins.

"Sugar production in Southern Rhodesia can now meet the entire Federal requirement. A complete break between the territories would presumably end the consumer price equalization scheme, wholly to the disadvantage of consumers in Northern Rhodesia and the advantage of consumers in Southern Rhodesia.

"Kariba brought an inter-connected grid system for electricity supply in bulk to both the Rhodesias. The Federal Government believes that electricity should be administered as one indivisible function — a view shared by the Monckton Commission.

"Serious problems would arise if each territory were to take over control of all the power stations and transmission lines within its territory. The advantages of the present high-voltage inter-connected national grid would be lost. Northern Rhodesia, particularly the Copperbelt, would then become largely dependent on a source of power supply in Southern Rhodesia, since the Kariba station is on the south bank of the Zambezi.

"The Kariba undertaking has cost £78m., of which about £74m. has been financed from loan funds obtained either through the Federal Government or under guarantee by the Federal Government. Approximately £46m. came from outside the Federation. Serious difficulties are bound to arise in connexion with any re-assignment of this debt between the two territories.

Rhodesia Railways

"Rhodesia Railways employ 10,300 Europeans and 21,500 Africans and have some 1,400 pensioners.

"All the major maintenance of rolling stock is carried out at the headquarters at Bulawayo, where the main offices, workshops and stores employ about 8,000. On dissolution of the Federation this headquarters organization, which accounts for some 10% of the railways' £101m. assets, would be top-heavy for the needs of the Southern Rhodesian railways, whilst the Northern Rhodesian railways would have an inadequate repair organization at Broken Hill, and, even if the 7,500 staff in that territory remained at their posts, insufficient manpower to operate a separate system.

"Of the £99m. capital invested in Rhodesia Railways £39m. was provided through the Southern Rhodesian Government and £15m. through the Northern Rhodesian Government. The Federal Government has been responsible for £32m., and the railways themselves and their pension funds have provided the rest. In respect of £14m. of the capital there are governmental obligations to bodies such as the International Bank. Discharge of those obligations and apportionment of the remaining obligations and of the assets would present formidable difficulties, and would constitute large burdens for the Governments which could not be recouped from the operation of two separate railways, which would have to retain some working arrangement because of their physical connexion at Victoria Falls.

"They would, however, be in a position to pursue separate policies harmful to each other, affecting the flow of traffic in each separate system.

"Of £16m. spent on inter-territorial roads since Federation £9.9m. was on roads traversing Southern Rhodesia and £3.9m. on roads traversing Northern Rhodesia, but of the £16m. almost £12m. has been spent on roads serving Northern Rhodesia.

Central African Airways

"Break-up of the civil aviation organization could lead to serious staff shortages and consequently to a long period of inadequate, inefficient and abnormally expensive services; safety considerations might suffer.

"The disappearance of Central African Airways would mean the disintegration of an efficient organization with 30 years' experience. Replacement of this accumulated know-how would be a slow process.

"If closing down C.A.A. led to the setting up of territorial airlines, there is no doubt, based on experience elsewhere in the world, that the result would be uneconomic operations leading to high subsidization at the expense of taxpayers.

"Postal and telecommunications income derived in Northern Rhodesia from the inception of Federation to June 30, 1962, amounted to £8,512,000, compared with £28,372,000 in Southern Rhodesia. Whilst income and expenditure in Southern Rhodesia have roughly balanced, and in recent years have shown a profit, in Northern Rhodesia a loss of £3m. has been sustained.

"Every major post office and telephone exchange building in Northern Rhodesia has had to be replaced since Federation, as has the bulk of the telecommunications equipment. At the time of Federation post office and telephone exchange buildings in Southern Rhodesia were generally entirely adequate.

Postal Services

"Common rates now apply throughout the three territories for postal services, but in terms of independent regulations, with the territories separated, terminal and/or transit charges would be payable for letters, etc., between the Rhodesias, between either of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and on letters, etc., going beyond what is now the Federation. The same would apply to telecommunications services. In blunt language, each of the three administrations would require its 'pound of flesh' for services provided for the other two to cover the involved inter-territorial accounts work, etc.

"The Federal rates and fees compare more than favourably with most countries. First class mail is carried anywhere within the Federation by air as a matter of course and without payment of additional charges by the public. This 'all-up' service between two separate Rhodesias would fall away, and additional postage — probably 1d. per oz. — would need to be levied for airmail matter between the Rhodesias.

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Inauguration of University of East Africa

Must Force Public Leaders to Think in Terms of Humanity

THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA—consisting of Makerere College, Kampala, the Royal College, Nairobi, and University College, Dar es Salaam—was inaugurated last Friday at a ceremony at the Royal College.

MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, President of the Republic of Tanganyika and Chancellor of the new university, said in the course of his address:—

“East Africa cannot spend millions of pounds, cannot beg and borrow for the university, unless it plays a full and active part in the urgent tasks of East Africa. We are too poor in money and educated man-power to support an ivory tower existence for an intellectual élite.

“The university must be concerned with the year 2,000 and beyond; but there is also 1963. Our problems will not wait. We must demand that this university takes an active part in the social revolution we are engineering.

“The university must inculcate the habit of analysing to ask ‘Why?’ until a satisfactory answer is obtained. These things are badly needed in Africa now—the more so because their necessity is not always realized. The university must demonstrate the benefits of recognizing and accepting facts, and if those facts are unpalatable of using reason to work out the best method of changing them into something more acceptable.

“I am not telling the university to become a centre of opposition to the elected Governments. But if it is to be of any benefit to the people or their Governments it must be a centre of objective thinking; and it must accept all the responsibilities which go with that position.

Must Oppose All Kinds of Prejudice

“In all its research and teaching the university must be as objective and scientific as is humanly possible. It must work against prejudice of all kinds, searching always for that elusive thing truth.

“It must help us in regard to the special temptation to prejudice which faces us in East Africa, the most prevalent social disease of the 20th century—discrimination on grounds of race, colour or caste.

“To harbour this prejudice or to allow actions based on it to pass unchallenged is to surrender the fruits of our successful struggle for national independence and human dignity. In the past Africans have been humiliated because they were Africans with black skin and woolly hair. We did not accept this because discrimination is wrong, not just because our own skins happen to be black.

“It is not only the oppressed whose life and spirit is damaged by this evil. Perhaps even greater is the self-inflicted injury suffered by those who deny the equality of others. We see in South Africa that the perpetrators of racial discrimination lose the ability to develop their own minds and hearts and even lose something of the instinct of human kindness. They lead lives of brittle gaiety—because they are afraid, afraid of their own instincts, and of vengeance by the oppressed.

“In East Africa, for the sake of the majority as much as that of any minority, we have to guard against the prejudice which would simply reverse the racial positions existing in South Africa. African nationalism is sweeping away tribalism because it is obvious that one cannot be both a nationalist and a tribalist. Unfortunately it is not equally obvious—although it is equally true—that it is impossible to be both a nationalist and a racist, for 20th century nationalism is part of a social revolution.

“Modern nationalism is necessarily humanitarian and international; it is therefore incompatible with racialism. One of the basic tasks of this university is to make this truth an instinctive part of our nationalist expression.

“It would be very easy for us to take some minority group of our citizens who are distinguishable by their colour or some other physical feature and blame them for all the evils which really oppress us. It is much easier to do this than to tackle the hard work of reconstructing our society on the basis of human equality.

“The university must have within itself—and this means in its teachers particularly—the spirit of truth. It must be objective and scientific, and must fight prejudice of all kinds at all times and at all places. Its members must force us to think about the implications of what we are doing, and must volunteer to help us in the thinking which should precede action.

“Yet it must be realized that we are in a hurry. We cannot just debate endlessly the pros and cons of any decision. We have to act; we have to tackle these problems now.

“Secondly, the university must think, and force us to think, in terms of humanity—not any sectional interests. Its members must guard against their own prejudices as well as ours.

“I cannot claim that I, any more than my colleagues, will never mistake honest criticism for unconstitutional opposition. Nor can I honestly promise that our need for national unity in the struggles ahead will never lead us into the error of abusing the nonconformist. I hope we shall not make these mistakes.

“Of one thing I am certain: the basis of human progress throughout history has been the existence of people who, regardless of the consequences to themselves, stood up when they believed it necessary and said: ‘That is wrong; this is what we should do’.

“This university has to accept a hard and challenging task. Its members must serve East Africa as menials, collecting and disseminating the facts we ought to want. At the same time they must be the torch-bearers of our society, and the protectors of the flame should we in our urgency endanger its brightness.

“Most of all, the university, its members and its students, must join with the people of East Africa in the struggle to build a nation worthy of the opportunity we have won. May God be with us all”.

Man Needs to Know More About Man

DR. P. S. NOBLE, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, said that his university, because of its special relationship with the East African colleges, warmly congratulated them on the formation of a university which would direct its own courses and grant its own degrees.

What most mattered was the quality of staff and students, the excellence of the teaching and research. The commodity in which universities dealt—learning, science, technology, medicine, and the rest—was international and based on international standards. In pursuit of truth universities must follow unswerving and unflagging whithersoever the facts and reason led.

They claimed four great academic freedoms—to decide for themselves “who may teach, what they may be taught, how it shall be taught, and to whom it may be taught”; and in all well-governed States those freedoms had been granted.

East Africa offered immense scope to medical men, engineers, chemists, agronomists, geologists, zoologists and botanists.

“The humanities are of the very greatest importance. They have tended to be thrust aside in Europe and the United States, yielding place to the more thrusting clamant sciences and technologies, the marvellous inventions and discoveries which have seized upon the imagination and dazzled the eyes of admiring mankind. Let me mention the marvels of television, space research, heart surgery, and the production of new metals, plastics, textiles, and drugs.

“But while our progress in material things has been so strikingly successful, there are many convincing signs from many trouble-stricken areas throughout the world that our social, moral and spiritual progress has lagged sadly behind. Our knowledge of man as man and what moves him to action, the moral universe within, has gaps which must be speedily filled if disaster is to be avoided.

World's Greatest Culture-Change

“Sir Eric Ashby said in his famous Witwatersrand lecture that ‘the overwhelming current of thought which surges through all the nations of Africa is the westernization of the African people; it is the most sweeping culture-change the world has ever known’. He told of an old chief whose material surroundings were largely westernized with radio, television and so on but whose ideas and outlook were still those current in his tribe in former generations, whereas his daughter was a graduate of the University of London and held a post in the Ministry of Finance and his two grandsons were being educated in school in England. Here in one family was the paramount problem confronting the emerging nations of Africa.

“The young universities of Africa should apply themselves assiduously to the searching examination not merely of their material environment but also to their moral and spiritual inheritance, their ideas of law and order, their riches of song and dance and the plastic and pictorial arts. No less important than the study of science and technology is the study of man as man, as a thinking moral being whose thoughts and aspirations can transcend the limits of this material world and the bounds of time and space”.

SIR BERNARD DE BUNSEN, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, greeted with gratitude the President and Vice-President of Tanganyika, the Prime Ministers of Uganda and Kenya, the representatives of 45 universities in Africa, Europe, North America, Australia and Asia, Mr. Tomblings, who had led Makerere College in the 'thirties, and Sir John Lockwood, "to whose vision we so largely owe the idea of a federal University of East Africa."

"The need to increase the flow of qualified men and women into the public services and the professions, and the need for research to help in the solution of urgent problems affecting the health, social life, and happiness of millions, are pressing. Yet these needs far outrun what the East African Governments, each already spending over 25% of its national budget on education, can possibly carry alone.

"Good will abounds, as we have experienced in the decisive practical help to the colleges particularly of the British and American Governments and the major Foundations; and on this our university birthday we have news of a splendid present from the British Government of £50,000 for books and equipment.

"A university cannot perform its duty to society without freedom; it cannot live in isolation from the society it serves. Over these last two years the provisional council of the univer-

sity, under the tireless leadership of our chairman, Sir Donald MacGillivray, has had this theme constantly in mind. We need to extend the work of our extra-mural departments, bringing the university to the villages, and sometimes in residential courses the villages to the university."

Dr. J. M. HYSLOP, principal of the Royal College, invited Dr. Nyerere to open five new buildings, including a Nyerere Hall, a Gandhi Library, and buildings named after Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir Philip Rogers, "until recently chairman of the council, who exercised enormous and always beneficial influence on the growth of the college."

£1m. had, he recalled, been granted to the college three years ago, by H.M. Government. Help had also come from the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the Agency for International Development.

MR. B. M. GECAGA, chairman of the Royal College, said that Dr. Hyslop had characteristically not mentioned the Hyslop Building or that after three most fruitful years he was about to leave Nairobi to become Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University.

Two commemorative postage stamps have been issued, one of 30 cents and the other of 1s. 30 cents. They have a common design showing three silhouetted figures wearing mortar-board and gown and an open book bearing the legend "University of East Africa, 28th June, 1963". Official first-day covers were posted in Nairobi last Friday and delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

Catastrophic Racialism the Greatest Danger in the World Today

New Commonwealth Must Exercise "Vigilant Tolerance" to Thwart Communist Subversion

EMPIRES ALWAYS DIE, Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the Royal Commonwealth Society when speaking on "The Commonwealth as a World Force".

Previously the process had been one of violence, fragmentation and confusion. "We have sought a new and more constructive concept, and tried by orderly constitutional evolution to establish new communities with a new relationship with each other".

Commonwealth members had been described by Lord Balfour in 1926 as "autonomous communities equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic and external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and fully associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". Lord Home himself had once described it as a transition from dependence to independence to interdependence.

"But the idea of a Commonwealth of nations cannot be precisely defined because the dynamic possibilities in the Commonwealth are based on the translation into practice of governing ideas. First, respect for the individual, each of whom is deemed to have not only rights but duties in society; secondly, government through the freely expressed will of the community in elections. Men are fallible, but such a relationship seems to us consistent with the dignity and personality of man as an individual, as part of his own community, and the community in partnership with its neighbours.

Imperialists But Briefly

"The historian will find that our empire-building was only for a brief period, if ever, inspired by a mood of conscious imperialism. The sources of the imperial idea were in exploration, missionary endeavour, and commerce. The ideals of Cecil Rhodes—or the scramble for Africa—were never universally or for long accepted in Britain.

"During the Boer War opinion in Britain was sharply divided. Materialism, for supporting the U.K., had its supporters. Their motives, if limited, were made honourable by the concept that self-government leading to independence was the inevitable and right goal for the Native peoples of Colonial countries. This had already taken deep root a long time ago.

"Mr. Gladstone's view of our policy in 1870 was framed in these words: 'There ought to be nothing to preclude the hope, when the growth of a Colonial possession is such as to make separation from the mother country a natural and beneficial result, that that separation, so far from being effected by violence and bloodshed, might be the result of a peaceable and friendly transaction. Surely it is a great object to

place, if possible, our Colonial policy on such a footing, not for the purpose of bringing about a separation, but of providing a guarantee that, if separation should occur, it should be in a friendly way. That is the sense, the principle, and the secret of our policy with regard to Colonial reform".

"Everywhere a whole series of high-minded and conscientious Colonial administrators, from Lugard to Hailey, thought likewise and acted on their thoughts with the approval of successive British Governments.

"So the political character of the transformation emerged naturally out of administration. The way in which it all happened was empirical: but the pattern made a coherent whole, and a Commonwealth of partners unequal in size but equal in status became a workable reality. Even the shock of the transfer from direct allegiance to the Crown to the status of republics was not able to break the association, although it has raised new problems of partnership for solution.

No Strings

"We can honestly deny the Communist charge that the British purpose was to divide and rule. Quite the contrary; each partner rules itself, and there are no strings or restraints other than those which are voluntarily assumed as acts of sovereign power; while some of the most influential members of the Commonwealth who today carry great weight in international councils have attained a far greater unity than they would ever have possessed but for the British connexion.

"Sometimes these plans have failed to produce unity. The failure of the Federation in Central Africa was that it was imposed from above and had no time to grow from below.

"The evidence is overwhelming that our practice has been not to divide but to weld together races and tribes and religions into societies which in the process of growth found greater strength and emerged from Colonial status and are of a size and economic strength calculated to give political stability and to enable each country to hold its own in international society.

"Since the 17th century two ideas have increasingly gained ground until they now hold the field: that the will of the people should prevail and be expressed by the majority in a Parliament which then legislates for society, with the corollary that minority rights must be respected; and that interpretation of the law and the administration of justice should be completely separate from the political executive.

"It was natural that we should wish to bestow on others a system which had served us well, but a parliamentary system based on a universal franchise is the most sophisticated system of government known to man, and is very, very difficult to operate for the good of the people.

"An ingredient essential for its efficient working is a high level of adult education. That cannot be mass-produced. The lessons of tolerance, restraint, justice, balance, rights, and duty cannot be mugged up from books—particularly tolerance; they must not only be learned in the head but in the heart. But if we worked out our own form of democracy,

albeit with sweat, blood and tears, so too can others, and perhaps more smoothly, because they have the experience of trial and error before them.

"In order to gain time, Britain could have used her power; and time for education and longer apprenticeship, would undoubtedly have been valuable in terms of the evolution of stable political societies. But an idea had taken root, and ideas being the most powerful force in the world, there came a moment when time could not any longer give orderly evolution.

"It was one of those terrible strokes of ill-fortune with which history abounds that the advent of Communism coincided with the stirrings of the new patriotism. Emotions already there were fanned to passion, because it was to the Communists' interest to convert these legitimate and honourable ambitions into the channels of racialism and nationalism.

"But Britain kept her head and her purpose, and in the great majority of cases the transition from dependence to self-government and then to independence, although a compromise at times between the desirable and the possible, was designed to give the country concerned the best opportunity to hold its own on the international stage. Communism neither diverted Britain from the process of emancipation nor made the converts which they anticipated among the emancipated.

"The greatest danger in the world today is racialism—not the nuclear bomb—and the Commonwealth has the best chance to see that it does not take command, for a vision of the world on racial lines would be catastrophic.

Was It Wrong ?

"In some Commonwealth countries the franchise and parliamentary proceedings have been modified, sometimes severely. It may be that it was wildly ambitious to try and graft on societies in which there was a high degree of illiteracy the universal franchise and the full paraphernalia of Westminster government. But was it wrong?

"It was right, because the time had come when, however painful it might be, the countries of the Empire had to learn by trial and error, each evolving those forms of democracy suited to its needs and environment.

"What Britain did was to set before the colonial Governments when they themselves took over the reins a model of government and administration which was proved to our satisfaction and in our conditions to work: Parliament elected by the people and therefore responsible to the people; a civil service trained to be impartial, preserving a continuity of administration in all political circumstances; justice divorced from politics.

"So far man has not invented a better form of government. Even where Commonwealth countries have reverted to more autocratic forms of government all are at pains to justify the departures as steps which are precedent to the establishment of the complete democratic processes in the fullness of time and to government based on Parliament and the law.

"We admit the absence of a Commonwealth line on political issues, but there is essential unity on the biggest issue, the purposes of human society. That takes a lot of understanding and constant vigilance, because ideas are always under attack; but it is the strongest bond of all. Now the duty of holding together the Commonwealth falls at least as much on the other partners as on ourselves.

Minorities: Test Case

"The essence of the charge against imperialism—although those who make it are in no position to throw stones—is that it enables a minority to ride rough-shod over the majority against their will. That is essentially the reason why South Africa had to leave the Commonwealth.

"But an equal duty laid upon Governments which claim to be democratic is that elected majorities should respect the rights of minorities and demonstrate beyond doubt that they are given fair treatment and justice.

"This is the feature of the new societies about which their Governments will need to be most vigilant and sensitive for it is one of the basic test cases of responsible democracy and of any association inspired by the ideals of freedom, justice and tolerance.

"Assuming that the Commonwealth countries, while inevitably approaching common affairs from differing viewpoints, succeed in upholding ideals and goals common to all, what advantages will there be in the partnership in this modern world?

"Pre-eminently there is the intangible but invaluable benefit of the first line of friendship: we try to understand each others' difficulties and if possible help to solve them.

"When India was in trouble with China the response was immediate. Bonds of friendship forged over the years and tempered in the Commonwealth association overcame the differences between us. Nor even in the new circumstances is

there any question of her friends seeking to influence her own political judgment on alignment.

"If such mutual comprehension is possible in one case it is possible in all. We shall need to exercise it and the rest of the Commonwealth apply it before we can bring all the members of the Central African Federation into the association in harmony and with acceptance.

"In the past responsibility for giving a lead and demonstrating understanding rested largely with the United Kingdom and the older Commonwealth members. We have helped the Asian and African members to lay the foundation for their industrial development. We still do, stretching our economy to the limits of prudence to do so.

"Bridging the gap between developed and developing countries is going to be the most formidable problem. It is of such absolute importance to the newer communities that there is a natural impatience with any donor who pleads for businesslike selection and caution.

Capital in Short Supply

"But it would serve no one if the rich countries arrested their own expansion and development by overstretching their economies. When that happens—and we have lately seen that even the United States is not immune from balance-of-payment anxieties—it is the developing countries which suffer most. Their only chance of development on a scale significant enough to begin to close the gap between have and have-nots is that the economies of the developed countries should be firmly based and geared to expansion.

"Other partners in the Commonwealth, in their own interest, need to take measures to attract capital. It is in short supply and is getting shorter, and will flow only into those places where it will be given the opportunity to bear fruit.

"No threats or exhortations to investors can overcome the deterrent of official policies which penalize foreign capital and put it at a disadvantage with the native operator or compare badly with conditions in other countries.

"Certain provisions of nature divide mankind. They are colour and tribe or race. We should not underestimate their innate force and reactionary appeal. There are man-made divisions in religion and politics. The excitement of the Commonwealth experiment lies in the opportunity to heal these great divides, bridging them by conscious understanding and co-operation. Britain's will, wealth and power are pledged to this cause.

"The Commonwealth broadens out from precedent to precedent. Its strength and authority in world affairs will depend on the enthusiasm with which the new partners in the Commonwealth set an example in peaceful co-existence and positive co-operation. Then we shall be able to say: 'The Empire is dead; long live the Commonwealth'; and it will fulfil the high expectations of those who are now its trustees".

Overseas Pensioners' Association

Inconsistency of United Kingdom Government

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, the president, told the annual meeting of the Overseas Service Pensioners' Association that overseas pensioners were not eligible for supplements proportionate to the increases made in the United Kingdom until they reached the age of 60, despite the fact that the retiring age for overseas civil servants was 55.

During discussions in Parliament endeavours had been made to get the age stipulation changed, but H.M. Government had refused to budge on the ground that 60 was the age fixed for Home civil servants. Yet the Resettlement Bureau created by the Colonial Office to find employment for retiring overseas service officers would not take on its books anyone over the age of 55.

Referring to Mr. Frank Lattin's recent departure from London to assume an appointment at Durham University, Sir James said that he had been chairman of the association's executive committee since its establishment and the main-spring of its endeavours; his enthusiasm and energy had been of inestimable value in persuading H.M. Government to act fairly to overseas pensioners.

Mr. S. A. Walden, the secretary, had been indefatigable in his service for the association.

Delegates from 17 African countries, Europe (including Russia), Canada and the U.S.A. are attending the first United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa, which was opened in Nairobi on Monday. The African-dominated Kenya Government refused to admit a South African delegation.

PERSONALIA

SIR RALPH HONE left London a few days ago for Uganda.

MRS. BUTLER has accompanied MR. R. A. BUTLER to the Victoria Falls.

DR. ANTONIO MATIAS is now Consul for Portugal in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

MISS MARGARET KENYATTA left Nairobi last week to visit the United States.

MR. D. D. FORSYTH has joined the board of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd.

DR. J. S. WEINER has been elected president of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

MR. W. V. ROSE, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, is spending his leave in East Africa.

MR. E. J. JEFFREYS, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, is in London.

MR. LEONARD MOSLEY is writing a biography of HAILE SELASSIE, Emperor of Ethiopia.

MR. HAROLD SOREF has been elected chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club.

VISCOUNT COBHAM has joined the board of Cerebos, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary.

MR. IAN McCULLOCH, lately Government public relations officer in Kenya, has left the country.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY said during his visit to Germany last week that he had no plans to visit Africa.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY was last week the guest of honour at a house dinner of the 1900 Club.

LORD ROWALLAN, who has visited East and Central Africa, has joined the board of Lumadan Estates, Ltd.

MR. TOM PARKER, a civil servant, has been elected mayor of Lusaka, and MR. R. BURNS deputy mayor.

MR. A. McLELLAN SIM, the Kenya artist, has left East Africa to open a studio in Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

MR. H. B. BLOOMFIELD, president of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia, is visiting the United Kingdom.

THE REV. H. M. KITCHEN, assistant curate at Heworth, York, is to become chaplain in Tororo, Uganda.

LORD RUGBY, who was 86 on Monday, was Governor-General of the Sudan from 1926-1933 as SIR JOHN MAFFEY.

MR. JOHN DURANT, formerly at Mongu, has replaced MR. NIGEL McCLELLAN as D.C., Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. H. R. BERRY and MR. F. B. CANNING-COOKE are arrivals in London from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. B. NIVEN has succeeded MR. L. HILTON as chairman of the Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association of Kenya.

MRS. K. M. B. RISEBOROUGH, the only woman resident magistrate in Kenya, has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

LORD TWINING was 64 on Saturday, and on the following day SIR MARK YOUNG, also a former Governor of Tanganyika, was 77.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Finance, has resigned from the Rhodesia National Party, led by SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD.

MR. GODFREY GAITA has been elected president of the Eastern Regional Assembly in Kenya. MR. AHMED FARAH is vice-president.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, and a Minister in the Northern Rhodesian Government, told a large African rally at the week-end that MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, former president of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of Southern Rhodesia, was interfering in Northern Rhodesian politics.

DR. COGGAN, Archbishop of York, who has visited East Africa, received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hull University last week.

MR. JOHN BABIHA, Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, has announced the establishment of a national zoo in Uganda.

MR. ATHANASIOS CONSTANTINE DEMETRIADI, formerly a director of Ralli Bros., Ltd., left £134,098, on which duty of £66,741 has been paid.

SHEIKH AMRI ABEDI, Minister for Justice in Tanganyika, arrived in Athens at the week-end to attend the World Conference of Lawyers.

THE REV. W. H. A. BUTLER, lately Archdeacon of Busoga, Uganda, has been appointed rector of Little Shelford with Newton, Cambridge.

MR. A. B. ABRAHAMSON, lately Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, is in London for a few days on business.

MR. G. W. WILLIAMS, a director of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association (U.K.), Ltd., has returned to London from a visit to Tanganyika.

"Villagization", or larger groupings to expedite communal work, has been advocated by CHIEF HUMBI ZIOTA, a regional commissioner in Tanganyika.

SIR DUNCAN OPPENHEIM has succeeded LORD HEYWORTH as chairman of the court of governors of the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames.

MR. J. W. DEEGAN, sometime Commissioner of Police in Uganda, and afterwards Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police, has left for Swaziland.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ANDERSON has been appointed G.O.C. of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army, following the retirement of MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT LONG.

MR. F. D. JAKEWAY, now Chief Secretary in Sarawak, who is to be the next Governor of Fiji, was Secretary to the Government of Seychelles from 1946 to 1949.

MR. J. H. HOWMAN, Minister for Local Government and African Education in Southern Rhodesia, left London Airport on Friday evening to return to Salisbury.

MR. L. A. SIMPSON, managing director for the Federation of the Mobil Oil Company group, and MRS. SIMPSON are due tomorrow in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MARSHAL CHEN YI, Chinese Foreign Minister, said in Peking on Monday: "China will always resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the African people".

MR. K. E. MACKAY, general manager of the treatment division of Rhokana Corporation, is on five months' overseas leave, most of which will be spent in Dorset.

MR. CYRIL W. MAPLETHORPE, a director of the Glaxo group, which has large East African interests, has been elected president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

ARCHDUKE OTTO OF AUSTRIA has issued a writ against MR. KENNETH DE COURCY and others in respect of an agreement to write news reports. His claim is for £3,661.

MR. W. H. HELEY, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., will leave London early next week for his annual visit to Kenya. He expects to be away for about three weeks.

THE REV. VERNON S. J. REECE, Rector of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination. He has been in Rhodesia since 1946.

MR. ADRIAN BEY, the Rhodesian tennis player, who came to London to play at Wimbledon, and MISS BEVERLEY ALBON, also a Rhodesian, have announced their engagement.

DR. EDUARDO MONDLANE, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), told the nine-nation Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam on Friday that Africans from Mozambique had gone to North and West Africa for military and technical training but that he wanted facilities to train a liberation army in Tanganyika to act against Mozambique.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in 1950-51, and for many years Socialist M.P. for West Bromwich, left £113,767, on which duty of £49,493 has been paid.

LORD HOWICK, chairman of the C.D.C., last week opened a cannery and freezing plant at Lobatsi, Bechuanaland. He is due in Northern Rhodesia next Monday for a four-day visit.

MR. R. H. HALE, managing director of East Africa Publicity, Ltd., has been elected president and MR. P. C. WOODSMITH vice-president of the Advertising Association of East Africa.

LORD ALPORT is to speak on "Britain in Central Africa in the Sixties" at a joint lunch-time meeting in London on Wednesday, July 17, of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

MR. G. M. DORMAN resigned on Monday from the board of Thompson, Smithett & Ewart, Ltd., Kenya. MR. D. G. DAVIES has been elected to the vacancy. MR. DORMAN is to take up an appointment in London.

LORD HILL OF LUTON, who as DR. CHARLES HILL visited East Africa while concerned with Government Information Services, has been appointed chairman of the Independent Television Authority at a salary of £5,000.

MAJOR PETER CORY, who was cashiered by a court-martial held in Nairobi, considered by the Courts-Martial Appeal Court to have suffered a miscarriage of justice, and then re-instated in the Army, has resigned his commission.

MR. S. SPIRO, an executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, and chairman of Union Acceptances, Ltd., has been elected to the board of Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., who have large Rhodesian sugar growing interests.

MR. BERNARD MILLS, for the last four years chairman of the Trans Nzoia Agricultural Committee, has been presented with a silver salver as a mark of appreciation by local farmers. The new chairman is MR. ROBIN HORSFALL.

MESSRS. ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM NIXON and ERNEST PEDERSEN have joined Dar es Salaam Technical College as instructors under a Canadian assistance programme which has sent other Canadian teachers to Moshi, Tabora, and Morogoro.

DR. W. J. M. EVANS, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, and MRS. EVANS are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam in the s.s. KENYA. MR. B. G. NICHOLLS, of Wigglesworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and MRS. NICHOLLS are fellow passengers.

Makerere College fellowships will be awarded this year to the Uganda Prime Minister, MR. A. M. OBOTE, and to two former college council members, MISS MARGERY PERHAM, of Oxford, and MR. S. W. KULUBYA, now Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly.

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA was the only traditional ruler in Uganda who absented himself at the beginning of the week from discussions in Kampala with DR. NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, MR. OBOTE and MR. KENYATTA, Prime Ministers of Uganda and Kenya.

PRINCESS MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON, and Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk), received MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN last week on his assumption of appointment as Colonel. He is G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY, a director of a number of companies operating in Central Africa, is a member of the board of a new property company, Ceres/Cin (Central Developments), Ltd., in which the National Coal Board has a substantial interest. Ceres, one of MR. HARLEY DRAYTON'S group of companies, was formed to develop property, including supermarkets.

SIR SAVILLE GARNER, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, is to speak at the annual meeting on July 11 of the Women's Migration and Oversea Appointments Society (formerly the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women).

Six inspectors from the Kenya Hides and Skins Improvement Service, MESSRS. A. OUMA, D. MASAI, A. MULEWA, T. MUNYORI, J. MUWARA and S. NJOROGE, have arrived in England to train for six months at the National Leather Sellers College and in British tanneries in order to prepare themselves to replace expatriate officers who will leave Kenya.

A luncheon at the House of Commons was given last week by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of MR. J. H. HOWMAN, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Internal Affairs, Local Government and African Education, MR. B. V. EWING, M.P., MR. C. HLABANGANA, M.P., and MR. M. H. H. PARTRIDGE, M.P.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, will be a guest of PRESIDENT KENNEDY at luncheon at the White House on July 16. On the previous evening SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK will give a dinner in his honour. Accompanied by MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs and Defence, DR. NYERERE will leave Dar es Salaam by air on July 13 for the United States.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, of Uppingham, Rutland, late chairman and managing director of Nyasaland Railways, and a director of a number of other companies, left estate in Great Britain valued at £66,049, on which duty of £22,543 has been paid. He left £400 to Preston Parochial Church Council; Rutland, for the maintenance and improvement of the organ and the general purposes of the council.

When a second International Conference on Ethiopian Studies opens at Manchester University on July 10, honorary doctorates of literature are to be conferred on DR. E. CERULLI, an honorary professor at Rome University; PROFESSOR M. COHEN, a professor in the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes; and PROFESSOR H. J. POLOTSKY, Professor of Egyptian and Semitic Linguistics in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

MR. M. R. KUNDYA and MR. M. L. MHUTO, respectively Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, will represent that republic when MR. KAUNDA opens the Northern Rhodesian Industrial and Commercial Show at Ndola on Saturday. They will afterwards visit Lusaka and Blantyre for talks with Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Government leaders and officials.

MR. G. EUYEN, who has retired from the general managership in Central Africa of the Netherlands Bank, has been appointed chairman of Atlas Copco (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd. Other members of the board are MR. J. N. BAINES (vice-chairman), VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN, MR. P. WILSON, MR. E. B. F. JOHNSON, and MR. D. E. CHASE (managing director), who recently attended a conference in Stockholm of 35 managing directors of the Copco group throughout the world.

The A.N.C. leader, MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, threatened in Lusaka last week to break the Northern Rhodesia Coalition Government if the Governor, SIR EVELYN HONE, and MR. KAUNDA, the U.N.I.P. leader, met to discuss important matters without him. MR. NKUMBULA said that the Governor agreed when the Coalition Government was formed that he would not meet either of the African party leaders alone to discuss important matters. Yet such a meeting had taken place on Monday.

Obituaries

The Sultan of Zanzibar

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, SEYYID SIR ABDULLA BIN KHALIFA BIN HARUB, died in Zanzibar on Monday at the age of 53. He had succeeded his father in October 1960.

The tenth Sultan, he was born in Zanzibar and there educated by private tutors. In 1929 he was proclaimed heir apparent, and shortly afterwards came to Britain with his father, Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub. His second visit to London took place last year, when he had discussions with the Government over the coastal strip of Kenya. He was co-operative at a time when his opposition might have caused serious difficulties.

The Sultan had been ill for some time, and at an emergency operation performed in Zanzibar Hospital on Sunday both his legs had to be amputated. He died from heart failure. Mr. F. B. Cockett, a consultant surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, had arrived by air on the previous day.

His Sultana survives Seyyid Abdulla with three daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, Prince Jamshid, aged 33, has been proclaimed Sultan. He served at one period in the Royal Navy.

MR. EDWARD OSWALD CRITCHLEY, of Kiganjo, Kenya has died suddenly at the age of 67.

CAPTAIN G. P. SHERSTON, R.N. (Retd.), of Machakos, Kenya, has died at the age of 79.

MAJOR ARTHUR GUY BISHOP, formerly of the Royal Artillery and The King's African Rifles, has died in Farnham, Surrey.

SENIOR CHIEFTAINNESS NDUNGU, of Lovale Native Authority in the North-Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, has died at the reputed age of 112 years. She had held office for 40 years.

LIEUT-COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHON, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., late of Sonamerg Estate, near Songhor, Kenya, who has died at the age of 87, was in the Indian Medical Service from 1901 to 1928, when he went to Kenya to begin coffee growing. He had continued to live in the Colony.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER HUNTER, for many years one of the best-known white hunters in East Africa, has died in Nairobi at the age of 76. He had lived in Kenya since 1908, and was the author of "White Hunter" and "Hunter's Tracks" and part author of "African Bush Adventures". After retiring from professional hunting he acquired a safari hotel which became popular with Kenyans and tourists from many lands. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and four sons.

THE RT. REV. HARRY BOOTH COVENTRY, former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, who has died at the age of 85 in Bulawayo, where he had been living with his elder son, went to South Africa in 1920 and was for 10 years chaplain and a tutor at Lovedale College, whence he transferred to Fort Hare as lecturer in philosophy and economics. He was later minister of Gardens Presbyterian Church, Cape Town, and for some years editor of the *Presbyterian Leader*.

ENGINEER REAR ADMIRAL WALTER SCOTT HILL, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 89, was sent to the Sudan in 1904 in charge of an expedition to clear floating wood from the White Nile. That task accomplished, he was lent to the Egyptian Army for service in the Sudan as assistant director of the Government Steamers Department. Just before the outbreak of war in 1914 he returned to the Royal Navy, and at the Battle of Jutland was engineer commander of the battle cruiser *INDOMITABLE*.

Chief Fundikira, M.P., Arrested

CHIEF ABDULLAH SAIDI FUNDIKIRA, M.P., who was recently appointed chairman of Tanganyika's new National Agricultural Produce Board, has been arrested, together with a number of others, in connexion with an investigation into offences contrary to the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance. The official announcement of the arrest stated that charges were to be made against Chief Fundikira and eight other persons.

Chief Fundikira, who was until recently Minister of Justice has since been charged on five counts of corrupt transactions as an agent, involving a total of about £2,500. He and eight Asian businessmen, all accused of corruption, have been granted bail in £2,000 each.

A ninth Asian, Jasbhai Patel, who pleaded guilty on five counts, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 24 strokes. He was said to have offered Fundikira money as an inducement to grant agencies to certain people for the purchase of produce.

Dr. Banda's Malawi "Toughs"

"IF A EUROPEAN is stubborn or behaves badly, my boys in white will show him how tough they are", the Nyasaland Prime Minister, Dr. Banda, said last week in warning. On Sunday a jeep-load of his "boys in white" (members of his white-coated private bodyguard of "Malawi Police") set on an Austrian resident of Blantyre, Herr Josef Knieli, after he had driven past an M.C.P. convoy escorting Dr. Banda to the Rangely Stadium to present the "Kamuzu Cup" in a football competition. A teenage girl and a 12-year-old boy, both Portuguese, who were with Mr. Knieli, were also beaten. The "police" were unable to drag them from their car, so belaboured them through the windows on the face and head with their truncheons. A recent Government pronouncement stated that all road-users or pedestrians should stop out of respect when the Prime Minister's car approached.

Mr. John Ness, chairman of the Nyasaland Settlers' and Residents' Association, telegraphed to Mr. Butler at the Victoria Falls on Monday citing the attack on three white people by members of Dr. Banda's bodyguard and appealing for restoration of law and order in Nyasaland.

African "Privileged Caste"

AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS who have inherited the good salaries and generous leave allowances of their European predecessors form a "privileged caste" in the newly-independent African States, Professor René Dumont of the University of Paris told the United Nations conference in Geneva on the application of science and technology to less developed areas. The result was a widening of the gap between country and town which had existed under colonial rule, with the town-dwellers becoming a richer, more educated *élite* discriminating against the peasants in the provision of schools and other amenities and exploiting them in trade. In the present situation the peasants were unable to raise themselves socially while remaining peasants, and were beginning to say that "independence is not for us but for those people in the towns." No comparison could be made with the middle class, of 19th century Europe whose members had shown a determined capacity for hard work which differentiated them greatly from the new African "privileged caste".

Federation's Caretaker Budget

Dangers of Unemployment

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Finance, said last week when presenting his budget that his main objectives were to ease the difficult process of transition and devolution of the Federal Government's constitutional responsibilities and to take into account the territorial Governments' reliance in many ways on Federal Government expenditure, the need to maintain expenditure in the public sector in order to minimize the effects of the run-down in economic activity and the associated dangers of unemployment, and also the reduced capacity of the Federal and territorial Governments to mobilize loan capital.

The outturn of revenue and expenditure for 1962-63 would be fairly close to the forecasts. Revenue expenditure had been estimated at £70.8m., or some £900,000 less than had been appropriated, the reduction being due to savings and underspending. Revenue receipts would show an increase of approximately £1m. over the forecast of £68.7m. The estimated accumulated deficit of expenditure over revenue at June 30 would be £451,000.

The Secretary of State's announcement in March that territorial Governments might secede from the Federation had rendered impossible the raising of new external loans, as had been envisaged. Loan expenditure had therefore been curtailed and a net shortfall of £3.5m. had been financed by short-term borrowings.

For 1963-64 revenue account expenditure, including current expenditure in Nyasaland and the transfer of £1m. to loan account, would total £70,620,000. Revenue at present rates of tax would produce £71,300,000. If the surplus of £680,000 materialized it would offset the £450,000 deficit with which the year began. Revenue expenditure would be reduced, mainly on roads, public works, public relations, and agricultural subsidies. An increase of £640,000 on public debt was due to a decision to raise the sinking fund provisions from 1% to 2% in respect of the £32m. Railways loan maturing in 1970.

Nyasaland Re-Imbursement

It had been agreed with the Nyasaland Government that the Federal Government's constitutional services should continue in that territory and would be offset by the collection of customs duty and other revenues, leaving a shortfall estimated at £3.6m. The Nyasaland Government had agreed to re-imburse the Federal Government at the rate of £300,000 a month until such time as the transfer of constitutional responsibilities justified a revision. That recovery from the Nyasaland Government was included in the figure of £71,300,000.

There would be no new taxation proposals. Higher excise duties introduced in April should yield £500,000.

It had been intended to introduce a pay-as-you-earn system of income tax, which would have necessitated a change from the system of allowing income tax rebates to one of abatements. In order to permit the successor territorial Governments to rationalize the income tax structure the system of abatements would now be introduced, and although it would cause minor changes in the incidence of taxation on individuals, no net change in income or surtax revenue was expected.

The budget was in effect a caretaker budget, reducing revenue expenditure by some £2m. from the figure which normal expansion of the Federal Government's activities would have required in 1963-64.

No devolution of the Federal Government's taxation powers in advance of constitutional changes was envisaged except that the power to levy sales taxes and excise duties on opaque beer were to be made over to the territorial Governments.

The Threat of Communism

THE SUMMER SESSION of the Conservative Political Centre, which is to meet at Wadham College, Oxford, from July 5 to 9, is to study various aspects of communism. Lord Home will talk on "Competitive Co-existence". Mr. Peter Thornycroft, M.P., on "Defence of the West". Mr. Christopher Hollis on "Christianity and Communism". Mr. Montgomery Hyde on "Communist Espionage". Mr. Humphry Berkeley, M.P., on "The Uncommitted Countries" (dealing mainly with Africa). Mr. Peter Goldman on "The Ideological Setting" and Mr. C. M. Woodhouse, M.P., will sum up.

Two Over-Riding Responsibilities

Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER, Sir Roy Welensky, told the Federal Assembly on June 26:—

"I have today presented to the Federal Assembly a White Paper dealing with the effects and consequences on the two Rhodesias of the break-up of the Federation. As the foreword to this document explains, it has been drawn up by my Government in pursuance of undertakings given in this House and elsewhere, and because we considered that we should be failing in our duty and shirking our responsibilities to the people of all races in the Rhodesias if we did not make public the nature and extent of the full effect of a dissolution of the ties binding the two Rhodesias.

"In presenting this document to Parliament and the public I wish to emphasize that it is not our intention to re-open controversial issues relating to the British Government's decision announced on April 1 that any territory shall have the right of secession. On the contrary, I hope that the research and assessment that have gone into this paper will serve a useful and constructive purpose in the discussions and negotiations that lie ahead.

In Spirit of Co-operation

"It is in this spirit of co-operation that some of my colleagues and I will attend the conference at the Victoria Falls which opens on Friday. It will be our rôle to join with the representatives of the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in devising the most effective machinery to work out a solution of the problems associated with dissolution and reversion of responsibilities to the territorial Governments. It will be our objective to ensure that these processes are carried out as expeditiously as possible consistent with an orderly and equitable disposal of the Federal Government's responsibilities.

"Nevertheless, in two respects we have special responsibilities and obligations, and it will be our principal concern at the conference and in any subsequent proceedings to ensure that these responsibilities are fully honoured. This was the undertaking the Government gave at the time of the decision on April 1, and we do not intend to go back on it. I would add only that the British Government must play their full part in the honouring of these obligations, and we are determined to do all we can to ensure that they do.

"First, we acknowledge our responsibility to the judges of the Federal Supreme Court, civil servants, officers of this Parliament, members of the armed forces, employees of Federal statutory bodies, and other similar organizations.

"Secondly, we acknowledge our responsibility to those many individuals and our other creditors who have lent us considerable sums of money to make possible the vast developments which have been achieved under our administration to the lasting benefit of all the peoples of the Federation now to be dissolved.

"Some of these developments are mentioned in the pages of the White Paper, and it is a source of pride to us all that so much was accomplished in the limited time made available to us.

"My Government has, of course, over the past several weeks been giving a great deal of earnest consideration to the many difficult problems which must confront us all, and I just want to make it known that we for our part—in our Government—are ready to play our responsible part in their consideration and to make as an effective contribution to their solution as is within our competence and power."

Kenya Independence Date

DECEMBER 12 has been announced as Kenya's independence date in a White Paper issued late on Tuesday evening. A final constitutional conference will be held here in late September, which the Opposition and the European community will attend, after initial talks in Nairobi. The British military base at Kahawa will be evacuated within a year of independence. The full details will appear in next week's issue.

A ten-year development plan in the Sudan will cost about £65m. of which £17m. will need to be raised abroad. £84m. has already been promised from foreign sources. The Sudan has now gold and foreign currency reserves of almost £50m.

H.M. Government Sharply Criticized

Mr. Clifford Dupont's Aspersions

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, was highly critical of the United Kingdom Government when he spoke in the Assembly during a debate on independence for the Colony. He said, *inter alia*:—

"The British Government's decision to excise Nyasaland finished the Federation. Southern Rhodesia's consent ought to have been obtained before that was done as she was a high-contracting partner. Only when we were faced by the *fait accompli* that the British Government of its own volition had agreed to the request by Northern Rhodesian nationalist leaders did the question of Southern Rhodesian independence really arise.

"It was originally suggested that any discussion on independence should take place after the dissolution conference. The Prime Minister at once resisted this. To have gone to a conference of that description without any indication whatever of H.M. Government's proposals or suggestions would have been the height of folly and would inevitably have led to the question of our independence being brought into the discussions at that particular conference, held between representatives of countries, and possibly individuals, who had no right whatever to interfere in our affairs. In the event, discussions have taken place, and we know to a certain extent what is at the back of the mind of Her Majesty's advisers.

"We must realize by now that the method of conducting a conference by the British Government is never to put forward any concrete suggestions themselves but to ask other members attending the conference to put forward their suggestions for examination by the British Government. When suggestions are put forward they are always treated as a minimum basis by the British Government for further demands, and although they are only put forward as a basis of discussion they are frequently taken to have been actual offers.

Mr. Butler Reluctant to Particularize

"At the end of my interviews in London with the First Secretary it was the Government's intention, if they could so do, to hold a dissolution conference in which all the terms of dissolution would be tied up and agreed, and when it came to the question of the independence of Southern Rhodesia they would then impose such conditions that it would be quite impossible for this country to accept them.

"That situation has now been changed. During the latest talks various suggestions and various aspects of our Constitution were discussed. They ranged from a general lowering of the A roll qualifications, lowering of the B roll qualifications, increase in the B roll seats, bringing the Declaration of Rights into conformity with what was known as the 'latest model', discussion of the right to declare an emergency, and of the Land Apportionment Act.

"The Prime Minister informed the House that we were, I think, able to satisfy H.M. Government, that the Constitution was working well; it was fulfilling its functions in protecting the rights of all the inhabitants of this country. It now appeared that the terms of H.M. Government are brought down to the rather vague phrase of increased representation in Parliament. I hope that Mr. Butler will at the talks next week be more specific."

Mr. Dupont said that he had protested to Mr. Butler against his grant of an interview to Mr. Takawira, a self-acknowledged office-bearer in a political organization banned in Southern Rhodesia, who had informed the Press that Mr. Butler had told him that after the Victoria Falls Conference there would be a conference on Southern Rhodesia at which Z.A.P.U. would be represented. To Mr. Butler's remark that those statements had been denied, Mr. Dupont had replied that they had not been denied; it had merely been stated that there was no proposal for a conference about Southern Rhodesia's Constitution.

Just before the decision to grant Northern Rhodesia the right of secession was made the leader of the A.N.C. had said in a broadcast that Mr. Butler had given such an assurance. That was denied, "but we all know what happened; and I wish to make it perfectly clear that if there are any independence talks which may follow the dissolution conference the self-styled leaders of any illegal organization should not be allowed to be present.

"Our franchise is non-racial. We have paid our way. We are not entirely dependent on the United Kingdom, and have not been for years, for support. We have probably given greater service to our indigenous population than any other country which has been administered by the United Kingdom. We have shown that we are capable of maintaining an aura of control and responsibility in a world of chaos and bloodshed and racial and tribal strife.

"There is no explosive situation in this country, but one could well be engineered overnight by external influences. Remember the technique used by Hitler with regard to the Sudetenland, where incidents were created and the German Army sent into Czechoslovakia in order to liberate Sudeten Germans there. So I ask the House not to become too complacent."

Break-Up Must Not Divide The People

Addresses to the Rhodesia Club

THE ESTABLISHMENT in 1953 of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be regarded by history as the most important single event this century towards laying the foundations for the possibilities of the future, Sir Albert Robinson, the Federal High Commissioner, told the Rhodesia Club in London last week. But for the Federation many recent achievements could not have occurred.

Central Africa would soon be able to say that it had completely outlawed racial discrimination. Politics might force the territories apart, but links had been well forged between the peoples.

Utterances at the Addis Ababa Conference by Commonwealth leaders in Africa who had offered their countries for the training of subversive elements who would use violence to overthrow legitimate régimes had made some white people feel that they might find security only in withdrawing from their relationships with the other races; they wondered if the only defence was to fight.

"But if we are to preserve multi-racial partnership as the basis of our social order, we must be equally militant about propounding it. Constitutional changes do not mean that we must destroy the concepts upon which our whole relationship has been founded. Individual merit has perhaps become less of a criterion, but there is nothing to stop the communities entering into partnership under leaders whose responsibility it is to bring this about."

Will Never Work

Nyasaland had been tacked on to the Federation at British insistence and so could be tacked off when the need arose. Negotiations could have produced some compromise arrangement leaving certain slender links with the Rhodesias, Nyasaland could not exist alone, withdrawn into a small compartment. Outside assistance, Western or Communist, would be sheer charity, which would not last for ever; the donors would eventually want to feel that they were getting a return. It was to be hoped that Nyasaland's leaders would not wait too long before making even a slight movement back.

The British Government's desire to dissolve the Federation at a stroke of the pen and leave it till later to repair the damage represented an attitude that had never worked. At the most it thought now of maintaining such links as Kariba's electric power, the railways and the airways; but they formed too low a common denominator.

Some companies were faced with reducing their activities or going out of business altogether because their markets might be limited if Customs and tariff barriers were erected. About £100m. had been invested in industrial enterprises in both Rhodesias to cater for the Federation's common market of 8m. people.

The task at the Victoria Falls Conference was not simply to break down everything and then see later what could be put together again, for once the people were divided in total separation of identity and interests, it would take many difficult years to create new links. Short-term political objectives should not be allowed to fragment everything.

General Sir John Kennedy, president of the club, said:

"Above all, time was needed to work out this great experiment in human relations; and time has not been given us.

"Many of you will go back to live in Central Africa at the beginning of a new era, in one of the most glorious countries in the world. Your problems will be very different from those your predecessors had to cope with, but no less difficult. The challenge calls for vision, selflessness, and courage—the qualities that upheld your forefathers in their magnificent achievements.

"There have been many recriminations in this country and Rhodesia against statesmen and policies. Recriminations never got anyone anywhere. Do not waste time on them. Go back with the resolve to turn what now appears to be a disaster into a great opportunity to build afresh for the future."

C.D.C. £4m. Surplus

Re-named to Embrace Commonwealth

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION—which is about to be re-named Commonwealth Development Corporation—reports an operating surplus for 1962 of £4,361,000, against just under £1.9m. three years ago, these figures being respectively reducible by £2.8m. and £1.2m. due to Government as interest on drawings of now nearly £92m. from a line of credit of £130m.

Income from investments amounted to £3,688,125 (£2,885,479 in 1961), net profits of projects directly undertaken by the C.D.C. totalled £303,122 (£195,967), and income from subsidiary companies rose to £904,629 from £791,848. Managing agency fees, however, were down from £120,478 to £38,437. Administrative expenditure aggregated £285,918, and overseas income tax came to £90,000.

£4.8m. of £9.5m. of new investments came from loan repayments.

The fully detailed report shows how the corporation has used its money and the progress or otherwise of the projects to which it is committed.

"The Corporation does not offer aid; it offers investment in the development of resources. Its investment methods are flexible. It can lend, or take ordinary shares, or take debentures convertible into ordinary shares. It can manage projects and, in each case of its six regions of operation, it maintains regional control and a small staff permanently resident on the model established by Lord Reith. It therefore provides supervision and management on the spot.

Many Partners

"It can operate with any partner, e.g., it grows pines and makes kraft paper pulp in Swaziland with Courtaulds. It grows irrigated sugar cane in Tanganyika and turns it into sugar with the International Finance Corporation, a Dutch private company, and a Dutch Government-owned corporation. It provides money for the settlement of African farmers in Kenya in partnership with the International Bank. In Tanganyika it is in partnership with both the Tanganyika and West German Governments.

"Money invested by the corporation is not 'tied' money, which must be spent on goods bought from the lending country only. The corporation's objective is to assist in the development of the country in which it operates. In 1962 its investment in manufacturing and processing enterprises alone was associated with a turnover at the rate of £38m., of which goods worth £23m. were exported from the territories concerned. British exports generated by these activities amounted to over £7m.

"When a project has been successfully established the corporation is ready to dispose of its investment, provided the price is satisfactory, particularly to buyers resident in the country where the project is situated. When a sale is complete the money is available for use for the development of some other project."

Total commitments now exceed £117m., and £91.8m. has been spent. The highest commitments are in East Africa, totalling nearly £23.6m., of which £18.3m. has

been spent, closely followed by Central Africa with £22.6m., of which £21.6m. has been spent.

Thirty-one continuing projects in East Africa cover agriculture, forestry, mines, processing plants and factories, hotels, electricity, water supplies, and housing mortgage finance. Of five new projects approved during 1962 four are in Kenya and one in Mauritius.

Projects in Tanganyika were adversely affected by widespread labour unrest, and prospects for the Tanganyika Wattle Company are not bright unless the higher wages imposed by new legislation are matched by better labour productivity. Good progress is being made on the Hale hydro-electric project by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Kilembe Mines, Ltd., the only C.D.C. investment in Uganda, had a good year.

Public Confidence

First Permanent.—At the request of the East African and Northern Rhodesian Governments, C.D.C. took over the First Permanent Building Society and so restored public confidence. Public deposits amounted to almost £3.5m. The C.D.C. agreed to lend £1.2m. and to subscribe £150,000 in preference shares, the Northern Rhodesian Government to lend £980,635, the Kenya Government £250,000, and the Tanganyika Government £150,000, the two latter also subscribing for £50,000 each in preference shares.

Block Hotels.—Of share capital of £480,000, C.D.C. holds £26,666 in shares and debentures for £81,000. The New Stanley and Norfolk Hotels, Nairobi, together made a net profit to June 30, 1962, of £146,304 and the company maintained a 20% dividend on capital increased by a one-for-three bonus issue.

East African Industries, Ltd.—Of ordinary share capital totalling 678,000, 50% is held by Unilever, Ltd., 33½% by C.D.C., and the balance by Kenya Industrial Development Corporation. Of 6% preference shares totalling £720,000, two-thirds are held by C.D.C. and one-third by K.I.D.C. C.D.C. has also lent £100,000. Sales of vegetable oils, margarine, soaps, etc., brought a net profit of £275,152.

Kenya Building Society.—After borrowing £650,000 from C.D.C., the society was unable to meet its repayment obligations. C.D.C. having conditionally undertaken to provide further funds, the assets and liabilities were transferred in April to a new company formed as a wholly-owned C.D.C. subsidiary.

Kenya Power Company.—C.D.C. subscribed £3.5m. in 1955 to a 5½% debenture stock.

Kenya Central Housing Board.—C.D.C. has lent £2m., of which £1.7m. is outstanding.

Kenya Meat Commission.—C.D.C. lent £250,000, repayable under Kenya Government guarantee by 20 annual instalments.

Land Development and Settlement Board.—C.D.C. has undertaken to lend the Kenya Government £1.5m. and the International Bank £3m. for re-lending to the board to help finance development of smallholdings by Africans.

Savings and Loan Society.—C.D.C. advanced £450,000 in 1961 to meet heavy withdrawals and £300,000 last year, when equal help was given by the Pearl Assurance Co.

Special Crops Development Authority.—C.D.C. has agreed to lend £900,000 for tea development by African smallholders.

Unga, Ltd.—C.D.C. holds £250,000 of an issued share capital of £1,500,000, and is owed £233,985 by this, K.F.A. subsidiary. Net profit to July 31, 1962, was £109,859 (£205,955 in the previous year). A 9% dividend was paid.

Interests in Tanganyika

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.—C.D.C. holds £300,000 in non-convertible debentures 1967-72 and £50,000 in 7½% convertible debentures 1973. Profit before tax to June 30, 1963, was £45,884, against £210,305 in the previous year, the poor result being due to adverse weather and unsatisfactory sisal prices, which have since risen steeply.

Kilombero Sugar Co.—C.D.C. holds £286,000 of £777,550 ordinary shares, £424,605 of £699,950 preference shares, £315,000 of £600,000 convertible income notes, and £360,000 of £1,275,000 debentures, its total commitment being just under £1.4m. out of £3.4m. The other major partners are the International Finance Corporation, two Dutch companies, and the Standard Bank.

When it was agreed last March to increase the capacity of the mill, C.D.C. provided another £125,000, the two Dutch groups £100,000 each, and the Standard Bank overdraft facilities up to £200,000. During the current season 1,875 acres should be harvested. Sugar output to the end of April, the first milling season, was estimated at 11,500 tons.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co.—Of issued capital of £3,259,363, all but £304,363 is held by E.A. Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. C.D.C. agreed to lend up to £3m. towards the cost of the Hale hydro-electric project, the loan, secured

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by debentures, carrying conversion rights of 25% of the total advances if exercised before the end of 1968. At the end of last year C.D.C. had advanced rather more than £1.5m. The Tanganyika Government is to contribute £1.75m.

Tanganyika Wattle Co.—A wholly-owned C.D.C. subsidiary, has share capital of £500,000 and has borrowed £807,255 from C.D.C. There were serious labour troubles, but production of extract totalled 6,366 tons, about 70% of capacity. Sales are difficult in face of increasing use of leather substitutes. No profitable crop with which to diversify the company's economy has been found, but research and experiment continue. There was a net loss of £14,389.

Maramba Estate.—Half of the issued capital of £400,000 is held by C.D.C. and half by a Dutch company. The aim was to produce cocoa, with coffee and kapok as subsidiary crops. At the end of last year 1,125 acres were under cocoa, and 185 under coffee. There was a trading loss of £4,748. Operations are being reduced, the capital structure is to be changed, and C.D.C. will assume control.

Cheap Transport Lacking

Mbeya Exploration Co.—C.D.C. has invested £496,760 in this joint enterprise with the Billiton group of the Hague to investigate a pyrochlore deposit in south west Tanganyika with a tonnage of about 125m. of 3% niobium/columbium ore. Mining operations ceased in 1961.

Tanganyika Coalfields.—C.D.C. holds £35,500 in shares, £15,000 are reserved for Tanganyika Government, and the balance of £100,000 is owned by Anglo American Corporation and Ventures, Ltd., Canada. £302,648 has been provided by C.D.C. against unsecured notes. The company has been dormant since 1956, since the colliery cannot be developed until there is cheap transport.

Tanganyika Development Finance.—The Government of Tanganyika, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and C.D.C. are equal partners in this £1.5m. enterprise.

Tanganyika Extract Co.—C.D.C. subscribed £5,000 in shares, the balance of issued capital of £65,000 being subscribed by Mitchell Cotts (Bahamas), Ltd. C.D.C. has lent £60,000.

Tanganyika Millers.—C.D.C. is owed £234,087 by this subsidiary of Unga, Ltd., Kenya.

Tangold Mining Co.—The issued capital of £1,130,000 is held equally by C.D.C. and the Consolidated Gold Fields group. C.D.C. has lent £700,000 on debentures. Satisfactory development is reported. Whereas in 1961 the net surplus before servicing C.D.C. debentures was only £27,600, it was £126,764 last year.

Uganda

Kilembe Mines.—C.D.C. has a share investment of £1,140,000 or 20%, Kilembe Copper Cobalt, Ltd., of Toronto, holding 70% and the balance of 10% being held between the Uganda Development Corporation, Uganda Crane Industries, and the Omukama of Toro. At the end of last year C.D.C. also held £560,000 in 6% debentures. Working profit was just over £1m. (£835,503), and C.D.C. received £142,500 by way of dividend, just double the 1961 payment.

The Rhodesias

At the end of 1962 commitments on 10 projects in the Central African Region totalled £22,564,000. Net revenue was £1.3m., representing 6.3% on the capital employed, compared with 6% in the previous year.

Federal Power Board.—C.D.C. lent £15m. repayable by annuities over 36 years starting in 1965. £59½m. has been provided by the International Bank, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., and local sources.

Central African Airways.—A £1.75m. loan was made by C.D.C. in 1954 for the purchase of aircraft on a Federal Government guarantee. Just over £1m. is outstanding.

Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.—C.D.C. holds 50,000 shares of £1 each, on which 15s. has been called up. C.D.C.'s regional controller is chairman both of the corporation and of recently-formed subsidiary, Industrial Holdings, Ltd.

Chilanga Cement, Northern Rhodesia, has issued capital of £1.5m., of which C.D.C. holds 37% (£553,846). Net profit was £258,732 (£164,069), and a dividend of 5½d. was paid (3d.).

Northern Rhodesian African Housing.—C.D.C. has undertaken to lend the Government £1m. for African housing schemes in Lusaka, Kitwe, Abercorn and Fort Rosebery.

Nyasaland African Housing.—£1m. was similarly promised to the Nyasaland Government for urban housing.

Mudi River Water Board.—£1.3m. was lent towards the cost of the first stage of a scheme to supply Blantyre-Limbe with water from the Shire River. The loan, guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government, is repayable by annual instalments 1967-81. The total cost of the first stage is estimated at £2.45m.

Kasungu Tobacco Estates.—This direct C.D.C. project involves a capital of £138,088. The purpose is to investigate the conditions under which African farmers might be settled on the land to grow flue-cured tobacco as a cash crop. 1961-62 results were disappointing, yielding only £75 per acre as against £115 in the previous year. When C.D.C. decided that further expenditure was not justified the Nyasaland Government agreed to a joint C.D.C.-Government working party to consider the whole question. Meantime C.D.C. has cut back the planned area on the nucleus estate to 200 acres, while some 60 acres of tobacco will be grown by experienced African farmers. There was a 1962 loss at Kasungu of £18,266.

Vipya Tung Estates.—This C.D.C. direct project, involving £817,430—showed a net operating profit of £47,225 against a 1961 loss of £1,791. The planted area is now 5,121 acres, 27% being mature. Production was 427 tons of oil of good quality (250 tons in 1961).

Southern Rhodesian African Housing.—A loan of £1m. made in 1957 to the Government of Southern Rhodesia is repayable in 20 equal instalments 1966-85.

Lord Howick is chairman and Mr. J. F. Prideaux deputy chairman of the corporation. The other members of the board are Mr. A. P. H. Aitken, Sir John Elliot, Mr. Arthur Gaitskill, Lord Ogmore, Sir Clem Pless and Sir Eric Tansley.

Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Nairobi, has received a donation of £250 from Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

Ethiopian Airlines have opened a service from Nairobi to Madrid, via Addis Ababa, Asmara, and Athens.

A giant baobab felled during bush-clearing operations at Lake Kariba is reported in the current issue of *Nature* to have been 1,000 years old.

A leading firm of American taxidermists, Jonas Brothers, of Seattle, have opened a branch in Kampala, Uganda, under the style of Jonas Brothers (Africa), Ltd.

The president of the International Road Federation said in Southern Rhodesia a few days ago that there was no reason why that country should not receive loans for road developments from the World Bank.

A residential and social centre for overseas students, costing nearly £900,000, is to be built in Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London. It will have hostel accommodation for 135 residents and club facilities for about 2,000 students.

The Southern Highlands Regional Commissioner in Tanganyika has appealed to all civil servants within his jurisdiction to make better use of their spare time by volunteering as teachers in adult education or for other nation-building projects.

Visas to enter Uganda are not required by nationals of any Commonwealth country, or of Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, San Marino, Sweden, Turkey, or Uruguay.

Development of Msango township on the southern shore of Lake Kariba as a tourist and industrial centre is to be discontinued, development being concentrated at Kariba. The Southern Rhodesian Government has offered compensation of £43,000 to private developers at Msango.

Civil servants of the Federal Government have written to H.M. Government demanding compensation on the dissolution of the Federation. If negotiations with H.M. Government do not succeed, the civil servants intend to raise some £20,000 to put their case direct to the British public.

For intimidating an African police sergeant an African trade unionist in Southern Rhodesia, Solomon Zisengwe, has been sentenced to three years' jail with hard labour. He told the sergeant, who had refused to sign the anti-independence petition, that he would be kicked out of the police when Africans took over the Government.

Of 6,613 senior and middle grade officials in Tanganyika at the end of March, 2,014 were Africans. This percentage of 42 compares with 38.5 at the end of December. There are 32,305 established posts of all kinds in the civil service; 27,109 (88.8%) are filled by Africans, 3,185 are still filled by non-citizens, and 247 by non-African citizens.

The African Broadcasting Conference in Geneva has agreed that from October 1, 1964, the 625-line B system, which uses seven megacycle spacing, and is in general use in Western Europe, shall be adopted for television by Egypt, the Sudan, and all the East and Central African territories to and including Southern Rhodesia. The system is compatible with the ultimate use of colour television.

Until June 8 of next year the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will hear appeals from the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa on appeal from a court in Tanganyika provided the appeal was registered in the Privy Council Office before December 9, 1962, on which date Tanganyika became a republic. An exchange of correspondence between the U.K. and Tanganyika Governments on the subject was published last week.

Parliament**Cost of Kahawa Base****Minister Accused of Complacency**

ASKED HOW MUCH MONEY was spent on the Kenya Base subsequent to the Lancaster House Conference at which the African future of Kenya was settled, MR. THORNEYCROFT, Minister of Defence, replied: "There were two conferences at Lancaster House. Between the first in 1960, which merely planned the next step in Kenya's constitutional evolution, and the second about £4½m. were spent. It would have been imprudent to stop construction at that stage, though new commitments were drastically reduced. After the 1962 conference, at which internal self-government was agreed, a little over £250,000 was spent on completing or paying for work started in earlier years."

MR. PAGET: "By 1960 was it not quite clear that every single African leader was on record as saying that a British base in Kenya would not be acceptable to an independent African Kenya? Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that this £4½m. thrown straight down the drain would be more than adequate to cover better pensions for all the widows who have been so shabbily treated?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "No, sir."

MR. HEALEY: "The Minister, answering a similar question the other day, expressed his satisfaction at the failure of H.M. Government to predict this type of event. Is this complacency to be regarded as normal in the Government? Does he propose to move in a state of cataleptic trance through every decision of this nature?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "I observed that if all of us either in public or private affairs could forecast the course of events four or five years ahead many financial transactions would become much easier."

MR. WIGG: "Before he completely dissolves into tears, will the Minister persuade those who now hold Kenya's destiny that it would be in the best interests of those in Africa that

this base in Kenya should be accepted as a permanent institution and that in the long run it would have the high regard of African opinion?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "I think discussions are going on and should go on about the relationships between us and the emerging independent Kenya, which we all wish well, but there are more difficult questions than the general strategic base in an independent Kenya. I shall, however, bear in mind what the hon. Member has said."

MR. F. HARRIS: "Is it not well to remind ourselves that nothing has yet been decided, so far as we know, about the base in Kenya, with all its implications? Should we not remind ourselves that Mr. Ngala was very much in favour of the maintenance of a military base in Kenya? And Mr. Mboya at the time of the election said that K.A.N.U. would like to see retention of the base?"

E.A. Federation

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "These are all very proper considerations to bear in mind, but as these discussions are going on I could not add very much further to them."

MR. BROCKWAY asked if H.M. Government will give the fullest support to the establishment of a Federation of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, including its extension to Somalia and Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Ruanda and Burundi.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS: "The British Government have long believed that Federation would do much to promote the stability and prosperity of East Africa. We therefore warmly welcome the recent announcement by the President of Tanganyika and the Prime Ministers of Uganda and Kenya of their intention to establish a Federation embracing their countries and to invite the Government of Zanzibar after the forthcoming elections to participate in the preparatory discussions."

"Whilst this decision is one for the East African Governments themselves, they can count on the fullest support and co-operation of the British Government in their efforts to bring the Federation into being without delay. It is intended that the Federation should in the first place be confined to the four countries I have mentioned. This does not preclude the possibility that other countries might be invited to join later."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the proposal is not only that this political federation shall begin but that it shall be established in economic and transport relations with Somalia, Ethiopia, the countries of the Central African Federation, Ruanda, Urundi, and the Congo? When we have this tremendously hopeful idea, will he give every possible assistance to a proposal which may cause quite a change in the whole pattern in Africa in a hopeful direction?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am in full agreement with everything that the hon. Member said. I think that the Governments concerned are wise to base the new Federation in the first place upon the three Governments which already have embryonic federal links through the East African Common Services Organization and to consider extension later."

No More One-Cent Coins

ONE CENT COINS — worth rather less than one-eighth of a penny — will no longer be issued by the East African Currency Board when present stocks are exhausted in the near future, for the East African Governments consider that the coins no longer serve a useful monetary purpose. Indeed, few of them come back to the Currency Board, being now used mainly for ornamental and other non-monetary purposes. Moreover, the coins are expensive to mint, each involving the Currency Board in a loss of about three cents. One-cent coins in circulation in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Aden have a total value of only about £200,000. They will remain legal tender. Henceforth the smallest coin issued will be the five-cent piece, equivalent to one-twentieth of a shilling.

According to a report from Blantyre in the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. A. Yona, an African businessman who said that he had refused to allow officials of the Malawi Congress Party to use his telephone without payment, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by an African court in Blantyre on a charge of using insulting language. Chief Chikowa of Zomba, who was recently deprived of his chieftainship, was found not guilty of abusing Dr. Banda during an argument when M.C.P. members were cutting firewood on his land.



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THE WORLD'S
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Political Murders on the Copperbelt Hundreds of Political Crimes Every Month

From A Correspondent

UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS have published grossly exaggerated reports about an allegedly "explosive" situation in Southern Rhodesia but have been noticeably reluctant to describe the serious and continuing political crime wave in Northern Rhodesia.

The Committee on Colonialism of the United Nations has defined the situation in Southern Rhodesia as "explosive". As the official statistics issued by the Government of that country have shown, the charge is fantastically false.

Why has the committee said nothing about the situation in Northern Rhodesia? Is it because armed conflict—and it is just that, even if the arms are not modern—has been between African and African? Is that why the British Press has reduced the reports which it has recorded to items of a few lines, to which minimum prominence has been given?

On Sunday, June 15, to give a few recent facts, six Africans were killed and 45 seriously wounded in Chingola township on the Copperbelt in clashes between members of the United National Independence Party and those of the African National Congress. Similar rioting has continued in many parts of the country ever since the last election, but, because the incidents have taken place in remote areas, many have not been published in any paper, even in Rhodesia. When they occur in urban areas they can scarcely be overlooked.

Incidentally, as proof that these attacks are deliberately planned, more than 200 road-blocks were set up in Chingola to prevent rapid police movement from one area to another.

Life Becoming Unbearable

A prominent Kitwe citizen said recently that Northern Rhodesia is far more unsettled today than any of the territories south of the Zambezi, and that life for many of its people is becoming unbearable.

On June 20 a train on the Ndola line was stoned and a European woman was stoned in Kitwe; but so far Europeans have not become involved in any fight between the U.N.I.P. and A.N.C.

As the situation gets more out of hand U.N.I.P. are undoubtedly trying to suggest that violence is a symptom of the people's desire for a new Constitution. What is really happening is that competition between U.N.I.P. and A.N.C. is reaching the proportions of tribal war. The leaders of the political parties can do nothing about it, because in the parties each petty area official has an over-swollen idea of what he is. In a recent court case one man equated himself with Jesus.

No Control

A correspondent in a local newspaper has pointed out that African leaders are learning that it is much easier to criticize the Government than to be the Government. This is strikingly shown in the regular rioting on the Copperbelt. This form of lawlessness was hardly known before the African Coalition Government was formed; and apparently that Government does not know what to do. On June 19 a leader in the *African Daily News*, Salisbury, headed "Against Kaunda" suggested that the pamphlet demanding that Dr. Kenneth Kaunda should be removed from the leadership of U.N.I.P. must be taken to prove the existence of an element with a tribalistic outlook.

When the pamphlet, distributed by an unknown person, appeared no fewer than six men had been brutally murdered on the Copperbelt. "When, earlier this year, Britain announced her intention to allow Northern Rhodesia to secede from the Federation, our immediate reaction was that inter-party feuds would be a thing of the past. We are disappointed to find that our confidence was gravely misplaced," says the leader. "Weekly quarrels between A.N.C. and U.N.I.P. have taken an upward trend—resulting in cold-blooded killings."

"To remove Dr. Kaunda from the leadership at this stage would be tantamount to removing the leading horse from harness in mid-stream. The suggestion must be dismissed with contempt. What must not be lost sight of is that the mere

fact that the suggestion is being made shows what might well happen when Northern Rhodesia gets her full independence. . . . A campaign must be started in Northern Rhodesia to educate many of the people against the idea of resorting to violence and murder as a means of settling political differences. To us it appears as if either the leaders are unable to control their followers or their followers do not intend to obey them."

During the first 14 weeks of this year there have been over 1,200 offences in Northern Rhodesia relating to political offences—assaults, unlawful assemblies, intimidations, petrol-bomb attacks, stonings, etc. In the same period the total figures for Southern Rhodesia did not exceed 50. In these circumstances the term "explosive" must be used to describe the position in Northern Rhodesia, not Southern Rhodesia.

During the week-end of June 22-23 there was another series of riots on the Copperbelt. In Masala, Ndola, one African was killed and 15 were injured. Eight people were arrested by the police, who had to use tear-gas. There were also disturbances at Nchanga and Bancroft.

The trouble in Ndola on Sunday, June 23, started by U.N.I.P. supporters trying to drive other people out of a number of beerhalls. In Nchanga on the same day U.N.I.P. members attacked an A.N.C. supporter; he managed to escape and they burnt his motor-cycle.

In Luanshya on the previous evening there was fighting in a beerhall in Mikinfwa township. When they heard of the rioting about 600 Africans attending a trade union meeting left to join in the clashes. One beerhall was wrecked and another badly damaged.

Inquiry into Copperbelt Riots

IN VIEW of the unrest in the Western Province (on the Copperbelt) the Government of Northern Rhodesia has appointed a commission of inquiry under Mr. Justice Whelan as chairman. The other commissioners are: Mr. A. G. Zulu, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Native Affairs; Mr. Francis B. Chembe, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Works; Mr. J. E. M. Michello, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Land and Natural Resources; Mr. J. M. Mwanakatwe, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Mines; and Mr. P. G. D. Clark, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province. The secretary is Mr. H. P. Haile, an administrative officer.

The Queen's head will not appear on the new East African currency notes. They are expected to come into circulation next June.

Three Africans in the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture have left for the U.S.A. for a year's training in agricultural extension work.

A Royal Rhodesian Air Force Squadron, No. 5 Canberra Bomber Squadron, is in Cyprus for a month's operational training with the R.A.F.

Spread of the water hyacinth has trapped seven steamers on the Upper Nile, carrying some 500 passengers. Relief craft have been sent from Khartoum.

Northern Rhodesia's College of Further Education in Lusaka has been opened with an enrolment exceeding 200 students of all races. The principal is Mr. G. F. Hardcastle.

The Benguela dam on the Middlewe river in Southern Rhodesia has been completed at a cost of £1,300,000 to provide irrigation for the Triangle and Hippo Valley low-yeild areas.

Sentenced for criminal defamation in November 1961 to 30 months' imprisonment, Mr. Enos Nkala, a former secretary-general of the banned National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, has been released after paying an outstanding fine of £225.

Medical training in Europe is often completely unsuitable for African physicians, as the social and preventive aspects needed in African conditions is not sufficiently insulated to offset the "glamour" of curative medicine and the temptation to specialize prematurely, says a technical report to W.H.O.

The Federal Supreme Court has dismissed appeals against the death sentences for the murder of an eight-year-old African girl in Nyasaland passed on a man who declared that he disguised himself as a crocodile, dragged her into a river and stabbed her, and on the girl's grandfather, who had hired the killer.

The United Nations Special Fund is to provide £100,000 for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland so that it may expand its facilities for the training of secondary school teachers, of whom 55 will be enrolled this year and 120 annually by 1967. A condition of the grant was that the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia should add £250,000 for the work.

Dissolution of the Federation

(Concluded from page 936)

"Southern Rhodesia would have to raise charges against Northern Rhodesia in respect of onward conveyance of air mail matter for other countries included in mails from Northern to Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia's air mail rates would consequently be about 3d. per ½ oz. higher than at present.

"There would be increases to postage rates between the Rhodesias on newspapers, commercial papers and samples; the 'newspapers posted in bulk' rate, the 'library book' rate, and the 'agricultural' parcel service would fall away.

"The limit of compensation in the registration service between the two Rhodesias would be the international limit of £2 18s., compared with £60 at present.

"The conveyance rate for first class mails between the two Rhodesias would probably be 25% to 50% higher than the present internal rate.

Medical Services

"Provision of medical facilities to cover a population increasing in the Federation by over 400,000 a year is a great undertaking. In the current year £8.5m. was allocated to the Federal Ministry of Health, but even this has proved inadequate to cope with the increased burden of work. If Southern Rhodesia is to build up its own health service to the level maintained by the Federal Government it will require initially £5.5m. a year, and Northern Rhodesia will require to spend £3m. at the very minimum.

"Whereas before Federation patients requiring heart, lung, brain, and plastic surgery had to go to South Africa or overseas, such operations can now be performed in Southern Rhodesia. Because of the concentration of highly skilled medical and surgical talent and of the very expensive equipment in Salisbury and Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia will inherit all this to their immediate benefit.

"The first stage of the Medical School of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will cost £400,000 and the adjacent teaching hospital some £1.4m. and £525,000 a year to run. The financial implications of Southern Rhodesia having to bear the burden of a medical school and teaching hospital unaided will be extremely serious. But Southern Rhodesia must have a university with a medical school turning out 25 to 35 medical students a year.

"Our secondary school system, built up over the past nine years on the solid foundations provided by the Southern Rhodesian system, is probably the best in Africa. If examination results are any criterion, our system compares very favourably with that in Britain.

"The success of the Heany Teachers' College, Bulawayo, has been quite remarkable. It opened in 1956 with an enrolment of 58; today its student population is 340. To the end of 1962 it had produced 501 certificated teachers, of whom over 80 have been trained for secondary school work. Success in teacher training has been due almost entirely to the strength of Federal resources. Heany College and the University College would not have been possible without them.

"The growth of the University College has been quite striking. It opened in 1957 with 70 students following a limited range of courses leading to London degrees in arts and science. Today the enrolment is over 550 students.

Educational Disaster

"To permit the inevitable deterioration in educational standards consequential on a break-up would be a disaster to all races. It is the Federal Government's view that it is precisely this disaster which must be the consequence of the dissolution of the Federation.

"The really critical issue to be faced on a break-up of the Federal Ministry will be that of staffing, for no education system can exist without teachers or rise above the quality of those it is able to employ. The Federal Ministry has been able to recruit a significant number of teachers from overseas and South Africa when they have been generally in short supply. In fact, the Ministry has built up an impressive teaching service of more than 3,300 teachers of a quality unusual in Africa — double the establishment of 1,600 in 1954.

"The impetus to this recruitment undoubtedly arose from the obvious economic strength of the Federation, the resulting stability it offered, and the challenge offered by the brave enterprise of a multi-racial State.

"It is estimated that on the dissolution of the Federal Ministry at least 90% of teachers in Northern Rhodesia will seek abolition-of-office terms. In Southern Rhodesia home ownership and the difficulty of selling property might mitigate against quite such a wholesale departure, but even here the estimate is that it will be difficult to retain more than 60% of

the existing strength. In both territories the results could be calamitous.

"Withdrawal of teachers on such a scale could lead only to a breakdown in educational services, and with it to the mass exodus of Europeans, for few of them would be prepared to remain if there were no adequate educational facilities for their children. Furthermore, in the vanguard of those leaving would be a high proportion of professional men and technicians who generally could walk into jobs in any country of the Commonwealth.

"The repercussions on the economy of the Federal territories would be disastrous, and diminishing economic efficiency all round would lead in turn to the non-availability of funds for further African advancement.

"Again, if Europeans were to leave in large numbers it would be even more difficult than at present to staff African secondary schools, and inflated expatriate scales would be necessary for contract teachers. Much, too, of the existing voluntary assistance by Europeans in the sphere of African education would no longer be available.

"One further point: the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, by means of the large investment of capital by both the British and Federal Governments, has been built up into an institution of high standing and efficiency. With the disappearance of Federation it could well become bankrupt, for the recurrent expenditure hitherto borne by the Federal Government is unlikely to be taken over by Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and would be quite beyond the resources of Southern Rhodesia. This would be yet another disaster in the trail of political and economic folly.

"Broadcasting hours for European listeners in 1958 were 70 a week; there are now 99. In that time the news bulletins have increased from 34 to 61 a week. African language broadcasts have increased from 101 to 216 hours weekly. The extra costs of separate broadcasting organizations in the two Rhodesias in place of the unified services are calculated at £91,716.

"As to statistical information, it would take several years, perhaps a decade, for two separate departments to provide their respective Governments with the range and quality of the statistical services which are readily available at present. This time-lag would no doubt have serious implications in framing Government policy and preparing development plans in economic and social fields.

Officials: Loss Could be Disastrous

"In June, 1962, there were 35,037 Federal officers, of whom 15,555 were employed on pensionable and 10,777 on gratuable conditions, these figures excluding Supreme Court judges, Federal Assembly staff, and the Defence Forces.

"The continuing pension liability for all Federal officers on the civilian establishments entitled to compensatory pensions in the event of all being discharged on abolition-of-office terms has been calculated at £2.3m. per annum. The immediate cash liabilities would amount to £13.4m. in respect of commutation of one-third of the Federal pensions which officers may commute in terms of their regulations. After commutation, the continuing annual liability will be £1.4m. These figures exclude provisions for officers already on pension and do not include the cost of terminal benefits to judges, staff of the Assembly, or the Defence Forces.

"In addition to pension liabilities, there are others for officers whose employment is terminated. A conservative assessment puts the liability at £2.2m. for cash in lieu of leave.

"The loss of trained personnel will be disastrous. While many will wish to continue working for one or other of the Territorial Governments, their attitude could be influenced to a great extent by the terms of compensation awarded for loss of office.

"In its Defence Forces the Federal Government has not only a balanced Army and Air Force but a balanced whole. They were the final deterrent to a serious unrest in this part of Africa; they were ready to play their role, as required, in Commonwealth defence. In both cases the Army and the Air Force have demonstrated their willingness and ability.

"If it is assumed that each of the territories will require a defence force, then what has been achieved and built up under the Federal Government will be broken; and the three parts cannot have the strength or the quality of the whole as it stands today."

Seventeen European police officers in Nyasaland have been allowed to retire to expedite the Government's Africanization programme. There are about 200 European officers in the force.

The Republic of South Africa has stopped work on its stand at the Northern Rhodesia Commercial and Industrial Show at Ndola and cancelled its participation in the Royal Agricultural Show in Lusaka next month.

Rhodesian Cement Companies to Merge

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., and Premier Portland Cement (Rhodesia), Ltd., propose to merge their cement and lime interests in Southern Rhodesia.

When Rhodesia Cement came into production in 1949 cement consumption in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was about 250,000 tons annually. Seven years later it had increased to more than 800,000 tons, but since 1958 there has been a steady decline to about 400,000 tons last year. With the opening of the Nyasaland and Portland Cement Company's factory in 1960 the productive capacity of the three territories rose to 970,000 tons.

The combined capacity of the Premier and Rhodesia Cement factories is 580,000 tons, against current combined sales of 180,000 tons, or less than 60% of the capacity of the Rhodesia Cement factory alone. Either of the two companies can therefore satisfy Southern Rhodesia's present demand.

The two companies are to hold an equal number of shares in a new registration, United Portland Cement Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., to which they will nominate an equal number of directors. "Unicem" will have an issued capital of £2m.

The issued capital of Rhodesia Cement is £1.2m., and fixed assets, interests in subsidiary companies, other investments, and net current assets total £1.9m.

Premier, which has an issued capital of £521,360, has investments of £2.3m. and other assets bringing the net value to just over £3m.

African Loan and Development Company

AFRICAN LOAN AND DEVELOPMENT Co., LTD., which was incorporated in Southern Rhodesia in December 1961 to provide financial help for African traders and farmers, reports an operating profit for the first year of £1,732, but there were bad debts of £1,739 and £3,364 is provided for doubtful debts, making a net loss of £3,371. The authorized capital is £250,000 and the issued capital £95,507. Current assets less current liabilities stand at £81,872, investment in an associated company at £8,200, and fixed assets at £1,216.

During the year 191 farmers, farmers' associations and farming co-operative societies were helped with grants totalling £38,335, and £41,983 was granted to 87 traders, of whom 51 were general dealers and 19 grain buyers.

Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick is the chairman, and Mr. J. M. C. Cramer the managing director. The other members of the board are Sir Robert Taylor and Messrs. N. R. Bertram, J. V. Danckwerts, W. H. Kona, S. J. T. Samkanga, and N. M. Shamuyarira.

Gailey & Roberts's Changes

MR. L. M. DINWIDDIE, deputy chairman of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., will leave East Africa for a more senior appointment elsewhere in August, when Mr. W. Hardy will arrive in Nairobi to join the board of the company, with special responsibility for the motor side of the business. He has been in Nigeria for 14 years, has been since 1959 a director of the United Africa Company of Nigeria, Ltd., and latterly regional director in Western Nigeria, and has served on the boards of five other companies in Nigeria. Mr. Hardy, now 37 years of age, was made O.B.E. in last year's Birthday Honours.

Imbalance in Commonwealth Trade

CONSERVATIVE BACK-BENCHERS led by Sir Derek Walker-Smith have tabled in the House of Commons a motion urging H.M. Government to consult with other Commonwealth Governments with a view to using the Commonwealth's collective importing strength to negotiate better terms for Commonwealth exporters throughout the world. The motion notes that Commonwealth imports from the U.S.A. in 1961-62 exceeded Commonwealth exports to the United States by \$1,067m., and that during the same year Commonwealth imports from Western Europe were £34m. higher than Commonwealth exports to Western Europe.

AMENDMENTS to the Sudan Business Profits Tax Ordinance, 1955, raise the rates of tax, 20% being now payable on the first £2,000 of profit and 40% thereafter. Hitherto 2% has been paid on the first £1,000, 20% on the next £3,000, 25% on the next £5,000, 30% on the next £10,000, 35% on the next £10,000, and 40% on any balance. Thus whereas the 40% rate was not reached until there was a £29,000 taxable profit, it is now levied after £2,000.

Short of Money For Development

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT expects to spend between £6m. and £6.5m. on development this year or about £2m. less than was expected, and £1m. less than the development expenditure in 1962-63.

It is officially stated that the primary cause of the reduction is lack of money for development. Funds received during the current year will be mainly from the British and West German Governments.

The plans of the Ministries of Education, of Lands, Forests and Wildlife, and of Co-operative and Community Development, and the agricultural extension and water development plans of the Ministry of Agriculture are proceeding satisfactorily, but those of the Ministries of Home Affairs, of Commerce and Industry, and of Communications, Power and Works have been delayed significantly. In particular, very little work has been possible on such major projects as Mwanza Hospital, the agricultural college, the new hotel in Dar es Salaam, feeder roads, water supplies and electricity programmes.

A German mobile exhibition now touring Northern Rhodesia is to cover much of Central and East Africa.

East African Railways and Harbours report record earnings for 1962, the total being about £25,550,000 compared with £24,800,000 in the previous year.

Dissolution of the statutory marketing organizations which have operated throughout the Federation must bring lower returns to farmers, the Federal Finance Minister said last week, because operating costs of territorial bodies would inevitably be higher.

Provisional agreement has been reached that all the land, coffee development and other property in Kenya of Kianzabe Estates, Ltd., shall be acquired by Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., for £102,750, to be satisfied by £22,750 in cash and the issue of 200,000 units of 5s.

Changes in company tax in Kenya, under which public companies may deduct from dividends paid after June 10 tax at the rate of only 4s. in the £, instead of 5s. 6d., have caused Buret Tea Co., Ltd., to rescind its decision to pay a final dividend of 50 cents per unit. The rate will now be 45 cents.

At a cost of more than 14m. Ethiopian dollars, new cement factories are planned for Massawa and Bahr Dar. One such plant now being built in Addis Ababa will have a capacity of 70,000 tons annually. There is also a cement factory in Dire Dawa.

Private enterprise will play its full part in the development of Northern Rhodesia, potentially one of Africa's richest countries, said Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, when opening the annual general meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Motor Traders' Association.

The Hunting Survey Corporation of Toronto engaged in a four-year agricultural and water survey in the Somali Republic for F.A.O. It is also investigating land and water development problems in the Kordofan Province of the Sudan and making a soil survey in the Nile Valley areas of that country.

An order issued in Uganda provides that employees in the hotel and catering trades shall receive a 2½% rise in basic wages after each year of consecutive employment. The minimum wage for unskilled workers in the industry is £6 5s. monthly in Kampala and Entebbe, where the minimum for a fully-qualified cook is now £23 15s. a month.

James Warren & Co., Ltd., who have two wholly owned subsidiaries in East Africa, report group profit after tax to September 30 at £115,080 (£173,430). Shareholders receive 25% and a 10% bonus. The issued capital is £576,000. Interests in subsidiaries appear at £115,948, other investments at £443,240, fixed assets at £154,796, and net current assets at £1,273,456.

Van Eeghen and MacLaine (East Africa), Ltd., a Dutch company which has traded in Tanganyika for many years as importers and exporters, has arranged to sell 51% of the issued capital of its Tanganyika subsidiary to the Tanganyika Government, which will appoint five directors to a new company while Vanmac appoints four. One of the agencies held is that for the recently established Kilombero Sugar Company.

An African appointed in Uganda to arbitrate in a wage claim by employees of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has disregarded the structure recently adopted and increased by 25% the minimum wages for unskilled labour, who only eight months previously had received a rise of 36s. monthly as a result of negotiations between the company and the trade union concerned. The award exceeds the union's demands in some cases.

Company Report**DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD.****Higher Prices for Sisal Balanced by Higher Wages and Taxation****MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2., on Monday, July 1.

MR. R. A. COLLET presided in the unavoidable absence of the chairman of the company, MR. S. R. HOGG, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A.

The chairman's annual statement, which had been circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and statement of accounts, read:—

The profit for the year to December 31, 1962, after charging all expenses, including provision for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, but subject to taxation, amounted to £26,482, compared with £26,453 in 1961.

Although the results are almost exactly the same, income tax was higher, the sisal output having been sold at an average c.i.f. price of £89 per ton, compared with £82 per ton in 1961. This increase was offset by a slightly lower output, which fell from 1,782 tons in 1961 to 1,746 tons in 1962, and by increased costs, consisting mainly of a substantial increase in wages which was made in August, 1962.

The accounts are charged with £816 for adjustment of the provision for taxation made in 1961. This adjustment arose from the imposition by the Kenya Government in its 1962 Income Tax Act of a corporation tax of 2s. in the £ in addition to the income tax of 5s. 6d., and the corporation tax was made retrospective to 1961. The additional charge was offset to some extent by a corresponding reduction in tax payable in the United Kingdom on dividends paid.

A provision has been made for Kenya taxation on the 1962 profits, which after a transfer from taxation equalization reserve amounts to £7,954.

Dividends

An interim dividend of 2%, less income tax, was paid in February, 1963, on the ordinary shares on account of the year 1962, and the directors recommend a payment of a final dividend of 10%, less income tax, making a total of 12%, less tax, for the year ended December 31, 1962, compared with a total of 10% for 1961.

The preference shareholders have received their fixed 6% for 1962, and if the final dividend on the ordinary shares is approved, a further participating dividend of 4% will be paid on the preference shares, making 10% for the year, the maximum to which they are entitled.

During the year 1962, 198 acres of old sisal were replanted. This acreage was less than the area it had been hoped to replant, but for various reasons it was not possible to complete the replanting programme. Clearing of a further area was begun during 1962, and if all goes well the area to be replanted in 1963 should exceed the 1962 acreage.

The total of the fixed assets in the balance-sheet is almost exactly the same as that at the end of 1961, the cost of replanting and the additions to buildings and plant having been covered by the amortization and depreciation written off.

Net current assets at December 31, 1962, further improved to £37,820, compared with £33,618 at the end of 1961.

The price of sisal, which had fallen continuously during 1961 until November of that year, then started to rise, and the rise continued to April, 1962, after which it remained steady until September, 1962. From

then on it rose rapidly until March, 1963, since when it has again remained steady.

Advantage of the higher prices was taken to effect forward sales, and 950 tons of the 1963 output have been sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of nearly £117 per ton, compared with the 1962 average of £89 per ton.

Higher Wages and Labour Shortage

This very substantial improvement will be offset to some extent by higher costs and very possibly by lower output. The anticipated higher costs will again consist mainly of increases in wages. As I stated earlier, the increase in 1962 was not made until August of that year, whereas in 1963 the increase will apply to the whole year. Further, in April 1963 wages were again increased, and negotiations are still proceeding with the Sisal Workers' Trade Union, which is demanding even higher wages.

The other factor is the possibility of a lower output. Production in the first four months of 1963 was 464 tons, compared with 546 tons in the corresponding period of 1962. The fall in output was due to shortage of labour, particularly of cutters. With the return to normal weather conditions, the local Africans have harvested good maize crops and are less inclined to work, and the unsettled conditions in Kenya have made it difficult to recruit the right type of labour from farther afield.

Living conditions and amenities on the estate are excellent, but steps are being taken to improve them still further, and it is hoped that the labour force can be increased and that output will improve.

You will have seen from the notice covering this meeting that a resolution to adopt new articles of association will be proposed, and the circular which will accompany the report and accounts mentions the most important of the alterations.

I very much regret having to report the death in February 1963 of Mr. S. A. Dohm, a director of the company. He brought to our meetings a keen and active mind, and he was particularly helpful to us on technical matters. His sudden death at a comparatively early age is greatly deplored.

As shareholders must be aware, conditions in Kenya are difficult, and I am sure they will wish me to convey to the general manager and his staff our appreciation of their work and continued loyalty.

Mr. Collet's Remarks

Addressing the annual meeting, Mr. Collet said:—

I have little to add to the Chairman's statement, but I take this opportunity of bringing the information therein a little more up to date. Output for the five months to May 31 1963 has been 602 tons, compared with 717 tons in the same period of 1962, a decrease of about 15%. This decrease is due entirely to a shortage in the labour supply, but active steps are being taken to deal with this, and it is hoped that outputs will improve in the coming months.

The sisal market has continued firm, and 1,076 tons of this year's output have now been sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of over £119 per ton. Some sales for shipment in 1964 have also been made.

The report and accounts were adopted and new articles of association were approved.

Company Report**Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd.****A Substantial and Satisfactory Recovery in Earnings**

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 26 in London. MR. G. F. TAYLOR, C.B.E. (chairman and managing director of the company), presiding.

In his review circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1962, Mr. Taylor said:

The consolidated profit and loss account shows that the profit for the year before taxation rose by £304,324 to £559,576. This profit includes a dividend of £156,938 received from La Forestal Argentina, which compares with the dividend of £23,522 remitted in respect of 1961.

The increase in the consolidated profit after taxation, attributable to the Forestal Company from £105,397 in 1961 to £313,833 for 1962 represents a substantial and, as far as it goes, satisfactory recovery.

African Companies

THE AFRICAN COMPANIES: The profits before tax earned by the Forestal Companies in Africa reached a figure of £554,713, which is more than double the corresponding figure for 1961 of £256,741.

Profits from diversification activities unconnected with the wattle industry (and therefore unaffected by price increases in wattle extract) almost doubled, and in 1962 represent approximately 17 per cent. of total pre-tax profits.

THE ARGENTINE COMPANIES: The total profit of the Argentine Group for the year 1962, before tax, amounted to \$238,691,200 pesos, as compared with a figure of \$119,033,200 pesos in 1961.

As was the case with wattle extract, the ending of the two-year price war in the world tanning extract market at the beginning of 1962 resulted in favourable price movements and substantial stability at increased price levels; and, in so far as the fall in quebracho prices during the price war had been more extreme than in the case of wattle extract, the recovery was more marked.

Strong Balance-Sheet

Although the net results of the depreciation of the peso have been substantially favourable to the Forestal Group as part of an export industry, nevertheless the continuing economic difficulties of Argentina must have some adverse repercussions upon the interests of your Company.

Apart from the serious problem of illiquidity which affects Argentine industry as a whole, I think the balance-sheet of our Argentine Group is a strong one and makes a most favourable impression.

At the present time profits derived from activities other than the quebracho industry represent 26 per cent. of total trading profits.

FORESTAL INDUSTRIES (U.K.), LIMITED: This Company, in which are concentrated all the diversification activities of the Group in the United Kingdom, finished the year 1962 with a loss of approximately £150,000.

The Chairman outlined in detail the factors contributing to this result, and added: Whilst the losses incurred in the first three months of this year will still

constitute a substantial burden on the profit-earning capacity of the divisions for 1963, we anticipate that by the end of the year the loss will have been eliminated and Forestal Industries (U.K.), Limited, will at least break even.

PROSPECTS: Taking all calculable factors into account, I would not be inclined to anticipate much change in the current year from the 1962 level of net profits after tax.

On a longer term view I have no hesitation in re-affirming the confidence expressed last year in the continuing improvement in the position of your Company, based upon the results which should flow from the stabilization of the tanning extract industry and the development of our diversification programme.

Outward freight rates to Port Sudan are to be increased by 5% from September 1.

Tractors from Yugoslavia have been imported by Tanganyika under a credit aid agreement.

Hume Pipe Co. (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., is to expand its activities. It has a steel pipe factory in Luanshya.

Orders for 24,000 tons of refined sugar have been placed by the Sudan with Cuba and Russia at prices of £566 to £568 per ton.

Lewis & Peat, Ltd., report profit after tax to March 31 at £259,610, against £205,806. Shareholders receive 40% (20%) and a one-for-one scrip issue.

Assam and African Holdings, Ltd., report net profit after tax for 1962 at £129,302 (£154,772). The dividend is maintained at 7% tax-free, and there is a tax-free bonus of 1%.

Strikes in Northern Rhodesia last year "rudely disturbed" the comparative peace of the previous three years and led to the loss of about 500,000 man-days, says the annual report of the Ministry of Labour and Mines.

A trial planting of 20 acres of cigar tobacco is to be made by the Anglo American Corporation on the Copperbelt. Dutch interests have asked for a 20,000lb. sample of the leaf in order to judge the potentiality of the crop.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., reports net profits after tax for 1962 at £348,401 (£84,474). Shareholders receive 6% tax free, against 4% and 9% in the two previous years. The amount of sugar made was 126,466 tons (94,256).

The Chartered Company and the Anglo American Corporation have each given £250 and the R.S.T. group £100 to Harare Community School, which has some 600 pupils. It is run by the township's parents' association under the chairmanship of Mr. Adam Chigwida.

Lever Brothers Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., has been registered in that country with a capital of £1m. A factory costing more than £750,000 to be built in Ndola on a 17-acre site should be producing edible oils, margarine, soap and other products by the end of 1965.

South African Breweries, Ltd., report group trading surplus for the year to March 31 at £4,556,000, the contribution of the Rhodesian subsidiaries being £1,441,000. Tax takes more than £1.5m., and group net profit is £2,558,000, against £1,857,000. Ordinary shareholders receive 15% against 12%.

Branches in East Africa of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., are to be taken over with effect from January 1 next by a new company, in which the majority of shares will be held by East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration and the balance by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., London.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., report group profit after tax for 1962 at £38,057, against £31,215 in the previous year. Taxation in Africa took £122,326 and in the U.K. £5,196. Provision for renewal of assets amounted to £159,130, for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets £30,000, and for sinking fund purposes £47,500. No dividend is to be paid.

Uganda can buy only from countries which themselves buy its produce, Mr. Shaban Nkutu, Parliamentary Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, said when opening a trade exhibition in Kampala. Japan in particular expected to sell to Uganda but was not keen to buy from her; that was a short-sighted policy, since it would become increasingly necessary for Uganda to import from countries which purchased her exports.

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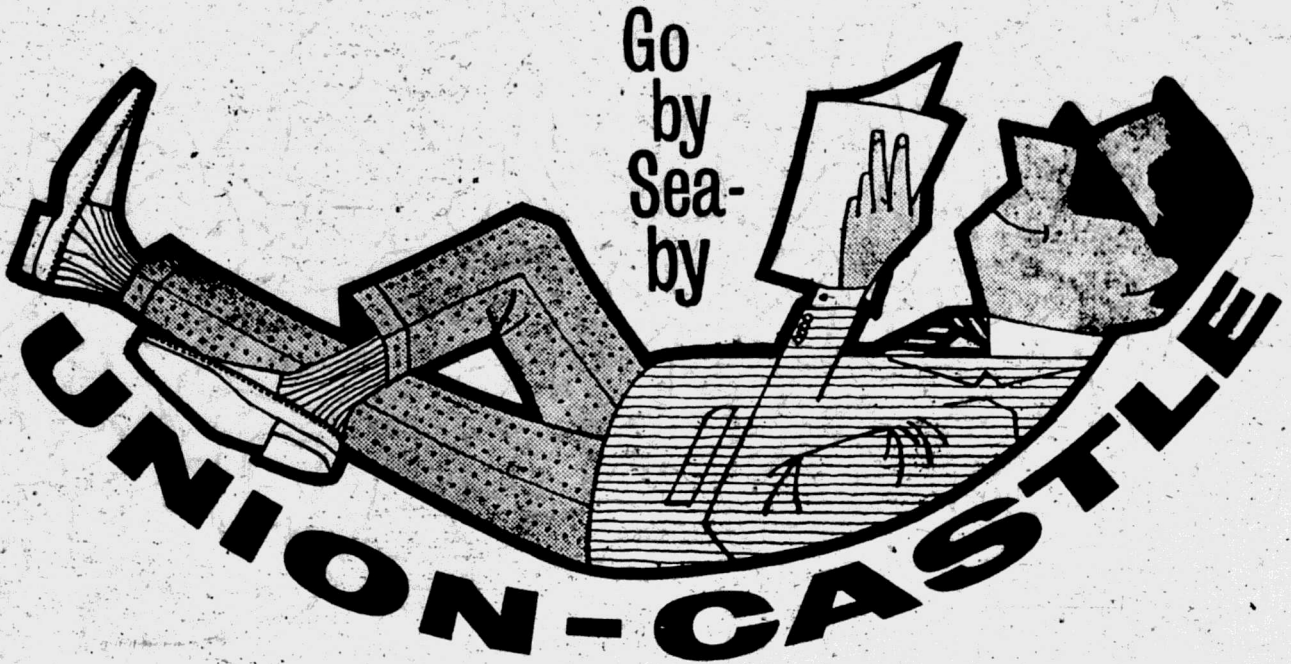
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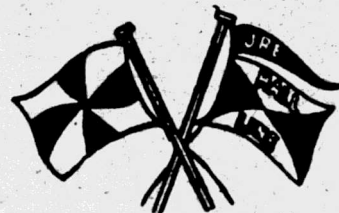
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, almost without exception, have credited the Macmillan Government, and in particular Mr. Butler, its First Secretary and Minister for Central African Affairs, with a victory at the Victoria Falls. In reports of the conference and in leading articles the term "triumph" has appeared repeatedly. That judgment is ridiculous, for destruction of the Federation by MacButlerism cannot benefit any of the three constituent States economically, administratively, or from the standpoint of the general well-being of the inhabitants. This is surrender, not victory—surrender by the politicians of all parties in Britain of the faith which led more courageous and competent Conservatives to establish the Federation in 1953; surrender by Mr. Macmillan of his personal pledge in 1960 that political change in British Africa would depend upon individual merit; surrender by Mr. Butler of his own assurance a year ago this week that Britons should invest in the Federation in the confidence that "H.M. Government will be behind you"; surrender to the tiny minority of clamorous African nationalists who, having organized intimidation and terror in their own lands, were nevertheless supported by other extremists in Africa, at the United Nations, in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Since Mr. Lennox-Boyd left the Colonial Office the Macmillan Government has abandoned British interests, British principles, British pledges, and British policy in Africa. Destruction of the splendid and thoroughly practical conception of a strong multi-racial State in Central Africa is the direct and dire conse-

quence of its feebleness, folly, and faithlessness. Many publications which have done nothing to help but much to harm the Federation now pronounce consolatory words at the deathbed. Had even a few of them commented objectively throughout the past few years on the betrayal of the Federation by a supposedly Conservative Government in the United Kingdom they would have educated and aroused public opinion, strengthened the sporadic and shamefully weak opposition in Parliament, exposed the calamitously tendentious nature of most of the television and radio programmes, and so checked the Macmillan, Macleod, Butler policy of capitulating to any noisy African rabble-rouser who looked likely to be resolute and relentless. In a sane world, or even in a not very sane world in which power and principle were allied, they could not have thrust the destiny of fine countries into the hands of such men as Nkrumah, Kenyatta, Banda, Kaunda and their ilk. Yet a bemused public is led to believe that such crimes constitute constructive statecraft.

* * *

It is in this ambience of sham that the Victoria Falls Conference is hailed as a miraculously successful piece of British diplomacy. The simple truth is that Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Winston Field have gained the Royal Rhodesian Air Force and the units of the Federal Army on which they insisted, that Mr. Butler had to accept their rigid refusal of an independent commission to exercise the powers hitherto discharged by the Federal Government, and that every other difficult problem has been left to a working party, whose assessments or recommendations may lead to bitter wrangles. Pro-

**Feeble, Foolish
And Faithless.**

crastination, Mr. Butler's prescription throughout the past eighteen months; has been applied once more, but this time with a provisional closing date six months ahead. There was not even agreement in broad principle on apportionment of the Federal public debt or the future of Federal civil servants, and, as this journal had forecast, Northern Rhodesia's chief spokesman made it clear that he wants only minimal economic co-operation with Southern Rhodesia. Optimists hope against hope that a more sensible attitude may emerge; pessimists have no such expectations; and the Tory party line is that nobody could have imagined that things would go so smoothly. The courtesy characteristic of Africa—which is distressingly often breached by political extremists, but few others—has once more been mistaken for concord.

Dr. Kaunda's moderation is not attributable to a change of policy, but to his anxiety to persuade Mr. Butler to agree to early amendment of the Northern Rhodesian Constitution and another

Serious Threat to Southern Rhodesia.

which he counts on obliterating the African National Congress, the ostensible allies whom he bitterly attacks. It was for these reasons that the U.N.I.P. leader decided to bide his time, not, as simpletons have assumed, because of an eleventh-hour recognition of the importance of maximum co-operation with his southern neighbours. It needs no special gift of prophecy to suggest that by this time next year, as Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, he will have offered facilities to the "freedom fighters" who are being mobilized by the independent African States of Central, East, West, and North Africa to engage in all kinds of subversive activity against Southern Rhodesia. H.M. Government has done nothing to lessen that threat. Even if Southern Rhodesia were to extend the franchise and immediately increase the number of Africans in Parliament, as Britain suggests, the pressure of the Afro-Asians would not abate, for nothing short of black domination will satisfy them. No responsible European in the Colony could accept that imposition.

The Monckton Report, it should be recalled, said that "to break up the Federation at this crucial moment in the history of Africa would, we believe, amount to an admission that there is no hope of survival for any multi-racial society on the African continent and that differences of colour and race are irreconcilable". Most Rhodesians accept

that judgment. The much smaller number who still hope for reconciliation expect the process to be painful and protracted. Both sections must therefore resist Britain's policy of scurry. If Southern Rhodesia is now confronted with grave difficulties and dangers stemming from British infidelity, Britain continues to be faced with perplexities, deep anxieties and seriously diminished prestige in Central Africa, and with the certainty of having to pay dearly for many years for the staggering and avoidable stupidities of the recent past. And superficialists in Parliament and the Press define this state of affairs as triumphant diplomacy!

Statements Worth Noting

"Nyasaland is a Switzerland without snow".—Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Nyasaland Minister of Education.

"More than half the European married women of the country have jobs—four out of every ten work full time, and another one out of the ten works part-time".

—Mr. George Hindley.

"Millions of shillings of our peoples' money is buried in the ground, some of it to be eaten by insects".—Mr. N. Sijaona, Minister of National Culture and Youth in Tanganyika, opening an International Credit Union conference in Dar es Salaam.

"Front-rank positions in politics have been taken by Africans in Tanganyika, but this is no reason for the Europeans and Asians to feel rejected or despised".—President Julius Nyerere.

"More children are failing their examinations now than in the past because our teachers are engaging too much in politics. Most members of county and district councils, and even of this House, are teachers".—Mr. E. Y. Lakidi, M.N.A., Uganda.

"In all our schools we should teach tribal dancing, which is more vigorous than ballroom dancing, and tribal songs, which are generally cleaner than the 'I love you' ballads of jazz".—Mr. A. A. Nekyon, Uganda Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, addressing the Uganda Teachers' Association.

"Your responsibility in encouraging the spirit of progress and a change of attitude in the minds of ignorant and superstitious people is tremendous".—Mr. Selemani Kitundu, regional commissioner in Tanganyika for the Southern Highlands, addressing community development officers.

"So often one finds that schemes which are technically excellent fail because of a lack of appreciation and knowledge of the customs and prejudices of the people they are intended to benefit".—Mr. Edward Barongo, Parliamentary Secretary to the Tanganyika Ministry of Agriculture.

"Government buildings in Tanganyika are increasing in value at the average rate of £1½m. each year, and the building section of the P.W.D. is now responsible for the upkeep of buildings valued at £22m."—Chief Erasto Mang'anya, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Communications in Tanganyika.

"Forget the past. In education and wealth many Europeans and Asians are still far better off than you are, but political control is in your hands. Europeans and Asians, even if they wished to do so, cannot use property or education to harm you".—President Nyerere, speaking in Parliament to the Africans of Tanganyika.

Notes By The Way

Europeans Threatened

THE ASSUMPTION that all would be well in Nyasaland under Dr. Banda has been consistently discountenanced in these columns, primarily because he is so dictatorial, has among his close associates men who are bitterly anti-European, has relied on widespread intimidation to smother even moderate opposition, and often couples public threats with protestations of friendliness for Europeans. Recently he has threatened to "chase away" some missionaries, told civil servants who have doubts about the Malawi Congress Party policy that they should "do the honourable thing and resign", and spoken of eradicating arrogance among Europeans "even if they must be beaten"; and Mr. Chipembere, who was made a Minister as soon as he was released from detention, has jokingly announced the ambition to be made Minister of Deportations.

Civil Service Protest

THAT IS THE BACKGROUND to the attendance of some 300 European officials at an emergency meeting last week of the Civil Servants Association and its decision to protest to H.M. Government at the state of Nyasaland and to demand the immediate introduction of arrangements under which officials may retire with compensation for loss of office. There will be endeavours, of course, to play down these unwelcome facts, for the Banda clique in London, and also in Scotland, is strong, quick to shout down any criticism of the Malawi leader, and loud, and persistent in his praise. Sycophants in Nyasaland and sentimentalists in Britain will, however, not find it easy to persuade responsible people, including in particular those who control investment, that hundreds of civil servants, including many senior men, have acted without good reason. Only if they had been sorely tried would they have remonstrated publicly and over the head of the Governor and the Prime Minister of the Protectorate to the United Kingdom Minister who remains responsible to Parliament for Nyasaland.

Britain's Responsibility

SIR GLYN JONES, the Governor, is reported to have admitted that three Europeans were assaulted by the Malawi Party's private police—who ought to have been disbanded as soon as they were formed—but it appears that action is not to be taken against the offenders. Why not? Had the racial rôles been reversed, or if those concerned in the outrage had been Africans opposing the Malawi Party, there would assuredly have been no condonation. There should be no special dispensation for thugs in the Prime Minister's personal escort. From the cables to London newspapers the Governor seems to have been more emphatic in deprecating the understandably angry reaction of Europeans than in condemning "over-zealous manifestation of loyalty which a great mass of people have for their Prime Minister"—one of whose "boys", Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister of Education, Social Development and Information, has characteristically spoken of "decarbonizing the mentality of those people who indulge in this type of mischief". By that he did not mean assault by Africans on non-Africans, but the failure of a motorist to halt, dismount, and stand to attention on the approach of Dr. Banda's motorized cavalcade. Maintenance of law and order is a British responsibility. The Minister for Central African

Affairs and the Governor seem scarcely eager to discharge it.

Murderous Politics

THE UNRELIABILITY of the African Coalition Government formed in Northern Rhodesia just over six months ago has been repeatedly noted in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but its obvious artificiality has been blandly disregarded in ministerial and other political quarters in Britain, even though most week-ends have been marked by serious inter-party clashes, which have often resulted in murders. Mr. Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, and Minister of African Education, saying again on Sunday that his party might have to withdraw from the coalition, declared that "inter-party strife has increased, the situation is getting worse every day, and my men are being killed just like dogs". Two days earlier he had complained that Dr. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P. and his chief partner in the Coalition Government, had told Mr. Butler that that Government had failed. "How can I work with such a person?" Mr. Nkumbula asked. Dr. Kaunda's reaction 48 hours later was to tell a party rally that the African National Congress "are rotten" and that he preferred some of the white members of the National Progress Party, successor to the United Federal Party, for whom he was prepared to reserve a "handful of seats" in the next Assembly. Such is "parliamentary democracy" in Northern Rhodesia.

Warning the Opposition

INTOLERANCE in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has once more synchronized, no doubt by accident, with another outburst from the Kikuyu dictator whom MacBlundellism has made Prime Minister of Kenya. Addressing the House of Representatives in Nairobi last week, he said: "I am worried that the Opposition is increasingly tending to fail to appreciate its responsibilities and duties to Kenya. There is emerging a tendency of opposition for the sake of opposition. Negative and destructive opposition can only do harm to democracy. What is more, it can quickly lead to the destroying of the privileges and rights of the Opposition itself. This is not a threat, but a word of advice. We will accept fair and constructive criticism, but the country cannot afford the luxury of negative and destructive opposition. Let us move forward in the spirit of 'Harambee', in the spirit of unity, co-operation, and hard work". Might not that passage be summarized in the Hitler phrase that "my patience is becoming exhausted"?—which meant that it was imprudent to think anti-Nazi thoughts and dangerous to express them.

Three Years of Independence

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARIES of the police mutiny in the Congo and of the mutiny of the Congolese army against its Belgian officers fell on Sunday and Tuesday of this week. The three years have been marked by much bloodshed, severe famine in some districts, terrorization by undisciplined troops, corruption, bribery, and every kind of tribulation. Soldiers, some under United Nations command, have killed many innocent people, white and black, raped and robbed. Congolese politicians have quarrelled, intrigued, paid themselves extravagantly, and in the pursuit of power and perquisites have divided the original six provinces into no fewer than 21! Over vast areas of the country

administration is still non-existent. But President Tshombe, who administered the richest province with relative efficiency, has been tricked out of office by the United Nations, as that organization had intended.

Catalogue of Incompetence

LEOPOLDVILLE, the capital, previously one of the finest cities in Tropical Africa, with a population of something under 400,000, is now estimated to have about a million inhabitants, of whom quite a third are unemployed. Not surprisingly, armed robbery is a daily occurrence. A special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* cabled last week-end: "The stench from the drains outside the main hotels is almost overpowering; refuse piles in rank, untidy heaps at every corner; potholes deepen in the once immaculate boulevards; great tufts of brown grass burst from between cracked and lurching paving stones. It is impossible to buy a box of matches, an egg, or a packet of soap-flakes. But the new national Congo flag was unfurled last Sunday for the first time at Independence Day celebrations". Such is the tally of Congolese and United Nations incompetence.

Common Currency

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, chairman of the Standard Bank, feels cautious confidence about East and Central Africa, but he emphasizes that that opinion is based on the expectation that there will be reasonable economic integration in each region, a free flow of capital and labour, larger markets for industrial and agricultural products, and a common currency. Whereas the advocates of an East African Federation accept the need for a common currency, there are interests in Central Africa, and not all of them African, which encourage U.N.I.P. in its idea of a new currency for Northern Rhodesia. With Dr. Kaunda this notion already seems something of an obsession — one little likely to benefit that State except perhaps in the very short term, and obviously detrimental to Central Africa in general. A separate currency would in effect depend on copper, since it is upon that mineral that the whole economy is based. Yet the metal holds its price in world markets only because the mines have cut output by 15% and buy their own product whenever that is necessary to hold up the quotation. Though the mining magnates are hopeful about the position a few years hence, a recession in Europe or America, the decision of any large producing group to discontinue the voluntary cut-back, or the entry into production of large new mines might reduce the price level quite sharply. These are risks which the African leaders of Northern Rhodesia would do well to consider. They are risks which were, and remain, a powerful argument for federation in Central Africa — and for a common currency for the two Rhodesias.

Tendentious Testimony

ACCORDING TO Mr. Berhainou Dinke, Ethiopian Ambassador in the United States, his country is "a paragon of freedom, mainstay of liberty, and inspiration to universal justice in human affairs". That tendentious testimony appeared in a letter which he wrote to the *Washington Post* in protest against remarks made in a television programme about African leaders by Senator Allen Ellender. I wonder how many residents in Ethiopia, whatever their nationality, and however friendly their attitude to the country, would describe the country as "a paragon of freedom". Dare any country anywhere in Africa claim to be a model of excellence in that respect? Considering the wide spread of intimidation in the territories made submissive to African politicians in recent years, all must surely be eliminated from consideration. I should not attach the label "paragon" to Britain, where freedom is greatly circumscribed in the trade unions, in politics by increas-

ingly stringent party discipline, and in other spheres of life. Is there a better candidate than Iceland for the status of paragon of freedom?

Uncle Ernest

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS of character have often had great and lasting influence upon the young men placed under their control. Not only was that the case with Mr. Ernest Haddon while he was a P.C. in Uganda; he had even wider influence in the decade following his retirement from the Colonial Service, for though he was then officially just a lecturer in Swahili at Cambridge, he was in fact the unofficial director of studies for the young men preparing themselves at that university for the Colonial Service in Africa. Moreover, in his home he was their helpful friend and generous host. Over the years he was "Uncle Ernest" to hundreds, who sometimes greeted one another as "fellow nephew". Mr. Haddon, now in his 81st year, is so modest that he is unlikely to realize how much he has influenced for good and for ever many men who were to give long and distinguished service to various parts of Africa.

Service to Cambridge and Africa

ONE WHO SAT at his feet in Cambridge has told me that he knows at least ten men more or less of his own vintage who afterwards became Colonial governors and who had had their attitude to life strengthened by the character of their mentor. Mr. Haddon mentioned his father when briefly thanking the Royal African Society last week for the award of its bronze medal "for dedicated service to Africa". He did not say that his revered parent had been not only Professor of Anthropology at Cambridge, but the first occupant of a chair of anthropology anywhere in the Commonwealth. Nor did "Uncle Ernest" mention that both his father and he had been presidents of Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Cambridge and Africa owe much to the Haddons, *père et fils*.

What the Livingstones Read

HOW MANY BOOKS there were in the kit of the Livingstones I do not know, but eight which they carried on their travels are now in London and for sale by Sawyers, the Africana specialists. Each volume had a specially made buckram case; all are worn and travel-stained. A French commentary on the New Testament bears in the explorer's handwriting the inscription "Found in Mama's pocket after she died, 28th April, 1863". Mrs. Livingstone's "Portable Commentary on the Holy Bible" has two inscriptions from her husband, one reading "The Bible of Dear Mary Moffat Livingstone" and the other "Robert may have it, 28th April, 1862". In a sketch-book containing six pages of pencil drawings by his wife David Livingstone wrote: "Drawn by Mama while at the Cape waiting for the Lady Nyassa, 1861, David Livingstone, Shupanga, 29th April, 1862". The other five books belonged to Livingstone himself. One was a life of Christ, with 72 coloured plates, and two others were the annual volumes for 1861 and 1862 of "Good Words". These three and Boswell's "Life of Johnson" all bear the explorer's signature on the title page. Another volume in the little collection is a presentation copy of "Claudius Ptolemy and the Nile" from W. D. Cooley, the author. The prices asked range from £21 to £54.

Good Word for Coffee

"OVERWEIGHT among manual workers is associated with increased liability to death from coronary thrombosis; there were significantly fewer deaths among coffee drinkers". Dr. Arnold Brown, medical officer of health for the County of Cheshire, wrote that statement in a paper on coronary thrombosis.

Federation To Be Dissolved on December 31

Full Text of Final Communique of Victoria Falls Conference*

THE CENTRAL AFRICA CONFERENCE met at the Victoria Falls Hotel from June 28 to July 3 under the chairmanship of the First Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler.

(2) There was full agreement among all delegations that arrangements be made for the orderly and speedy transfer of Federal responsibilities to the territories. There were many difficult and complex problems which could not be dealt with fully at the conference; it would be the task of the conference to set up machinery for a detailed study of these problems and to set a timetable for the process of dissolution.

(3) The conference agreed there was a range of functions which could be transferred without great difficulty provided that satisfactory arrangements were reached regarding the officers manning these services and finances for them. It was also agreed that, where practicable, arrangements be made for the transfer of such services to territorial responsibility in advance of dissolution; this would include transfer of those subjects where the Federal Government had a constitutional responsibility in respect of one territory only.

Post-Conference Machinery

(4) The conference also agreed there were certain matters on which the post-conference machinery should be given guidance. First, there were the important problems of the Federal public service and the apportionment of assets and liabilities, including the public debt. There were functions in which the question of inter-territorial collaboration arose. There were problems connected with the transfer of taxation functions to the territories, the question of defence needed special examination, and there were also problems connected with citizenship and the question of an Appeal Court to replace the Federal Supreme Court.

(5) The conference first considered these matters and in the light of its conclusions thereon proceeded to examine the machinery which would be needed to carry forward the detailed implemation of the processes of dissolution.

(6) Post-conference machinery will consist of two committees, one general committee known as Committee A, and one special committee on inter-territorial questions known as Committee B.

Committees of Officials

(7) Committee A will be composed of officials representing the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Federation, Northern and Southern Rhodesia under a United Kingdom chairman. He will be the co-ordinator in this committee of the work of both committees.

(8) Committee A will work out detailed arrangements for the reversion of Federal Government functions to territorial responsibility in such a manner and order as may best contribute to their speedy and orderly reversion; they will be specially enjoined to find solutions of the problems relating to the Federal public service and the means of dealing with Federal assets and liabilities, including the public debt. In this connexion it will be open to them to recommend if necessary the precise composition and terms of reference of any required apportionment commission.

(9) The chairman and members of the committee will have the fullest support they may need from other officials or advisers to their Governments. The committee is enjoined to set up two special sub-committees for the consideration of the Federal public service and assets and liabilities.

(10) Committee B (inter-territorial questions) will be composed of officials representing the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia under a United Kingdom chairman working with the assistance of Federal officials in a similar

manner to Committee A. They can all call fully for support from other officials of their Governments.

This committee will work out in respect of any Federal functions referred to it by Committee A detailed arrangements for the reversion of those functions to territorial responsibility having regard to the possibility of collaboration between the territories in particular fields; in other words, this committee will see to what extent inter-territorial collaboration in appropriate fields can be organized in future and also deal with questions in which special inter-territorial arrangements will be necessary even if short of full collaboration.

Federal Public Service

(11) There was general agreement that on the reversion of Federal functions to territorial Governments as many Federal officers as possible of all races be absorbed in the territorial public services.

(12) The first problem to which the post-conference machinery should turn its attention was comprehensive terminal arrangements for the Federal public service which would ensure the equitable treatment of Federal officers whose employment was ended.

(13) The territorial Governments would need to state as soon as possible the terms of service they would offer and the extent to which, having regard to their own public service policies, further employment could be offered to Federal officers. The post-conference machinery would also need to reach agreement on arrangements for securing the discharge of the pension liability for past and present Federal officers and their dependants.

(14) The conference recognized that some standstill arrangement for staff would be needed following the transfer of departments to territorial control, although the Federal Government made it plain that this should not involve any compulsion in the light of the detailed examination of such an arrangement by a sub-committee. Consultations with the Federal Public Service Association were begun during the period of the conference.

Federal Assets and Liabilities, including Public Debt

(15) The Federal Government submitted a paper containing a survey of the Government's financial obligations including the public debt. The paper pointed out that these obligations rested on the resources and reflected the credit-worthiness of the Federal economy.

In the opinion of the Federal Government the dissolution of the Federation as an economic unit would involve a loss of economic strength, and the separate territorial economies should not be expected between them to meet the obligations which had been incurred on a scale appropriate to the Federation as a whole. If they attempted to do so a great part of their product would be absorbed in this task and their capacity to finance much-needed development would be unduly restricted.

Since the dissolution of the Federation was an exercise of Britain's sovereign power, Britain should in the interests of the territories and of the creditors assume responsibility for the Federal Government's obligations. It should look to the territories for reimbursement on a scale related to their assets and revenues. Assets which did not become part of the capital equipment of a territorial economy should be transferred to Britain.

Their concern was to see that their financial obligations, including guarantees and moral obligations, were honoured. The principles involved were the safeguarding of public credit and the need to avoid calling on the territories to pay more than their economies could bear.

(16) The Southern Rhodesian delegation said that the three territories could not as separate units carry the same burden of debt as the Federation. Assessments of the amount of debt each territory could carry should relate to its revenue-earning capacity. Only the United Kingdom could bridge the gap between the amount and the money the Federal Government owed.

(17) The Northern Rhodesian delegation's view was that machinery should be established to examine these problems, including pre-Federal debt loans to statutory bodies and the legal liability for the Federal Government's open market borrowing. Both the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments were willing to take over their fair share of Federal liabilities and public debt. The territorial Govern-

*This statement was issued on the afternoon of July 3, when the conference ended.

Victory for Pan-Africans and British Radicals

"Be Equally Militant for Non-Racialism", Sir Albert Robinson Appeals

DISENGAGEMENT FROM AFRICA, following Mr. Macmillan's wind-of-change speech in 1960, was the united determination of both the Conservative and Labour Parties in this country—the main difference being that "the Socialists publicly and openly stated this to be their policy, whilst the Conservative leadership have never admitted their purpose, even to this very day, particularly insofar as the multi-racial areas in Africa were concerned", SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, told the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at dinner on Monday evening.

"It has therefore been exceedingly difficult to combat policies which the Federal Government opposed, because the Conservative technique has invariably been to give private and informal assurances on the one hand whilst on the other their actions and decisions have often been entirely contrary to those undertakings.

"Within the Conservative Party a large block of M.Ps. have worked hard and felt great sympathy for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland during this difficult period, but it is almost impossible for the rank and file of M.Ps. to change the policy of the Government.

"In all my time in London I can remember only one occasion when a Conservative Party revolt changed the policy of the Government; that was when the Cabinet was forced to reverse its decision to send bombs to Katanga for United Nations use there during the height of the Congo crisis.

Out of Step

"The recent story of Central Africa is a classic example of the executive leadership of the Government pursuing a policy which by and large did not enjoy the sympathy and support of the majority of its own party in Parliament. The Parliamentary membership could do nothing about this state of affairs except to throw out the Government. At no time were our Conservative friends able to muster that amount of support; nor did they have any desire to do so.

"Many Rhodesians have asked me why it is that the British people seem to have rejected their traditional friendship and relationship with their own kith and kin in Central Africa. The answer is that the British people have not rejected that old relationship and friendship. When one travels about the country addressing meetings and meeting people one is overwhelmed by the sympathy and good will of the British public.

"On the other hand, the British public have little means of influencing Parliament except when great national questions arise. The executive exercises almost unlimited power, and the Prime Minister today has as much authority as the Head of State enjoys under any presidential system. He and his colleagues, when deciding upon matters of policy, do not necessarily try and keep step with public opinion.

"This certainly explains why, despite the great popularity of Sir Roy Welensky and the general good will of the British people, nothing could be done to prevent the British Government from carrying out its policy of dissolving the Federation. The present British Government is sometimes completely detached from the attitude and views of the electorate, and very often from its own supporters in Parliament.

"Progressive Intellectuals"

"The Parliamentary system as at present operated gives almost supreme power to the executive. This explains how Central African and other affairs are dealt with in a manner that is often contrary to the generally expressed attitude of the man in the street.

"Four channels that undoubtedly exercise influence over Government policies are the universities, the Press, television, and radio. Intellectual, progressive and radical streams of thought dominate these circles, and certainly have direct and frequent access to the Government.

"The Government pays more attention to the opinions of the commentators, the interviewers, the editors, and the columns of the so-called progressive newspapers than they do to the opinions of their own Parliamentary membership. Some important editors, radio and television commentators, and university professors stand out and defy the current trends of radical opinion in this country, but they are in the minority. Radical opinion has captured all the main media of propa-

ganda and communication. The voice of Britain through these media is on the whole quite different from the voice of the people, if only they could be heard.

"Radical thinking in Britain has such a profound influence upon the present Conservative Government that on many important questions, including Central Africa, there is little difference between the attitudes of the Conservative Government and the Socialist Opposition.

"The Church of Scotland has busied itself with our affairs for many years. Under the leadership of Mr. George Macleod, and in spite of the gallant efforts of a handful who opposed him, it has carried on a campaign for the destruction of the Federation. Now its purpose has been achieved.

"I notice that, having secured its aim, the Church in Scotland has decided to abolish its Committee anent Central Africa. Surely this is the moment when the power and influence of the Church in Scotland should be employed in trying to build again in Central Africa. I would have thought this a moment of great challenge, which the Church should be ready to tackle with all the intellectual and other resources at its command. But no! The Church which has sought to destroy the Federation now abandons the pieces to their uncertain future. This can be the only possible interpretation of its action in dissolving at this stage its Committee anent Central Africa.

Destructive Purpose Achieved

"The Church in England has taken little part in the great struggle of the past few years. I do hope that it will now bring all its moral force to bear to promote policies that will assist in building a satisfactory future for the communities of Central Africa. I am not asking for its intervention in the party political field.

"The Church militant in Scotland has been bent upon a broadly destructive purpose. Having seen its policies succeed, it is about to wash its hands of the future in Central Africa. The Church in England, which should have been crusading for a constructive solution of Central African affairs, has on the whole been strangely silent.

"I earnestly call upon the leaders of both Churches to consider how they can best help the territories to create happy, prosperous, and contented societies now that their constitutional future has been settled.

"Victory has been won by the forces of pan-Africanism in Africa and the radical forces in Britain. No purpose is served in pointing to the past achievements of Federation or its potentialities had a different solution been arrived at. The only basis upon which we can now move forward is by appealing to all shades of political opinion outside Central Africa, including the powerful radical forces in Britain, to allow the peoples of Central Africa the chance of planning their future without the influence of great external pressures. I hope that the British Government, having achieved a political victory, will now seek to deal generously in terms of aid and trade with the territories of Central Africa.

Isolation No Solution

"I hope that we in Central Africa can in our turn make our constructive contribution at this turning point in our history. Whatever our feelings about the various political forces that have been at work in Central Africa, the task of building States in which persons of all races can live in security remains as urgent as ever. We, the people of Central Africa, should pledge our loyalty to the constitutionally elected Governments in the three territories. Whether those who exercise the power of government are white or black, they are entitled to the co-operation of all the inhabitants of the territories, provided their policies are aimed at securing and entrenching the basic rights of all the people under their authority.

"During the past 10 years we have firmly laid the foundations of a non-racial way of life in Central Africa. If that is so, then the immediate past has been worth while. The future can still be bright and prosperous if we now dedicate ourselves as three separate territories to the constructive and vital task of building anew.

"This must not be done in isolation from each other, but in a spirit of harmony, coupled with practical co-operation in the economic and financial fields. This is the spirit that will breed new confidence. This is what is most needed in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The great problem in Central and Southern Africa is how the European communities can survive in harmony with the Africans. There have been a variety of solutions, such as *apartheid* or partnership. Partnership on individual merit has failed.

"The answer is not withdrawal into a racial enclave, but to fight back equally militantly for non-racialism, so that no one

race will be subordinated to any other race. The racial communities must unite for their mutual protection on the basis of co-existence."

The Marquess of Salisbury spoke of the High Commissioner's difficult task of acting as a go-between for two Governments that had not seen eye to eye. Sir Albert was leaving his job because it had left him on the ending of the Fédération, "that little mustard seed which could have grown into a spreading tree, under which Africa south of the Sahara could have prospered."

Lord Russell of Liverpool said that what the Fédération had achieved in its short life would be of tremendous use for the future; but it was impossible to look back without disgust at the methods employed to bring it to an end.

East and Central Africa Lodge

MR. GERALD S. COX was last week installed in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge of Freemasons, No. 7446, E.C., by his predecessor, Mr. Edward L. Larcombe.

The officers for the ensuing year are: senior warden, J. C. Earll; junior warden, J. W. Deegan, P.G. Std.B., P.D.G.W. (E. Africa); chaplain, the Rev. J. Gillett, A. G. Chap. (Cornwall), P.A.G. Chap., P.D.D.G.M. (E. Africa); treasurer, A. Hornby, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G. Treas. (E. Africa); secretary, F. H. Palmer, P.M.; director of ceremonies, F. S. Joelson, P.A.G.D.C., L.G.R.; senior deacon, W.G.M. Lugton, P.M.; junior deacon, R. T. Izard; assistant director of ceremonies, W. Dick, P.M.; almoner, H. Bentley, P.M.; assistant secretary, R. G. Miller, P.M.; inner guard, L. Clough; stewards, R. S. Cayzer, G. W. Williams, C. H. B. Rose, S. A. Walden, P.M., and Colin Miller; tyler, C. Norrington, L.G.R.

The Lodge, which was consecrated in 1956, meets on the first Tuesday in March, May, July, and September. Freemasons from East and Central Africa coming to the United Kingdom are invited to communicate in advance with the secretary at The Holt, Capel, near Dorking, in order that they may receive notice of any meetings during their visit.

African Studies Association

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has been elected president of the provisional council of the African Studies Association of the United Kingdom, formed last week at a meeting in London of members of universities who are professionally concerned with African studies. Dr. Audrey Richards, of Newnham College, Cambridge, and Professor Roland Oliver, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, are vice-presidents; Professor J. D. Fage, of Birmingham University, is the secretary; and Dr. A. N. Allott, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, the treasurer. Queen's University, Belfast, and the universities of Edinburgh, Leeds and Liverpool are represented on the council.

Von Lettow Memorial

THE MONUMENTS COMMISSION of Northern Rhodesia has decided to repair and re-site the memorial erected near the banks of the Chambeshi River close to a tree under which General von Lettow-Vorbeck, commanding German forces in East Africa, was informed of the Armistice in Europe marking the end of the 1914-1918 war. The monument, which takes the form of a German field gun from Flanders mounted on a concrete plinth, was damaged during flooding in the 1961-62 rainy season, and the site is threatened by erosion by the Chambeshi River. The new site, about a mile away, is more accessible to the travelling public.

Royal African Society's Bronze Medal

Award to Mr. Ernest Haddon

MR. ERNEST HADDON received last week the Royal African Society's bronze medal "for dedicated service to Africa".

Sir Charles Ponsonby, president of the society, said in making the presentation that Mr. F. S. Joelson, supported by the late Mr. Grenfell Williams, had suggested some 10 years ago that the society should award a medal to men and women who had selflessly devoted themselves to Africa. That proposal had been adopted. Later it was decided to make the recipients, limited to five a year, life members of the society, and to add to the medal a small cheque.

What, Sir Charles asked, had Mr. Haddon, known to many of those present as "Uncle Ernest", been doing since 1882? (Laughter). He had gone to Uganda in 1905 as an assistant collector, served in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war in the Uganda Transport Corps, had been provincial commissioner of the Northern Province, and after retiring from the Colonial Service had for 10 years lectured in Swahili at Cambridge University.

Tutor to the Kabaka

He went back to Uganda at the outbreak of the last war and throughout it performed censorship duties. He was also a part-time lecturer at Makerere College, where Dr. Nyerere, now President of Tanganyika, and Mr. Ntiro, High Commissioner for that Republic in London, were among his pupils. Mr. Haddon had been tutor to the present Kabaka of Buganda, had befriended him while he was at Cambridge University, and had accompanied him to Uganda on his return from exile in Britain. The president then read the society's citation which was recorded by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some weeks ago.

Mr. Haddon said that his pleasure was greatly enhanced by the fact that his father had been one of the society's founders, had spoken at its inaugural meeting, was a member of the first council, and had been a friend of Mary Kingsley, in whose honour the society had been established. As a small boy he had seen Miss Kingsley in his home, and remembered his father speaking of her idealism and wonderful work in West Africa. That influence and his father's interest in Africa had had something to do with his own decision to go to East Africa in the Colonial Office.

He asked that the cheque with which he had been presented should be equally divided between the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and an organization working for Africans in Uganda.

Political Deaths in N. Rhodesia

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, asked in the House of Commons how many people had been fatally injured in political disorders in Northern Rhodesia in the past six months, replied that between January and June 25 there had been 1,257 incidents with some political implication, 108 of them being of a serious and clearly political nature. Twenty persons had lost their lives as a direct result of political disturbances, and seven more in incidents which may have had a political origin.

In an ambush in the Kenya N.F.D., the Isiolo D.C., Mr. Daudi Wabera, and Chief Galma Dida of the Boran, were shot dead by attackers who are thought to have escaped to the Somali Republic.

PERSONALIA

SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL is in England from Kenya. MR. JOHN SCOTT-BARRETT has arrived on leave from Uganda.

MR. and MRS. G. C. REED have arrived from Nairobi.

MR. G. J. COLE has received the freedom of the City of London.

MR. N. V. REDMAN has been appointed Development Secretary in Bechuanaland.

MR. J. S. RUMBOLD has been transferred from Kenya to Zanzibar as Attorney-General.

CANON A. RICE-JONES has left England for the diocese of South West Tanganyika.

MR. E. W. ORYEMA has been promoted Deputy Inspector-General of the Uganda Police.

VISCOUNT MALVERN was 80 on Saturday, when MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE became 66.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister of Home Affairs in Kenya, arrived in Addis Ababa at the week-end.

Tanganyika's Minister for Home Affairs, MR. JOB LUSINDE, is on a goodwill mission to Yugoslavia.

MR. A. S. P. NEISH and MR. J. H. S. TRANTER have returned to London from their visit to Tanganyika.

MR. A. C. LOGGIN is now senior executive officer of the Land Development and Settlement Board of Kenya.

THE HON. M. A. R. CAYZER has been elected to the board of Lewis's Bank, wholly-owned subsidiary of Martins Bank.

MR. E. H. WILSON, a former secretary of the Uganda Electricity Board, and MRS. WILSON are travelling round the world.

Having been appointed Secretary for Technical Co-operation MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., has relinquished all his directorships.

SIR DUNCAN OPPENHEIM has been elected chairman of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

SIR RICHARD WOODLEY has joined the Kenya Dairy Board as representative of the Association of Local Government Authorities.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., left London last Thursday to return to Southern Rhodesia after a business visit of less than a week.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN GORDON, former managing director of Gray, Dawes & Co., Ltd., left £65,215, on which duty of £22,676 has been paid.

MRS. D. E. ROBATHAN, of Segetet Farm, Lumbwa, Kenya, has been elected president of the Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association of East Africa.

MR. H. L. BURNIE has retired from the board of the Mitchell Cotts group, to which MR. P. P. DUNKLEY and MR. A. E. HELMAN have been elected.

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Litunga of Barotseland, has been invited to London for talks in the middle of this month about the future of his country.

MR. EDSON SITHOLE, aged 28, who studied law while restricted to the Gokwe district of Southern Rhodesia, has been admitted to the Southern Rhodesia Bar.

MR. KENNETH CAMPBELL, chairman of the British India Line, said in Scotland on Monday that he expected a higher profit for the current financial year.

THE EARL OF KILMUIR, former Lord Chancellor, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been elected president of the Electrical Development Association. He recently became chairman of the Plessey Co., Ltd.

M. CYRILLE ADOULA, Prime Minister of the Congo, who will pay an official visit to London from July 22 to 25, will be accompanied by MRS. ADOULA and two of his Ministers. He is to meet MR. MACMILLAN and LORD HOME.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA has appointed three provincial commissaries, BISHOP TRAPP, CANON KINGSWORTH, and CANON G. TIBBATS.

MR. G. L. STANDING, secretary since 1941 of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., having been elected to the board, MR. PAUL F. CLARK has been appointed secretary.

DR. MARCOLINO GOMES CANDAU, since 1953 director-general of the World Health Organization, has been made an honorary Doctor of Laws of Edinburgh University.

PRESIDENT HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY of the Ivory Coast was greeted last Friday, by four Kenya Ministers when the vessel in which he was returning from Madagascar called at Mombasa.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor of Kenya, has decided that the garden and grounds of Government House, Nairobi, shall henceforth be open from 2 p.m. to dusk every Saturday.

MRS. A. W. RHODES, Girl Guide Colony Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, will represent that country at a Commonwealth Commissioners' Conference in London during her leave.

MR. Y. PRETORIUS, of Mkhoma Mission, Nyasaland, was mauled about the head by a leopard which he shot after it had attacked 24 Africans, four of them seriously, within two days.

MR. A. M. F. WEBB, hitherto Attorney-General in Kenya, has been appointed Constitutional Adviser to the Governor, and MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Deputy Public Prosecutor, has become Attorney-General.

MR. FRANCIS S. NDUNGU, a B.A. of Makerere College, has been appointed personnel development manager of Esso Standard (East Africa), Ltd., by which he was appointed adviser on African Affairs three years ago.

MR. PETER SCOTT, the naturalist and painter, who has paid several visits to East Africa, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Aberdeen University, of which he has been rector since 1960.

MR. E. F. MUKUKA NKOLOSO, president of the National Rate and Rentpayers' Association of Northern Rhodesia, has been nominated to be the first African Mayor of Lusaka if he is returned at the next city council elections.

Thirty-six paintings sold at Sothebys last week by LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM STIRLING realized £185,350. COLONEL STIRLING, who has large East African contracting interests, is the elder brother of COLONEL DAVID STIRLING.

MR. MICHAEL ROSE, British Ambassador in the Congo, and MR. JOHN URE, Second Secretary, were attacked in the early hours of Sunday outside the home of another member of the embassy. MR. URE was robbed of money.

MR. M. HENWOOD, of Geneva, has promised Nairobi City Council to undertake a campaign in Europe to raise £70,000 for the immediate necessities of Pumwani Maternity Hospital and £250,000 for the construction of a re-designed hospital.

DR. BERNARD CHIDZERO, of Southern Rhodesia, now economic affairs research adviser with the E.C.A. in Addis Ababa, will this month become director of a new Kenya office based in Nairobi by the U.N. Technical Assistance Board and Special Fund.

DR. J. B. HANNAH, for the past six years chief medical officer of Rhokana Corporation, is taking a short post-graduate course at Harvard University, U.S.A. Preferring clinical to administrative work, he will then return to Northern Rhodesia as a physician.

SAYED-EL JACK, deputy principal of Khartoum technical institute, has been imprisoned for eight years for shooting a Southern Sudanese. He said that he had shot at a group of Negroes to frighten them away when they barred his way in a street in Khartoum North.

CANON W. F. DARBY, until recently bursar at Minaki College, near Dar es Salaam, has transferred to the Diocese of South West Tanganyika as diocesan treasurer.

CAPTAIN MALIN SORSBIE, of Nairobi, has paid for the Samburu Game Lodge, consisting of 10 bandas, a restaurant and bar, which was opened on Saturday by the GOVERNOR OF KENYA. The 40-square-mile game reserve is administered by Samburu County Council.

MR. PETER EMERY, M.P. for Reading, who has shown interest in African affairs, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. GODBER, the new Secretary of State for War. He was his P.P.S. when Mr. Godber was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. ANDERSON, G.O.C. in Central Africa, and Chief of the General Staff of the Federal Army, is shortly to tour the Rhodesias. Everyone in the command is to be offered the option of choosing whether to serve in Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia.

PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE and MISS MARGARET WHEELER, for almost 40 years secretary in London of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions, have received the Order of St. Simon of Cyrene, which marks distinguished work for the Church in South Africa.

MR. M. K. MWENDA and MR. K. S. N. MATIBA are to replace MR. R. A. WILKINSON and MR. W. D. GREGG respectively in the Ministries of Social Services and Education as Permanent Secretaries when the two European officers go on leave next month pending their retirement from Kenya.

MR. MAURICE PETHERICK, for the past seven years chairman of the Commonwealth Industries Association, has resigned that office but remains on the executive committee. MR. ROBIN TURTON, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the association, has accepted the chairmanship *pro tem*.

The first African in the Federation to join Rotary is MR. MARTIN KAUNDA, a teacher in Lusaka and chairman of the Northern Rhodesian African Teachers' Union. He is not related to MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of U.N.I.P. and Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR HENRY SPURRIER, who recently visited the Rhodesias, has resigned the chairmanship of Leyland Motor Corporation, Ltd., with which he started as an apprentice. Leyland Motors merged with Albion Motors in 1951, with the manufacturers of Scammell lorries in 1955, with the Standard-Triumph group in 1961, and with the A.C.V. group last year. Leyland Corporation is now a £136m. business, of which SIR HENRY becomes the first president. The new chairman is SIR WILLIAM BLACK.

LORD HEMINGFORD, chairman since 1952 of the Africa Bureau, has resigned owing to pressure of work, but remains on the executive committee. The new chairman is MR. PETER CALVOCORESSI, a director of Chatto and Windus. Two new members of the executive are MR. JAMES LEMKIN and MR. E. J. B. ROSE.

Brixham Urban District Council has decided to send officials to inspect the grounds of Kingswear Castle, the home of MR. F. M. BENNETT, M.P. for Torquay, with whom it has been in dispute over observance of the building by-laws. MR. BENNETT, who has often visited East and Central Africa, has declared that the regulations have not been contravened.

MR. D. D. FÖRSYTH, who is now a director, resident in Kimberley, of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., served with the South African Forces in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war. In 1941 he was appointed Secretary for External Affairs and Secretary to the Prime Minister, serving under GENERAL SMUTS, DR. MILAN, and MR. STRYDOM.

LIEUT-GENERAL C. H. P. HARRINGTON, who on June 1 was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, in succession to AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES ELWORTHY, arrived in Nairobi on Saturday to pay his first visit to Kenya-based Army and R.A.F. Units. He commanded the 49th Independent Infantry Brigade in Kenya from July, 1955 to November of the following year.

Development in Africa was the subject of a conference held in London on Saturday under the auspices of the Africa Bureau. The speakers were the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, MR. GUY BARNETT, who worked in Kenya before becoming Socialist M.P. for South Dorset, MR. THOMAS KANZA, Chargé d'Affaires for the Congo Republic, and MR. WILLIAM CLARK, director of the Overseas Development Institute.

MR. GEORGE F. HARDCASTLE, appointed the first principal of the College of Further Education in Lusaka, was born in the United Kingdom, went to Northern Rhodesia as an education officer in 1948, and was successively principal of the Barotse National School and headmaster of the Development Area School at Namushakende and a similar school at Katete. He has been especially interested in adult education for many years.

MR. T. NEIL, Director of Personnel in the Government of Kenya, and formerly Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for Constitutional Affairs and Administration, will leave Kenya at the end of this month to take up duty as director of the Thomson Foundation, the main purpose of which is to improve all forms of mass media communication in under-developed countries. During part of the last war MR. NEIL served in East Africa, and in 1947 he joined the Colonial Service in Kenya.

BRIGADIER C. M. GRIGG, Commander of the Northern Rhodesia District for the past four years, is now in command in Southern Rhodesia. He joined the 2nd Bn. The King's African Rifles in 1950 from the Seaforth Highlanders, and after serving with the battalion in Malaya, joined the Staff Corps of the Federation in 1955. His successor in Northern Rhodesia is COLONEL R. A. G. PRENTICE, who was Federal Military Liaison Officer in London from 1955 to 1957.

MR. H. R. MSEFYA, former general manager of the Ngoni Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. He has served as the first president of the Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika and as a member of the Tanganyika Development Corporation, the Commercial Bank of Africa, the East African Harbours Advisory Board, and the executive committee of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika.

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East Africa Dinner in London

Sir Patrick Renison on Kenya Today

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER, held in London last Thursday, was attended by nearly 300 members of the Dinner Club and guests.

Sir Patrick Renison, president for 1963, was in the chair.

Among the guests of the club were the Duke of Devonshire, the High Commissioner for Tanganyika, the High Commissioner for Uganda and Mrs. Bazarabusa, and the Acting Agent for Kenya, Mr. T. C. Colchester.

In proposing the toast of the guests Sir Patrick Renison said:—

"This is an exceptionally important year for East Africa, where many of you have spent the greater part of a lifetime. My wife and I have lived there for only something over three years, but to us it is a beloved country with which we hope to be further connected. Kenya with its breath-taking variety is the loveliest and most challenging country in which I have served.

Misgivings

"When four years ago Alan Lennox-Boyd asked me to be Governor of Kenya, he did not pretend that it would be easy to bring the country to independence. Nobody knew its problems better. He was not only the biggest but the most understanding and most unselfish and great-minded of the statesmen with whom I have worked as Governor.

"They were difficult days in 1959 before the end of the emergency, and it was not easy to see the way to independence. There was danger that Kenya's problems would hold up the future co-operation of the whole of East Africa for which we all hoped and planned.

"In four years the mission has been almost accomplished. The final date is fixed. There have been alarms and excursions, robust speaking, misgivings, and endless worries; but there has not been disaster; and, for all the dangers and difficulties, I have never believed that there would be disaster. Winds have been blowing; there has been weeping and wailing and gnashing of nationalist teeth. It is for you to judge according to your viewpoint whether we have been wise or foolish, fast or slow. Now we should not look to the past or talk in the past tense. We should look to the future and be determined to help it to be a great future for East Africa.

Tributes

"Yet if I were planning speeches or newspaper articles on Kenya for December 12, 1963, I should wish to linger in the past long enough to pay some tributes. I should pay a tribute to those farmers, businessmen and others of more than one race who built the modern Kenya, and who, having built it, realized it was not for them to rule, however much they could continue to help its economy and life. I should pay tribute to the Government servants in every branch who put their background, training, intelligence and integrity into running the country, and their whole-hearted effort into helping the Africans to take over and run it without too great a drop in standards. May I ask all who are here to help those who come home to find worthy employment?

"Above all, I should pay tribute to the politicians who have emerged through all the stresses and strains of approaching independence and have now so clear a grasp of the country's problems and so brave an appreciation of its potentials. And I should not forget my friends in the new Parliament who are in opposition. I tried very hard to teach them the dignity, importance and fun of being Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

"I have fewer anxieties than I expected about Kenya and East Africa. I only pray that Africa in its new-found pride of sovereignty will not exchange all that is good in the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and this delicately-balanced marketplace world itself by pursuing too intemperately or too far a policy of exclusion rather than co-existence.

"Among our guests are the High Commissioners who represent in this country the already independent East African countries, and the Acting Kenya Agent, an old friend. We admire the work of these representatives, and whether at future dinners there be one East African High Commissioner or three or four or more. It is hoped that representatives will always be with us with their charming ladies.

"It is especially fitting that our principal guest should be a Minister from the Commonwealth Relations Office. His

Grace the Duke of Devonshire, already a friend of East Africa, who has paid several visits there."

The Duke of Devonshire, replying for the guests, said that Britain fully shared the desperate anxiety of the new nations to raise the living standards of their peoples, whose own resources were insufficient. The more developed Western States must therefore help. But capital, in short supply everywhere, would be invested only in territories in which it would be secure and could earn dividends. Consequently it was very much to the interest of the emerging countries to create attractive conditions based on a stability which would endure. The "haves" and the "have-nots" needed each other.

His Grace wondered if all businesses realized what changes occurred when independence was achieved. Britain had previously had a virtual trade monopoly, but it ceased on independence. No Commonwealth country owed this land a living, and all were entitled to look around to see what other countries might offer more favourable trade terms.

It was vital for Britain to maintain the established trade links, but businessmen could not sit back and say: "We've always had the East African market; we're still going to have it." If they did they would be in for a rude shock.

Mr. Arvind Jamidar, a former Minister for Tourism in Kenya, proposed the health of the president. He gave the warning that the achievements of the past 70 years might be wiped out if generous help from H.M. Government was not given to Kenya over the next few years. He emphasized that there was no room for territorial jealousies or rivalries in East Africa.

Another Katanga Outrage

TEN MILES FROM ELISABETHVILLE four Africans dressed in camouflage uniforms held up a car on Monday, forced into the bush and raped a 20-year-old South African girl, and shot through the jaw and right shoulder her companion, Mr. Gordon Barnard, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Later they managed to reach hospital in the Katanga capital. This was the third occasion within three weeks in which armed bandits had held up cars in the same vicinity. At the frontier Congolese officials had told the travellers that the road was quite safe and under constant patrol by United Nations troops.

In the name of "African Solidarity", Ethiopia has severed diplomatic relations with Portugal.

A campaign to clear Nakrobi of "hundreds of prostitutes" was announced at the week-end by the Kenya Government.

The British South Africa Company is to award 55 scholarships to Africans for secondary education in Southern Rhodesia.

An international conference of Ethiopian studies is being held this week at Manchester University. There are 120 delegates from 14 countries.

A former major in the Sudan Army has been charged in Khartoum with operating from Egypt a branch of an international organization spying for Israel.

The price of petrol in Northern Rhodesia has been raised by 1d a gallon and motor-vehicle taxes have been increased. Additional revenue is estimated at nearly £300,000.

The French deep-sea engineer M. Jacques-Yves Cousteau and 10 companions are living in a five-room underwater ball 100 feet below the surface of the Red Sea. They hope eventually to establish a base on the sea-bed.

Tanganyika has been elected as one of the 24 Government representatives on the governing body of the International Labour Organization. Another 24 seats are divided equally between representatives of employers and workers.

The House of Commons has given a third reading to the Bill authorizing the Colonial Development Corporation to change its name to Commonwealth Development Corporation and to extend its area of investment to independent countries within the Commonwealth.

Following ratification by Sweden, the International Coffee Agreement has come into force provisionally. At least 10 consuming countries together representing 87% of 1961 world imports have so far ratified or notified their intention to do so. There have been ratifications or notifications by 28 coffee exporting countries accounting for more than 87% of world exports.

Dr. Banda's Outburst Against Press Accused of Lying and Fabrication

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, told thousands of Africans in Zomba on Sunday that "if any attempt is made here or in London on any pretext to withhold our independence, I will declare this country independent, and damn the consequences—financial, economic, military or international."

"I am happy to tell you," he continued, "that there is no one in Zomba or London who has any intention of withholding our independence on any excuse. Certain Europeans who are banking on the British Government withholding our independence are just wasting their time. The majority of whites here are with us. But there is a small section of them—civil servants and others in private occupations—who hanker after the old days when if an African walked in the streets with his hat on whites would kick him until he took his hat off."

"Make no trouble with the Europeans, the Indians, the police, not even with their stooges. Just forgive them. If any white man does something that causes you concern, don't beat him. Do not even curse him. Just go to the chairman of your branch of the Malawi Congress Party and tell him all. He will then tell the regional chairman, who will tell the provincial chairman, who will tell me; and your Kamuzu will know how to deal with that white man."

Dr. Banda denied that there had been a breakdown in law and order in the country and claimed that reports of violence were lies perpetrated by Europeans to have independence delayed.

Indians Flee from Chiromo

Last week we reported that three Europeans, including a teenage girl and a 12-year-old boy, were beaten in a car by members of Dr. Banda's unofficial "Malawi Police" bodyguard. A few days later hundreds of Asians trading in Chiromo closed their shops and fled to Blantyre, claiming that some 150 M.C.P. youth leaguers had been on the rampage for two days, demanding free goods and donations for the party. They had threatened violence and assaulted storekeepers who refused to comply.

Dr. Banda made no reference at all to the first incident, and claimed that there had been no terrorization of the Asians in Chiromo. Four Indians appeared on the platform with the Prime Minister to corroborate his denial. One correspondent described them as "four nervous-looking characters."

Dr. Banda said that the Federal Prime Minister's warning that he would despatch Federal troops to Nyasaland to restore order should the situation worsen could not be fulfilled because law and order was a territorial function; that had made Sir Roy look "the biggest fool of all time". He continued: "If I cannot maintain law and order I would appeal to the Governor, who appeals to Britain to send troops—not Welensky. This is not the Congo or British Guiana."

Mr. Sattar Sacranie, an Asian lawyer who supports the M.C.P., said that preparations for Federal intervention were an attempt to drive a wedge between Asians and Africans. Since all Asians were M.C.P. members, disputes were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the party and Dr. Banda. Suggestions that law and order had broken down were "entirely fictitious, and any attacks under whatever guise on our African brothers and sisters will be regarded by Asian Malawians as an attack on us, which will be resisted with all means at our disposal". Mr. Sacranie had introduced the four "nervous" Asians.

"Over-Zealous Loyalty"

The Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, issued a statement regretting the assault on the three Europeans, and described it as "an over-zealous manifestation of the loyalty which the great mass of people have for the Prime Minister".

He continued: "It cannot be condoned. Police investigations are proceeding. Law and order will be preserved. I have the support of the Prime Minister in giving you an assurance that it will be preserved. Extreme emotions have been built up and in some cases fostered by those who do not wish us well. Nyasaland is moving towards independence, and its Prime Minister's wish and mine is that it should move towards its goal in an atmosphere of peace and calm, of ordered and efficient government, and of good will towards all races."

Earlier a statement had been issued by the Minister for Education, Social Development and Information, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, which said that "any rudeness to Dr. Banda, whether on the road or in homes, is an insult to the nation, and we reserve the right to take measures which we feel necessary to decarbonize the mentality of those people who indulge in this type of mischief".

Mr. Butler stated that the British Government was determined to exercise its ultimate responsibility for law and order in Nyasaland through the territorial Government.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macleod replied on his behalf that the "Malawi police", Dr. Banda's "personal escort", does not operate under any legislative authority "and has no special immunity under the law".

The leader of the new Nyasaland Constitutional Party (formerly the U.F.P.), Mr. Michael Blackwood, told its first general meeting that it would be foolish for Europeans to delude themselves that the British Government would assist them. Mr. Leslie Little was elected deputy president.

The Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association cabled Mr. Butler "to protest in the strongest terms at recent deplorable incidents seriously affecting race relations, with the possibility of a continued deterioration of the maintenance of law and order. Request your immediate intervention to restore confidence and harmony between all races".

Breakdown Denied

On Monday Dr. Banda called a Press conference to deny that there had been a breakdown of law and order. "An extreme right-wing Hitler element is responsible for a deliberate campaign with the aim of withholding Nyasaland's independence", he said.

He accused Mr. John Miskelly, of the S.A.P.A. news agency, and Mr. Gordon Trueman, of the *Nyasaland Times*, of "lying" and "fabricating" reports on the Chiromo violence. He hinted that he might expel Mr. Miskelly.

The Prime Minister then left abruptly before the journalists could question him about the "Malawi police" assaults.

"If Europeans Must be Beaten Up" Threat by Nyasaland's P.M.

MR. J. R. NESS, chairman of the Settlers' and Residents' Association of Nyasaland, wrote on June 28 to Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs:—

"On occasion you have professed confidence in the Bill of Rights—according to Dr. Banda 'just a piece of paper'—and in 'African good will' as reasonable safeguards for the future.

"Enclosed is a copy of an article in yesterday's *Rhodesia Herald*. If this is the criterion of 'African good will'—an incitement to violence and racialism—we cannot share your seeming equanimity.

"We must ask you to face the gravity and realities of the situation. In particular, we represent that H.M. Government, as an earnest of their sincerity, underwrite the safeguards in which they repose such confidence".

The enclosure was a report from Blantyre headed "Arrogant Whites Will Not Be Tolerated: Banda". It read:—

"My Tough Boys"

"The Prime Minister of Nyasaland, Dr. Banda, warned here today that he would not tolerate arrogance from whites in Nyasaland. 'Any arrogant European must be shown this even if he must be beaten up', he told a crowd which roared its approval.

"He was speaking to about 300 supporters outside his Blantyre house after a slow police-escorted procession through the streets of the town. A crowd followed the cars cheering Dr. Banda, who sat on the roof of a Landrover waving his fly whisk.

"The whites were welcome in Nyasaland but they must understand this is our country", he said. If they did not accept this they would have to "pack up and go".

"He described an incident during his trip over from Zomba this afternoon when he had stopped to talk to people on the roadside. A European had tried to drive through the crowd and he had told his Malawi police bodyguard to tell the man that if he did not like things as they were he could leave the country.

"If a European is stubborn or behaves badly, my boys in white (the Malawi police) will show him how tough they are". He said that whenever he stopped, a crowd gathered

and there would be trouble if anyone tried to rush through. If people asked to be let through, the white-jacketed Malawi police would help them. "If he is arrogant my boys will show him." Any white man who did not like African government could pack up and go.

Emphasising with his fly whisk, he said: "We want no arrogance from Europeans. Those days are gone. We mean to rule here. I mean my people to be free. He warned any white man and the chiefs against mistreating his people. He had gone to prison to make everyone free, including the chiefs, he said. They had been messengers for the stupid district commissioners' in former days.

"Earlier in his speech Dr. Banda said: 'We are ready to take over everything'. He had a Postmaster-General to take over the Post Office, now run by the Federal authorities, and the hospitals and prisons would also be taken over by the Nyasaland Government. Nyasaland had not sent a representative to the Victoria Falls conference because it was already out of the Federation, and 'we need not waste our time'."

Obituaries

GENERAL SIR LASHMER WHISTLER, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 64, served in the Sudan for some time between the wars, and in 1948 was appointed G.O.C. in that country and Kaid of the Sudan Defence Force.

THE RT. REV. LEONARD NOEL FISHER, D.D., who has died in South Africa at the age of 81, was Bishop of Lebombo, Portuguese East Africa, from 1921 to 1928. He was a brother of LORD FISHER OF LAMBETH, lately Archbishop of Canterbury.

LORD LECONFIELD, who has died in London at the age of 85, was a member of Lord Milner's "kindergarten" in South Africa in the early years of this century. He wrote "Problems of Imperial Trusteeship" and other works.

MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK SEARLE, C.M.G., who has died in London, was in 1948 appointed chief statistician to the Colonial Office, from which he was transferred to the Department of Technical Co-operation two years ago.

BWALYA CHITIMUKULU, a blood brother of the present Paramount Chief Chitimukulu of the Bemba of Northern Rhodesia, and son of the former Paramount Chief Chitimukulu Kanyanta, has died in Kasama hospital after a short illness at the age of 63. He ruled a large area in the Mporokoso district of the Northern Province, having succeeded to the chieftainship in 1934. He was very popular among the people, to whom he was known as "Kataneni", the "Great Fighter".

MR. CLYDE HIGGS, M.C., who for some years owned a farm in northern Tanganyika, which he frequently visited, has died at the age of 69. At Hatton Rock, near Stratford-on-Avon, he farmed on a large scale by the most modern methods, and with great energy and success. He had been agricultural adviser to the Anglo Iranian Oil Company, a director of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., chairman of the Farmers' Club, and a member of the B.B.C. Advisory Committee on Agricultural Broadcasting. In the 1914-18 war he served in France in the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Nkomo Deposed

FOR "FUMBLING, spineless and blunderous leadership", Mr. Joshua Nkomo has been deposed as leader of the banned Z.A.P.U. by seven "executive" members in Dar es Salaam, where the Rev. N. Sithole has been elected interim president. Mr. Nkomo, in Salisbury, had earlier suspended four of them, including Mr. Sithole, and at the week-end attacked 10 known nationalist Africans as his "arch-enemies".

Federal Income Tax and Supertax

Abatements Instead of Rebates

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Finance Minister, said in his budget speech that, but for the decision to dissolve the Federation, he would have introduced a pay-as-you-earn system for the collection of income tax. As the territorial Governments preferred an abatement system to one of rebates, he proposed to make that change.

"I propose an abatement of £960 for a married person and £450 for a single person, and that the steps for taxable amounts should be £300.

"The rates proposed are 1s. 9d. in the £ for the first £300 of taxable amount, 2s. 9d. for the second step of £300, 3s. 9d. for the third £300, 4s. 9d. for the fourth £300, and 5s. 5d. for the excess.

"The child abatement will be £144. In the case of dependants the abatement is related to the amount of maintenance, with £60 as the minimum amount before an abatement is allowed and with a maximum of £144 for maintenance payments of £144 and over. An abatement of up to £144 is provided for insurance premiums and benefit fund contributions. Similar abatement will be available in connexion with payments for invalid appliances and medical expenses of over £50.

"The total abatement available will be £1,800 for a married person and £900 for a single person.

"In regard to supertax the abatement for a married person is proposed at £4,000 and for a single person half this amount. The steps for supertax amounts are put at £1,000. For married persons these rates will be 2s. 4d. in the £ for the first £1,000 of supertaxable amounts, 3s. 1d. for the next £1,000, and 4s. 1d. for the excess. For single persons the steps will be 1s. 7d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 4d., 3s. 1d., and 4s. 1d. It follows that the maximum rate of tax will remain at 2s. 6d. in the pound.

"A single person with a taxable income of less than £900 will pay somewhat less on his 1962-63 assessment than on his last year's assessment. Thereafter he will pay more, with a maximum increase of some £46 at the £2,000 income bracket and above.

"In the case of married taxpayers, one with no children will pay less than on his 1961-62 assessment if his taxable income is under £1,700. At taxable incomes in excess of £1,700 he will pay more tax, with a maximum increase of some £37 at an income of £2,500 and above. A married taxpayer with two children, however, will pay little more than previously; for example, he will pay £4 11s. more on a taxable income of £1,300 and on incomes of £2,500 and over the increase is also just over £4."

Standard Bank Report

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD., reports group profits to March 31 after providing for taxation, pensions and contingencies of £1,236,223, compared with just over £1.3m. in the previous year. Shareholders again receive 15%, requiring just over £1m.

£100,000 is added to the reserve fund, bringing it to £11.1m.; £50,000 is written off bank premises, which stand in the books at £18.9m.; and £477,509 is carried forward in the books of the bank and £224,418 in those of subsidiaries.

The issued capital is £11m., and capital reserves amount to £5.6m. Current assets total £68.8m.; U.K. and other Treasury Bills, £12.7m.; investments, £64.4m.; trade and other bills, £27.8m.; advances to customers £213.3m.; remittances in transit, £35.4m.; trade investments, £950,927. Among the liabilities, current, deposit and other accounts aggregate £413.4m.

Sir Cyril Hawker is the chairman, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross the vice-chairman, and the other members of the board are Mr. W. A. Acton, Sir Keith Acutt, Earl de la Warr, Mr. H. C. Drayton, Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Sir George Harvie Watt, and Messrs. C. R. Hill, L. A. Martin, J. F. Prideaux, W. M. Robson, and C. H. Villiers.

Mr. R. E. Williams is the general manager, Mr. H. D. Roberts and Mr. H. R. Reed are assistant general managers. Mr. R. P. Von Witt is assistant general manager for staff, and Mr. E. W. Cole is the secretary.

There is a Rhodesian board consisting of Sir Robert Taylor (chairman), Lord Acton, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, M.P., Sir Charles Cumings, Viscount Malvern and Messrs. E. R. Campbell, H. W. Jeffreys, D. G. Nicholson and Lewin Tucker.

The East African board consists of Mr. A. A. Lawrie (chairman), Sir Donald MacGillivray, and Messrs. I. S. Ednie, J. L. Riddoch, R. G. Ridley, and G. B. Shields.

Mr. C. G. Rogers is general manager and Mr. J. F. H. Foster assistant general manager in the Federation, and Mr. N. W. Smith general manager and Mr. B. S. Eastwood assistant general manager in East Africa.

Kenya Independence Day December 12

British Military Base Not to be Retained

A WHITE PAPER entitled "Kenya: Preparations for Independence" (Cmd. 2082) was published by H.M. Stationery Office just too late for quotation in last week's issue.

It is a one-page document, reading:

"Mr. T. J. Mboya (Kenya Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs) had talks in London in June with Mr. Duncan Sandys (Colonial Secretary) about future constitutional development in Kenya. Mr. Mboya was accompanied by Mr. J. Murumbi, Mr. M. P. Koinange, and Mr. C. Njonjo.

"In the course of the discussions the Kenya Ministers outlined the progress made in working out the Constitution for the proposed East African Federation, which would comprise Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, and possibly also Zanzibar if it so wished. Mr. Sandys once again assured the Kenya Ministers that the British Government, which has long believed in the idea of an East African Federation, supports fully the initiative taken by the East African Governments and will do all it can to facilitate the early implemation of this aim.

Federation This Year

"It was agreed that it was desirable that Kenya should become independent shortly before the inauguration of the Federation, which it was hoped would take place before the end of the year. In this connexion the Kenya Ministers pointed out that if the Federal Government wished to apply for membership of the United Nations during the next session of the General Assembly their application would have to be submitted by the third week in December.

"In the light of these considerations Mr. Sandys

agreed to convene a conference in London towards the end of September, the purpose of which would be to settle the final form of Kenya's Constitution. Representatives of the Government and Opposition parties in the Legislature and of the European community will be invited. In order to facilitate the work of the conference preparatory discussions will be held in Nairobi.

"Having regard to the date envisaged for the inauguration of the Federation, and subject to the necessary steps being completed in time, Kenya will become independent on December 12, 1963.

Run-Down of British Forces

"It was agreed that the retention of a British base in Kenya after independence was not desired by either the British Government or the Kenya Government. It was recognized, however, that the orderly run-down of British forces after independence would inevitably take time. It was agreed that the withdrawal of these forces should be effected over a period of up to 12 months from the date of Kenya's independence. The question of the defence facilities which Britain and Kenya might be able to offer each other after independence would be a matter for further discussion between the two Governments. Kenya Ministers undertook that, in the event of responsibility for defence matters being transferred to the Federation, such transfer would be effected without prejudice to this agreement between the British and Kenya Governments.

"It was recognized that before the date of Kenya's independence there would have to be discussions between the British Government and the Government of Zanzibar about the future of the Coastal Strip. These discussions will be arranged as soon as practicable, and, as previously agreed, the people of this area will be given the opportunity to make such representations as they may think fit through the Governor of Kenya.

"The Kenya Ministers informed Mr. Sandys of talks which had taken place in Nairobi with the Foreign Minister of the Somali Republic and of the intention of the Kenya Government to have further discussions".

Indiscipline in Kenya Schools

MR. J. D. OTIENDE, Minister for Education in Kenya, has issued a statement saying, *inter alia*:—

"Pupils in several schools have refused to study or obey school rules and in certain cases have walked out of school. Reports indicate that pupils in one or two other schools may contemplate similar action.

"It is of great concern to Government when pupils leave their studies and refuse to obey orders. It is absolutely essential that no efforts in money, materials or teachers should be wasted, and that teachers should not lose heart for their work because of the insubordination and poor discipline of the children.

"Government will not have its resources wasted by acts of ill-discipline. Entry to secondary schools is still very competitive, and those pupils who are in secondary schools should consider themselves fortunate.

"Pupils of all schools must realize that the Government, which has their interests at heart, will not condone or tolerate acts of ill-discipline. Pupils are therefore advised not to indulge in such activities. Those who have left school or are refusing to work should make arrangements through the headmasters of the schools to return to their normal studies without delay. It is not the intention of Government to expel any pupils, but there are indications that the pupils themselves by their own acts may compel the managers to take this drastic step.

"The Government is determined to raise the standards of education. For this reason discipline in schools will be maintained, and acts of ill-discipline will lead only to the expulsion of pupils, waste of public funds and effort, and ultimately grave disappointment to pupils, parents, and the country in general".



PLAYER'S
please

THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Victoria Falls Conference Communique

(Continued from page 959)

ments reserved their position as to how this could be assessed until the post-conference machinery had reported.

(18) The United Kingdom delegation expressed the view that if the British Government took over liability for debts it would also have to take over corresponding assets.

(19) The chairman made it clear that H.M. Government's action in dissolving the Federation was based on their assessment of the political realities of the situation. It was true the acceptance of Federal liabilities would impose a burden on the territories, but many valuable and indeed essential assets would also pass to the territories, and it would surely be wrong to divorce the question of assets from that of liabilities. This approach would not prejudice consideration at a later stage of the capacity of the territories to carry the burden and the position of the Federation's creditors in the new circumstances.

Whether H.M. Government could and should help would have to be considered in the light of their general policies on overseas aid towards countries which show need for assistance in the development of their economies.

(20) The conference agreed that the whole matter should be referred to a committee to be set up under post-conference machinery for inter-territorial collaboration.

Shared Economic Arrangements

(21) The chairman suggested to the conference that some thought should be given to the range of subjects in which questions of inter-territorial collaboration arose. Unless broad conclusions were reached on how inter-territorial issues were to be tackled the machinery to dissolve the Federation could not work speedily and effectively, as these issues were interlocked with the processes of dissolution. A second consideration was the interests of the territories and the future prosperity of the region and its inhabitants.

It was the British Government's declared policy to assist in the evolution of effective new forms of collaboration when Federation ended which would be acceptable to each and help to preserve and promote in particular the economic prosperity of all. The essential core of this association lay in the shared economic arrangements such as the common market in goods and labour and the joint banking credit exchange and currency facilities. There was also the field of common services, in which Kariba and the railways were obviously of particular significance to both the Rhodesias, and other fields such as freedom of movement between the territories, in which the Governments might wish to consider mutual arrangements for the future.

Inter-Territorial Collaboration

(22) The chairman proposed that provision should be included in the post-conference machinery for a body to carry forward further study of questions of inter-territorial collaboration without commitment at this stage by any Government to any particular form of future collaboration.

(23) The Federal delegation agreed that this was a matter for the territorial Governments. The Northern Rhodesian delegation indicated that their Government accepted in principle that there should be inter-territorial collaboration in regard to the railways, Kariba and Central African Airways, and recognized the possible need for interim joint arrangements in such matters as currency. The Southern Rhodesian delegation welcomed this statement, but hoped that collaboration with the Northern Rhodesian Government might go beyond the subjects mentioned.

(24) The conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of senior financial advisers of delegations to consider proposals for the transfer of money and taxation functions, and on their recommendation agreed that the attention of the post-conference machinery be directed to a scheme whereby the transfer of taxing powers to the territories would take place on as early an agreed date as possible. As subjects were taken back by the territories the Federal Government would hand over either in a lump sum or in monthly instalments money required to carry on the service.

Defence

(25) The conference agreed that when the Federal Government ceased to exercise responsibility for defence the position in regard to the operational control of the forces should revert to that which obtained before 1953, when Southern Rhodesia was responsible for her own forces and the United Kingdom Government had operational control of the forces in the northern territories. Thus, although the Federal forces will have to be partitioned between the three territories, the actual task of partition will be made easier by the fact that it will initially simply be a question of transfer to two commands—that of Southern Rhodesia and that of H.M. Government in the northern territories.

(26) In most cases the conference envisaged units passing under the control of either Southern Rhodesia or the United Kingdom according to their present dispositions, though there would be some agreed exceptions to this which would be announced as soon as possible. It was agreed that arrangements would have to be worked out to permit members of the forces to declare in which territory they wish to serve in future.

(27) The physical assets of the forces will in general remain with their present units, though the value of these assets will naturally fall to be dealt with in the context of the general arrangements for the apportionment of Federal assets and liabilities. Obligations to members and former members of the forces will be dealt with on broadly similar lines to those of members of the Federal public service. It was agreed that future consultation on these matters should be between the Governments concerned.

Citizenship and Federal Supreme Court

(28) The conference agreed that when Federation was dissolved Federal citizens being British subjects ought not to lose that status. A separate citizenship for each of the three territories will eventually be created by the law of each territory, and the first necessity is for the Governments of the territories to agree on a scheme under which a Federal citizen would by law become a citizen of the territory to which he belongs, subject to his being given an option in suitable cases. It would be the task of a committee of experts to draw up a scheme for this purpose for recommendation to Governments.

(29) The conference noted that the Federal Supreme Court would come to an end with the dissolution of the Federation. It was agreed that the question of a new court of appeal was a matter to be pursued between territorial Governments.

Timetable

(30) The conference agreed that in drawing up a timetable for the processes of dissolution it was necessary to strike a proper balance between the need for speed and the orderly transfer of Federal functions. There was general agreement that, given the necessary willingness and determination, it should be possible to reach by the end of the year a stage at which the main range of Federal functions would have been or would be in the position to be transferred to the territories, including the transfer of fiscal powers and when the Federal legislature and executive could be brought to an end.

(31) The conference set a target date of December 31, 1963, for the dissolution of the Federation, conditional on the substantial settlement by that time of such important general issues as the apportionment of the public debt and other liabilities and assets and the future of the Federal public service.

(32) The various committees set up under the machinery arrangements would have to complete their work by about mid-September, when Governments would be called on to reach final decisions on all questions arising out of dissolution, including decisions in principle on the areas of future collaboration. This process would have to be completed by about mid-October, and would call for consultation between Governments, though not necessarily by means of another formal conference. So far as possible all further processes of dissolution should be carried through at the working level.

(33) By mid-October the post-conference machinery would need to have worked out for final agreement between Governments the principles on which the apportionment of assets and liabilities should be carried through. The final stage of the work of division of the assets and liabilities should be completed between October and December.

(34) By about October Governments would need to consult about any transitional arrangements which might need to be introduced on December 31, 1963, to deal with matters on which decisions reached could not in practice be fully implemented by that date.

(35) Assuming that the decisions mentioned above are taken at the times stated, the United Kingdom Government should be in a position to complete and enact before the end of December, 1963, the legal instruments to give effect to the decisions agreed upon by the Governments.

Comments by Delegates

Mr. Butler said after the conference that, thanks to the co-operation of all delegations, "more than we dared hope for has been achieved".

Some progress had been made regarding the Federal public service and the public debt, but a great deal of hard work remained to be done. "Unless we can secure the future of 35,000 civil servants in the Federation we shall not have done our job humanly or well". Because of its complexity the debt question had not been referred immediately to an apportionment commission.

The Minister added that "the feature of this conference has

been the many demands made on the British Government for money."

At London Airport on Saturday Mr. Butler said: "I think we achieved all our aims—which is saying a lot. Provided we have law and order I am very hopeful that we shall reach the target, provided we can get through all the work in the next six months."

Mr. Winston Field said that the conference had been held successfully in a spirit of extreme co-operation. He had had talks with the Northern Rhodesian leaders, and wanted to have further meetings to discuss future links. There had to be common services.

Asked about independence for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Field reiterated his Government's desire for complete independence, but admitted that "we have not yet achieved an undertaking that we will get it. But our determination has not lessened in any way, and we shall continue to be active in negotiations."

Sir Roy Welensky expressed satisfaction that the machinery to be set up could take full account of the rights and obligations of Federal civil servants and other officers. Although the Federal Government was no longer able to ensure that commitments on the public debt were met, it still had a duty to see that the obligations were fully discharged by all parties concerned.

Days of Darkness

Interviewed for television, the Federal Prime Minister said that he had been fighting to save what he thought civilization should mean in Central Africa. If the white man departed the area would revert to "the days of darkness", as was happening elsewhere on the continent.

The Federation had never stood a chance since the British Government's *volte face* in 1959. In March last year, after further meetings with British Ministers, he had had enough and wanted to resign, but the thought of his responsibilities to the electorate, to the institutions which had lent money to the Federation, and to the country's civil servants and defence forces had made him determined to continue in office. "That is the only reason I am now carrying on with this unpleasant job. Although it is hard to imagine a more undignified situation, I will carry on to the bitter end."

Sir Roy added that he did not retract one word of his indictment that the British Government lacked moral fibre. Its present leaders had held office for too long. It was for the Conservative Party to make a change and produce the right men. "I unhesitatingly give the palm to Harold Macmillan. His wind of change has betrayed the white man up and down this continent."

Mr. Kaunda, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia and president of U.N.I.P., said that his country was "quite willing to work closely with Southern Rhodesia on Kariba, Central African Airways, and Rhodesia Railways". The Royal Rhodesian Air Force had been a "tricky question", but the Protectorate expected to get money instead of air equipment. Control of the Federal element of the territory's defence forces should revert to Britain as the protecting Power.

That point was opposed by the Minister of African Education and president of the A.N.C., Mr. Harry Nkumbula, who maintained that the territorial Government should assume operational control of such forces.

Inter-Party Strife

Next day Mr. Nkumbula threatened to resign from the Coalition Government because Mr. Kaunda "does not wish to work with me. When we met Mr. Butler at Victoria Falls Mr. Kaunda said that the Coalition Government had failed. This is the second time he has said it, but he has been unable to say why. How can I work with such a person?" Mr. Nkumbula added that he resented accusations that he was delaying the introduction of a new adult suffrage Constitution.

He later repeated his threat, saying that his party would cross the floor of the Legislative Council. "Inter-party strife has increased and the situation is getting worse and worse every day. My men are being killed just like dogs."

Mr. Kaunda's reaction at a party rally on Sunday was to praise the European Opposition for its constructive attitude and to remark that some of its members were preferable to his A.N.C. partners in the coalition. He added that in the new Constitution he would agree to reserve some seats for the European community.

The Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, announced that discussions would be held this week with U.N.I.P., A.N.C., and the National Progress Party on a Constitution for self-government. Initial talks had been held with Mr. Butler, who had said that a conference in London might be necessary. Sir Evelyn thought it would be very difficult, though not impossible, to make enough progress to hold elections in October.

The president of the World Bank, Mr. George Woods, wrote to Mr. Butler as chairman of the conference offering his organization's assistance, if requested, for maintaining the common services.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Bill

Power to Dissolve Federation

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND BILL, which was published last Friday, empowers Her Majesty by order in council to make provision for the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or for the secession therefrom of any of the territories comprised in the Federation.

It provides that the order in council shall include provisions (a) for the apportionment and transfer of property, rights, liabilities, powers or duties of the Federation or the Government or Legislature of the Federation, (b) with regard to the armed forces and other public services of the Federation, (c) for matters pending before courts and tribunals of the Federation, and (d) for the modification or adaptation by the order or by an authority designated in the order of existing law in force in the territories of the Federation.

The order in council may also provide for the exercise after the dissolution of the Federation of judicial or executive functions jointly for all or any two of the territories.

Ghana has published a Note addressed to H.M. Government about the Bill, contending that Britain can "correct the admitted evils" in Southern Rhodesia by refusing to hand back the Colony's pre-Federation powers "until suitable safeguards are assured to end racial discrimination and unrepresentative government". There would otherwise be "serious consequences".

The House of Commons will this afternoon debate Central Africa.

Benguela Railway Company

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, reports that receipts in Africa in 1962 totalled \$595.6m. escudos, against \$598.2m. in the previous year, passenger traffic bringing an increase of \$3.3m. and goods traffic being reduced by \$5.9m. Working expenses were up from \$337.3m. to \$344.9m. The renewals fund was increased by \$20.1m.

The report has a 20-year table showing traffic movements and working receipts and expenses.

The issued capital is \$660m., and debentures and reserves total \$1,390m. Fixed assets have a book value of \$2,481m., investments in other companies total \$18.3m., and current assets less current liabilities amount to \$5.4m. Debentures redeemable up to the year 2,000 amount to \$454.7m.

Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto is the president, Dr. Ruy Ennes Ulrich vice-president, and the other members of the board are the Earl of Selborne (who now retires owing to ill-health), Lord Clitheroe, Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. M. T. W. Easby, Colonel Artur Mendes de Magalhaes, Vice-Admiral Jose de Brito, Dr. Manuel Fernandes (managing director), and D. Antonio de Almeida Correa de Sa (assistant managing director).

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., is repeating the dividend of 7s. per £1 unit net of Rhodesian taxes with an unchanged final distribution of 5s. 6d., though the net operating profit is down from £12,759,522 to £10,743,675 after tax of £6,660,000 (£7,935,000) in 1961-62. £1½m. is appropriated for capital expenditure (£2½m.). There is to be no addition to the general reserve, which was increased by £1m. last year. The dividends, interim and final, take £9.8m. net. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is the chairman of the company, which is controlled by the Rhodesian Anglo-American group.

Diamond Sales

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., announce that net sales of diamonds through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of South African, Tanganyikan and other producers in the quarter to June 30 totalled £29,631,753, compared with just over £25m. in the corresponding quarter of last year. In the first six months of this year sales have just exceeded £57m., whereas the previous highest total for any six-month period was £49.7m. (in the last half of 1961).

Company Report

The Standard Bank Limited

Changes in Africa a Challenge and an Opportunity

SIR CYRIL HAWKER ON A PERIOD OF TRANSITION

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED will be held on July 31 at the head office, 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

The following is the statement by the Chairman, SIR CYRIL HAWKER, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

In making my statement to you this year I feel that in the first place a tribute is due from us all to Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Chairman of this Bank from April, 1957, until I succeeded him on August 20, 1962. During that time far-reaching changes have taken place in Africa, and they are continuing with increasing rapidity. Sir Edmund spoke last year of the need for understanding the problems involved and for a capacity for adaptation to change. This need is no less important today, and the flexibility of policy followed under his wise direction has played a large part in the continued progress of the Bank. On account of ill-health Sir Edmund is unable to offer himself for re-election to the board, and he will be sadly missed. I know that you will all join in offering him our good wishes for the future and our sincere thanks for his untiring efforts and devotion to the interests of the Bank over the years.

Board Changes

It is with pleasure that I report that in October last Sir George Steven Harvie Watt accepted an invitation to join the board. Sir George is chairman of The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa and a director of many other companies. His wide experience will be of great help to us. In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association, Sir George retires at the annual general meeting and you will be asked to re-elect him to office.

In East Africa Mr. R. G. Ridley, who was our general manager there until his retirement last year, has joined our East African Board. We are fortunate that we continue to have the benefit of his long experience of banking and finance in that part of Africa.

I am sure that you will all wish to join me in offering our congratulations to Mr. Robert Taylor, chairman of our Rhodesian Board, on whom a knighthood has been conferred by Her Majesty.

Balance-Sheet

The accounts are presented in the same form as last year and comprise:—

- (a) A consolidated balance-sheet setting out the combined assets and liabilities of the Bank and its wholly owned subsidiary companies—The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation Limited—at March 31, 1963, together with a consolidated profit and loss account.
 - (b) A balance-sheet of the parent company—The Standard Bank Limited—at March 31, 1963.
- It will be seen from the consolidated balance-sheet that the total of current, deposit and other accounts of the Group amounted to £413 million, an increase

of £39 million over 1962. On the assets side the total cash in hand, at call and short notice and of Government Treasury Bills was up by some £6 million and investments by £14 million. Advances to customers at £213 million were £13 million higher.

Profit and Loss Account

As shown by the report of the directors, the profit of the group amounted to £1,236,223, a reduction of £70,676 when compared with the results for 1962. The reduced profit is attributable to the lower interest rates which prevailed and to generally less favourable economic conditions.

Of the profit of £1,236,223 an amount of £127,822 has been retained by the subsidiary companies in their own accounts; of this sum £12,500 has been applied by one subsidiary to write down the value of its premises. After taking into account the sum of £109,096 brought in from the previous year, the total amount carried forward in the accounts of the subsidiary companies amounts to £224,418.

The profit of The Standard Bank Limited (including dividends received from subsidiaries) amounted to £1,108,401, and after bringing in the balance from the previous year, namely £517,233, a sum of £1,625,634 remained to be dealt with.

Dividend of 15%

Your directors propose to allocate £100,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £11,100,000 and to write down bank premises by £37,500. They also again recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent, which would make a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent. There would then remain a balance to be carried forward to the next account of £477,509.

At this point I should like to say how much we all owe to the staff for the great loyalty which they show to the Bank and for the untiring efforts which they make on its behalf. I am sure that shareholders will wish to join me in thanking the staff for having worked so hard and so well.

* * *

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

I spoke earlier of change. The countries in which the Standard Bank carries on business continue to advance towards independence. Uganda celebrated her independence on October 9, 1962. Tanganyika became a republic on December 9, 1962. Kenya achieved internal self-government this year on June 1.

In Central Africa the future shape of things is not so clear. African Governments are established in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The future status of Southern Rhodesia and the problems which would arise following a break-up of the Federation have yet to be resolved.

Looking more closely at conditions affecting your Bank in these parts of Africa, the past year has fortunately been free of the floods and drought which occurred in some of the territories in the previous year; agricultural production and trade have prospered modestly. Export prices of raw materials have remained fairly firm and in some cases have improved. In other respects, the past twelve months have not quite maintained the level of activity of the previous year. In some areas production and investment have been affected by the uncertainty which is inseparable from times of political adjustment and business has been slow to expand.

There is no reason to believe that the problems which have to be faced during this period of transition in the African territories will not be solved. Particularly where a measure of political stability has emerged, economic activity and interest in new investment is beginning to quicken.

Regional Economic Integration

New Governments in many parts are now settling down to plan and attain a balanced economic growth and a higher standard of living. For this work to be of greatest benefit it should not be done too much in isolation. Until clearly defined political settlements have been reached there is a real danger of duplication in planning. Industrial and other undertakings may be encouraged to establish themselves to serve the needs of small national units when they could be more economically sited to supply a larger area.

I hope that some form of regional economic integration, so often recognized as advantageous in principle, will be acceptable in practice. Larger markets for agricultural and industrial products, the free flow of labour and capital, and the flexibility of a common currency are benefits which these territories can ill afford to forgo. The difficulties of the past and the anomalies or grievances which such association has sometimes produced should not be allowed to stand in the way of future co-operation; indeed, they can be helpful in shaping sounder and more equitable policies.

In East Africa the Common Services Organization has been a valuable instrument of co-ordination. It is reassuring that the heads of the three East African Governments at their first joint meeting agreed not only to maintain this organization but to work for the establishment of a Federation. East Africa, of course, already possesses a common currency which is of great value for the economic growth of the member territories. The Currency Board has in the past few years extended its activities to provide some of the central banking facilities needed in a developing economy, and this has helped to prepare the way for the East African central bank which it now appears may be established shortly.

Importance of Political Stability

I have spoken of the contraction of business activity and investment which is likely to be associated with the emergence of new sovereign States until the aims and policies of Governments become clearer. In this context there is encouragement to be found in the published statements of Government leaders, many of whom recognize that political stability is an essential pre-requisite of the restoration of confidence and accelerated reassurance to investors from overseas is also coming to be more widely appreciated, for investors are free agents in the disposal of their funds and capital inevitably tends to flow to areas where it is welcomed and treated equitably.

One of the ways in which Africans may wish to advance is in the provision of certain banking services staffed by themselves and run with their own resources. Your directors fully understand these aspirations and are willing to place the experience of the Bank at the disposal of those responsible for setting up new institutions until these are established on a firm basis. It was mainly because of the help given by our banks and other banks in East Africa, both in the form of working capital and of staff, that the Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika came into being and has made a sound start.

Concessions to African Countries

In exploring the contribution that your Bank can make to development in Africa it must be remembered that as a commercial bank our functions are essentially of a short-term character—commercial lending and the provision of working capital for industry. In present circumstances it may be necessary to consider the giving of some longer-term help and indeed we have already done so. But such operations must necessarily be kept within prudent limits in view of our overriding responsibilities to depositors.

In his statement last year Sir Edmund Hall-Patch referred to the prospect, which then seemed reasonably assured, that Great Britain would join the European Economic Community; he mentioned the effects that this might have on African territories. The new situation is difficult to assess, but in the immediate future the exclusion of the United Kingdom from the Common Market offers at least some advantage to the developing African countries, including those in which your Bank operates; they will be assured of continued access for their products to markets in the United Kingdom on the same terms as before.

It is also encouraging that the European Economic Community seems prepared to consider granting to the Commonwealth territories of Africa some at least of the economic benefits available to the Associated Territories of its own members. Such concessions, similar to those which the British Government had been working for in the context of its own application for membership, should be of material benefit to some of the new African countries.

Very Real Trading Problems

The trading problems of these countries are very real. I mentioned earlier the good prices that had been obtained for exports in the past year. In some cases substantial recoveries have been made from the low levels of recent years. But it must be remembered that this firmness of prices is in many cases the result of restrictions of temporary shortfalls in production. Such prices themselves may in fact become a cause of weakness if they encourage fresh sources of supply and the use of substitutes. A high level of future demand for raw and processed commodities is not assured, and it remains as necessary as ever for the industrialized countries of the West to open their markets to the products of less developed areas. A start has recently been made towards bringing these countries more definitely within the scope of G.A.T.T. It is hoped that this Agreement may be revised to reflect the high priority to be accorded to the trade and economic growth of developing countries.

In viewing the progress and prospects of those areas in East and Central Africa of most concern to your Bank, my own feeling is one of confidence, tempered with caution. In East Africa we see emerging a framework within which, given favourable conditions and good will, the economy can grow.

A practical demonstration of our faith in the future

of the newly independent countries is the handsome new building that the Bank has recently completed in Dar es Salaam. Another large building is in process of construction at Kampala.

A firm framework is at present lacking in Central Africa, and much will depend on the decisions of the next few months. But it does seem that in some quarters there the benefits of continuing co-operation in economic and financial affairs are coming to be more fully appreciated, and in this there is hope.

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SOUTH AFRICA

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, has been warmly received in the Republic. Under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds it has done well during its first year.

On the 1st April this year an Advisory Committee was formed in Natal to watch over the Bank's interests in that Province. This Committee is under the chairmanship of the Hon. D. G. Shepstone, a former Administrator of Natal, who is a director of our subsidiary. His wide experience of many aspects of economic life there will be of especial value. The other members of this Committee are Mr. W. K. Buchanan, who is closely associated with the sugar industry, and Mr. J. A. Stewart, a well-known figure in business circles in Natal.

It is with regret that I have to report that Mr. Milton Clough has relinquished his seat on the Cape Board. Mr. Clough had served on that Board since its inauguration in 1953 and was its first chairman. He went to South Africa in 1910 and joined the Bank of Pretoria. In 1936 he became general manager in South Africa, a post he held until 1948. His record of over fifty years association with the Bank is a proud one, and the ending of that association will be deeply felt. Another loss to the Cape Board is that of Mr. N. C. Krone, who also had served on it from the beginning. We are most grateful to Mr. Krone for the time and energy which he has devoted over so many years to the Bank's affairs. Finally, we welcome the appointment to the Cape Board in August last of Mr. Paul de Villiers, who has wide farming and agricultural interests in the Province.

Largest Property Transaction

You will be interested to know that the largest property transaction in the Bank's one hundred years of history was recently completed, a central site having been acquired in a most favourable position in Johannesburg. Here will be erected a new head office for our subsidiary company in South Africa where the entire administration can be housed. This will be a building worthy of the Bank and should cater for the needs of the subsidiary for many years to come.

Economic conditions improved in South Africa in 1962 and there was a gradual return of confidence after the uncertainty of the previous two years. A slow upward trend in business activity was apparent in the second half of the year. Nevertheless the demand for finance rose only slowly, and with the greatly improved balance of payments and behind the barrier of exchange control there was a marked increase in the amount of cash seeking investment. South Africa experienced a year of extreme internal liquidity, with interest rates correspondingly low. Competition in lending was keen and profit margins were narrow. The peak of liquidity, however, seems to have been reached, and in recent months interest rates have tended to harden.

Prospects for the coming year are brightened by the

promise of heavy Government spending in the context of a mildly expansionary budget. With gold production still rising, a high level of foreign exchange reserves, and renewed interest in direct investment on the part of overseas investors, this basically strong economy should soon show a definite resurgence.

Certain facts, however, need to be borne in mind. The economy, as the recent pause in growth has demonstrated, is becoming increasingly dependent on manufacturing industry, which now contributes as much towards the national income as mining and agricultural together. If secondary industry is to prosper and expand, it is essential to increase further the total purchasing power of the local population, for export markets may become limited and difficult to retain.

The growth of local industry is also hampered by the shortage of skilled labour and management. Lack of properly trained personnel has now become a most serious barrier to industrial progress, and while immigration may meet the deficiency to some extent, the shortfall of technical knowledge at the highest levels has become an urgent problem for the industrialist. Since South Africa's domestic problems are only likely to be solved satisfactorily in an environment of vigorous economic growth it is vital that these realities be taken fully into account in the formulation of government policy.

Competition for Deposits

In South Africa, as in many other countries, there has been in recent years an appreciable increase in the range and number of financial institutions which impinge on the traditional sphere of operations of the commercial banks. Deposits from the public received by these institutions have been rising at a faster rate than those of commercial banks, and (if shares of building societies are included) now exceed them in volume. The need to compete for deposits is likely to become more serious for the banks as claims on their resources increase with the growth of economic activity. There are some points of similarity here with the problems, now under discussion, of the clearing banks in the United Kingdom.

In addition, the banks in South Africa feel that their competitors, not being subject to the same legal restrictions as themselves, are able to engage in credit financing on a relatively unrestricted scale and thereby to gain competitive advantages. It is therefore a welcome development that the authorities, bearing in mind that the present position frustrates to some extent the effectiveness of official monetary policy, have under consideration the placing of similar statutory obligations on all deposit-receiving institutions competing in the same field. It is to be hoped that the necessary legislation will not be long delayed.

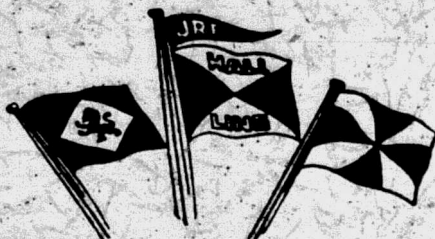
Cause for Confidence

The outlook for business generally in South Africa gives cause for confidence, and if the present expansive phase of the economy has the opportunity to develop unchecked I feel that we can reasonably look forward to a more prosperous year ahead.

The changes that are now taking place in Africa are both a challenge and an opportunity. As economic and constitutional development continues in the territories served by your Bank, many direct ties with the United Kingdom will be loosened, and more flexible relationships formed in their place. Your directors are increasingly occupied with ways and means of adapting the Bank to new conditions and with making our contribution to the development and welfare of the countries in which we do business. For the future of the Bank is bound up with the future of these countries, and our prosperity is linked with theirs.

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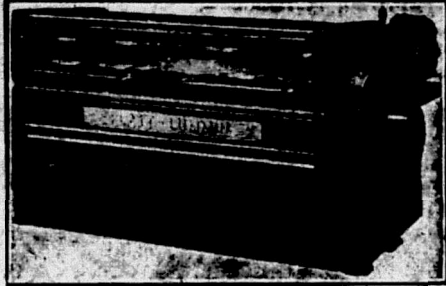
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