

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 18, 1963

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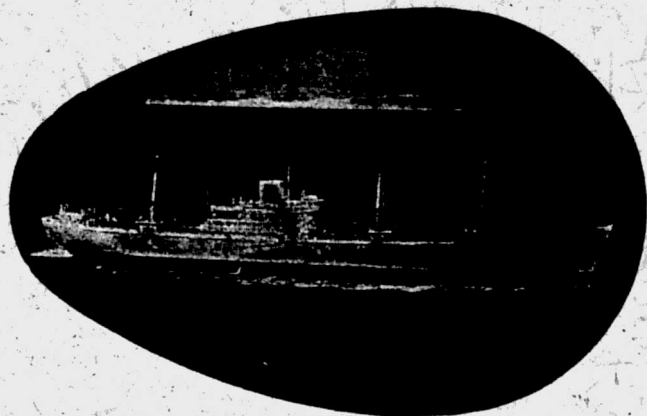
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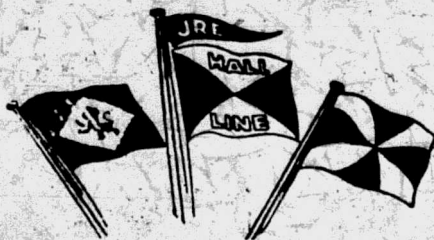
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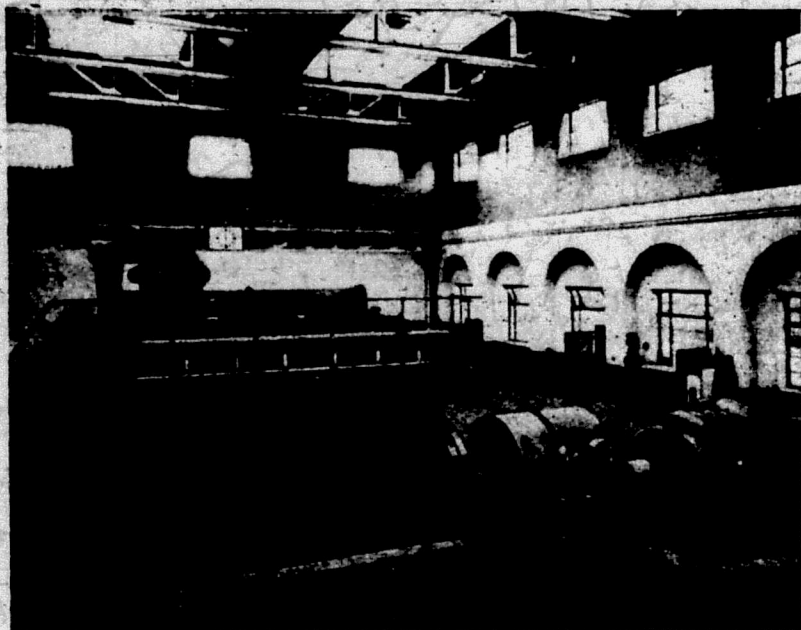
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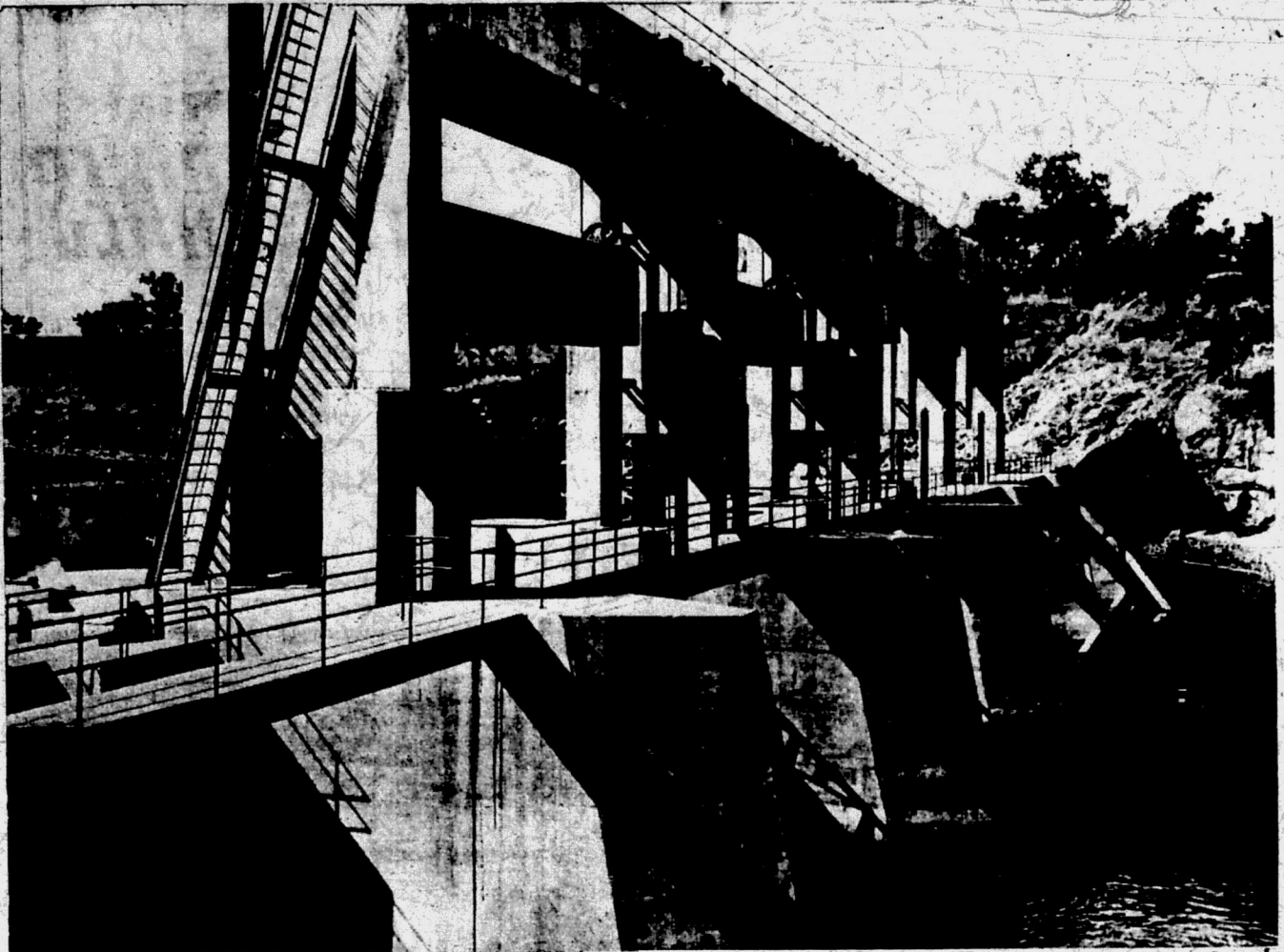
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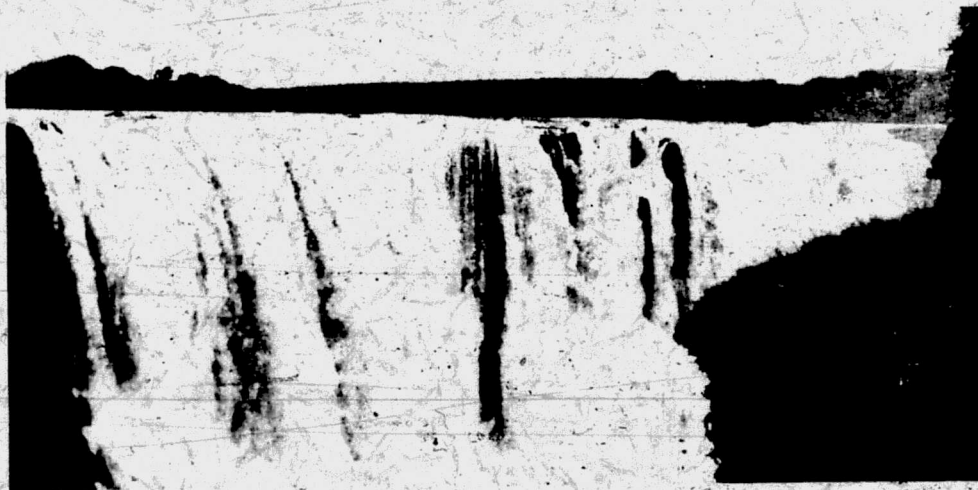
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, though self-congratulatory during Thursday's debate on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Bill, could scarcely have made less constructive use of the six and a half hours available for discussion of the destruction of the Federation. Practical proposals for the next steps in Central Africa could not have been more conspicuously absent. Indeed, the sole suggestion which might ease the desperately urgent situation in Southern Rhodesia was Mr. Patrick Wall's idea that independence should be granted on the understanding that an independent Government would immediately widen the franchise and increase African representation in Parliament to one more than a third of the total membership, thus depriving the white members of the possibility of voting as a racial *bloc* which, because it constituted a two-thirds majority, would be entitled to make certain changes in the Constitution. In his perfunctory reply the Attorney-General did not even deign to mention the point, though it was the only one of the day which offered a ray of hope amid deepening gloom.

No Guidance from House of Commons.

During the past three and a half years in particular the behaviour of United Kingdom Ministers towards Central Africa has been so deliberately deceitful that they are distrusted in the most responsible circles in the Colony. Mr. Butler's assertion in the debate that H.M. Government had acted straightforwardly will therefore have caused derision in Africa, where some kind of apology for trickery and treachery would have been thought more appropriate. He himself had told an audience of British businessmen a year previously almost to the day that they should invest in the Federation in the confidence that the United Kingdom Government was behind them. Was it straightforward to offer that inducement and then quickly set about disrupting the Federation? Anyone in the City who operated in that slick manner would quickly find himself facing serious charges; and the court would show no leniency merely because he protested that he and his associates were honourable men. Mr. Butler's speech was flatly uninspiring, presumably because he felt that as the assassin of the Federation at the orders of the Prime Minister he should appear subdued. Having briefly praised the corpse, he was quite complimentary to the heirs of a heavily encumbered estate; but he offered them nothing but words.

The most worried of the heirs are the Southern Rhodesians, a self-reliant, generous-hearted community, who would at once recognize the new element in the equation if the British Cabinet were now to demonstrate its faith in the Colony by proffering independence on the terms suggested by Mr. Wall. That would provide Mr. Winston Field with an honourable escape from a dilemma which results in part from his perfectly reasonable electoral promises. In the intervening few months the East and Central African scene has changed greatly — not least in consequence of the Addis Ababa Conference — and realists in the new Government of Southern Rhodesia must be as anxious as other well-wishers of the country for a way out of the *impasse*. The stipulations of the Macmillan Cabinet are an open secret. Though unacceptable to Southern Rhodesia, they are spurious in the sense that both parties are well aware that they would not satisfy the African racialists, whose aim is nothing less than domination. In order to evade that harsh fact, speakers in the Commons referred euphemistically to majority control, though there were remind-

Way Out of A Dilemma.

Assassin of The Federation.

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ers from both sides of the House that African countries granted self-determination quickly drop the new toy of democracy and become dictatorships. The problem is not, as politicians in the United Kingdom pretend, that of increasing the number of African electors and M.P.s: it is whether responsible men are to continue in control until enough Africans have gained training and experience in business, administration, the professions and public life which will enable them to take their places alongside Europeans on the strict criterion of merit. Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Butler, and their Cabinet colleagues know quite as well as Mr. Field that the pressures upon Southern Rhodesia would not be relaxed if that country were to make the concessions which H.M. Government has suggested, but that, on the contrary, acceptance would encourage the Afro-Asian racialists everywhere to increase their agitation.

The world is more seriously threatened than ever before with division on racial lines. Two speakers in the debate spoke of the possibility of Chinese leadership in such a struggle. Not long ago such

Helping the Communists. a notion would have seemed ludicrous. Now it cannot be airily dismissed. Chinese achievements in Asia in the cold and lukewarm wars are inadequately realized by the Western world, which is almost entirely unaware that Macmillanism has thrown East and Central Africa wide open to Communist activities. During the past three years money from Russia and China has influenced elections, trade unionism, and "anti-colonial" activities generally in those territories. The number of diplomatic missions from behind the Iron Curtain has grown swiftly, and large numbers of young Africans now being trained in sabotage, guerilla tactics and propaganda methods will soon return from Communist countries, some to engage in "liberation warfare" against Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East and West Africa, and the Republic of South Africa (which will meantime suffer ceaseless public criticism and economic sanctions). Communist-trained activists, soon to be numbered in hundreds, will within a few years be increased to thousands, among whom will be an unpredictable percentage of hard-core Marxists and terrorists. It is fantastic that the Americans, who have exerted all their influence to expedite the premature withdrawal of British administration, should have persuaded themselves and pusillanimous politicians in Britain that appeasement of African nationalism would defeat the plans of Moscow and Peking.

Many ostensible Conservatives are still astonishingly gullible about Africa. In last week's debate no speeches from the Labour benches were so far to the left as those of two Tory members, Lord Balmorale and Mr. Humphry Berkeley; and one of the most realistic contributions was that of Mr. Roy Mason, a Socialist. He attributed much of the blame for the collapse of the Federation to United Kingdom politicians of both parties; spoke of British vacillations, deceit and treachery; emphasized the part played by organized violence in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and pointed to the menace of Communism. Mr. Victor Goodhew, a Conservative, who has likewise travelled throughout Central Africa, reproached the Socialists for their share of the tragedy; accused his own party of having brutally bludgeoned the Federation to death; and criticized the unconcern of British Ministers at the serious weakening of law and order in Nyasaland. Mr. Turton had already likened his party colleague, Mr. Butler, to a surgeon murdering his patient; had forthrightly blamed Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod for their outstanding contribution to the Central African tragedy; had recalled Mr. James Griffiths's initial, influential and irresponsible error in ordering that administrative officers should not help bewildered Africans in their suspicion about the new thing called "federation"; and had described and deplored thuggery in Nyasaland.

Nobody spoke more sympathetically of the Europeans in Rhodesia who have been betrayed by British Ministers than Mr. John Stonehouse, who has perhaps never made a less criticizable speech on Central Africa. He was one of the few who foresaw Chinese involvement. Mr. F. M. Bennett, who called the occasion a day of shame, warned Parliament that a general and dangerous resurgence of tribalism would follow the withdrawal of European administration. Mr. John Farr, who was in Central Africa when the Federation was established, held racial mistrust to have been the cause of its collapse; much heavier responsibility, we suggest, lies upon mistrustful and untrustworthy politicians in Great Britain. In general, there was little evidence in the sixteen speeches of concern for the victims of the murder which has been coolly and cruelly committed in Central Africa by the disastrous Macmillan Government — on whose behalf Mr. Butler quaintly suggested that

there might still be "progress in things both material and spiritual". Could anyone else have dragged into the shameful story the preposterous suggestion of spiritual gain?

** ** *

THE LITUNGA OF BAROTSELAND,

accompanied by a delegation which includes six Ministers, is in London for discussions about the future of his country, for he and his people are perturbed about the reservation of its Protectorate status now that they

Is Barotseland To Be Betrayed?

see the United Kingdom Government thrusting increasing political power upon politicians of other tribes in Northern Rhodesia in whom they have absolutely no confidence. Barotseland is firmly loyal to its traditional system of rule, which it wants to have amended only by gradual and well-proven stages. The people object strongly to the intrusion of upstart agitators from other tribes, and to the idea of the inclusion of their country in the Northern Rhodesia which the Macmillan Administration plans to make independent a few months hence. Ever since King Lewanika appealed to Queen Victoria for protection in 1890 Barotseland has been distinct from the rest of Northern Rhodesia, being recognized as a separate and direct responsibility of the British Government. Continuance of that special relationship is what is wanted by the Litunga, his councillors and his people.

* * *

Their case, morally incontrovertible, is also very strong legally, for they have received a long succession of categorical assurances, in which all had complete faith until quite recently. The last four

Long Succession of Pledges by Britain.

Secretaries of State for the Colonies, for example, have all explicitly recognized the validity of the treaties with Barotseland. After Mr. Lennox-Boyd had described them in writing as "entirely secure and guaranteed", the Governor informed the Litunga that the treaties would stand even if self-government or independence came to the rest of Northern Rhodesia. Two years later the present Governor confirmed that the treaties would be respected, and on January 3, 1961, Mr. Macleod declared in writing that "no constitutional change affecting Barotseland will be made without full consultation with and the consent of the Paramount Chief and Council". He added: "I give this assurance on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in recognition of the special relationship which exists with Barotseland, and which in accordance with the terms of the concession and agreements

distinguishes the administration of Barotseland from that of the rest of Northern Rhodesia". That clear undertaking was made still stronger by the important promise that "the Governor will remain in executive control, and his ability to protect the interests of Barotseland will not in any way be impaired, nor will his authority in this regard be transferred to elected representatives". In February of last year Mr. Maudling, then Secretary of State, said in Livingstone that he had assured the Litunga that Barotseland's special position would not be affected by the changes which he had that day announced for the rest of Northern Rhodesia. A whole catalogue of official statements in similar terms could be quoted.

* * *

Britain is pledged to the hilt, not merely to consult the Litunga and National Council about constitutional changes, but not to alter the special relationship between Barotseland and the United Kingdom without the specific consent of the King and his councillors.

Obligation to Act Only by Consent.

Pressure upon them to agree to measures which they believe to be detrimental to their people has become much heavier, simply because politicians in office in the United Kingdom want to be spared a quarrel with the United National Independence Party, which resents the existence of an enclave in which there is little scope for their mischief-making. Thirsting for power and perquisites, they covet control of a cohesive and quiet area in which they have few followers, little prestige, and no hope of authority unless it be exacted through British pressure in these closing days of Whitehall administration. Whenever the three High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland have come under attack from any quarter, H.M. Government has insisted on the maintenance of the *status quo*. It is under an equal obligation to continue to protect Barotseland. To disregard that duty in order to appease political agitators outside Barotseland would mean the dishonourable abandonment of unequivocal pledges, some dating back almost three-quarters of a century and others only to last year. Is the Cabinet's ignoble policy of scuttle from Africa to take precedence over its inherited duties, and, indeed, over guarantees given to the leaders of Barotseland by Ministers still in office? Barotseland's claim could be rejected only by shameful violation of many pledges. If the present representations of the Litunga were to fail, one more perfidious deed would have to be inscribed on the escutcheon of a frighteningly unscrupulous Government.

Notes By The Way

Mau Mau "Freedom Fighters"

MAU MAU, the foul and atavistic Kikuyu organization which was held by the High Court of Kenya and the Appeal Court to have been managed by the man who is now Prime Minister of Kenya, has never lacked apologists in the Colony, at Westminster, or in some United Kingdom newspapers; but the non-Kikuyu tribes would have nothing to do with a conspiracy which they knew to be designed to establish Kikuyu dictatorship as well as to drive Europeans out of the country. It is ironic, therefore, that the commanders of the Mau Mau gangs, its so-called "generals", who failed so conspicuously to find recruits among Kenya's fighting peoples, should now be suggested as leaders for the "freedom fighters" who are to be trained under the supervision of a committee representing seven of the independent African States and financed by all the 30-odd countries in Africa which are now independent (except, of course, the Republic of South Africa).

Silent Socialists

MR. FRED KUBAI, who was jailed at Kapenguria in 1953 with Kenyatta for assisting in the management of Mau Mau, suggested in Nairobi last week that former Mau Mau "generals" should be enlisted to fight for the liberation of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portuguese East and West Africa. Perhaps because he has just been made Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in the Kenyatta Government, he added that unemployed Africans—of whom Kenya has a distressingly large number in consequence of MacBlundellism—could be similarly "occupied" after training in Uganda, whose Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, offered training facilities in his country when he attended the Addis Ababa conference of Heads of independent African States two months ago. What do Mr. Brockway and the other Socialist sentimentalists think of the Kubai plan? They have been conspicuously silent—as they almost always are when an African suggests something which they would have denounced as scandalous if the speaker had had a white skin.

Threats to the Press

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Nyasaland's Minister of Justice, said a few days ago in the Legislative Council that newspapers which published statements likely "to bring the Government into disrepute" would be banned; their printing machines would be confiscated, and the journalists responsible for the offence would be expelled from the country. He nevertheless declared that freedom of speech was welcomed, though criticism must be constructive and not seditious. Mr. Chirwa, a barrister, must have been well aware of the imprecision of his remarks, which recall the pronouncements of such dictators as Hitler and Nkrumah. Does Dr. Banda intend to emulate them and permit the circulation only of publications which praise or at least condone him and his party? That that is his purpose is believed by many people in Nyasaland, including Africans. If they are wrong, he would do well to discountenance publicly and unequivocally a sycophancy which has no parallel in Central or East Africa. In the Legislature the Malawi Congress Party members vie with one another in adulation so monotonously obsequious that it would be laughable if it were not dangerous. It is significant that some of the worst offenders hold ministerial portfolios and constantly receive reciprocal praise from their leader.

Minister's Threat to Use Toughs

MEN WHO INDULGE habitually in abject flattery of a dictator are likely to feel that almost any statement which fails to fawn upon the Government may be construed as tending to bring it into disrepute, and therefore to be seditious. Intolerance of objective judgment is already very evident. Mr. H. A. Kachaje said in the Legislature last week that the real facts could be obtained only from the headquarters of the Malawi Party; that may seem to have been the utterance of an irresponsible back-bencher, but he had been chosen as the mover of a Malawi Party motion deploring allegedly fabricated newspaper stories about the state of law and order in the country. Following the party line of panegyric, he credited Dr. Banda with greater achievements in five years than could have been expected from Napoleon—which was at least an improvement on the speaker who a few months ago compared Dr. Banda with Christ. The usual procession of speeches flattering the great Kamuzu culminated in a threat by Mr. Chipembere, the Minister of Local Government, to set the "tough" Malawi Youth Leaguers to deal with the Press, settlers and civil servants if Dr. Banda would just say the word. Yet the Malawi leaders in their saner moments ask Europeans to remain, seek (not very successfully) to recruit others, and declare that their aim is to encourage external investment and confidence.

Mr. Griffin-Smith

MR. HENRY GRIFFIN-SMITH, who has been in charge of the East African Office in London since Sir Arthur Kirby's departure at the end of last year, has also left prior to retirement after more than 40 years' East African service. Entering the Home Civil Service in 1916, he joined the R.N.V.R. in the same year, and saw service in the first world war as a wireless operator in mine-sweepers. A few months after returning to the Crown Agents early in 1919 he was seconded and later transferred to the staff of the Government of Uganda, where for many years he held the post of statistician. He served on various committees and commissions, and in 1938 became secretary of the Uganda Supply Board, which was responsible for the administration of war-time controls, and a member of the East African Production and Supply Council. For the last five years of his service in Uganda he was Director of Supplies.

Commerce and Sport

ON RETIREMENT in 1948 he joined an old colleague, Mr. Roger Norton, the first post-war Commissioner at the East African Office in London. There he had close association with commerce and produce marketing, and was twice seconded back to East Africa in connexion with cotton marketing and ginnery re-organization. Throughout his long service he always had harmonious working associations with the chambers of commerce and other non-official bodies with which he had to negotiate. In earlier days Mr. Griffin-Smith was a keen sportsman, and he captained many sides for the Uganda Kobs at football, hockey, and tennis. He was a useful man in a rugger side, but as a cricketer has been heard to describe himself as "a bit in-and-out". Uganda Africans who played football in the 'twenties and 'thirties at Budó School, on the Coronation ground at Old Kampala, the first Makerere ground, and the early Nakivubo Stadium still remember him.

"I Blame the Prime Minister for this Deplorable Failure"

Lord Salisbury on Government's "Policy of Scuttle in Africa"

MR. R. A. BUTLER, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central Africa, spoke briefly in the House of Commons last week on his return from the Victoria Falls Conference, announcing that a White Paper on the conference would be published before a debate on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Bill.

He expressed gratitude to all the delegations to the conference for their co-operative spirit, and said that H.M. Government looked forward to "the continuing assistance of all the Governments in Central Africa in the constructive work of the next six months".

MR. JOHN STRACHEY: "Is the First Secretary aware that his success at the conference was on the easier part of the problem and that the more difficult part, the future of Southern Rhodesia, still lies ahead of him?"

MR. BUTLER: "We held the conference to discuss the dissolution of the Federation, and there is a great deal of hard work to be done on that and a great many difficulties to overcome during the next six months. With regard to the other subject raised, the situation remains as described in the correspondence which I published on June 18".

MR. R. MASON congratulated the First Secretary on his handling of "the prickliest nettle of all", the Federal Army, and asked when Nyasaland's secession would be completed.

MR. BUTLER: "I have the Nyasaland Government's agreement to come into the general dissolution exercise, which means that they will accept the date of December 31 for the dissolution, and that that means their secession from the Federation".

Shame and Indignation

After the **LORD CHANCELLOR** had said in the House of Lords that all the Governments concerned had reached agreement at the Victoria Falls about the next steps to be taken in Central Africa, not only in respect of the orderly dissolution of the Federation but for future collaboration between the territories, strong protests were made by Lord Colyton and the Marquess of Salisbury.

LORD COLYTON said: "I am sorry to have to strike a discordant note, but should we not rather be expressing our shame and indignation at the destruction of the Federation and the sacrifice of the interests of millions of moderate Africans, as well as of Europeans?"

"Of course it would be quite unfair to blame Mr. Butler alone for this. The process started at least two years before he came on the Central African scene. But could not my noble friend on the Woolsack say one word of regret at the impending demise of this multilateral federation, which was one of the outstanding achievements of Sir Winston Churchill's Government, of which my noble and learned friend himself was a distinguished member?"

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "I support what has been said by my noble friend. I was astonished at the smug satisfaction of the statement made to us by the Lord Chancellor. One would have thought that the Government had achieved a great success. What they are doing is registering a complete and deplorable failure.

"I put the main blame on the Prime Minister. Ever since the wind-of-change speech the Government have been engaged, though not openly, in a policy of scuttle

in Africa; and this is one of the main milestones in that policy. Time will, I hope, be given for us to discuss this matter more fully. It is not possible now to put the clock back. You never can in politics; you never can in life. But the fact remains that we had a great mission in Africa, and to my mind the present Government have run away from it".

THE LORD CHANCELLOR regretted their remarks, and added: "Dissolution of the Federation has not come about at the wish of H.M. Government, but on account of the political realities of the situation, which must be appreciated. I should have thought that everyone would welcome the successful conclusion of this difficult conference, which alone holds out hope for the future for all the peoples in those territories".

LORD FRASER OF LONSDALE recalled that "the Federation idea was born in the mind of Mr. Griffiths, the Labour Colonial Secretary; it went quite a long way under the Labour Government; and was then consummated by Mr. Winston Churchill's Government. Therefore, there is a tradition of bi-partisanship in this matter and I think it a pity that we should depart from this".

Nyasaland

LORD DILHORNE said in reply to **LORD BARNBY**: "The latest estimates of the national income from Nyasaland are in total and *per capita* £48.6m. and £16.5m. respectively. H.M. Government have guaranteed loans totalling £25.4m. which form part of the Federation's external debt. It is not possible to say to what extent and over what period Nyasaland may need financial help to supplement her efforts, and H.M. Government naturally cannot commit themselves in advance".

MR. MASON asked how many incidents had occurred in Nyasaland causing injury and loss of life since Dr. Banda became Prime Minister, and to what extent they were between African, Asian and white residents.

MR. BUTLER: "I assume the hon. Member refers to incidents where there is alleged to have been a political content. There have been 11 such incidents, one involved an assault on a coloured person, one on three Europeans, and the remainder were assaults on Africans. There was no loss of life, but 10 Africans received minor injuries, one coloured received facial injuries and concussion, one European facial injuries, and two Africans were more seriously injured."

Political Crimes in the Rhodesias

NINETEEN DEATHS are officially stated to have been caused by politically motivated crimes in Northern Rhodesia between December 15 and May 20. In that period officially listed political crimes numbered 1,262, compared with only 90 in Southern Rhodesia.

During the four weeks ending on May 20 there was only one case of arson in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 23 in Northern Rhodesia. Assaults on police or members of the public numbered two south of the Zambezi and 124 in the northern territory. There was one case of intimidation and threatened violence in the Colony, but 75 in the Protectorate, where there were 122 stonings, as against only two in Southern Rhodesia. That Colony had only one riot or riotous affray, while there were 28 in the northern territory.

Over the six months the respective figures for Southern and Northern Rhodesia were: assaults on police or public, 3 and 383; intimidation and threats of violence, 32 and 237; stonings, 9 and 446; riots and affrays, 2 and 86; arson and petrol bombing, 29 and 74; causing road blocks, 3 and 17; malicious injury to property, 10 and 15; endangering safety of railway passengers, 2 and 4.

Northern Rhodesia had more than 37 times the Southern Rhodesian total for the month, and for the six months the Northern Rhodesian aggregate was more than 14 times as high.

Britain Should Assume Federal Government Liabilities

That Would Be Honourable Course, Says Federal White Paper

IT IS FOR BRITAIN honourably to accept the consequences flowing from the exercise of its sovereignty and to assume responsibility for the liabilities of the Federal Government.

That proposal was made at the Victoria Falls Conference in a memorandum of the Federal Government, which has now published it as a White Paper (C.Fed. 255).

It is a 27-page document, from which the following passages are quoted:—

"States have been thrown into confusion and the capacity of their Governments to give effect to their commitments has been affected to a greater or less degree by revolution. Usually, however, revolutions change only the management; the apparatus of the State and much of its momentum continues.

"In the case of the Federal Government the position will be unusual. The system, and the Government, will be completely obliterated; and thus the capacity of the Government, and the Federal State, to meet their liabilities will at a stroke be nullified. The elimination of the capacity of the Federal Government to meet its obligations will be brought about by the exercise on the part of the United Kingdom of the same powers which created the Government.

Federal Civil Servants

"At June 30, 1962, there were 35,037 people employed in the Federal Public Service—15,555 officers in permanent and pensionable employment, 10,777 officers whose terms of service include the payment of a gratuity when their service ends, and 8,705 other employees.

"The 15,555 permanent and pensionable officers were recruited as follows: direct recruitment from the United Kingdom, other countries and the Federation, 10,353; Southern Rhodesia Public Service, 3,085; Northern Rhodesia Public Service, 1,449; Nyasaland Public Service, 668.

"The Federal Public Service does not include the Federal Army and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. At July 1, 1962, there were provisions for 5,919 military posts in the Army and for 1,146 posts in the R.R.A.F.

"With the dissolution of the Federation all the posts mentioned will be abolished. Territorial Government departments which take over the functions of Federal ministries and departments will require staff, but the extent and nature of the replacement of Federal posts is unknown. It is also uncertain how far Federal officers will be engaged to fill these new territorial posts. Moreover, it remains to be seen how many Federal officers will feel able to serve the three new States once the State to which they owed allegiance has been extinguished.

"The Federal Government has up to 10,000 unestablished employees. The continuation of the jobs of these employees will be at risk when the Federal Government is dissolved.

£50m. Pensions

"If all the Federal Public Service officers were discharged, the following rough estimates give some indication of the order of magnitude of the sums involved for pensions: cash liability for commutation of pensions, £13.4m.; capital required to pay balance of pensions not commutable, £22.9m.; gratuities, £0.3m.; leave pay, £2.2m.; holiday grants due, £0.1m.; total, £38.9m.

"No allowance has been made for the costs of a compensation scheme as an alternative to abolition-of-office additions, although there is a strong case for such a scheme; nor has any allowance been made for the costs of terminal benefits for military personnel in the Army and the R.R.A.F., for the staff of the Federal Assembly, or for judges of the Federal Supreme Court.

"Other omissions are the liabilities for existing pensions, for the portion of the pensions of former Federal officers transferred to other scheduled public services, and for the abolition of office element in territorial pensions granted to territorial officers who terminated their secondment to the Federal Government (a liability which has so far been met by the Federal Government from its current revenue).

"When all these liabilities are calculated, their total might well be in excess of £50m.

"There are other obligations for which there is a moral and economic (if not legal) case. In particular, officers in the Federal Public Service have invested in their own housing and have been encouraged to do so; for example, the Federal pension fund had by June 30, 1962, lent £2.1m. to Federal public servants for building their houses—mainly in Southern Rhodesia, since housing has continued to be provided by the Governments in the northern territories.

Pension Funds in Federal Stock

"Of £12.7m. in the Federal pension fund on June 30, 1962, £9.5m. was invested at cost in Federal Government stock and a further £2.1m. in loans for civil servants' housing. The present value of these investments, because of the decision to dissolve the Federation, is problematical; they are certainly illiquid and subject to considerable capital losses, if they should be sold at all.

"The total of territorial Government debt assumed by the Federal Government was £120.5m. Of this total £91.3m. was Southern Rhodesian Government debt; £23m. Northern Rhodesian, and £6.2m. Nyasaland. By June, 1962 the pre-Federal debt for which the Federal Government was still responsible was £69.1m. in respect of Southern Rhodesia, £19.7m. in respect of Northern Rhodesia, and £5.1m. in respect of Nyasaland.

"The local money and capital markets have expanded very rapidly since federation, and up to March 31, 1963, the Federal Government raised £64m. in long-term loans (generally 25 years) for development in its own sphere and for lending to the territories and local authorities. The local market also provided £28m. for the long-term financing of Kariba, this amount being raised by special arrangements with a small number of lenders. Medium-term loans (mainly three years) have been raised locally to the extent of £30m.

"The total received through Treasury Bills at the end of 1962 was £31m.

"The outstanding public debt of the Federal Government at June 30, 1962, was £281,296,000. Of this amount £187,330,000 consisted of debt raised in the name of the Federal Government; the balance of £93,966,000 was pre-Federal debt for which the Federal Government had assumed financial responsibility. The Federal Government's external funded debt totalled £141,713,000. Internal funded debt outstanding was £106,762,000, and internal floating debt amounted to £32,821,000.

"Of the £187,330,000 raised by the Federal Government in its own name, £61,573,000 has been re-lent to the territorial Governments. These Governments no doubt assumed that the Federal Government would take such measures as were required to re-finance any balance not covered by sinking funds at their dates of maturity; they also believed that they are no longer concerned with meeting the maturities of their debt for which the Federal Government had assumed financial responsibility. These beliefs can no longer be justified; and the territorial Governments now face the problem of obtaining the sums required to meet these redemption payments.

"There is only £125,757,000 of Federal public debt for the repayment of which the Federal Government has undivided financial and legal responsibility.

Investments in Statutory Corporations

"There are two types of financial assets on which the Federal Government would have relied heavily to meet its obligations in respect of the £125.7m. for which it has undivided financial and legal responsibility. The first of these consists of its investments in statutory corporations, companies, and various other bodies.

"The whole of the capital for the land banks, the agricultural marketing boards, the electricity supply commissions and the broadcasting corporation was provided by the territorial Governments prior to federation and by the Federal Government subsequently. In addition, the Federal Power Board, the Rhodesia Railways, and the Central African Airways, which have been allowed to borrow directly from certain overseas institutions such as the International Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation, have also borrowed large amounts of long-term capital from the Federal Government.

"Capital has also been made available to the commercial railway companies serving Nyasaland, to several Government trading accounts, and to many individuals and private concerns. In addition, the Federal Government has provided working capital from the Treasury Bill market.

"On the dissolution of the Federation there will be lost the economic strength which has flowed from the association of the three economies. It is this which makes the dissolution of the Federation unique. There are plenty of precedents for the transfer of power from expatriates to local people, but there is no peace-time precedent for the extinction of a major

governmental authority over a common economy covering an area of half a million square miles with a population of nine million people.

"It is inevitable that a great part of the advantage of association will disappear as a result of the contraction of the major part of domestic economic activity to coincide with territorial boundaries. The strength of association flowed not only from a pooling of resources, a widening of the market and economies of scale, but also from the existence of a Government at the centre endowed with direct powers of decision in the management of the unified economy. All these factors of strength will be removed.

"Moreover, each territory will have to rely only upon such strength as its separate economy will provide in order to counter its own weaknesses and cope with its own problems. Nyasaland's earnings of foreign exchange will, for example, be limited to the value of a few agricultural exports, plus such foreign investment as it can attract; these resources alone will be available to meet its need for imports. Northern Rhodesia will once again face single-handed and with a relatively undiversified economy the effects of fluctuations in the copper market. The Southern Rhodesia economy will have to see a great part of its surplus exported to meet the cost of servicing the heavy external investment which has over past years taken place in that territory.

"The economic circumstances of the separate territories will be weakened. There is no doubt that they will be unable by themselves to sustain the whole economic burden of the Federal Government's liabilities; to seek to impose this burden on them would be not only to deny them a reasonable opportunity to make progress on the basis of their own, more limited, economic powers, but also gravely to prejudice the rights of the many persons, investors, civil servants, and others to whom the public faith of the Federation has been pledged.

Dissolution An Exercise of British Sovereignty

"Dissolution of the Federation, like its establishment, will involve an exercise of British sovereignty, and the disappearance of the Federal Government will automatically bring about the termination of all rights, duties or obligations owing to or owed by that Government. Furthermore, there is no existing law under which persons entitled to benefit by those rights or obligations may look to a successor upon whom would fall the duty of discharging all or any of the obligations of the Federal Government. The slate is wiped clean.

"The only effective way in which the interests and rights of persons affected by the demise of the Federation may be preserved is for the British Government to legislate to preserve them. In view of the nature of the Federal Government's obligations, and their persistence in time, the simplest way in which the rights involved in those obligations could be maintained is for the British Parliament to nominate a continuing Government as successor or continuing Governments as successors.

"There is no doubt that Parliament could legislate for Britain to be the successor; it could also legislate to transfer to Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland the whole or part of the obligations of the Federal Government. No doubt also it has the power to legislate for the transference of all or part of those obligations to Southern Rhodesia; but any such legislation might well be inhibited by the operation of the convention referred to by the First Secretary of State in the House of Commons on May 8, 1962.

"No once-for-all arrangement can be made for the discharge of the obligations as a whole. The public debt will have to be managed at least until all Federal borrowings now in existence have matured and been repaid; the pensions of civil servants may still be in payment half a century from now. The latter requirement, if not the former also, can only be met with fairness and security if the successor to the Federal Government is itself a strong Government or a body whose authority is continuously supported by the powers of a strong Government.

Burdens Must Not Outweigh Capacity

"For example, in what currency will Federal pensions be paid? They have been earned in Federal currency; but that currency may, as a result of the political decision to dissolve the Federation, disappear. Pensioners, moreover, enjoy a reasonable expectation that steps will be taken to mitigate any serious decline in the real value of their pensions after retirement.

"In the re-ordering of Government responsibilities no Government should be expected to take on a burden of indebtedness, formal or informal, real or contingent, which is greater than it is capable of bearing. This principle was enshrined in the Order in Council of 1953.

"Britain's sovereign power set up the Federation, and Britain's sovereign power will now destroy it. While the Federal Government was, in being it pledged the public faith to many

people—to those who worked for it, to investors, to bodies which looked to it for income. In the same way as its power so to pledge the public credit was given to it by Britain, so it is a British decision that suddenly deprives it of any power to honour its pledges.

Immoral and Tyrannous

"It is for Britain now honourably to accept the consequences flowing from the exercise of its sovereignty; and to assume responsibility for the liabilities of the Federal Government. It would be immoral for Britain to use its sovereign power to transfer those liabilities (without the agreement of the persons to whom those liabilities are owed) from an economically stronger Government to economically weaker Governments; as it would be tyrannous to impose on the weakened territorial Governments burdens of indebtedness which they cannot sustain, and which would seriously restrict, if not for some time bring to an end, their power to secure any economic progress for their people.

"Concern for the economic viability of the territories may, of course, be supported by arguments of British self-interest. Much British capital is invested in the Federal area, and the interest of British investors is bound up with the economic advancement of the territories. The bulk of imports into the Federal area is from Britain. These considerations must all play a part, if a subsidiary one, in justifying the case for Britain's assuming responsibility for the Federal Government's obligations.

"Britain should, therefore, accept that overall responsibility. It is, however, true that many of the obligations were created in respect of investment in the Federal area, and the assets resulting from that investment will continue to benefit the territorial economies, though perhaps to a diminished extent in consequence of the reduced rate of growth in economic activity likely to follow on the dissolution of the Federation.

"The territorial Governments should, therefore, accept financial responsibility towards Britain for a part of the Federal Government's obligations, the size of that part to be measured by reference to the capacity of each territory, in terms of its assets (including earning assets created by investment in the Federation) and its revenues, to sustain the transfer to Britain of the amount so measured. Assets which did not become part of the capital equipment of a territorial economy (of which the Federal pension fund might be an example) should be transferred to Britain.

Only Just Solution

"These proposals seem to constitute the only just and fair way of solving a major problem of dissolution. The burden they would place on Britain would be relatively modest. They would meet the needs of borrowers and of lenders; they would satisfy the reasonable requirements of others who depend in one way or another on the honouring of the Federal Government's commitments or whose interests have been measurably and directly harmed by its dissolution. They would restore confidence and set each of the territorial Governments on a firm footing for future progress."

Barotseland Delegation in London

Wants Protectorate Status Maintained

THE LITUNGA (KING) OF BAROTSELAND arrived in London on Friday with a strong delegation to discuss constitutional questions with Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs.

Barotseland wants its Protectorate status to be continued, so that it may be excluded from the independent Northern Rhodesia which will come into being within a few months.

No statement of the Barotseland case has been made public, but some of the major historical facts are discussed in a leading article in this issue.

Sir Mwanawina Lewanika, the Litunga, is accompanied by Prince Siisii Mwanawina, the Ngambela (Prime Minister), the Natamoyo (Minister of Justice), the Mutwaleti (Minister of Finance), the Imandi (Minister of Education), the Katema (Minister of Administration), the Imukondo (Minister of Natural Resources), the Leashimba (Chief Councillor), Mr. Kawanambulu (Katengo Councillor), and Mr. Godwin Lewanika, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Minister of External Affairs. Their legal adviser is Mr. L. K. S. Wilson, of Salisbury.

PERSONALIA

MR. PETER HIGGINS has joined the board of Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

DR. EDITH MERCER of the Department of Technical Co-operation is visiting East Africa.

PROFESSOR RUSSELL E. MUMFORD is visiting Kenya to collect and study East African bats.

MR. W. THORNTON, general secretary of Overseas Service, was in Northern Rhodesia last week.

CANON A. J. M. SHARPE has arrived in London from the diocese of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

MR. D. N. NDEGWA has been appointed acting deputy Permanent Secretary in the Kenya Treasury.

MR. J. HICKEY has been posted to Kitwe for the Northern Rhodesia Information Department.

MR. A. G. HOUSE, an education officer in Kenya, is being transferred to the British Solomon Islands.

MR. H. F. HAMEL, Deputy Registrar General in Kenya, has been appointed a divisional magistrate in Aden.

MR. S. WALSH, Assistant Administrator General in Zanzibar, is to go to Northern Rhodesia in a similar capacity.

MR. R. G. SOOTHILL has joined the board of Tube Investments, Ltd. He is chairman of the Turner & Newall group.

MR. E. T. S. BROWN, a director of the Anglo American Corporation, has joined the Board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART was 75 last Saturday, which was SIR ARTHUR KIRBY'S 64th birthday. On Sunday GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY was 57.

SIR PATRICK DEAN, head of the British delegation to the United Nations, called last week on the President of Tanganyika, MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA is giving a reception this evening in honour of the LITUNGA OF BAROTSELAND and his delegation to London.

A Business Advisory Council has been established in Tanganyika under the chairmanship of the Minister for Commerce and Industry, MR. C. G. KAHAMA.

JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL, of the U.S.A., who is visiting Kenya, was the guest of the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet at luncheon last week.

MR. EDWARD SHAMWANA, a barrister in Lusaka, has succeeded SIR CHARLES HARTWELL on the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. I. LUGONZO, chairman of the Social Services and Housing Committee of Nairobi City Council, has returned from a visit to the United Kingdom and the United States.

MR. D. DENSHAM, a director of the Tanganyika Film Unit, accompanied by an African cameraman, represents Tanganyika at the Third International Film Festival, now being held in Moscow.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, will attend the meeting in Paris today and tomorrow of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

MR. AMIR FANCY, a Pakistan industrialist, was a guest at luncheon in Nairobi last week of DR. J. G. KIANO and MR. B. R. MCKENZIE, Ministers respectively for Commerce and Industry, and Agriculture.

MR. MARK SIMPSON, the 23-year-old son of SIR JOSEPH SIMPSON, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London, resigned last week from the C.I.D. in Southern Rhodesia and promptly joined the Federal Army as a private. Last year he was specially commended for courage and devotion to duty in tackling a drunken mob of Africans and arresting three of them single-handed.

MR. LEE KWAN YEW, Prime Minister of Singapore, is to visit a number of African countries on his way home from London. From Algeria and Egypt he intends to go to Ghana, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya.

MR. W. GAMMON, lately general manager of the produce and export division of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and a director of that company and those of the group in Tanganyika and Nyasaland, has been transferred to Johannesburg.

THE RT. REV. OLIVER GREEN-WILKINSON will fly from Lusaka to London on July 23 on his way to Toronto to attend the Anglican Congress. He will then return to England for leave. The Bishop is due back in Northern Rhodesia in late October.

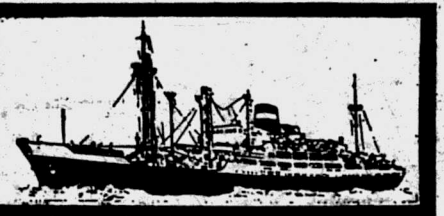
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL, who had wanted to visit PRESIDENT TSHOMBE in a hospital in Paris, was last week refused permission by the French Government on the ground that "MR. TSHOMBE is completely *incommunicado* as he is in irregular transit".

MR. PATRICK GORDON-WALKER, M.P., said at the week-end that a Socialist Government would launch a vigorous drive to encourage young people to go to developing countries to work alongside local people. He thought "Volunteers from Britain" a good title.

SIR IAN MACLENNAN is to go to New Zealand as High Commissioner. He entered the Colonial Office in 1933, transferred to the Dominions Office in 1937, was on the staff of the British High Commissioner in South Africa from 1945 to 1948, and became High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Salisbury on the inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He returned to the C.R.O. in 1955 as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State and went to Ghana as High Commissioner when that State became independent early in 1957. Three years later he became the British Ambassador in the Republic of Ireland.



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AMSTERDAM

MR. J. S. MELU has arrived in England from Northern Rhodesia on a Commonwealth Bursary to take a year's course in school administration at Oxford University Institute of Education. While a teacher on the Copperbelt he managed its football team and was also a well-known referee.

MR. PETER WILLIS, acting head in Southern Katanga for the United Nations operation, was last week held up and robbed outside Elisabethville by three Africans wearing jackets of the Katanga Army. A few minutes earlier two journalists had been robbed at rifle point at the same place.

MR. BRENT HUTTON-WILLIAMS, who was appointed Director of Information in Southern Rhodesia late last year, will leave Salisbury at the end of September in consequence of re-organization of the Information Service as a result of changes caused by the impending dissolution of the Federation.

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of U.N.I.P. and Minister of Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, had talks last week with the Tanganyika Minister of Communications, MR. A. JAMAL, and the general manager of E.A.R. and H., MR. G. MACKAY, on the mooted rail link *via* Tanganyika to the East Coast.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. W. D. C. FLEMING, MR. and MRS. J. M. FOX, MR. and MRS. L. R. GORDON, MR. and MRS. C. H. J. HILL, MR. P. G. D. HILL, MR. and MRS. R. S. LAMBERT, MR. W. V. LACEY, MR. and MRS. M. G. C. SAMPSON, and MR. and MRS. W. C. G. TWEEDIE.

PRINCE LEONARD IMASIKU, a grandson of the LITUNGA OF BAROTSELAND, who has been semi-paralysed for over a year since a car accident near Mongu, flew to England last week to undergo treatment in Stoke Mandeville Hospital. He was accompanied by the REV. DAVID JENKINS, an Anglican parson in Salisbury.

MR. P. L. OLDFIELD, president of the Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects, and MR. SIDNEY C. LOCK, president of the East Africa Institute of Architects, are delegates to the Commonwealth and Overseas Allied Societies Conference to be held in London from July 21 to 25 under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

LORD DEVLIN, who will shortly retire from the Bench, will at the beginning of next year become the first independent and salaried chairman of the re-constituted Press-Council. He became a judge of the High Court in 1948 and a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in 1961. In 1959 he was chairman of the Nyasaland Inquiry Commission.

SIR NEIL PRITCHARD, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Tanganyika, is to return to the Commonwealth Relations Office. No successor for the post in Dar es Salaam has been announced, presumably because British representation in East Africa will need re-organization when the projected East African Federation is constituted within a few months.

On the retirement of SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL from the chairmanship of the board of governors of the medical committee of University College Hospital, London, LORD AMULREE entertained him and his colleagues at dinner in the House of Lords. SIR ALEXANDER was for many years chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom and in that connexion, and previously on his own business affairs, frequently visited the Rhodesias.

Africa overall needs twice as much vegetables, meat and milk and four times as much fish as is now produced, SIR JOHN HAMMOND, of Cambridge University, told delegates at joint F.A.O.-W.H.O.-U.N.I.C.E.F. conference in Gardone, Italy, for English-speaking African Ministers of food production, health and agriculture. Zanzibar's Minister for Health and Housing, MR. A. A. E. BAALAWY, said that education on nutrition was incorporated in school curricula.

MR. R. I. GUTHRIE, Solicitor-General in Kenya, who has been appointed a Q.C., graduated B.L. from Edinburgh University in 1946, joined the Colonial Audit Service, and was posted to Kenya. Five years later he transferred to the Colonial Legal Service. At the end of 1961 he became Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary for Legal Affairs, and until recently was a nominated member of the Legislative Council, of which he sometimes acted as Deputy Speaker. He served in the Royal Artillery in the last war, for part of the time in East Africa.

Obituaries

THE RT HON JOHN STRACHEY, M.P., who died suddenly in London on Monday, aged 61, was Minister of Food from 1946 to 1950, and in that capacity responsible for the follies of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, which cost British taxpayers nearly £00m. He appointed as manager his old friend Mr Leslie Plummer, who was knighted before one groundnut was exported and was later given a large tax-free payment and a safe labour sea. MR STRACHEY visited East Africa on several occasions and gave reports on the scheme which were sharply criticised as unreliable.

MRS ELLA Egan Spurr, who died recently in Northern Rhodesia, was the wife of Colonel Norman Earl Spurr and a daughter of the late Albert Cornwall, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia.

MR I. W. FISHER, manager of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia, which he started a decade ago, has died at the age of 55 while on holiday in South Africa.



PLAYER'S
please

THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Commons Debate on Dissolution of the Federation

Southern Rhodesia's Independence: Collaboration on Common Services: Civil Servants

DISSOLUTION OF THE FEDERATION was discussed in the House of Commons last Thursday on the second reading of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Bill.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, said, *inter alia*:—

"The Federation was established under an Act of the British Parliament. It therefore rests with the British Parliament to make the necessary legal provision for its dissolution. It had great ideals and achieved considerable results, particularly in the economic sphere. Two territories at any rate are unwilling to go on as members of the Federation and therefore it cannot continue.

"I think it justifiable to say that the conference at the Victoria Falls was a success. I had hardly dared to hope that it would be possible to bring together these four delegations with sharply differing views. We managed to exist, or co-exist, peacefully under one roof. We proceeded in an atmosphere of amity and positive co-operation to reach agreed conclusions on all points in four and a half days.

Tributes to Governments

"Major credit must go to the Governments concerned. They showed the most co-operative spirit. First I must mention the generosity of the Federal Government, led by the Federal Prime Minister, to whom it is right to pay tribute for his statesmanlike co-operation in the affairs of the conference, a realization which must indeed have been hard for him and his Ministers. Many people may wish to note the example that he has given.

"Next must be the constructive contribution of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister and Ministers; then the readiness of the Northern Rhodesian Ministers to accept the facts of the situation and adjust themselves to the time table and machinery laid down by the conference. We also had the assistance of some observers from Nyasaland, who were very helpful.

"Doubt had persisted to within a week or two of the start of the conference as to whether it would be held. This was due in part to the fact that discussions on the independence of Southern Rhodesia had not been brought to a conclusion. It is still for further consideration.

"The Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister showed a considerable sense of the importance of the occasion by deciding to attend the conference and by playing a very full part. The Federal Government accordingly—and they had made a very detailed preparation by way of memoranda for the conference—in the interests of an early dissolution agreed to come. Thus there was general agreement that arrangements should be made for the orderly and speedy transfer of Federal responsibilities to the territories.

Main Human Problem

The Federal public service is the main human problem posed by the dissolution of the Federation. We shall be judged by how we solve it. There are 15,000 Federal civil servants, African, Asian and European, and their future lies in our hands. One of our main difficulties concerned the question of the compulsory assignment of Federal officers to the territories for a period while their future and conditions were worked out. We arrived in Victoria Falls, the representatives of the Federal Public Service Association and its various organizations in the Federal public service before the conference was concluded.

The Federal Government proposed that public service officers should be assigned to the territories and a committee to be set up which would advise on the arrangements to be worked out.

It was decided that the public service officers should be assigned to the territories on a temporary basis and that there should be a committee to advise on the arrangements to be worked out. The committee would be made up of representatives of the territories and the Federal Government. The committee would be asked to report to the conference on the arrangements to be worked out.

"On Federal assets and liabilities, including public debt, the Federal Government really had done their homework, and submitted a massive memorandum. It took the line that as 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 financial obligations, including public debt, and look to the territories for reimbursement on a scale related to their assets and revenues.

Division of Assets and Liabilities

"We were relieved that the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments were willing to take over their own fair share of Federal liabilities and public debt, but they reserved their position as to how this could be assessed. I said that although acceptance of Federal liabilities would impose a burden on the territories, many valuable assets would also pass to them, and that the right approach was to start from the connexion between assets and liabilities and in that way work out what the territories could bear.

"That means that if a hospital is transferred, the liability goes with the hospital. Similarly, with roads or other assets that may be transferred there is to be a working out of the assets and liabilities, and then an assessment of what the territory can bear as a result of this complicated mechanism.

"I reserved the position of H.M. Government by saying that when the time came the attitude of the British Government would have to be considered in the light of our general policies on overseas aid.

"A committee was set up to report on the transfer of money and taxation functions and take account of an extremely able report by the Finance Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

"As subjects are taken back by the territories the Federal Government will hand over in a lump sum or in monthly instalments the money required to carry on the services at the level previously determined. Importance was attached to this by the territories because they were anxious to see the functions transferred from the Federation at the earliest date practicable. Had it not been for these provisions which we worked out it would not be possible to have both the money and the men necessary to run that function in the territories.

Future of Defence Forces

"It was satisfactory that we were able to make so much progress on the question of the future of the defence forces, not only from the point of view of the importance of the defence forces but also to give satisfaction to those serving in the forces to know what their future was likely to be. One has only to be in Central Africa to realize the intense anxiety of every one as to their own future and the future of their own country.

"I therefore summoned a meeting of heads of delegations outside the conference, aided by the Minister of Defence of the Federation, Sir Malcolm Barrow—to whose co-operation I should pay tribute—and we reached an agreement which the conference endorsed. It agreed that when the Federal Government ceased to exercise responsibility for defence the position in regard to the operation and control of forces should revert to that which obtained before 1953, although the Federal forces would have to be partitioned between the three territories.

"It will initially simply be a question of transfer to two commands—to that of the Government of Southern Rhodesia and that of H.M. Government in the northern territories. Most units will pass under the control of Southern Rhodesia or Britain according to where they are placed and recruited. There would be some agreed exceptions. Arrangements would also have to be worked out to permit members of the forces to declare in which territory they wished to serve in future.

Those normally connected with Northern Rhodesia will go back to Northern Rhodesia; the battalion recruited in Nyasaland will go back to Nyasaland; and the other portion of the Federal force and air force will accrue to Southern Rhodesia.

"It was agreed again by a sub-committee working outside the conference that when the Federation was dissolved Federal citizens who are, of course, British subjects—ought not to lose their status. A separate citizenship for each territory would eventually be created and there should be agreement 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 to choose the territory whose citizenship he prefers.

Mr. George Curtis, who attended the conference and has been chairman of the Nyasaland working party, is in Salisbury waiting to motion the machinery agreed upon by the conference. I hope that the sub-committee on the public service will meet next week. The United Kingdom representatives will travel to Salisbury on Monday.

"I stressed to the conference that it was the United Kingdom's declared policy to seek to assist in the evolution of effective new forms of collaboration between the territories when the Federation came to an end, forms which would be acceptable to each of them and help to preserve and promote in particular the economic prosperity of all". I therefore feel special satisfaction that provision should have been made to enable questions of inter-territorial co-operation to be further studied by representatives of the territorial Governments assisted by Federal officials under U.K. chairmanship.

"The Federal delegation agreed that future collaboration was a matter for the territorial Governments. The Northern Rhodesian delegation 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 Rhodesia delegation welcomed this, but expressed the hope that collaboration with the Northern Rhodesian Government might go beyond the subjects mentioned.

"The conference agreed that I should seek the agreement of the Nyasaland Government to associate themselves with the general dissolution machinery. The Nyasaland Government, given the target date of December 31 for the dissolution of the Federation, have agreed to co-operate in this machinery. This means that all the operation can now be handled in one piece.

"The achievements of the Federation are there for all to see, and we should pay tribute to those who made them possible. Nevertheless, the political facts of Central Africa remain, and it would be foolish to pretend that they can be ignored. During recent months they have presented H.M. Government with a grave burden of responsibility, and I welcome this opportunity of affirming that we have discharged this burden seriously and I believe in a straightforward way and in the best possible way open to us, whatever doubts may have been cast on our motives.

Progress in Things Material and Spiritual

"This marks only the end of a chapter in Central Africa, and if we work wisely together in the months ahead the rest of the story can be one of progress in things material and spiritual. The resources of Central Africa, human and physical, are very great. We must now seek to create conditions in which their potential can be fully and freely realized.

"We must work to ensure that the three territories successfully pursue their separate progress while maintaining those links which are conducive to the continual material well-being of their peoples. Our aim must be to advance these territories on the road to full nationhood, so that in collaboration they can enjoy their own individual existence as well as the economic advantages of federation, but without the political frictions which it has recently brought in its train.

"In Northern Rhodesia there are stresses within the coalition of the two African parties, and there is mounting pressure for progress through a new self-governing Constitution. I have assured the elected Ministers that H.M. Government wish that there shall be no unnecessary delay in proceeding to the next constitutional stage. The Governor is immediately to meet the parties and the Opposition. The Litunga of Barotseland is to arrive in London on Monday with his advisers to confer with me during most of next week.

"In Nyasaland recent incidents have given rise to considerable anxiety. I assure the House that law and order is being maintained and that the Government of the territory and H.M. Government are determined to see that it continues to be maintained.

"Let us, then, look for peaceful progress in the territorial sphere. It will help to secure that if we now see to it that the dissolution of the Federation is carried through promptly, equitably, and in an orderly manner, and that it is succeeded by as close an association as possible between the territories. That, I know, is the wish of all the Governments. By fixing our target date at December 31 we have set ourselves a very difficult task. I feel confident, however, that in this work we can count on the same spirit of practical working together which was so evident at the Victoria Falls. Given this, despite the many complex problems still to be resolved, we can and shall achieve our objectives in the short and the long term".

Retrograde Step

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, Socialist M.P. for Middlesbrough East, said (in part):

"The more difficult part, the future of Southern Rhodesia, lies ahead. We have no cause for jubilation today. The hope of the world lies in the unity of nations, and fragmentation of territories is a retrograde step.

"But if nations are to federate they must do so willingly. A spirit of co-operation might have been possible in the Federation if it had not been for the bungling of the Conservative Government. The First Secretary must accept his share of the responsibility.

"I was a member of the Labour Government who initiated the Federation in Central Africa. The Africans willingly attended the first conference, and preparations were made for further discussions. I repeat that they came to the conference willingly. The Government of that day certainly had no intention to push through federation without African co-operation.

"In 1951 the Conservative Government, in spite of Africans not coming to the conference and not co-operating, pushed through legislation and brought about the Federation. In those circumstances it was inevitable that we should have the situation which is presented to us today.

Sir Roy Welensky Was Betrayed

"One can feel sympathy for Sir Roy Welensky. He had a right to be furious with rt. hon. gentlemen opposite. He said that the British Government had ratted on him and had been guilty of treachery. The reason for his anger, he declared, was that he had been given by successive Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies an assurance that the declaration made in the report of the 1953 conference on the Federation that no change would be made in the division of power among the three territories for 10 years except with the consent of all five parties would be upheld. Sir Roy had greater faith in the Tories than we have.

"There are 220,000 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, representing the largest white population in British Africa. Since 1923 this minority has ruled 3½m. Africans. Not until 1961 was even a very limited concession made to the Africans, and it was bought very dearly: by agreeing to about 1% of Africans being allowed to vote the British Government lost all rights to intervene in Southern Rhodesian affairs on behalf of the Africans. The Africans, however, appealed to the United Nations, and there was overwhelming support for African majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. H.M. Government stood alone, supported only by South Africa.

"The Europeans in Southern Rhodesia have been trying desperately to retain their ascendancy. Since 1949 it has been impossible for any African opinion to find legitimate expression. Each African organization has been completely put down. The African National Congress, the National Democratic Party, and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union all have been banned and their leaders imprisoned or restricted".

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW: "Surely the rt. hon. gentleman understands that these parties have been banned because they deliberately overthrew the idea of fighting constitutionally and indulged in violence and terrorism".

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "They have no constitutional rights. In 1960 the Whitehead Government passed the Unlawful Organizations Act and the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, preventing any organization from expressing genuine African opinion.

"Then when Mr. Field's right-wing Rhodesian Front came to power in December, 1962, further repressive legislation was introduced. The death penalty was made mandatory for anyone convicted of arson or for throwing petrol bombs, and provision was made for heavy penalties for anyone organizing any group with a view to overthrowing or attempting to overthrow the Government by unconstitutional means. This legislation would apply to all Africans in exile, whatever expressions they might make about their own liberties and rights. The bitter irony is that the present Constitution prevents the African majority from expressing its demands by constitutional methods".

MR. GOODHEW: "Certainly not".

Problem of Southern Rhodesia's Independence

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The British Government must resist any demands to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia before constitutional changes are made which would enable all members of all races to be democratically elected in the Government of the territory. We still wish to be assured that there is no suggestion of granting independence to Southern Rhodesia until substantial progress is made towards meeting African aspirations.

"We on this side of the House will support the Bill. We hope for retention of economic links and the development of common services, for that can bring great benefits to all people in the territories.

"I hope that it will be made clear that Mr. Winston Field's demand for independence at the same time that independence is granted to Northern Rhodesia cannot be met in present circumstances. This is the Labour Party point of view. If H.M. Government are foolish enough to concede this there will be no hope of Southern Rhodesia becoming an independent country of the Commonwealth, let alone the United Nations.

"The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia may say that when Northern Rhodesia gets independence he will carry on as at present with *de facto* independence, hoping that in time this will help him. This will not solve anything, and I doubt whether he could get support for this policy in his own country.

Race May Divide the World

Greatest Danger, Says Foreign Secretary

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, said in the recent debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons:—

"Africa, a continent of immense importance, is the main uncommitted area of the world. Africa commands the largest block vote in the United Nations and therefore influences world policy perhaps to an unfair degree—by which I mean that there are a number of small nations which together have considerable influence on United Nations policy but do not have to bear the brunt of the policies which they advocate.

"Africa is seeing the elimination of colonialism and white leadership. European leadership has been eliminated from Asia, but we have been told again and again how many more Britons are in India today compared to the days of the British Raj. We cannot make a direct comparison between Africa and Asia. India has many thousands of years of civilization and many hundreds of years of contact with the West; she had developed her own civil service and all the appurtenances of a modern State. Africa, except in certain coastal areas, has had a very short contact with the West and will find it difficult to stand on her own feet in the stresses and strains of the 1960s and 70s.

"Although such leaders of the African people as Sir Abubakar Balewa and Dr. Nyerere are great statesmen and African patriots, they are oriented by their training, ideas and education towards the West. It does not follow that the younger generation will take the same view. It may well be that the Chinese will have an appeal to them and to the 'have-not' nations which is much stronger than the pull of the West on the older generation in Africa today.

Dangerous Changes in United Nations

"The United Nations does magnificent work in technical and economic fields, but there have been three potentially dangerous changes in the United Nations.

"The first is its financial instability in peace-keeping. If we are to have world peace-keeping and security forces we must have some method of financing them. This is provided for in the Charter.

"Those who founded the United Nations set up the Security Council and the military committee under the council to conduct military or peace-keeping operations. That military committee has not been used during any recent peace-keeping operation because certain Powers have an interest in keeping them out of the control of the Security Council, because the veto operates in the Security Council. The Congo operations were therefore controlled by an *ad hoc* committee, mostly Afro-Asian States, so that the Powers which had to find the money had very little say in the operations. This is one of the problems which we must overcome if there is to be any chance of a world security force.

"The second problem is the growing concern of the United Nations in political matters. Colonialism always dominates the discussions of the Fourth Committee and has been dominating those of the General Assembly. On emotional issues such as racialism or colonialism the 53 nations of the Afro-Asian bloc plus the 12 Soviet bloc nations can command a majority, and they will inevitably be followed by many Latin American nations and others.

"This indicates that the U.N. will take an even greater interest in political issues, which to my mind is dangerous, because these political issues often concern the Great Powers whose safeguard is a veto in the Security Council. No Power has such a safeguard in the General Assembly, where smaller nations can force the Great Powers to take actions against their proper interests—and yet the Great Powers are expected to finance these operations.

"The third danger is that as the majority of the members of the U.N. are from Africa and Asia, they feel very strongly on racial issues, especially in Southern Africa. This issue has dominated the political discussions and decisions of the Assembly, and could have disastrous results.

"We have failed to put before our people the appalling danger of a world divided by race. This is the nightmare—the appalling thought that race may cause the division of the world—not Communist and capitalist or East and West, but colour. It could happen. The Foreign Secretary made the point the other day, the first senior Minister to do so pub-

licly. He said: 'I think that the greatest danger in the world today is that the world might divide on racial lines'.

"The Sino-Soviet dispute could be cited as a possible division on racial lines. People have prophesied for years that China might eventually lead the so-called uncommitted nations; that is to say, the East—or, let us be blunt, the coloured nations, against the whites, and that Russia might move into the Western, or white, camp. Things are happening behind the Iron Curtain. We find African students being expelled or in trouble in Czechoslovakia and Roumania and even in the Soviet Union.

"We also find great difficulties in the United States, not only in the south but, more dangerously, in the north. Ten of the major cities in North America will be controlled by the Negro vote in the next few years because the whites are moving out into the suburbs and the coloured people are moving in.

"What about Great Britain? At an Oxford Union debate the other day I was told that 80% of the landlords in Oxford will not take coloured students!

Central African Disasters

"The break-up of the Central African Federation is a disaster in that it shows the difficulty of races living together. There was the chance that the races might live together in the Federation and so exert its influence to the north and the south. Now that experiment has broken down we shall have a barrier of race on the Zambezi.

"The main threat to democracy in Asia is China's threat to India. If India and Pakistan fall, Asia becomes Communist, and the whole continent disappears on the other side of the Iron Curtain, or perhaps more likely follows the leadership of China. Africa will then follow.

"We must have a clear, fair and firm policy in Africa. For too long we have dithered between one policy and another, so that neither our friends nor our enemies know what we are trying to do. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are burning their fingers in Africa, and both are planning to slow down on their investments because they are completely unproductive.

"We know the Africans far better than do those two giants and in the long run are possibly far more acceptable to the Africans than either of them. But we must make up our minds what we intend to do politically as well as economically.

"It is essential to realize that the States to the south of the Zambezi will for the time being be mainly European led—and we should not be frightened by what the States in the north may say into failing to support the white States merely because they are white-run. It is essential to hold on to the southern base. If things go wrong and race does divide the world, Southern Africa, under white leadership, will be vital for the future of the white race.

"I said in the United Nations that '*apartheid* is morally abominable, intellectually grotesque, and spiritually indefensible'. I believe the same of Communism. But I do not think that people can advocate the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and at the same time wish to maintain the membership of such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, or the Ukraine.

Britain May Have to Decide

"In the near future the British Government will have to decide whether or not to veto the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations. The summit conference at Addis Ababa of the independent African States immediately resulted in the confusion at the I.L.O. meeting which eventually led to a walk-out of the Afro-Asian members and insistence on the I.L.O. expelling South Africa from membership. Even the director-general, Mr. Morse, seemed to get involved in the political controversy by advocating expulsion. The matter now goes to the Security Council.

"At the last General Assembly a resolution was passed by a large majority asking the Security Council to consider the expulsion of South Africa from the U.N. and recommending various forms of economic boycott. That step cannot be taken except through the Security Council, where the veto operates. It seems unlikely that President Kennedy, with his difficulties, not only in the southern United States but also in the northern States, will do anything but abstain. Judging by what happened at the I.L.O., General de Gaulle will take the same line. That means that Britain will have the power of final decision on this matter.

"If we accept the principle that because we hate the policy of a country—and I am sure that we all hate the *apartheid* policy; we think it both wrong and stupid—we will take the strong line of throwing a country out because of its internal policies, where does it end? Does it end there, or does it go on to include Portugal and then an independent Southern Rhodesia? It might not be too absurd to suggest that this could lead to the ejection of the United States because of the racial policy in her southern States!"

N. Rhodesia's Most Difficult Budget

Beware Heady Expectations, Says Mr. Gardner

AN EXTRA 3D: A GALLON on petrol and increased vehicle taxes were announced by Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, Mr. T. C. Gardner, in what he described as "the most difficult budget I have had to prepare".

The new taxes will provide nearly £500,000 extra revenue, leaving a deficit of £672,000 which will be met from the accumulated surplus balance from the last financial year. These measures, said Mr. Gardner, enabled the presentation of a budget that showed a small accumulated surplus and permitted continued expansion under the development programme, especially in African education and agriculture. At 6d. a gallon, the petrol duty will be by far the lowest in the three territories.

After the continued suspension of the Entertainments Tax and of the Native Tax at the end of the year, some other corresponding impost would be levied, such as a general personal tax, as "the probable new source of local authority revenue".

Revenue Position "Indeed Sorry"

The revenue position was "indeed a sorry one", which produced serious difficulties in financing increased expansion, but there was no doubt that a high level of expansion was justified. Taking capital expenditure into account, the total budget had been in planned deficit for some years and a deficit on recurrent account was clearly justified this year. At £19,584,000 the estimate of revenue for 1963-64 at old tax levels was £1.1m. less than the estimate for the previous year but the fall could be regarded to a large extent as a temporary setback. £1m. would therefore be credited from the revenue equalization reserve. Despite this and deferments of expenditure totalling £312,000, the estimated deficit on current taxation would be £1,161,000.

Northern Rhodesia would be substantially better off after the dissolution of the Federation, but this did not mean the end of all financial problems. "It would be false optimism to be carried away by heady expectations of good times, with money for everything and to spare when the Federation is dissolved".

Salaries constituted a very high part of the Government's expenditure. One of the reasons for the salaries revision announced by the Chief Secretary had been the need to devise salary levels for the local civil service and the teaching service which the public revenues and the economy of the country would be financially capable of sustaining in the long term.

Had Northern Rhodesia's right of secession not been announced, the secession of Nyasaland would certainly have necessitated a fiscal review to re-allocate resources. This need had been overtaken by events. "Had we remained a member state of the Federation and had there been no fiscal review in our favour, the outlook would indeed have been bleak. We would in those circumstances have been obliged to cut expenditure, curtail services and reduce the scope of our development plan".

Tax on territorial earnings after March 31, 1963, would accrue to the Northern Rhodesia Government, but would not help financially yet, for until April next year "we will have to make do with our constitutional share of tax collection on incomes and profits earned before March 31.

"The budget which I am introducing today — the most difficult one I have ever had to prepare — must be viewed in this light. It is an interim budget reflecting in part the harsh financial settlement which Federation imposed upon us but looking forward to the new financial circumstances which will obtain after the Federation has been dissolved".

Mr. Gardner said that the economy remained fairly steady in 1962, with some signs of increased activity in the industrial and commercial sectors, but production had been seriously affected by strikes, especially in the copper mines.

The gross domestic product in the money economy in the calendar year 1962 showed a small fall from the level of 1961 — from £200,900,000 to £198,200,000, despite increases in certain sectors. The contribution of mining fell from £97,100,000 to £93,800,000, despite a slight improvement in the average selling price of copper.

Agricultural Diversification

Agricultural production overall also fell slightly in terms of contribution to the gross domestic product, from £25,400,000 in 1961 to £24,000,000 in 1962, but the latter figure was the highest for any year other than 1961, when climatic conditions were especially favourable. The fall was due mainly to the smaller maize crop. Despite this, in the African cash crop sector the overall fall was negligible due to increased production of other crops as a result of the policy of diversification being pursued under the Government's development plan.

The building and construction industry had another difficult year. Evidence of increased business for the industry this year was therefore particularly welcome. Capital formation had remained at a high level, reflecting continued confidence in the territory's longer-term economic future. Gross fixed capital formation in 1962 was 21.6% of the gross domestic product, one of the highest rates in the world.

The dissolution of the Federation would not change the aim of economic policy but would give greater powers for promoting the well-being of the people on a broad front in a private enterprise economy. Northern Rhodesia would have the financial burden of the other territories removed from its shoulders and would be able to consider the interests of Northern Rhodesia, and not of the whole Federal area, when negotiating trade arrangements.

Money from the increased taxation was needed for the maintenance of existing services and the expansion of services under the development plan, particularly education and rural development, which the Government intended to continue despite the sharp reduction in the estimated yield from taxation at existing levels. Total expenditure from recurrent revenue and from the capital fund would be nearly £32m..

United Nations Economic Survey

The United Nations Technical Assistance Board has been asked to arrange for an independent mission to carry out a full economic survey at an early date.

Unemployment was an "urgent and increasing problem" and preference would continue to be given wherever possible to "labour-intensive" projects, but the full solution of the problem depended upon general economic development.

On the withdrawal of Northern Rhodesia from the Federation, steady economic progress was more likely and was to be preferred to overcome the problems of unemployment and achieve permanent improvements in living standards than any surmised "boom".

Increases in prosperity would best be achieved within the framework of a private enterprise economy in which the Government had a crucial rôle to play and was determined to carry out its responsibilities.

"Unless we wish it, the Northern Rhodesia market will cease to be a free trade market for Southern Rhodesian products". There had been a great deal of concern on the Government's attitude to customs duties and protective tariffs. High railage costs constituted automatic protection of some significance to local producers for the local market and would enable local industry to compete with imported products without the same level of protective tariffs as the Federal Government had instituted to protect Southern Rhodesia manufacturers. Mr. Gardner said that he would make every endeavour to reduce protective tariffs "to the minimum that is reasonably necessary to protect efficient Northern Rhodesia producers. It is in the interests of the territory's economy and of our people generally that the cost of living should be reduced".

A full and expert investigation of all the issues involved was needed before decisions on protective tariffs were taken and must obviously be undertaken by an authority that would enjoy the confidence both of the consumer and of the producer. Expert advice was being sought on how best to establish such an authority.

Particular attention would be given, when devising income tax legislation, to generosity in depreciation allowances. The Minister gave an assurance that those new industries that were enjoying exemption from territorial surcharge during the first five years of their operation under the Government's present scheme for encouraging the development of new industry would continue to be given an equivalent and similar benefit under the new legislation. But the form of encourage-

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information

APPLY TO

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ment for future new industries might be different when the Government had the full range of taxation concessions at its disposal, and new industries at present enjoying exemption from surcharge would be given the option of taking alternative concessions if they wished.

The mining industry had established markets and could provide for its own development. The best assistance the Government could give was to "provide it with the conditions in which it can carry on its operations successfully and to continue to have regard in all its policies for the needs of this industry on which so much of our future depends. We are more than ever dependent on it now". Its special requirements in terms of depreciation and depletion allowances were recognized, as were the importance of customs arrangements to the further development of the industry.

The Government would continue to make credit available to large-scale commercial farmers. The importance of small-scale commercial farming was not always recognized; figures showed that 38% of marketed agricultural production in 1962 came from this sector. Significant results would be obtained if small-scale farmers were helped to increase their production and to move into medium-scale intensive commercial farming. Training, extension services and the provision of credit would foster this development.

Vast Income Differentials

To reduce the present vast wages differential between the urban cash economy and the rural subsistence economy, income levels would be increased through moving the latter upwards more rapidly. There was also a vast income differential between the Europeans and a few educated Africans on the one hand and the African masses on the other. The Government's stress on education and training would increase the supply of local skills with an attendant fall in the price which these skills would command.

"There will be a progressive narrowing, by movement from both sides of the income differentials. Those people who have brought their skills to this country and who wish to remain here when the supply of indigenous skill becomes adequate must recognize that their remuneration will be determined in regard to the local labour market and not to the labour market in other countries. This is inevitable. It would be both misleading and harmful to the interests of the territory and of each of its inhabitants if we pretended that it was not inevitable.

"As a major employer and as the Government we recognize this fact and intend to formulate and follow a realistic policy on wages and incomes. Until such time as an indigenous supply of all the necessary skills is produced, productivity will continue to depend upon the presence of expatriates. In very many spheres expatriates will be needed for a long time to come."

Recurrent expenditure would go up by £685,000 with the biggest share—72%—going to African education. Other increases include £60,000 for the Ministry of African Agriculture and £29,000 for the Information Department. An increase of £58,000 in the Chief Secretary's vote was mainly to provide for expanded staff training and to establish an organization and methods service for all Ministries and departments to ensure that administrative costs were kept to a minimum. Personal emoluments of civil servants would amount to £10,978,000, an increase of £610,000.

Faith Reflected in Caution

In circumstances of uncertainty, and even obscurity, in all financial affairs, the Government had taken a cautious line. It had planned only such expenditure as was completely essential in terms of its policy and responsibilities and simultaneously had taken steps to ensure by modest increases in taxation that it would have funds to meet its obligations. Nothing must be allowed to delay the great movement of social and economic improvement to which the Government had set its hand.

"This caution does not spring from any timidity of purpose. Rather, it reflects the Government's concern that the future of Northern Rhodesia should not be jeopardized by any failure to measure up to exacting standards of financial orthodoxy and its determination that those who come here to live and do business should be freed from anxieties regarding the financial stability of the country. The caution displayed in this budget reflects paradoxically the measure of our faith in the country's potentialities.

"We are confident, hard-working people and have immense riches to be plucked from our soil. Our Government, which will become progressively more representative of the population, will rise to this challenge and lead our people by their combined efforts to surmount any temporary setbacks and difficulties and make Northern Rhodesia the happiest and most prosperous country in the African continent".

Many Europeans Arrested in Katanga

Belgian Military Mission to Discipline Troops

FOUR BELGIANS and one British subject, Mr. J. Hunter, are the latest Europeans to be arrested in Elisabethville by the Central Congolese Government's security service. All are accused of "plotting against the State".

At least 15 Europeans were arrested in June, some being beaten before or during interrogation. One had to be admitted to hospital.

Congo-Africa has commented:—

"The object seems to be to weed out any whites suspected of having favoured the secession of Katanga. Since the entire white community, and most of the black, were in favour of it at the time as the only alternative to anarchy, almost anyone is liable to be denounced. Of 15 arrested since the beginning of June four have been deported, including a British business man whose name is given as Mr. Christian Bredt.

"Combined with the violence and depredations of the Congolese troops, the arrests have brought European morale to its lowest ebb. There are still some 20,000 Belgians in Katanga, but many will probably leave unless there is a great improvement in the situation. Should this happen the principal sufferers will be the Congolese, since the declared policy of the Central Government is to rely more and more on Belgian aid.

"Adoption by the Congolese Senate of a law constituting a new province to be known as Eastern Katanga completes the division of the former province of Katanga into three. The other two are North Katanga and Lualaba, the latter comprising the western half of the old province. Eastern Katanga will take in most of southern Katanga, including Elisabethville, Jadotville, and the district of Baudouinville adjacent to Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Tshombe's Future

"The arrangement leaves uncertain the position of Mr. Tshombe. Presumably new elections will need to be held in each of the three new provinces, and their assemblies will then elect the provincial governments. Mr. Tshombe, should he decide to return to political life, might stand as a candidate in Lualaba, the homeland of his tribe, the Lunda. His position and influence must in any case be greatly weakened, and it was no doubt with this object in view that the division of Katanga was made."

Before leaving for Europe Mr. Tshombe issued a long statement which has been published in the Elisabethville newspaper *La Voix du Katanga*. It said that, following an "inglorious conquest", Katanga had been subjected to every sort of exaction and to a reign of terror by "murder and assassination"; that the economy had been ruined, business brought to a standstill, and revenue and foreign currency taken away; and that the Central Government wanted his removal in order to complete Katanga's subjugation.

"Nevertheless I am ready to consider any means of restoring peace and calm to the country. My temporary absence will give my adversaries an opportunity of meditating on realities, calming their apprehensions, and seeing things more clearly".

Colonel Logiest, a senior Belgian army officer, has been appointed head of the Belgian Military Mission which will undertake the re-training of the Congolese Army. He will be assisted by 40 Belgian officers and N.C.O.s; a further 150 "military technicians" will follow later.

Vengeful Gendarmerie

Members will wear Belgian army uniform. Most of them are to be attached to units as instructors and are to have the power of command, without which it would be impossible to restore discipline to the troops. That is now considered essential by the Congolese Government since the U.N. force is expected to be withdrawn or reduced to nominal strength by the end of the year.

The greatest danger will then be in Katanga, where remnants of the gendarmerie not integrated in the national army are thought likely to avenge themselves on the Congolese troops.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who acted for a short time in 1960 as Mr. Hammarskjöld's special representative in the Congo, has been appointed by the United Nations as its chief of civil operations in Leopoldville. He is an American of Negro extraction.

Peers' Gloom Over Kenya Europeans

Dingy U.K. Record of Weakness

INDIVIDUAL MERIT and that alone had been postulated as the criterion for advancement in the "wind-of-change" speech, yet only a few weeks later its application through multi-racialism had been abandoned at the first Lancaster House conference on Kenya. LORD COLYTON reminded the House of Lords on Monday when initiating a debate on developments in the Colony.

The Europeans who had created the country were thus now virtually debarred from participating in its government. A categorical assurance should be given by the U.K. Government that at the forthcoming independence conference no change whatever would be allowed in the present safeguards for minorities except with the full agreement of the K.A.D.U. Opposition delegates.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY described the Government's record in Africa as one of the dingier chapters in British history. It could not be trusted to take a firm line in negotiations, particularly over nationality. "I am terribly afraid that, even now, if the African leaders dig in their toes, the Government may give way". It would be contemptible to back down to the disadvantage of those Kenyans who wished to retain British nationality.

THE EARL OF SWINTON asked for an assurance that the Government would not be stampeded into changing the new Constitution, especially over regional and tribal rights.

LORD MILVERTON recalled that Kenya's affairs had been handled with lamentable and discreditable weakness in recent years.

THE EARL OF ENNISKILLEN (who farms in Kenya and was making his maiden speech) defended the European settlers, saying that they had been targets for criticism and ill-informed hostility. "We did not steal the land. We did not go there to be prime ministers. We did not go there to do anything except farm, make a home, and have fun. We took up land under Crown lease. As late as 1960 the Government was extending its leasehold period from 99 to 999 years, 'for quiet and peaceful enjoyment'". Europeans who remained would need every possible help during the difficult transitional period.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, Minister of State at the Colonial Office, stated that U.K. citizens in Kenya who might be obliged to renounce that status would be permitted to regain their British citizenship in less than the usual five years on their return to Britain.

A fuller report will appear next week.

Kenya Press Under Fire

Ministers' Accusations and Threats

COPIES of the *Mombasa Times* and the *Sunday Nation* were burned at a K.A.N.U. rally in Mombasa on Sunday on the orders of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. T. J. Mboya.

He gave a warning that if Kenya newspapers, "particularly imperialist ones", thought that freedom of speech and reporting meant licence to write what they knew was destructive to the country, an independent Kenya would have to do without newspapers.

It is not known what angered the Minister, but the *Mombasa Times* had referred to Mr. Kenyatta's visit to the Coast Region in his capacity as leader of K.A.N.U., not as Prime Minister. The *Sunday Nation* had given greater prominence to a speech by Mr. Mboya than to one by the Prime Minister.

Next day Mr. R. A. Oneko, the Minister of Information, issued an avowal that "it is my hope and intention that Kenya will continue to have a free Press playing its part to the full in our new society; however, any attempt to provoke disunity, to slight our Prime Minister or other members of the Government in any way, will not be tolerated by the Government". He appealed for Press co-operation in creating a "new, happy, and prosperous nation".

The Prime Minister stressed to a rally in Mombasa the paramountcy of the Central Government over regional authorities and pointed out that whoever played with fire might get his fingers burnt. That statement was reinforced by Mr. Mboya, who cited Katanga and Mr. Tshombe's eclipse as the fate of breakaway groups. [Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the Opposition and also president of the Coast Regional Assembly, has threatened to secede with the other two K.A.D.U.-dominated regions should the K.A.N.U. Government tamper with the new Constitution].

K.A.N.U. Still Using Communist Money

Party M.Ps. with Bad Mau Mau Records

RACIAL TENSION is now an overriding consideration in Africa, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., said last week when addressing the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

White nationalism in the south and black nationalism elsewhere in Africa had combined to produce a highly charged emotional atmosphere in which it was almost a crime not to give political support to a man of one's own colour. Those were the circumstances in which in Kenya's general election K.A.D.U. had achieved the near miracle of obtaining about a third of the votes cast, despite the fact that the party's programme openly abjured racial distinctions, pleaded for a non-racial society, and supported Western ideas as opposed to the Communist or other extremist outlooks.

At an eve-of-poll rally in Nairobi an Asian K.A.D.U. candidate, who lost the seat by only 800 votes, had emphasized that he wanted the British military bases to remain for some considerable time; he had also taken the economically correct but electorally unpopular line that in Kenya's financial state free education for all, which K.A.N.U. advocated, was quite unattainable.

In the Senate K.A.D.U. had obtained near parity with K.A.N.U., and in both Houses was comfortably placed to prevent the constitutional change to a one-party State on Ghanaian lines which the K.A.N.U. extremists desired.

As to the regional parliaments, with clearly defined exclusive powers of their own, including control of their own police, K.A.D.U. controlled three out of six. Things were therefore by no means as bad as they might have been.

Subverting K.A.D.U. Members

On the other hand, there was mounting evidence that K.A.N.U., with substantial funds from Communist sources still at its disposal, was trying to subvert K.A.D.U. members to leave the Opposition and join in the pickings of Government. Unhappily, it had already had small successes in that respect.

What remained to be seen in judging Kenya's long-term investment validity was whether the sensible conciliatory speeches made by some leading K.A.N.U. Ministers known as moderates before the election were to be implemented, and, even more important, whether those moderates, even with the best of intentions, could hold on to the leadership after the election of a number of much less moderate elements, some with bad Mau Mau and detainee records.

Kenya Could Suffer Congo-type Anarchy

Turning to the prospects of an East African Federation, Mr. Bennett said that, because the area was so vast, the racial composition so varied from one part to another, and communications so poor, it could succeed only if on a fairly loose basis; and it would be concerned not only with the territorial governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but also with Kenya's new regions and the quasi-federal kingdoms and districts of Uganda.

Considering the strictly limited economic resources of the territories, it was ludicrous to think of having to bear the cost of one federal Government and Parliament, three national Governments and Parliaments, and over a dozen regional, monarchical, district and provincial legislative and executive units.

Yet any attempt to impose a rigid dictatorship at the centre at the expense of all the lower entities which most truly represented tribal feelings and loyalties, as opposed to an artificial European-imposed pattern of the 19th Century was doomed to failure and could lead to another outbreak of Congo-type anarchy.

M.C.C. Team for East Africa

THE M.C.C. is to send a team of 13 players to East Africa for a short tour during next winter. Mr. D. C. S. Compton, who ceased playing in county cricket six years ago, will be one of the members. Mr. M. J. K. Smith (Warwickshire) will captain the side. The others will be Messrs. W. Watson, K. F. Barrington, T. W. Cartwright, R. Hobbs, L. A. Johnson, I. J. Jones, R. J. Langridge, J. D. F. Larter, C. Milburn, J. B. Mortimore, and P. H. Parfitt.

Mwalimu's Visits to N. America and U.K.

Tanganyika President's Full Programme

MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, left Dar es Salaam by air last Saturday for Washington for private talks with President Kennedy, at whose invitation the brief visit to America was made.

An official announcement said:—

"Mwalimu will also visit New York for discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and then fly to Ottawa at the invitation of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Lester B. Pearson.

"On his return journey Mwalimu will spend a few days in London as the guest of the British Government. He is to have an audience with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and have talks with Mr. Macmillan and other members of the Government. He is expected back in Dar es Salaam on Thursday, July 25.

"Mwalimu will be accompanied by the Minister for External Affairs and Defence, Mr. Oscar Kambona, and the Parliamentary Secretary in the Vice-President's Office, Mr. I. M. Bhoke Munanka. His staff will include Mr. H. W. Chitopo (legal adviser), Mr. B. Mulukozi (principal assistant secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and Defence), Mr. James Simba (private secretary), Mr. Francis Sangu (aide-de-camp), and Mr. George Rockey (Press secretary).

"Mwalimu is due in Boston on Sunday, July 14, and will spend the night there, leaving for Washington the following morning. He is scheduled to address the National Press Club in Washington, and to have talks with President Kennedy and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dean Rusk, who will give a dinner in his honour.

"On Tuesday Mwalimu will take coffee with members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and lunch at the White House, resuming discussions with President Kennedy in the afternoon. Mwalimu is expected to hold a reception in the evening.

"The following day Mwalimu will fly to New York, where he will be welcomed by Mayor Wagner, and attend a civic reception in his honour.

Visit to U.N.O.

"On Thursday Mwalimu is to visit the headquarters of the United Nations for talks with the Secretary-General, with whom he will lunch. He will later attend a reception given by Tanganyika's Permanent Representative at U.N. Headquarters, Chief Erasto Mang'anya. Mr. George Ivan Smith, the Secretary-General's personal representative in East and Central Africa, will be in New York for the occasion.

"On Friday July 19, Mwalimu will fly in a Royal Canadian Air Force plane to Ottawa, where he will have discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Pearson, and members of the Canadian Government. He will stay overnight in Ottawa, returning on Saturday to New York, whence he will fly to London.

"Mwalimu is due in London on Sunday morning. He will have talks with the Tanganyika High Commissioner, Mr. Sam Ntiro, the following day, and on Tuesday, July 23, will meet Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister, before going to Buckingham Palace for an audience with the Queen. He is expected to attend a garden party at the Palace the same day.

"Mwalimu will lunch with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and dine with the Prime Minister. It is likely he will also have talks with other members of the Government."

Welcoming Dr. Nyerere, President Kennedy said that his efforts for an East African Federation had won the sympathy and understanding of the U.S.A.

Government and Private Enterprise

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT and Van Eeghen and Maclaine (East Africa), Ltd., signed an agreement last week in Dar es Salaam for the immediate registration of the International Trading and Credit Company of Tanganyika, Ltd., (Intrata), with a share capital of £100,000. The Board will consist of three members representing the Tanganyika Government, two from Cosata and four from Vanmac. Recently the Minister for Commerce and Industry announced that the Government was to acquire 51% of the shares of Van Eeghen and Maclaine. One of the new company's tasks is described as the Africanization of the commercial sector in close liaison with Cosata and other Government agencies.

Safari Hotel Allowed to Re-open

But Mr. Benbow Barred As Manager

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has accepted an apology from the directors of Safari Hotel, Ltd., Arusha, and allowed the hotel to resume business last week.

The regional commissioner for Arusha, Mr. Peter Walwa, who summarily ordered the closing of the hotel early last month, told journalists that the incident was not to be considered racial; the Government would have acted in the same way if the manager had been an Asian or an African. He continued:—

"The directors of Safari Hotel, Ltd., have made in writing a full and unqualified apology to the President, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, to President Sekou Touré of Guinea, to all members of the Tanganyika Government, and to all the people of Arusha for an act of discourtesy at the hotel on the night of Saturday, June 1.

"They have assured the Government that the hotel would be re-opened only under new management, and that in no circumstances would Mr. R. A. Benbow be manager of the hotel.

"At the Press conference on June 5 I made my point clear that it was not Government's intention to close the hotel, but that, only in the public interest, Government had demanded the removal of Mr. Benbow from the management of the hotel and that all business licences had been withdrawn accordingly. This apology from the directors is in complete compliance with that demand."

African Personality Invaluable

The regional commissioner thanked the directors for the way in which they had carried out the Government's wishes and added: "We live in a rural society. To maintain peace among us, which we must, all of us have to know, to understand, and to respect one another irrespective of colour, class or creed, and all of us must be united in the promotion of dogma. The African personality is invaluable; it must be upheld and cannot be surrendered for anything under the sun."

Mr. Walwa concluded with an assurance that investors with good intentions had nothing to fear; their property would always be protected.

Exactly what happened at the hotel on June 1 is difficult to establish.

According to one report Mr. Walwa had arranged a dinner party at the hotel in honour of President Sekou Touré but did not appear at the hour indicated or for a considerable period afterwards. Mr. Benbow, who was then busy on other affairs in the hotel, went to the entrance to welcome them as soon as he was told of their belated arrival. The President said almost immediately that he wished to go to the lodge at which he was staying to wash, and Mr. Walwa returned later with 16 other Africans, saying that Mr. Sekou Touré was tired and that he and six others would dine at the lodge. The number of diners in the hotel and the lodge was thus about half those for whom a meal had been booked.

No Discourtesy Intended

Another report is almost identical except that it states that the party arrived at the hotel a considerable time before it was due, and that the manager was therefore naturally not at the entrance to welcome it.

Europeans who were in the lounge of the hotel declared that they were unaware of the arrival of the President of Guinea and that they recognized only Mr. Walwa, on whose entry they could not be expected to rise. They would, of course, have extended that courtesy to a visiting Head of State if informed of his identity.

After the closure of the hotel Mr. Walwa was summoned to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Benbow, a director and shareholder in the hotel company as well as its manager, had previously managed another hotel in Arusha and the Stag's Head in Nakuru, Kenya. Under his management tourists, particularly Americans, have been attracted to the Safari Hotel, one of whose recent visitors was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

The accuracy of the above statements cannot be guaranteed, for since the incident there has been a general reluctance to explain or comment on the circumstances. The report, however, summarizes information which has reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from a number of sources. All suggest that there was no intentional discourtesy to the President of Guinea by Mr. Benbow or any of the hotel guests—nearly 30 of whom, including women and children, had to leave at an hour's notice on the orders of the regional commissioner.

The hotel is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Rydon, by whom it has been leased to Safari Hotels, Ltd.

Need to Maintain High Standards

E.A.R. & H. Lose Half European Staff

HALF THE EUROPEAN STAFF of East African Railways and Harbours—500 out of 1,000—have left in the past two years, and the number of Asian employees has fallen from more than 5,500 to fewer than 4,000. Mr. G. Mackay, the general manager, told Kisumu Chamber of Commerce the other day.

The years ahead contained the inescapable elements of financial and technical crises, which could be surmounted only by high standards of sustained performance. Any decline could have the most grievous consequences not only for E.A.R. & H. but for the Governments and peoples of East Africa. A policy of Africanization within E.A.R. & H. was being pursued in parallel with the need to maintain efficient and viable services.

"The whole economy of East Africa will be threatened if E.A.R. & H. cannot continue to provide efficient low-cost mass transport for the export of the cotton, coffee, sisal and other crops. Last year over 2m. tons of traffic were carried at rates which averaged just over 14 cents of a shilling per ton per mile. Another 500,000 tons was carried at just over 15 cents. Maize is carried at 10 cents, and fertilizers at 7 cents per ton per mile. Road rates for most traffic average 25 to 50 cents per ton per mile.

The total capital investment in E.A.R. & H. at historical cost is £109m. At replacement cost it is over £150m. Revenue is over £26m. a year and expenditure is of the same order. Only 23 businesses in the U.K. have a comparable capital investment.

"To continue efficient E.A.R. & H. must be run on world business standards. East African standards will not be good enough if they mean any lowering in efficiency to the detriment of the undertaking. It has been suggested that while there should be international standards of safe-working and absolute standards of integrity, beyond this something lower, called East African standards, should be good enough. I cannot agree. We do not want the extravagant or plush or to over-emphasize high-cost sophisticated services, but we do want the best possible standards in the management of our overall policy and finance and in our everyday operation, store-keeping and accounting.

"Public traffic measured in net ton miles has been running over the last few years at only 2.3% increase cumulative per annum, compared with an increase over the last 35 years of 6% per annum. But in the last quarter of 1962 and the first half of this year the increase has been of the order of 9%, a remarkable achievement."

Mr. Humphry Berkeley: Unusual Tory

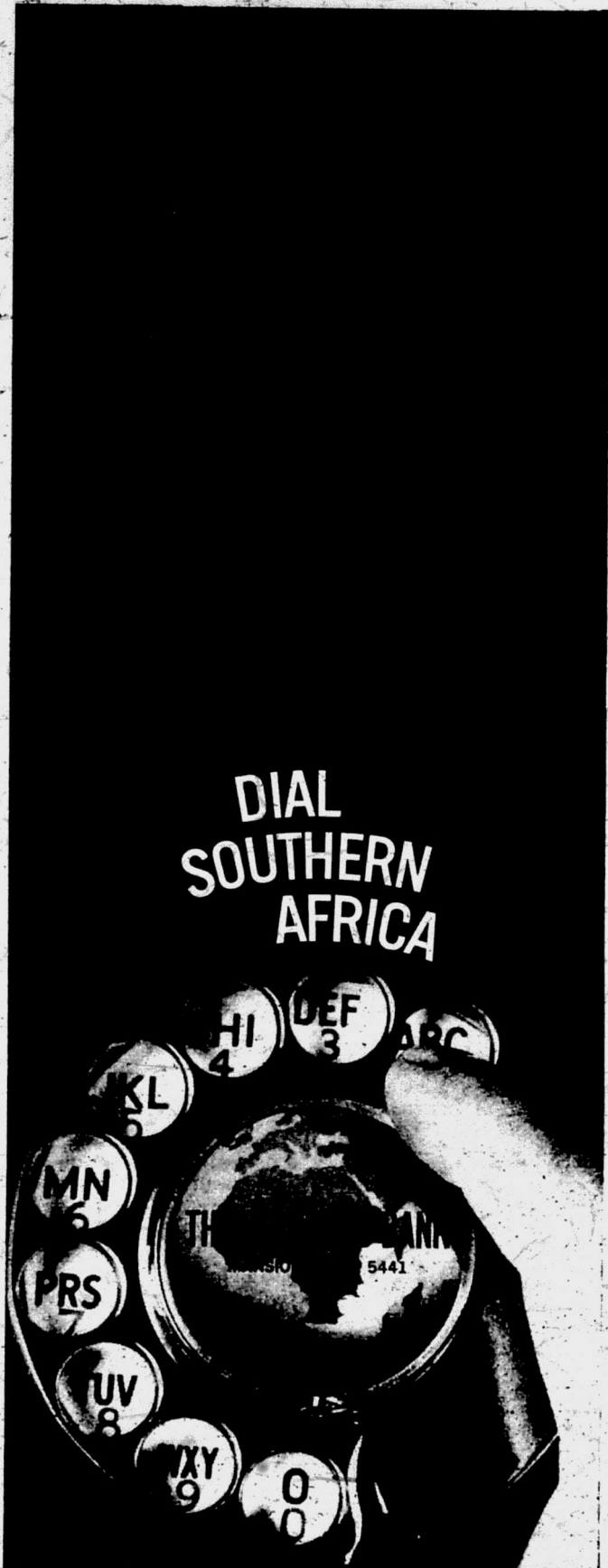
"PETER SIMPLE", the *Daily Telegraph* diarist, has written of Mr. Humphry Berkeley, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster:—

"Mr. Berkeley seems an unusual type of Conservative. He was prominent in calling for the release of Kenyatta. He favours a permanent United Nations military force. He has stated that he thinks Dr. Banda 'one of the finest Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth'. He opposes independence for Southern Rhodesia but favours British recognition of the Egyptian-sponsored republican régime in the Yemen.

"He opposed the Immigration Act. He recently joined the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which is pledged to overthrow the existing order in South Africa and enjoys, needless to say, the enthusiastic support of Mrs. Barbara Castle and other left-wing eminences.

"It is not surprising, perhaps, that he should want to apply the principle of one-man-one-vote not only to the affairs of Africa but to the internal affairs of the Conservative Party itself. This is arithmetical democracy—a belief in the magic of numbers rather than in the authority of people. It is a principle profoundly opposed to genuine Conservatism."

The United Nations force in the Congo, almost halved since the end of March, now numbers 7,982. The largest detachment is the Ethiopian, numbering 1,737. There are 885 Indonesians, 714 Ghanians, 663 Nigerians, 590 Swedes, 549 Irish, and 788 Congolese, and representatives of 10 other nations.



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"Spineless" Mr. Nkomo Deposed

Z.A.P.U. "Executive" Split

ACCUSATIONS OF "FUMBLING, spineless and blunderous leadership" were made on Tuesday against Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of Southern Rhodesia, when four members of the "national executive" met in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, to depose him and appoint the former national chairman, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, as interim president until a party congress can be held.

Seven of the 14 former executives of the proscribed party have been in the Tanganyika capital for three months as a "government-in-exile". Tuesday's announcement was endorsed by Mr. Washington Malunga, the "general secretary", Mr. Robert Mugabe, "publicity secretary", and Mr. Leopold Takawira, "external affairs secretary". With Mr. Sithole, they had been suspended by Mr. Nkomo the previous week-end, when he had also denounced 10 district and branch officials in Southern Rhodesia as his "arch-enemies".

"Fed Up Long Ago"

Mr. Nkomo admitted then that his colleagues had requested that he retire from the party leadership, but "I refuse. I have the support of the masses". Next day he suggested that a 1,000-delegate conference be convened shortly to discuss the formation of a new party and to discover "if the people really want me to step down from the leadership of nationalism in Southern Rhodesia". The "gentlemen in Dar es Salaam" would be allowed to present their case.

Their statement on Tuesday accused Mr. Nkomo of being "an enemy of the people" who was inciting African against African in "witch-hunts" meant to deflect criticism of himself. "His leadership having failed, he now seeks to find scapegoats in the 10 staunch nationalists named by him last Saturday as his arch-enemies". This had been "inconsiderate, unconstitutional, blunderous, irresponsible and undemocratic", for their integrity and dedication were beyond doubt, the statement averred.

It was read to the Press by Mr. Mugabe, who claimed that Mr. Nkomo had already fled from Salisbury. The people had "got fed up with Nkomo long ago, though we tried to make them tolerant of him". The change in leadership would make for a more "militant" approach to independence which had been hampered by Mr. Nkomo's "moderation"; it might be necessary to use methods "other than constitutional".

Mr. Takawira stated later: "We intend going home soon to organize the movement properly. We would rather work within Z.A.P.U. for a number of technical reasons, but we may have to break away and form another party". Mr. Sithole was expected to return to Salisbury within a few weeks "regardless of consequences".

Deposition A Fraud

Mr. Nkomo had arranged the Dar es Salaam meeting on his return from the Addis Ababa Conference but had left before it was held, Mr. Mugabe said. Consequent contact had been limited to a radio announcement about their suspension and a confirmatory cable from Mr. Nkomo saying that he would not be at the meeting. On Thursday the *Zimbabwe Today* bulletin issued in Dar es Salaam announced the officials' suspension, which they declared to be null and void because only the national executive had powers for such action, not Mr. Nkomo, who had acted "unconstitutionally" and "in the Verwoerd manner of calling people his enemies".

Mr. Nkomo had meanwhile dismissed his own deposition as a "fraud" and invalid on the ground that the four members responsible had already been suspended.

The other three executive officers in Tanganyika—Mr. J. Z. Moyo, treasurer, Mr. C. M. Muchaahi, organizing secretary, and Mr. J. W. Msika, youth secretary—walked out of last week's meeting when it was decided to oust Mr. Nkomo. They stated that that resolution was "a desperate attempt" by the other four, based on "nothing but a chain of most profane lies" to defend themselves against their suspension, which had the full support of the national executive in Southern Rhodesia.

"So far as we are concerned Mr. Nkomo is still president of Z.A.P.U. and has the majority of the party behind him.

The four men have for some time been actively engaged in sabotaging party activities and spreading propaganda against the undisputed leader of Southern Rhodesia's 4m. Africans". There had been overwhelming support in the Colony for Mr. Nkomo's action, they added.

One of the 10 nationalists denounced by Mr. Nkomo was Mr. Enos Nkala, a former colleague as secretary of the banned N.D.P., the Z.A.P.U. predecessor. Mr. Nkala, who was released recently after two years in prison for political offences, castigated his ex-leader last week as "spineless", and charged him with "using tribalism and cheap tactics as a basis for leadership". Mr. Nkala has since had talks in Blantyre with Dr. Banda.

Fights In Salisbury

On Sunday his followers clashed with Mr. Nkomo's supporters in a running fight at Salisbury Airport. Crowds gathered outside a house in Highfield suburb last week where it was thought that Mr. Nkomo was staying, some of them to chant slogans against him and in favour of Messrs. Sithole and Mugabe, others (including 200 African women) to declaim "Nkomo will rule Zimbabwe". Nationalists in Bulawayo cabled him "100% support", and the "fathers of nationalism" in the Colony, Messrs. James Chikerema and George Nyandoro, who were de-restricted some months back, are reported to side with him.

Further clashes occurred on Monday round the High Court when Mr. Nkomo's appeal against a six-months jail sentence for assaulting a police officer was heard.

The London branch of Z.A.P.U. and the Zimbabwe Students' Union declared themselves in full support of Mr. Nkomo's dismissal because his leadership "has led us nowhere". They appeal to him to make way for "new blood" by "stepping down honourably before you are forced into oblivion and your previous work and achievement rendered useless. You have played your part in the struggles and have now reached your wits' end".

A message to the "daughters and sons of Zimbabwe" said: "This may be your last chance to rid yourselves of a static, corrupt, and confused leadership and to choose one that is dedicated, purposeful, and vigorous. Useless persons with no guts and no fibre will not win us freedom. This has been the case in the leadership of Nkomo. You have been cheated too long".

Zanzibar Coalition Returned

LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS in Zanzibar—which passed off without incident—have been won by the governing coalition of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (12 seats) and the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (6), against the Afro-Shirazi Party (13), who are estimated to have gained about 54% of the votes cast. Sheikh Muhammad Shamte Hamadi, leader of the Z.P.P., remains Prime Minister. Strict security precautions are still being maintained. Sheikh Ali Muhsin, leader of the Z.N.P., stated when the results were announced on Monday that the Government's policy would remain unchanged. Its first tasks would be to arrange for independence talks with Britain and to associate itself immediately with the three mainland Governments in their discussions on an East African Federation.

The annual report on Kenya for 1961—repeat 1961—was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office.

Membership of Nairobi Club, which has some 2,000 members, is no longer to remain exclusively European.

The state of emergency in the Kingdom of Toro is to be extended for a further six months by the Uganda Government.

Two ex-Governors of Nyasaland, "had affairs with African women", Dr. Banda told the Legislative Council when it debated a new Paternity Bill.

A motion by Mr. Jasper Savanhu that the Federation had failed through pursuit of a white supremacy policy was overwhelmingly rejected last week in the Federal Parliament.

The Federal diplomatic missions in Kenya and Nigeria are to be closed, and the Federal Government's representative in the British Consulate in Elisabethville, Katanga, is to be withdrawn.

Chichester Theatre building fund is to hold a festival ball on the 37,640-ton Union Castle liner WINDSOR CASTLE on July 16 at Southampton. She is the fifth largest British passenger ship.

Twenty-one European farmers in the Trans Nzoia District who maintain private schools on their land have agreed to present the school buildings to the Rift Valley Region for administration by the Education Department.

Commons Debate on Federation

(Continued from page 987)

"A further possibility is that the Southern Rhodesian Government would declare themselves an independent country without seeking to join the Commonwealth or the United Nations. This would mean linking up with South Africa, which has very large investments in Southern Rhodesia. It might also appeal to the South Africans to have their military frontier at the Zambezi. We should be urging upon Southern Rhodesians that they must meet the legitimate demands of the Africans so that peaceful progress can be made towards racial equality and democratic government".

Suspend the Constitution

MR. R. H. TURTON: "What conditions would the rt. hon. gentleman like to see in Southern Rhodesia to enable it to become independent?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "If the present Administration of Southern Rhodesia are not prepared in their own interests to advance at a rate which will give all sections of the community equality and a chance of practising democracy we are left with one other weapon—the power to suspend the Constitution and to withhold economic assistance. Neither of these alternatives can commend themselves to anyone who has the future progress and prosperity of the territory in mind. Nevertheless, we must be prepared to do everything possible to bring about a just and democratic society.

"We hope that the economic and social links will be forged and strengthened, so that all the communities can enjoy a higher standard of living. This will be possible only if all the people in all the territories are given equal rights and responsibilities. The Africans are aware of the need for economic co-operation, and where they have a free choice they surge ahead. While the Central African Federation is breaking up, an East African Federation is being formed.

"Because Southern Rhodesia holds the key to the future of Central Africa, it will earnestly be hoped that she will follow a liberal policy. Most Europeans are at heart liberal-minded; only those who are puffed up by power or pursuing selfish interests act otherwise. Unfortunately, they play on the fears of others. They are helped by reports such as we have just heard from the First Secretary about the troubles in Nyasaland, where it is alleged that private police have beaten up Europeans. This is not in keeping with African tradition. Generally, they are gentle and peaceful folk.

"Frustration and delay have caused bitterness and hatred towards the British to build up in this part of Africa as it did in India, but with Indian independence came a recognition by their leaders that European skill and knowledge were necessary for them to build up their country. Today there are more Europeans in India than ever before, and a deep friendship between our peoples. The same understanding and appreciation of the part Europeans can play is possible in Central Africa if there is a will and desire for mutual respect and tolerance".

Mr. Turton's Strictures on Government

MR. R. H. TURTON (Cons., Thirsk and Malton): "When we listened to the dispassionate speech of the First Secretary none of us could believe that the surgeon was murdering his own patient.

"Ten years ago we started this experiment in multi-racial partnership with high hopes, and all parties believed in the federal solution that had been recommended at the Victoria Falls Conference. Now we are disillusioned.

"The main cause of this tragedy is a failure of the party system in Parliament, here in London, to deal with a problem like that of an experiment in federation. Although the rt. hon. Member for Llanelli (Mr. J. Griffiths) said in the House of Commons that he believed in the principle of federation, he refused out of fear of his extreme left wing to allow his officers in the Federation to explain the advantages of federation. That was the initial great weakness in this federal experiment.

"The Labour Front Bench believed in the principle, although its back benches did not. Afterwards, when Labour got into Opposition in debate after debate it did all it could to wreck the plan of federation and make it a party issue, using it as a stick to defeat the Government. Today the Labour Party is carrying on the same sort of attitude.

"I am not acquitting my own party from blame. I believe that the speech made by my rt. hon. friend the Prime Minister on South Africa and the constitutional contortions of my rt. hon. friend the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster when Colonial Secretary wrecked the foundation on which federation was based.

"Looking back over the last 10 years, one sees clearly the failure of the Southern Rhodesian Government to elect any African to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament before the last election, and even today there is no African town councillor in Southern Rhodesia. Only three years ago racial discrimination was being practised in hotels and cinemas. If the

reforms introduced within the last years of Sir Edgar Whitehead's Government had been introduced five years earlier the federal experiment would still have succeeded.

"Everyone in the House of Commons must take some blame for the failure of this experiment. We have to ensure that the 8½m. people of all colours and races in the three territories do not suffer too much from our failure. We must look after these people. In particular, we must look after the 35,000 public servants who have been operating what the British Parliament—and no other Parliament—told them to operate in the three territories. They have made a very good job of it.

"During the nine years the gross national product has gone up from £344m. to £538m. The average African wage has risen by 70% during the period of federation. Expenditure of £78m. at Kariba has nearly doubled the amount of electricity supply in those countries. Do not let us overlook the tremendous progress made in health and hospital work in the three territories. It is vital that this work should be maintained. I am particularly concerned that all the work done on the prevention of malaria, tuberculosis, and bilharzia is now in jeopardy.

Intimidation in Nyasaland

"Four months ago I was in the Rhodesias. At that time the only African woman doctor at Lilongwe Hospital, Dr. Mungweina, a Nyasaland lady who is devoted to her country, had to be removed out of that country because the Nyasaland Government were making it impossible for her to continue. On June 14 the provincial health inspector of Lilongwe Hospital was trying to protect his patients from hooligans who were uprooting traffic signs on the day when Dr. Banda was visiting the hospital, and he has had to be removed for safety outside Nyasaland. The last matron of Lilongwe Hospital was assaulted and had to be taken for safety out of the country. The present matron has been followed and intimidated. Is it any wonder that the medical superintendent of the hospital now says that on the break-up of Federation he wishes to leave?

"In these circumstances federal public servants must have the right to choose whether to stay or leave. That right was granted on the detachment of Nyasaland from the Federation. It is only right and fair that it should be allowed as a first principle throughout the federal public service as a whole.

"We in this Parliament are responsible for the break-up of the Federation and it would be right for us to provide the compensation for those federal public servants who are declared redundant or are unwilling to transfer. This Government and this country have a financial and moral obligation to do that. We have brought them into this dilemma.

"The pension funds, which are mostly invested in Federal securities, will be at their lowest marketable value at the time of the break-up of the Federation. Therefore I beg the Government to approach this subject with very great generosity, because these men really deserve well of us.

"These two countries always will be interdependent. Every ton of copper exported from Northern Rhodesia, nearly every ton of equipment going up to Northern Rhodesia, has to go by rail through Southern Rhodesia. The power to work the mines in Northern Rhodesia must come either from the coal of Wankie or the electricity of Kariba. Economically these two countries are completely joined together. Equally, Nyasaland will never solve its population or employment problem unless it can find outlets for its labour in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. On the other hand, Southern Rhodesia will have far too small a market for its present manufacturing industry if it has to cut off its supplies of goods to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Importance of Common Services

"Therefore, whatever the difference in political outlook, whatever their jealousies, it is very important for the standard of living of these three countries that economically they should have common services and, I hope, a common market. If we do not get those links there will be a very great fall in the standard of living in all three countries and a very large increase in unemployment.

"I do not believe that any decision taken by any of these three countries on the question of collaboration will be lasting unless they are completely independent. If that is so, we have to resign our colonial responsibilities before we come to that stage. The hon. Member for Middlesbrough East wants to tie on these countries back to the apron-strings of the Colonial office.

"Thanks a good deal to the boycott by the African nationalists at the last election, the Government in Southern Rhodesia which overturned that of Sir Edgar Whitehead went into that election on a pledge that they would not alter the franchise. That Government will honour their pledges".

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I want independence for all the people of Southern Rhodesia, not to hand power to a few vested interests".

MR. TURTON: "The rt. hon. gentleman wants to put the clock back. Is he really suggesting that he will bring in a Bill to take Southern Rhodesia back to the time before the 1923 Constitution? I should like to see more African M.P.s. in Southern Rhodesia. I believe that that is a practicable step to take if approached in the right way. But if it is not these men in Southern Rhodesia, who are as anxious as he and I for the well-being of the people of all races and colours in Southern Rhodesia, will be driven into hostility to this country and this Parliament. They believe that they have been let down by us.

"The country has immense possibilities because of its natural resources and climate. We have to warn the inhabitants against the danger of building up their economy on the basis merely of industry. The future of Central Africa will depend on how far they can develop directly from their agricultural industry. Northern Rhodesia has only one major industry—copper. Only 43,000 Africans are employed in it. Yet the employed population of Northern Rhodesia is 260,000 and the total population 2,500,000. The way to develop Central Africa is to start from agriculture, process its products, and situate new factories in the agricultural areas. In this way the people will develop a balanced economy.

"We can get success out of failure if we can encourage toleration out there and practise toleration in this Parliament. The First Secretary has taken only the first step. The steps to come will be more difficult; but I grant him that his success at Victoria Falls was unexpected.

"We believe that out of the failure of multi-racial partnership there are high hopes for a new form of association in Central Africa that will be to the lasting advantage of all races and of all colours. But we shall get that only if we in this House realize that we have to pay for our past mistakes and that we must carry out our duty quite uninfluenced by threats from extremists of any race or colour."

Were There Private Promises?

LORD BALNIEL (Cons., Hertford) said that the Federation depended for its life and vitality on the concept of partnership, and that had never taken wing under the Federal Government.

"When one remembers that only a few days ago the Southern Rhodesian Government were demanding a written guarantee from the First Secretary that they should get almost immediate independence as a price for their attendance at this Conference, one finds it an achievement of no small order that the conference ever took place. A great deal of credit must go to the First Secretary and Mr. Field, whose hands were tightly tied by the Rhodesian Front. Some credit must go to the manager of the Victoria Falls Hotel, who insisted that the delegates should leave on July 5 in order that he could get on with making some money.

"Unlike any other conference on Central Africa which I remember this conference went quite remarkably well. I hope I have not an unduly suspicious mind, but I emphasise my hope that my rt. hon. friend did not oil the wheels of this conference by giving any secret undertaking to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia promising independence before the establishment in their country of majority rule. If he gave any indication of such a course of action I doubt whether any such undertaking could be honoured. Many on these benches would fight such legislation clause by clause through this House.

"A great number of Members on both sides of the House find it quite unacceptable to give independence to a country which has a Parliament elected by 90,000 votes. It is a travesty to describe the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia as anything more than a parody of democracy. It is no more than a facade, a game of make-believe democracy. In that Parliament 15 African members represent on average 90 votes each.

If Southern Rhodesia Took Independence

"We have no military power which could stop Southern Rhodesia taking independence. I do not believe that the Southern Rhodesian Government would take this action, because it would be embarking upon a course fraught with danger for itself. She would cut herself off not only from the main stream of African development and from the African markets lying all round her to the north, but from the Commonwealth and virtually the entire membership of the United Nations. If she took this action, Southern Rhodesia would be engulfed and alone with South Africa, Mozambique and Angola.

"It would be disastrous in political terms. We know the views expressed at the Pan-African Conference at Addis Ababa. We know what would be the reaction of the newer Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth, Australia, New Zealand and Canada have all warned Southern Rhodesia in private that they could not accept her as an independent member of the Commonwealth with her existing Constitution.

"There is the probability not only that a Government in exile would be established on the borders of Southern Rhodesia but that that Government is exile and not the estab-

lished Government of Southern Rhodesia would be recognized by the mass of the world.

"In economic terms the dangers are very grave. Southern Rhodesia has seen a fall in her industrial investment from £14m. in 1960 to £6m. in 1961, and there was a comparable fall in 1962. She has seen this happen just when there has been a great influx of capital into Lusaka underneath an African Government. She needs the markets in Northern Rhodesia, for 30% of her total industrial production is sold in Northern Rhodesia. If she were to declare herself independent of her own volition she could not face the economic sanctions which would be imposed upon her by all the Pan-African territories north of the Zambesi, Northern Rhodesia in particular. Her economy is weak. To pay even the interest on what is expected to be her share of the federal debt absorbs 15% of her total annual revenue.

"We should make it absolutely clear that the pre-condition for independence is the establishment of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. This pre-condition has been accepted in every British possession since 1910.

Overflow of Emotional Detestation

"As we destroy the Federal authority over the three territories, we should try to replace it with a voluntary association among them. It will be a great deal harder to establish voluntary association between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia than many people imagine, for the emotional detestation which has developed towards Federation is almost certain to overflow on to whatever voluntary association or machinery is established between the territories.

"Now that political nationalism has succeeded in the northern territories, it is bound to be followed by economic nationalism, and the northern territories will look more readily to Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya for the establishment of economic links than to the south.

"Southern Rhodesia has some strong cards. The railway system, Kariba, coal, copper, and the flow of trade and labour across the boundaries are inextricably interwoven. These cards will not alter the fact that she will not be able to obtain decent economic relationship with the north until she is prepared to make a really fundamental change in her race policies and the Constitution.

"We are burying a federation which was in concept and outlook one of the most statesmanlike and imaginative acts of policy in Africa in the post-war era. Federation failed because it was based on noble ideals—noble ideals of the richer nations helping the poorer nations and the concept of partnership between black men and white men—noble ideals which never came to life during the past 10 years under the guidance of the Federal Government.

"It is very easy for us to criticize. Heads know we have our own failures in policies for which we have been responsible in Africa. I give all the praise that is due without any reservation at all, to what has been achieved in the Federation, particularly in economic and material terms. Whilst it might be resented that we criticize from a distance, it would be inexcusable folly for Southern Rhodesia not at last after all these years to learn that she must match her material achievements with a resurrection of the spirit of partnership which is now more necessary than ever before."

No Secret Pledges

MR. JEREMY THORPE (Liberal, North Devon) said that while a Conservative Government had pulled the trigger of Federation it was a Labour Government which loaded the gun.

"Southern Rhodesia has the power to go it all alone, but the consequence will probably be a flight from the pound. It will certainly reduce the foreign investment inflow, produce uncertainty, and lead to expulsion from the Commonwealth. That is the price which she would pay for a Boston Tea Party."

SIR JOHN HOBSON, the Attorney-General, said that the nub of the debate had been the question of Southern Rhodesian independence. In that connection the First Secretary had given no secret pledges.

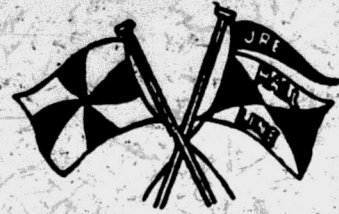
(Other speeches will be reported next week.)

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Thursday, July 25, 1963

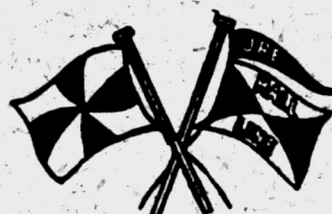
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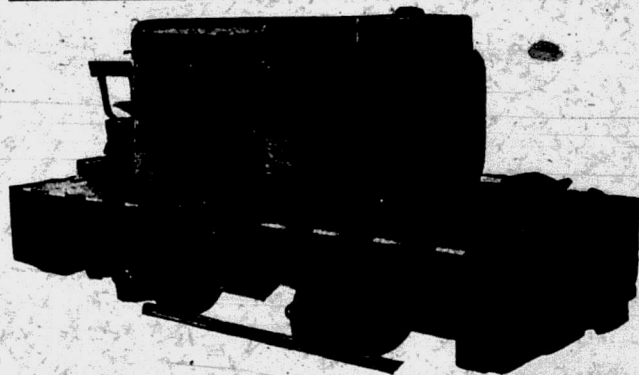
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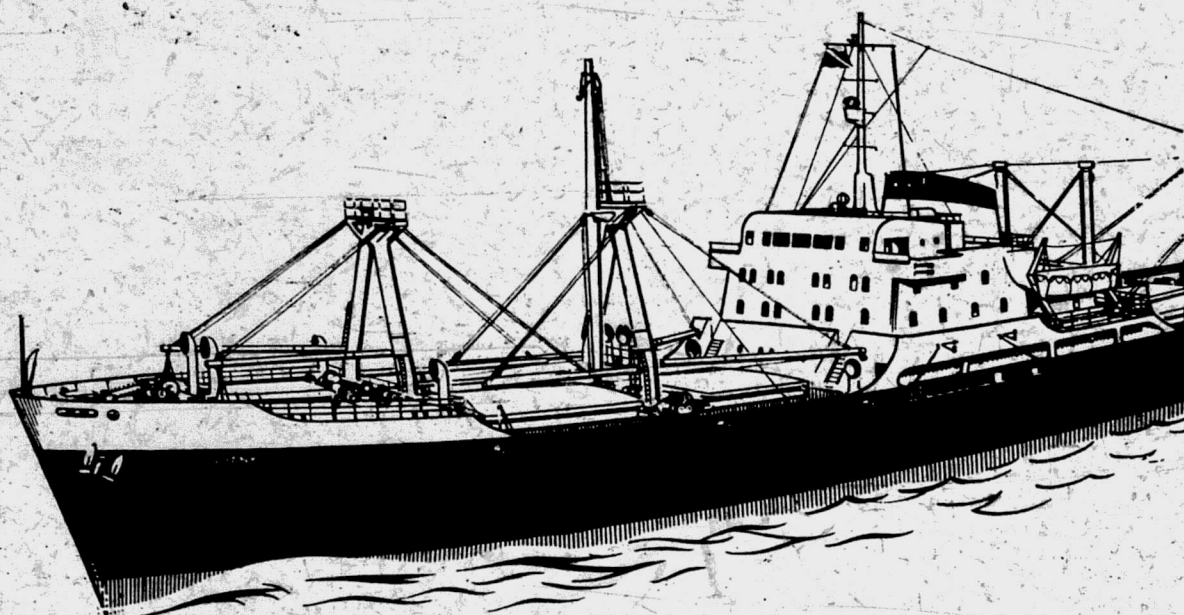
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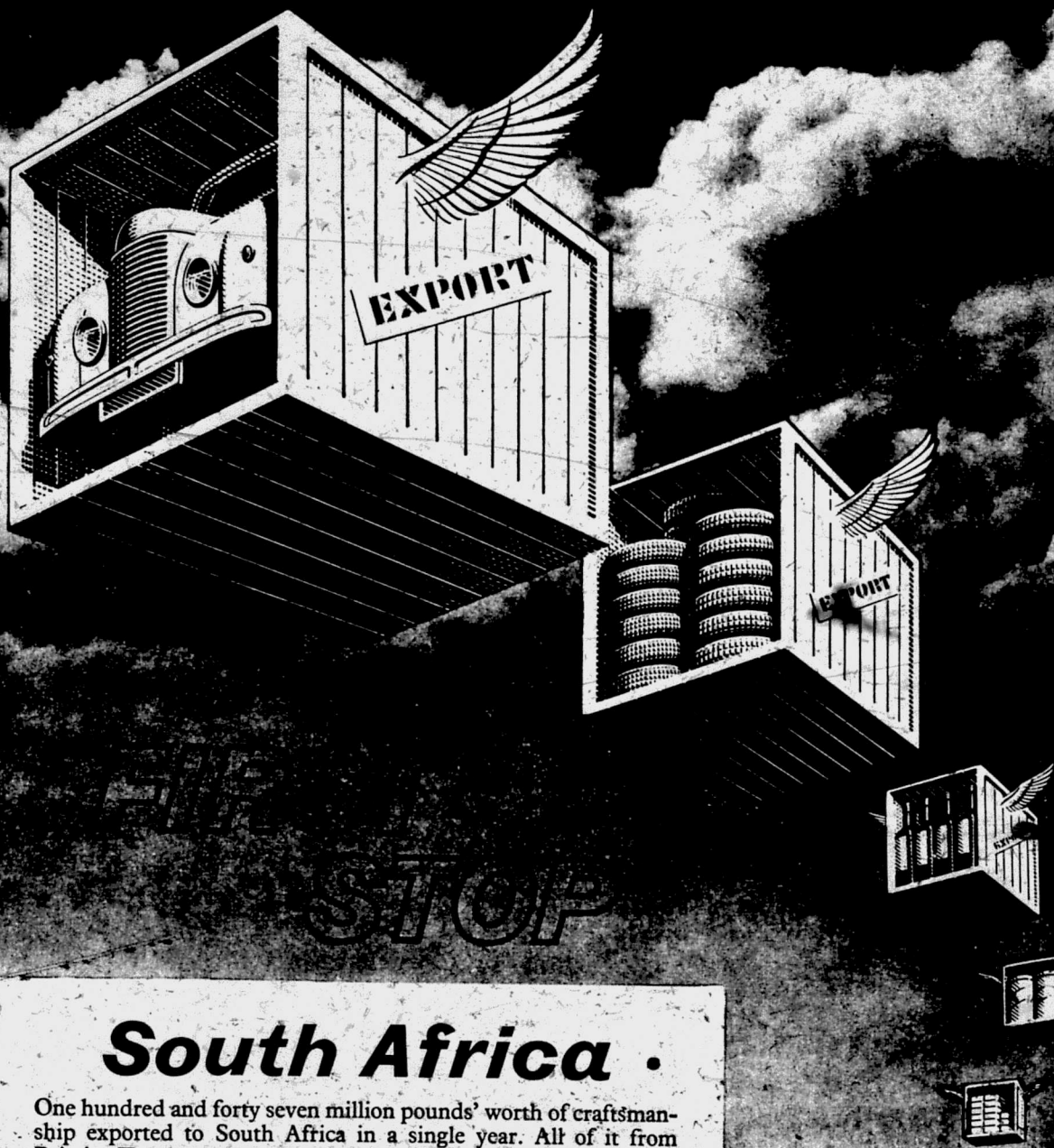
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Company Meeting**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***World Supplies of Copper still in Excess of Demand****MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER'S REVIEW**

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 29 August, 1963.

The following is from the review by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members with the annual report and accounts:

The lower production and sales of copper for the year ended 31st March, 1963, had an adverse effect on profits.

The reduction in output was due to strikes by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union, which resulted in the loss of 55 days' production. Two strikes occurred at the mine — in May, 1962, and January, 1963 — and production also ceased between 29th November and 5th December, 1962, when a further strike caused the smelter and refinery at Nkana to be shut down.

Production of primary copper totalled 181,427 long tons compared with 197,948 long tons in the previous year, and finished production amounted to 175,969 long tons as against 194,957 long tons in 1961-62.

During 1962 world supplies of copper continued to be in excess of demand, and the voluntary withholding of 10 per cent of planned output, by means of cuts in sales and/or production, was increased to 15 per cent with effect from 1st July, 1962. After taking into account the lower output resulting from the strikes, the company's withholding was implemented by limiting sales of our copper to 171,879 long tons, compared with 183,141 long tons in the previous year.

The reduction in sales proceeds was partly offset by an increase of £2.7 per ton in the average price realized, the net result being a reduction in sales revenue of £2.1m. There was also an increase in the average cost of copper sold of £13.1 per ton, resulting from the rise in unit costs because of lower output, the direct cost of the strikes — estimated at £0.47m. — and from increases in wages and realization charges. The total net profit for the year, after providing £6.66m. for taxation, amounted to £10.85m., compared with £12.89m. in 1961-62.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on fixed assets totalled £2.39m., of which £1.51m. was spent on completing the low grade oxide section of the leach plant. The total expenditure would normally have been covered by an appropriation from profits, but the amount appropriated in 1961-62 included a forward provision of £0.39m. against the capital programme for the year under review. In addition, the board considered that as the low grade oxide section came into operation in December, 1962, the full benefits would only be derived in future years, and accordingly that part of the expenditure thereon should be covered by appropriations from future profits. It was therefore decided to appropriate £1.25m. for capi-

tal expenditure during the year under review, leaving £0.75m. to be appropriated from future profits.

The board has recommended a final net dividend of 5s. 6d. per £1 stock unit which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. paid in February, 1963, will result in a total net dividend of 7s. per unit, the same as in the previous year.

Copper Stocks

The policy of withholding copper from the market has been maintained since October, 1960. This has inevitably led to a build-up of the company's stocks of copper and to a gradual reduction of its liquid assets, a process which was accelerated during the year under review by the increase in the withholding from 10 to 15 per cent in mid-1962 and by purchases of copper in the interests of maintaining a reasonable and stable price level on the London Metal Exchange. Nevertheless, when the consumption of copper improves and we are in a position to liquidate the stocks we have built up from our production, a substantial profit should be realized. Our policy is, however, always subject to review in the light of market conditions and other considerations.

The benefits of the low grade oxide section of the leach plant, which is operating very satisfactorily, are already apparent. The commissioning of the plant in December, 1962, enabled oxide copper recovery in the concentrator to be increased from 83.89 per cent for 1961-62 to 86.45 per cent for the year under review, with an average recovery for the last few months of more than 90 per cent.

Further benefits will be obtained when the plant for roasting and leaching low grade sulphide concentrate is completed. The construction of this plant, which is expected to come into operation during the current financial year, constitutes the second stage of the £3.7m. extensions programme.

The company's ore reserves increased during the year by some 40 million to 232 million short tons as at 31st March, 1963. This substantial addition is attributable mainly to the central section of the Upper (Nchanga) Orebody. This section has previously been excluded because of the difficulty of mining it from the heavily watered and structurally weak banded sandstone which constitutes its footwall. It will, however, be seen from the report of the consulting engineers that they are now hopeful of extracting this ore safely and economically.

Move of Head Office to Lusaka

Since my last review there have been significant changes affecting Northern Rhodesia, including the formation of an African Coalition Government and the decision taken at the Victoria Falls Conference to dissolve the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31st December, 1963. In these circumstances it has be-

come increasingly apparent that the head office administration for the company and the other Northern Rhodesian mining companies in the Anglo American group would be more advantageously conducted in the territory. We have accordingly decided to establish the head offices of the companies in Lusaka, the capital of Northern Rhodesia. The transfer of staff providing the management, secretarial and accounting services will be completed by the end of January, 1964.

In relation to the changing conditions it is significant to record the new Government's policy as expressed by Mr. Reuben Kamanga, the Minister of Labour and Mines, at the opening of the low grade oxide leach plant in March.

Government Policy

Mr. Kamanga said that the plant extensions demonstrated the confidence of investors in the future of the territory, and added that it was not the intention to interfere with private capital investment or to nationalize industry. "We are anxious", he said, "to encourage increased investment and increased development in the territory". I welcome his statement as indicative of Government's desire for fruitful co-operation with private enterprise for the continued development of Northern Rhodesia. The company, for its part, will do everything in its power to ensure that such co-operation continues and is productive of the greatest possible benefits to the territory and its inhabitants.

Mr. Kamanga also referred to Government's policy of localization and said: "We fully appreciate what has been done by the combined effort of the Africans and Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, and we are also aware that considerable work has still to be done to develop this country for the benefit of all. Therefore, we hope that the European in Northern Rhodesia will find conditions under an African Government such that he will be able to stay here and to bring up his family here in comfort and security".

Many of our European employees and their families are Northern Rhodesians of long standing whose continued services will be a vital factor in the future of the country. I have been most impressed with their ability to adjust to changing circumstances, and I hope that events will in fact follow a course which allows them to continue to play their part.

Inquiry Into Disturbances

Unfortunately, during the last eight months there have been a large number of unconstitutional strikes and serious disturbances throughout the Copperbelt. I very much regret that a serious incident, which took the form of rioting between African factions in the north township at Nchanga, resulted in the death of nine Africans, four of whom were mine employees, and in injuries to more than 100.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has appointed a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Whelan, which includes two parliamentary secretaries from each of the parties in the Coalition Government, and this commission is at present hearing evidence.

Difficulties are to be expected in times of rapid political change, but I sincerely hope that the Government will be able to maintain law and order, without which our industry cannot flourish and the country cannot progress.

These events have not delayed our plans to provide further training and advancement opportunities for our employees.

Sensational Successes

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Finance Minister, said a few days ago that sensational increases in crop yields had resulted from agricultural research in Central Africa during the past nine years. Dramatic improvements in the yield and quality of tobacco had been matched in respect of maize, cotton, wheat, and other crops, with yields up to 55 bags per acre of maize, of 4,000lb. of seed cotton, and of more than 20 bags of wheat on a field scale. "Ten years ago such figures would have been unimaginable; they represent a real triumph for all engaged in the different fields of research as well as for the extension services and the farmers themselves". In some cases calving rates had been raised from under 50% to more than 80% by feeding ranch cows.

The German mobile exhibition has moved from the Federation into Tanganyika.

A 30-member Italian trade mission has just spent nine days in Northern Rhodesia.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika in June at £576,180 were £35,471 higher than in June last year.

The West German Government is providing £280,000 for direct loans to African tea growers in Kenya.

A £3m. loan for tea development by Africans in Kenya has been suggested by the Government to the World Bank.

The Commonwealth Institute's annual report for 1963 lists all gifts received for the new building, whether in cash or kind.

A plan for a sugar factory costing nearly £6m. and with an output capacity of 90,000 tons annually is being considered by the Kenya Government.

Co-operative societies registered in Kenya at the end of last year numbered 655. Ten years earlier the total had been 270. The present turnover is about £30m. annually.

Average non-African earnings in the Federation last year were £1,270, an increase of 1.9%. Average earnings of Africans in employment were £107, a 3.9% increase.

To prevent accidental mixing of cotton and sisal, the Hedge Sisal Board of the Lake Region of Tanganyika has prohibited sales of hedge sisal until the end of October.

With an authorized capital of £13m., a new tobacco company is to be registered in Northern Rhodesia by the Rhodesia & Nyasaland Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia.

R.S.T. International Metals, Ltd., is being registered in the United Kingdom as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., for which it will act as sales organization.

Only one marketing or one consumers' co-operative union with branches is to be allowed in any district, the Minister for Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika has announced.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report profit after tax for 1962 at £283,479. The ordinary dividend is 6%. The carry-forward is £239,164, against £157,876 brought in. The sugar crop of 126,466 tons was a record.

One hundred and nineteen African employees of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., including one woman, have this year qualified for 20-year service awards. The company has now 537 Africans with more than 20 years' service.

Mtwara-Ruvuma Co-operative Union, Ltd., is to be formed as a combination of 80 cashew co-operative societies in Tanganyika with Mr. Amri Saidi Mkulyuta as chairman. It expects to handle this year some 40,000 tons of produce, worth £13m.

The estate at Athi River, Kenya, of Kenani Sisal, Ltd., is now being worked by two African contractors, Mr. Nahashon Mwachigi and Mr. Morris Mugo, who took over the contract in January from Mr. J. R. King after the factory had been idle for some months.

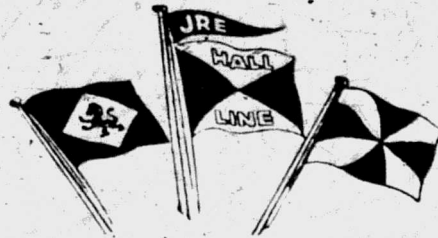
Kalulushi, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is planning a £10,000 multi-racial club. The chairman, secretary and treasurer are all Africans, and so are four other members of the inaugural committee, which has one Asian and five European members, three of them women.

A Minimum Wage Board for casual employees has been set up in Tanganyika under Mr. Robert Makange as chairman. Messrs. J. L. Costelloe and H. G. A. Lawrence and Captain E. J. Wright (for employers) and Messrs. C. Mwalongo, H. K. Nafita and A. C. A. Tandau (employees) are the members.

Duly & Co., Ltd., a £4m. motor organization in the Rhodesias, have just opened their 17th branch. It is in Livingstone and the eighth in Northern Rhodesia. When the company was appointed to distribute Ford cars in 1911 it undertook to sell 60 units a year. A few years ago the annual sale exceeded 6,000.

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