

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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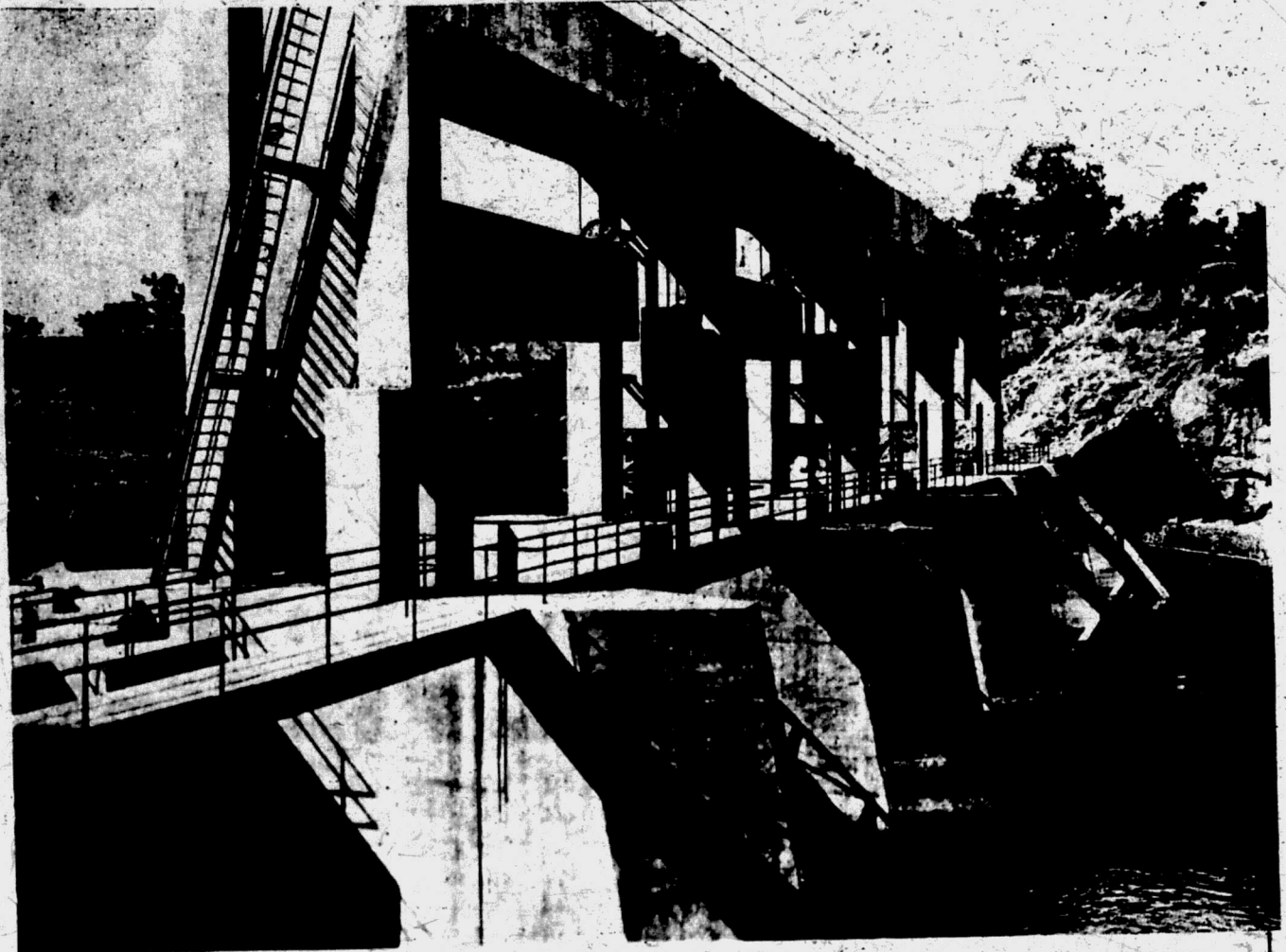
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**KARAMBEE** — Swahili for "Let's pull together" — has recently been adopted as his slogan by the leader of the Kenya African National Union, which has fulfilled expectations by winning the general election bringing the Colony to the point of self-government, with independence a certainty within a few months. Optimists hope for that development by November, and nobody counts on delay beyond the early part of next year unless serious tribal clashes are caused by harshly dictatorial pressures upon the regions from the centralists who now decide policy. Solemn engagements mean nothing to most modern politicians, and some of those influential in the K.A.N.U. hierarchy have long been notorious for the calculated ambiguity of their public statements, for their feckless habit of contradicting themselves and one another, and for their readiness to make written or verbal promises as a matter of expediency and then repudiate them at their convenience.

The most flagrant case was the renunciation, and indeed the denunciation, of the agreement made at the Lancaster House Conference at the beginning of 1960: within hours of signing it Mr. Mboya, then as now one of the most impatient and ambitious of Kenya politicians, declared the document to be out of date. Last year, after two months of wrangling in London, chiefly between the two Kenya African political parties, it was agreed to divide administrative, financial, and other responsibilities between a two-chamber Central Government and regions to be created "with a life of their own" and each with its regional assembly. The system, novel to British East and Central Africa, was adopted as the only way of averting

civil war, for the Kikuyu-Luo combination which constituted K.A.N.U. was so deeply suspect over great areas of the country that no safeguards other than regionalism were acceptable. Yet Kikuyu and Luo spokesmen, and none more often or emphatically than Mr. Mboya, have since repeatedly announced that they will breach the agreement by weakening the regions and strengthening the powers of the Cabinet. Kenya faces many grave problems, but none more serious than this. Fears will be dispelled if *Karambee* is seen to mean genuine co-operation between the centre and the regions; but what is nowadays called a "Congo situation" could be created if the new Ministry interpreted its mandate as licence first to subdue and then to subjugate the regions. A warning has already been given by the Somalis, who boycotted the elections, are determined to be merged in the Somali Republic, and will not be denied their right of self-determination by non-Somalis newly come to authority in Nairobi.

\* \* \*

It is in these circumstances that Kenya's fate has been entrusted to a man who ten years ago received the maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment for managing

### Internal Tensions And External Strains.

Mau Mau, a subversive and almost wholly Kikuyu conspiracy which caused the deaths of 11,503 terrorists of that tribe, the capture or surrender of 5,299, and the arrest of 26,625, at the cost of 95 European, 27 Asian, and 1,920 African lives and of some £56m. in direct expenditure, not counting many, many millions of pounds needed to meet the indirect consequences. These basic facts ought never to be forgotten. During the election campaign and on his assumption of office as Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta — who, in the words of the magistrate who sentenced him, "masterminded" Mau Mau — pleaded that bygone

should be bygones and spoke reassuringly to the European and Asian communities. They will have noted, however, that among the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries whom he has nominated are some who were deeply implicated in Mau Mau (including one whom the Government of Kenya described as second only to himself in responsibility for that foul movement) and others who have been vigorous apologists for it. Mr. Odinga, who first moved a resolution in the Legislative Council for the release of the Mau Mau organizer, and who has cheerfully admitted the receipt of large sums of money from behind the Iron Curtain, has not received the Ministry of Finance, which he was publicly promised in London last year when H.M. Government refused to accept him as a member of the Council of Ministers, but he has been given one of the most important portfolios. That money from foreign sources was decisive in the election is not to be doubted; amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds, it enabled K.A.N.U. to pay for all kinds of services which the opposing Kenya African Democratic Union could not afford. Russia, China, Egypt, Ghana, and the United States are generally believed to have been the main contributors. It would be astonishing if the donors did not now expect recompense by way of influence and in other directions. Thus the inevitable internal tensions, which will be far greater than in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia, will be accompanied by external strains. Among the internal problems will be jealousies, and indeed hatreds, not merely between tribes, but within the Cabinet itself.

It is the more astonishing, therefore, that the Governor, either by direction of the Secretary of State or at any rate with the consent of Mr. Sandys, has departed from the

#### **Premature Delegation Of Governor's Powers.**

customary practice of reserving to himself matters of defence and foreign affairs until the country has passed through a period of self-government to independence. By delegating to Mr. Kenyatta the responsibility for defence, foreign and internal affairs, Mr. MacDonald has given him control of the police—who are overwhelmingly recruited from anti-K.A.N.U. and pro-K.A.D.U. tribes. It has been suggested that this utterly unexpected action by the Governor has been taken in order to compel the Prime Minister to crush the Land Freedom Army, the current version of Mau Mau. The police, a fine force, will

certainly take a less rosy view and be suspicious that they have been marked down for political interference; and the hint is not likely to be lost upon Kenya Africans in the King's African Rifles, who are also largely recruited from anti-K.A.N.U. tribes. There were consequently very strong practical arguments against this premature delegation by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald of powers normally reserved to the Governor while British responsibility continues. It would seem that politics has once again overborne prudence. The first exercise of the delegated authority took the form of an announcement that the new Government would close the South African and Portuguese consulates, order a boycott of South African goods, and deny South African aircraft over-flying and landing rights.

While these words are being printed Mwalimu Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, and Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, will be in Nairobi for talks with the Prime Minister of Kenya, primarily no doubt about that East African Federation

#### **Problems of Federation.**

which all three have advocated, though doubtless with reservations of their own. The Tanganyika and Uganda leaders brought pressure upon the United Kingdom Government to accelerate Kenya's scurry to independence and have shown courtesies to Mzee Kenyatta, who is more than old enough to be the father of either of them; but neither is likely to want his own stature or that of his country diminished by anyone from a far from united and still dependent Kenya. Nor will the independent territories be eager to surrender their two seats at the United Nations for one for an East African Federation. Similarly, they will be reluctant to discontinue the appointment of High Commissioners and Ambassadors of their own, and, not less, to forego the considerable practical advantages of having numerous embassies on their own soil reduced by the decision of many States to restrict their diplomatic appointments to a Federation—over the seat of government of which controversy would be the more likely on that account.

Kenya faces immense financial and economic problems, which cannot possibly be solved unless confidence in the new Administration grows quickly. That can happen only if the Ministry is soon seen to be competent and confident, compatible and co-operative. Among its members are some who might demon-

#### **Ministry and Opposition.**

strate these qualities, but there are certainly others from whom discord is more likely than concord. K.A.N.U.'s majority, already substantial, must be expected to be increased by the adherence to the winning side of men elected as Independents. Even if they also lose members to a party able to bestow patronage, the Kenya African Democratic Union and the African Peoples Party will jointly form a wary, indeed suspicious, Opposition, which will recognize the extreme improbability that it will ever attain office, for in African politics the victor intends to destroy the vanquished, often by the proclamation of a one-party State. If the Kenyatta Government should attempt to emulate Tanganyika in that development, however, there will be bloodshed, and almost certainly civil war.

\* \* \*

Can K.A.N.U. win the trust of the anti-

K.A.N.U. tribes and of locally resident Europeans and Asians? Can it hearten the administration and still the anxieties of the police and the K.A.R.? Can it act reasonably over the Somali problem and deal fairly and wisely with regional sensibilities in general? In short, can it govern in the national interest?—which will mean disciplining the thug elements in the party and its supporters and an end to the acceptance of tainted money. The party has among its notabilities men who assuredly realize the need for such changes in its image and its practices. Has it the courage, vigour and foresight to embark immediately on a policy of national unity? If so, it faces a long struggle with a country brought to the brink of ruin by disastrous schisms and politics. If not, Kenya's faint hope will flicker still more feebly.

## Notes By The Way

### Bowler for Sir Roy

I CAN SEE Sir Roy Welensky *deshabillé* in the garden which he loves or happily fishing from his motor-boat on Lake Kariba, but I cannot picture him sporting a bowler hat, even if he did say in Salisbury a few days ago that after 25 years in politics he would be very happy to take a bowler hat. Perhaps he was thinking of the many civil servants who, having had nothing like the strain which he has borne, have left Africa with "golden bowlers". The Federal Prime Minister also said that he might hang a "gone fishing" notice on his door. There spoke the natural man, who in recent years has become an ardent angler. The United Kingdom politicians who have treated him and the Federation so shabbily should not, however, take comfort from the thought that he may retire, for he has determined to write the story of his experiences during the past six or seven years. What a tale of political deception and betrayal it has been! It will be told, I am sure, with candour, with enough documentation to leave no scope for question or argument, and with a vigour that will make the book (or books) eagerly read by a large section of the general public, while for those concerned with African affairs it will be "must" reading. I don't imagine that he will choose the house of Macmillan as his publisher.

### Dead Guinea-Fowl or Raucous Vulture?

IN A PRIVATE MEETING last week I heard a man who is regarded in academic circles in London as something of an authority on Commonwealth Africa declare that "pan-Africanism is a dead duck, or, should I say, a dead guinea-fowl". That remark was made within a few days of the Addis Ababa Conference, which was notable chiefly for its pan-African emotionalism. Did he think, I asked, that such an idea would have occurred to him if he had lived in Southern Rhodesia and had read a few days earlier that Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Dr. Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, had both publicly offered facilities in their countries for the training of "freedom fighters" who were to be

used against Southern Rhodesia? The very unsatisfactory reply was that the view from Salisbury would doubtless differ from that from London, and that he, the speaker, was an optimist. Only the very wildest type of optimism could consider pan-Africanism a "dead guinea-fowl". It is a very lively and raucous bird, much more like a vulture.

### Myopia

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, who presided at the meeting in London last week at which Mr. Patrick Wall spoke of East and Central African problems, will have made himself highly unpopular with some people in the Colonial Office by his revelation that when he was sent to Tanganyika in 1956 as Chief Secretary he was told that it was a "nice, quiet territory in which significant changes need not be expected for 20 or 25 years". Yet within five years, in December 1961, the territory was granted independence, and it became a republic just a year later. The gross miscalculation of the Colonial Office was, of course, the direct result of the foolishness and feebleness of Mr. Macleod, unquestionably the worst Secretary of State in living memory. Senior officials would doubtless excuse themselves—very much in private, of course—with the fair argument that never in their most pessimistic moments had they imagined that a Minister or a Cabinet could be so weak, wobbly, and wanton as the Macmillan-Macleod clique had since proved themselves.

### Favourite Animals

NO READER of this paper would, I imagine, have the same list of top ten animal favourites as that which has resulted from a television competition entered by some 80,000 children aged between four and 14. There are only three African animals in the list, and all of them are in the last four. Pride of place goes to the chimpanzee. Then follow monkey, horse, bushbaby, panda, bear, elephant, lion, dog, and giraffe.

# Mau Mau Old Guard in New Kenya Cabinet

## Independence Sought in November: East African Federation Talks

**KENYA BECAME SELF-GOVERNING** last Saturday. There was a public swearing-in of the new Cabinet in Nairobi, followed by a procession through the streets.

Former Mau Mau accomplices of Kenyatta are included in the new K.A.N.U. Government which consists of

Prime Minister, MR. J. KENYATTA.

Justice and Constitutional Affairs, MR. T. J.

MBOYA; Home Affairs, MR. OGINGA ODINGA.

Finance and Economic Planning, MR. J. S.

GICHURU; Education, MR. J. OTIENDE.

Local Government and Regional Affairs, MR. S. O.

AYODO; Commerce and Industry, DR. J. G. KIANO.

Works, Communications and Power, MR. D.

MWANYUMBA.

Labour and Social Services, MR. N. MWENDWA.

Lands, Game, Fisheries, Water and Natural Resources, MR. L. G. SAGINI; Health and Housing, DR.

N. MUNGAI.

Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, MR. R. A.

ONEKO.

Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office, MR. J.

MURUMBI.

Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs, MR.

P. M. KOINANGE.

### Agriculture Vacant

No Minister of Agriculture has yet been appointed. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Land Settlement in the late Coalition Government, is expected to get the post, after his probable election to the Lower House tomorrow when 12 specially elected members are to be chosen by the members of the House of Representatives.

Thirteen Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed:—

Mr. D. M. Chepnoi (Home Affairs); Mr. T. O. Odongo (Finance and Economic Planning); Mr. B. Kaggia (Education); Mr. J. Angaine and Mr. J. Osogo (Agriculture); Mr. J. Konchallah (Local Government and Regional Affairs); Mr. J. Nyagah (Works, Communications and Power); Mr. J. Odero-Jowi and Mr. F. Kubai (Labour and Social Services); Mr. C. Argwings-Kodhek (Lands, Game, Fisheries, Water and Natural Resources); Dr. M. Waiyaki (Health and Housing); and Mr. J. Onemo and Mr. J. Machio (Information, Broadcasting and Tourism).

### "Old Guard"

Messrs. Kubai and Kaggia were jailed with Kenyatta for seven years and subsequently restricted for managing Mau Mau.

Mr. Oneko was acquitted of a similar charge, but was detained.

Mr. Gichuru was restricted during the Mau Mau emergency.

Messrs. Murumbi and Koinange, who were abroad for its duration, were specified by the Government as liable to detention should they return then. Mr. Koinange was officially described as second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for Mau Mau.

Mr. Oneko has been acting as Kenyatta's private secretary. Mr. Murumbi, of Afro-Goanese parentage, is K.A.N.U.'s economic adviser. Mr. Koinange was African affairs adviser in Ghana in 1959, and became secretary-general of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. two years later.

Drs. Mungai and Waiyaki are Kenyatta's personal physicians.

Mr. Gichuru retains his previous portfolio of Finance and adds to it Economic Planning, which was Kenyatta's special responsibility in the last Government. Kenyatta publicly promised the Finance Ministry at self-government to Mr. Odinga two years ago when the Coalition Government was formed and Mr. Maudling, then Colonial Secretary, refused to accept Mr. Odinga for any ministerial post.

Mr. Mboya relinquishes Labour for the new Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and Mr. Sagini moves from Education to Lands, Game, Fisheries, Water and Natural Resources. Dr. Kiano once more becomes Minister of Commerce and Industry, a post which he held before the Coalition Government was formed.

Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah was Deputy Speaker in the last Legislative Council, and had been a Minister before. Mr. Odero-Jowi was until recently principal of the I.C.F.T.U. Labour Col-

lege in Kampala, Uganda. Mr. Machio is a member of the Senate. Mr. Chepnoi was elected as an Independent.

At the swearing-in, held outside the Ministry of Works headquarters, the Governor said that it was a "grand day in Kenya's history. On behalf of your friends, the British people in particular, I congratulate you all on this joyful occasion, and I wish Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues every success in their historic task of carrying the Kenya nation forward to *uhuru*."

The former Mau Mau manager, introduced as "the Prime Minister, the honourable Jomo Kenyatta", took the oath of allegiance to Kenya first and then to the Queen (the other Ministers reversed the order). He kept his fly-whisk dangling from his right wrist as he held up the Bible with the same hand.

### The Enemies

"We must work harder", he told the crowd afterwards, "to fight our enemies—ignorance, sickness and poverty. I therefore give you the call — *Karumbee*. Let us all work hard for our country, Kenya". He roared "*karumbee*" thrice, and was thrice answered by the people.

When Mr. Odinga had been sworn, he bowed low to the onlookers.

Restriction orders on 31 persons implicated mainly in Land Freedom Army activities have been cancelled to mark the inauguration of the new Constitution. Some 60 others are still in restriction.

In Nakuru and Kericho police had to make baton charges and use tear-gas over the week-end to break up K.A.N.U.-K.A.D.U. clashes, in which half a dozen people were injured.

Saturday and Monday were declared national holidays.

The Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary sent this message: "On the occasion of the attainment by Kenya of internal self-government I send all of its people the best wishes of the British Government for their prosperity and progress. I trust all will work together and play their part in building a happy and united nation."

The Governor, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, has assigned responsibility for defence, foreign affairs and internal security, including the police, to the new Prime Minister, "without prejudice" to the Governor's own powers with regard thereto.

### State of Parties

K.A.N.U. holds 64 of the 117 seats in the Lower House of Representatives; K.A.D.U. 32; the A.P.P. eight; and Independents eight (seven of whom have already allied themselves with K.A.N.U.). Five seats remain vacant because of the Somali boycott.

In the Senate, K.A.N.U. has 18 members, supported by two Independents, while K.A.D.U. has 16 and the A.P.P. two—three Somali seats are unfilled.

Returns for the six regional assemblies show:—

Coast—K.A.D.U., 21; K.A.N.U., 7; Coast Peoples Party, 2. Eastern—K.A.N.U., 13; A.P.P., 8; Independents, 3. Central—K.A.N.U., 30. Rift Valley—K.A.D.U., 15; K.A.N.U., 8; Ind., 3. Nyanza—K.A.N.U., 20; Ind., 4. Western—K.A.D.U., 15; K.A.N.U., 10; Ind., 2.

There were no candidates for any of the elections in the seventh North-Eastern Region, which means that that area is not represented in either House of the National Assembly or in the regional assembly. The Governor has been empowered by Order in Council to make such provisions as necessary or expedient to ensure effective government for the region.

On being asked to form a new Government, the new Prime Minister issued the following statement:—

"On this momentous day, which sets Kenya on the final stage before independence, I ask for the co-operation of every man and woman in this land to help build the new nation."

"In the past we have known racial hatred in this land. Let it be forgotten. We have experienced the setting of one tribe against another, one community against another. Let us not remember it now. Rather let us build together in unity."

"The Government will be committed to a path of democratic African Socialism. We aim to create a fair society, where no citizen need suffer in sickness because he cannot pay for treatment. We believe that no child should go without education merely because his family is poor."



"It will be the Government's intention to do away with the terrible poverty of so many of our people. In particular, we must see that the backward areas of our country catch up and keep pace with the more prosperous parts. Special attention will be given to the needs of the Masai, Somali, Suk, Turkana, and other pastoral groups.

"We do not expect to do all this from foreign charity. We are not going to compromise our independence by begging for assistance. The Government will make it quite clear that our progress, our hopes, our ambitions will be fulfilled only if we have hard work from every citizen.

"The Government will draw up a plan for our economic and social development. We shall see that experts, technicians, and advisers are available in the field to explain to our people what they themselves can achieve. We intend to lead this country to prosperity by inspiring everyone to work hard and with efficiency.

"I have been impressed by the way in which Kenyans of all communities have worked together during the election campaign. I have been heartened by the friendliness and good humour which marked the elections in nearly every area. I hope this will be a pointer to the future."

Mr. Mboya expects to visit London next Wednesday for talks with the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Sandys,

on constitutional affairs. It is thought that he will demand full independence for Kenya by November.

A K.A.N.U. spokesman announced that the South African and Portuguese consulates in Nairobi would be closed as soon as possible, even before independence, as had happened in Tanganyika. A boycott of South African goods would be introduced at some unspecified date, and over-flying and landing rights were to be withdrawn from South African Airways. That airline has already announced its intention of re-routng its services via Angola to bypass Nairobi.

Yesterday Dr. Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, and Mr. A. M. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, were due in Nairobi for talks with Kenya's Prime Minister, presumably mainly about an East African Federation, and also probably to discuss means of persuading Britain to grant Kenya early independence.

The President of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Touré, returning home after a visit to Tanganyika, told K.A.N.U. supporters at Nairobi Airport that "those who believe in a multi-party system do so only to confuse the country; I urge you to support one political party and one political leader". He described Kenyatta as "not only Kenya's leader, but a leader of all Africa who has done more than anybody else to liberate the continent".

## K.A.N.U.'s Win Leaves Basic Problems Unsolved

### "Battle" Over Regionalism and Somali Secession Ahead

**EDITORIAL COMMENTS** in United Kingdom newspapers on the results of the elections in Kenya have included the following passages:—

*The Times*: "It is Mr. Kenyatta's responsibility to choose a stable Cabinet that can handle the grave problems confronting Kenya. His field of choice is wide—from tried administrators like Mr. Mboya and Mr. Gichuru to members of the Kikuyu old guard of Mau Mau days who will now expect their reward. His task is to show that he can run a team that will govern Kenya well in the national interest. His immediate need is to fan the flame of the nascent economic revival, to rebuild the eroded morale of the administration, to make sense of land settlement, and to achieve peace with the Somalis. His hands are unfettered to make or mar Kenya".

#### Mau Mau Memories

*Daily Telegraph*: "Jomo Kenyatta and his K.A.N.U. party have scored a success but not a triumph. Kenya is spared the ordeal of the active men of K.A.N.U.—with their Mau Mau memories—in opposition again. Mr. Kenyatta has used the slogan 'Karambee' the Swahili for 'pull together'. It is a welcome innovation in the man. Only on confidence between the tribes and racial communities can a viable Kenya be founded.

"Before independence next year justice must be done to the Somalis of Kenya, whose claims for self-determination were clearly set forth in the report of the Northern Frontier District Commission. A plebiscite or inquiry can easily determine the future of the people and lands adjacent to the young Somali Republic. The issues are autonomy or secession. The Somali love of independence is as strong as that of any nation. It would be a mistake for Kenya to retain a resentful minority of any colour within its borders."

*Guardian*: "K.A.N.U. has undertaken that productive European land will not be in danger of seizure; Kenya's economy, at least in the long interim period until African cash crops have greatly expanded, will depend on the redemption of this pledge. But life is going to be tough and strange for the European farmers remaining. They deserve what sympathy and help Britain can give them, and in the last resort Britain must be ready to honour the financial guarantees implicit in the invitation to go to Kenya and build up a white man's country.

"Not every African either wants to become one of Mr. Kenyatta's democratic African Socialists. The object of regionalism, which is strongly entrenched in the Constitution, is to ensure that the conservative tribes should not have to. K.A.N.U. was reticent about its attitude to the regions in its election manifesto, but some campaign speakers have not concealed their intention to scrap the Constitution as soon as practicable. This would be a fatal mistake.

"In the Kenya Constitution all the ingenuity of Colonial Office draughtsmen achieved a work on a grand scale. In its conception of the political interplay between the centre and the regions the Constitution has the contrapuntal dexterity, the grandeur, and also, seen as a whole, the integrity of a Bach fugue. It was the product of long and fair negotiations between the parties, and it provides checks on the working of the central executive which are indispensable to a country of so many cultures.

"In practice adherence to the Constitution will involve patient handling of the regions controlled by K.A.D.U. and a recognition that the regional governments are in every sense as much legitimate expressions of the people's desire as the Government which will speak for Kenya as a nation."

*Scotsman*: "The election leaves the basic political problems unsolved. K.A.N.U.'s wish to change the Constitution will move forward now into first place among outstanding issues.

"The Constitution represented a compromise between the vital interests of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U., between the wishes of the strong majority for central rule and the fears of minority groups. K.A.N.U. accepted the Constitution and will now observe it in the self-government period but hope to devise another one, giving more power to the centre, for independence. However, they cannot command the majorities which any constitutional change (according to this present Constitution) would require.

#### Congo-Like War

"Legally K.A.D.U. can stall them. Yet Mr. Towett, of K.A.D.U., speaks of a possible Congo situation, suggesting a certain lack of trust in entrenched legal safeguards.

"Since K.A.D.U. participated in the election and the whole progress towards independence on the understanding that minority rights would be safeguarded, Britain could not stand by while one party to the complicated agreement swept those rights aside. The price of taking such a moral short-cut in policy might be civil war when British troops withdrew. Britain must make reasonably sure, before independence that both main parties acquiesce in the form of rule to which her departure commits Kenya's many peoples."

*Financial Times*: "The danger is that K.A.N.U. will try to push its success too far and that tribal passions will become inflamed. The voting pattern in the election shows how deeply feelings run.

"The two parties are likely to fight another round of their

old regionalism battle during the final 'independence' conference. Of course, no paper safeguards can ensure that a post-independence Kenya Government will choose to abide by the Constitution. A ruthless attempt by Government to stamp out the opposition of less favoured tribes can be successful.

### Need for Restraint

"Nevertheless, and though one sympathizes with the determination of a man like Mr. Mboya to lead his countrymen away from their tribal allegiance, the case for restraint on the part of K.A.N.U. at all stages is overwhelming. It is particularly so because the majority of Kenya's police and African army units are drawn from K.A.D.U. tribes.

"This, in any case, is the main challenge to K.A.N.U.'s leadership. One need not be altogether pessimistic about the outcome, though one would be happier if Mr. Oginga Odinga, K.A.N.U.'s Communist-influenced vice-president, was not going to play an influential part."

*Economist*: "K.A.N.U. won because it best represented the pan-Africanist tide. President Nyerere of Tanganyika and other African leaders made no secret of the party they hoped would win. With the help of an excellent publicity machine, K.A.N.U. maintained the initiative throughout. By contrast, K.A.D.U. fell back on the standby of tribal fears. It first claimed credit for the regionalist Constitution which is designed to safeguard tribal and racial minorities, and then argued that only a K.A.D.U. Government would faithfully defend this Constitution.

### Changes to Constitution

"Halfway through the campaign K.A.N.U. leaders felt confident enough to proclaim that the Constitution was 'a ghastly charter for inefficiency and suppression of national aspirations'. Their promise to alter it where necessary before independence became the major issue. Mr. Sandys, who has said Britain will not allow 'basic changes' in the Constitution, now has to accept that K.A.N.U., having pledged itself to change, has won more than two-thirds of the popular vote. But if the party plunges into the job of modifying a Constitution that kept Colonial Office draughtsmen busy for a year it risks upheavals on the coast and in the Somali north-eastern region.

"The campaign has entrenched tribalism in Mombasa, with Mr. Ngala's colleagues threatening repatriation of the energetic up-country tribesmen who hold the best jobs in the port. If there is any comparison with the Congo—and the Constitutions, at least, are very similar—the coast is Kenya's Katanga.

"The north-eastern region has a better chance of remaining quiet, being run, as before, by British officials, since the Somali secessionists boycotted the elections. There are, after all, few people or places in that semi-desert for the Somalis to attack. But nobody should hope for an early solution to the Somali question or expect K.A.N.U., magnanimous in victory, to agree to their secession. This, in K.A.N.U.'s eyes, would only encourage disintegration in a country whose bonds are already strained by the centrifugal forces of regionalism.

"Trouble may come sooner in the eastern region, where the pro-Somali tribes have also declared for secession and yet find themselves included in a K.A.N.U.-controlled regional assembly. The detention last week-end of the leaders of the main secessionist party will probably do no more than damp the fires."

### Headstrong Ministers

*New Statesman*: "Mr. Kenyatta's first problem will be to find the means of providing the strong central direction in which he believes without provoking fears amongst the opposition tribes that he is destroying their regional safeguards. It is K.A.N.U.'s strength that it has proved capable of attracting some support from most tribes. Yet there are strong tribal blocks suspicious of its intentions. Kenyatta has to hold his headstrong team of Ministers together."

*Tribune*: "Kenyatta's party is the first African organization to draft and win an election on a programme of democratic Socialism, a courageous commitment. Many emergent countries have either abandoned democracy or put it into cold storage. Making it work in Kenya will be a difficult undertaking.

"Tribal loyalties are still strong. Adherence to parliamentary procedures is still weak. Yet Kenyatta and his colleagues are going to take all the risks involved in applying democracy. They deserve the support, moral and material, of democratic Socialists everywhere.

"Kenyatta, of course, still arouses violent passions in Britain as well as among white settlers in Kenya. This makes it necessary to state that he was never convicted, as the Tory Press says, of master-minding Mau Mau. All that could be

charged against him, and that on dubious evidence, was that he knew about it and could not do anything to stop it."

[This statement is staggeringly inaccurate. The magistrate who sentenced Kenyatta used the very phrase that he had "master-minded Mau Mau". Will *Tribune* now tell its readers editorially that it had misled them?—Ed.]

### Kenya's New Parliament

KENYA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS are to be doubled in size at a cost of about £265,000. A larger chamber for the House of Representatives will provide seating for 50 members, but will be so constructed that the accommodation could be increased to at least 200 if required later. Round the chamber there will be Ministers' boxes and a box for guests of the Speaker. The Senate will be accommodated in the chamber hitherto used by the Legislative Council. A new dining-room will seat 300; the existing dining-room, which seats 80, is meantime to be enlarged to accommodate 150 by the erection of a canopy on the terrace overlooking the garden. Work on the extension is expected to begin about the end of the year and to take two years to complete.

### Uganda Railway Extension

MR. L. KALULE-SETTALA, Minister of Industry and Communications in Uganda, has officially opened the Lira-Gulu section of the northern Uganda railway extension. The further 80-mile extension to Pakwach is well advanced. Mr. G. Mackay, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, mentioning that Gulu was only 70 miles from the Sudan border, hoped that there would soon be regular services connecting the two countries; he welcomed the presence of Sayed Abu Bakr Ali Rida, general manager of the Sudan Railways in succession to Sir James Farquharson, who had also been general manager of E. A. R. & H. The railway from Gulu to the coast now measures 910 miles. The 133 miles from Soroti to Gulu were built between October 18, 1960, and May 21, 1963.

### Failing the Overseas Church

THE RT. REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Bishop of Masasi, told a packed meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, last week that the Anglican Church was now devoting only 5% of its total expenditure to the church overseas, or less than half the proportion of 50 years ago. £160,000 was to be spent on a bombed church near that hall in order that it might serve as a centre of culture. Surely the priorities were wrong. That sum would run his diocese for seven years and enable him to put a permanent church and a priest in every parish. Through lack of funds the Christian Church was being presented to Africa with a second rate image when it should be one of absolute excellence.

### From Hotels to Furnaces

PRISONERS in Tanganyika have been warned by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Job Lusinde, that a spell in jail will no longer mean just free food, free clothing, medical care, and a hotel-like existence. Speaking recently in the Southern Highlands, he said: "You used to call prisons the 'Queen's hotels'. Then you changed them to 'Kawawa's hotels'. Now they are called 'President's hotels'. I warn you that the Government is going to change them from hotels to furnaces."

### Saba Saba

SABA means seven in Swahili, and the seventh day of the seventh month is therefore called Saba Saba. From next year July 7 is to be a national festival in Tanganyika.

# Black Majority in Southern Rhodesia Within Twelve Years

## Britain's Last Chance to Deal Wisely with the Colony

A BLACK MAJORITY in Southern Rhodesia is certain within a dozen years, and may come within eight, MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Hatteridge, told a Royal Commonwealth Society meeting in London last week.

He emphasized that the Colony's present Constitution was unalterable, prohibited discrimination on grounds of race, and guaranteed an African majority fairly soon. He had recently heard no estimate longer than 12 years.

What independence would mean, therefore, was a slower rate of transfer of power to Africans than had occurred elsewhere in East and Central Africa—in each case without regard to the five tests of fitness suggested several years ago by Sir John Macpherson, a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, or to the proviso about merit in the Prime Minister's wind-of-change speech.

Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, was reported to have said on his return from the Addis Ababa Conference that the plans for training African "freedom fighters" must be secret because there would be war; that the Southern Rhodesian issue was more important than continued membership of the Commonwealth; and that if Southern Rhodesia were granted independence Uganda would sever relations with the United Kingdom and dismiss the Governor-General.

### Prime Minister's Test Nowhere Applied

The Commonwealth, in Mr. Wall's view, might founder on the rock of race. Not long ago the ideal was a sharing of power between the races in East and Central Africa. Now there were or soon would be non-white majorities everywhere north of Southern Rhodesia, where the choice for the Europeans might be to leave or fight. If they went the economy would crack. If they fought the Commonwealth might crack.

Almost everyone forgot that the Prime Minister stated in his wind-of-change speech that the criterion for political and economic advancement in Africa must be individual merit and individual merit alone. Nowhere had that test been applied.

The Sudan was given independence in 1956 simply for reasons of political expediency, which in 1960 created the Somali Republic. In 1961 Tanganyika was given independence at least a year, probably two years, too soon, when delay would have facilitated East African federation and had other advantages.

The criteria were again not applied in 1962 when independence was granted to Uganda, which was left with the dangerous and long-standing problem of the lost counties. The problem now faced an uneasy Coalition Government.

At the beginning of 1960 Kenya had 41 Europeans, 21 Africans and 15 Asians in the Legislature. By March of that year the number of Europeans had been reduced to 14 and of Asians to 11, while the number of Africans had risen to 37 and there were three Arabs. Now, three years later, Europeans had been completely eliminated from both Houses, though a very few might become specially elected members.

### Inordinate Speed

This inordinate speed had had four causes: (1) political factors at home, where there was a widespread but unjustifiable guilt complex about colonialism, fostered by many organs of the Press, the B.B.C., and television; (2) rapidly developing pan-Africanism with which the British Government did not wish to be involved; (3) pressure from the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., both of which deliberately used their strength against British interests; and (4) pressure from the United Nations, based upon the attitudes from the United States, Soviet Russia, and the Afro-Asian bloc. Of 111 members of the United Nations 53 were now Afro-Asian and 12 from the Soviet bloc, together giving a majority.

At Soviet instigation the General Assembly had resolved in 1960 that lack of political, economic, social, or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for the denial of independence to a colonial territory.

As independent African States became more and more involved in their own problems, perhaps they, like the Arab nations, might be less and less inclined to work together, except on such an issue as that of the position of the white man in Southern Africa. To eliminate the Europeans would mean war, which the African States could not hope to wage successfully, or organized subversion. Subversion always paid against a United Kingdom Government, but it would certainly not prevail against the Afrikaners in South Africa.

### Plight of United Nations

There was talk of United Nations intervention against Southern Rhodesia. Before the Congo tragedy that might have been likely. Now it was out of the question for financial reasons. The total U.N. budget last year was \$82m., or \$190m. if the cost of all the special agencies and economic commissions was added. Voluntary aid required \$150m., and peace-keeping operations \$140m. By December the U.N. would be in the red to the extent of \$220m.

The U.S.A. contributed 32% of the income, Soviet Russia 17%, the U.K. 7%, France 6%, and China 4½%, so that the five permanent members of the Security Council provided between them more than two-thirds, while 53 other countries found only 2.5% between them.

To prevent civil war in Kenya the principle of regionalism had been established. Standards would decline, causing more and more European civil servants and farmers to leave and weakening the economy.

The Somalis of the N.F.D. would remove themselves from Kenya in the very near future if their unanimous demand to unite with the Somali Republic was refused; by the principle of self-determination the Somali case was clear. That British troops should be used to keep them under a Kenyatta Government would be incredible.

The extremely serious consequences of dissolving the Central African Federation had never been really faced in Britain, which ought to insist on three independent States in Central Africa as a package deal.

If there was any question of black-balling Southern Rhodesia from the Commonwealth Club, it should be made clear that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would also be black-balled. Europeans in Southern Rhodesia could not be expected to surrender their standards, among which was tolerance, one of Africa's outstanding needs.

### Poppycock

If matters were so mishandled by the U.K. Government that Southern Rhodesia was driven to take its independence, this country would have no power to resist. To talk, as many people did, of an Algerian-type of situation was poppycock. Whereas in Algeria everything had depended on the French Army, the army in Rhodesia was Rhodesian.

If Southern Rhodesia was forced to take its independence there would be no chance of moderation anywhere in Africa, and the Commonwealth would be split wide open.

Polarization by race on the Zambezi would force the U.K. and the U.S.A. to choose between black Africa and the four white States in Southern Africa, and for strategic and economic reasons Britain and America would then almost certainly find themselves backing the South.

To deal wisely with Southern Rhodesia was the last chance of moderation, of tolerance, of co-operation in Africa and of showing the world the way to a non-racial future.

### Anxious About Nationalism

NATIONALISM in Nyasaland challenges the missionary church, Miss E. G. Gall, of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian, told a Church of Scotland gathering in Scotland last week. According to the *Scotsman*, she said that the nationalist youth movement weakened Christian influence upon young Africans in Nyasaland, and that "it is frightful to see hordes of young boys and girls marching and singing under the banner of nationalism". As most of the African leaders had been educated in Church schools, the future was, however, hopeful in many ways, though control of education was passing from the Church. Many teachers were no longer missionaries and might not even be Christians. Nyasaland needed teachers from Britain who had deep convictions.

## Chiefs Denounce S. Rhodesian Petition

### Meeting With the Prime Minister

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S COUNCIL OF CHIEFS and the Assembly of Chiefs of Matabeleland have both made it very clear that their members do not support the petition against the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia which is believed to have been signed by some 200,000 Africans before it was presented to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Salisbury.

Just before Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, left Salisbury for his visit to London he attended a meeting of the Chiefs' Council and was told that its members had decided that they would have nothing to do with the petition, for they were determined not to be drawn into politics.

Because one of their number, Chief Shumba Chikai, had forfeited their confidence over the matter, he was asked to resign.

Chief Sigola referred to a local newspaper report that chiefs had signed the petition and emphasized that the statement was untrue. "We are not in support of the petition. We make a very strong point of that indeed," he said. "We would like you to tell Mr. Butler that the chiefs have had nothing to do with this petition and wish to have nothing to do with it."

### Misleaders of the People

"People who come shouting around the country that they are the leaders of the people are not in fact the leaders. These agitators who cause all the trouble come back from overseas and tell our people stories which we are not in a position to contradict. Some of our chiefs are being frightened and intimidated, and there are cases of burning and arson. It worries us that these agitators stir up trouble and that some of our innocent people are sent to prison while the agitators rush off and are never caught.

"It is we, the true leaders of the people, who should be taken to see things in other countries. Then we could be helpful to you".

Chief Mzimuni hoped that the law against political meetings in the reserves would not be removed, for it enabled the people to live together without agitators in their midst.

Chief Kayisa said that shortage of land enabled agitators to mislead the people by promising them land. The chiefs, being responsible for their people's welfare, hoped that the British Government would lend money to Southern Rhodesia so that areas set aside for purchase could be bought for the use of Africans.

Chief Mzimuni interposed that the allocation of special areas to Africans had been more generous in Mashonaland than in Matabeleland.

Chief Wata asked that a number of farms in the Zwimba Reserve might be settled by Africans.

Chief Zimuto hoped that the Prime Minister would get loans in England to buy land for Africans.

Chief Sogwala also thought shortage of land the main problem. During the past two years the Government had increased the land available to Africans, but more was needed.

Chief Mukanganwe said: "When we are at our kraals a

lot of bees bite us and we run away from them. Therefore we come to bite you (laughter). We ask you to think of things that will make us live. Maybe when we have got these things you may have a rest" (laughter).

The Prime Minister said that every chief had mentioned land, a matter which was being carefully examined by the Ministers of Lands and of Internal Affairs. Money obtained locally or from overseas by the Government would not be spent on big buildings in Salisbury but on rural development. It was also the Government's intention to establish a type of education which would fit the pupils for special work.

When discussions about the dissolution of the Federation ended the Government of Southern Rhodesia would arrange for a number of chiefs to go overseas—not at first to New York, but to see conditions in some poorer countries as well as in some rich countries.

Mr. Field concluded, amid laughter: "You have only a few bees biting you on your back. I have many biting me all over".

The Assembly of Chiefs of Matabeleland had previously submitted to the Government—asking for publication in the Press—a document which stated: "All the chiefs of this Assembly declared that they had not signed the petition against the grant of independence to the Southern Rhodesian Government, and all dissociated themselves from such a petition".

Increases in population as a result of improved medical facilities and higher unemployment had created an extremely serious land shortage in Matabeleland, where unrest would be caused if sufficient ground was not provided to feed the people.

More primary and secondary schools were needed in tribal areas. The Ndebele language should be taught in all Matabeleland schools by teachers qualified in the language. "The chiefs take a very serious view of the difficulties experienced by their children in their relations with Shona teachers who do not speak Ndebele fluently or acquaint themselves with local customs. Ndebele should be the recognized medium of instruction in primary schools".

The Government was urged to strengthen the relative sections of the Native Affairs Act dealing with the control of meetings, the right of entry into tribal areas, the powers to prohibit certain persons entering or remaining in tribal areas, and the movement of Africans from district to district.

## Politically Motivated Crimes

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES in Southern Rhodesia are officially stated to have numbered 48 in the four months since Mr. Winston Field's Government came into office. In the last four months of the Government under Sir Edgar Whitehead the corresponding number was 449. This drastic improvement is attributed to the much severer penalties imposed by amendments to the law immediately the Rhodesian Front won the election. In Northern Rhodesia by contrast, according to statistics published by the Northern Rhodesian Police, there were 1,138 politically motivated crimes between January 1 and May 17 this year.

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## Tory Critic of Tory Government

### No Unity in Commonwealth Africa

MR. R. GORDON DASHWOOD was highly critical of the Government when he proposed the toast of "The Commonwealth" at a dinner in Newcastle of the Northern Area of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

Commonwealth confidence in Britain was wobbling dangerously, he said. There was vicious sniping against the Commonwealth in Britain; the Government's submission to extremism in Africa, its determination to pull out of the Colonies without regard to the probable fearful consequences, and its policy of obeying the White House and the General Assembly of the United Nations had together sapped the confidence of people throughout the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth States in Africa had been granted political independence though they had not the economic means to sustain it. They were therefore open to manipulation by the two great super - States. There could be no Commonwealth unity and no Commonwealth alternative to the giant forces which imperilled its very existence until there was a policy which would build a modern Commonwealth economy. Modernization of the Commonwealth trading system was desperately urgent.

### Nauseating Proceedings in Addis Ababa

The lust for "freedom" in Africa in fact meant dictatorship, and was proved once again by the reports of the nauseating proceedings in the Addis Ababa Conference.

That two Commonwealth countries, Tanganyika and Sierra Leone, should have contributed members to the United Nations anti-colonialist delegation recently sent to London was a wry reflection on the ideas of Commonwealth countries.

Worse still, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Ghana, and other Commonwealth territories in Africa provided facilities for men and movements working to destroy not only the Federation but the non-racial principle on which it was founded. Moreover, they sheltered diabolical propaganda cells from China and Russia.

The Macmillan Government's treatment of Southern Rhodesia had caused Rhodesians, whose record of loyalty had not been surpassed, to be ashamed of Britain.

### "Windy - Changers"

"The bitter truth is that in much of Africa there is no Commonwealth unity. There is not even peaceful co-existence throughout the Commonwealth south of the Sahara. Some of the windy-changers in Britain sincerely believe that black racialism could be assuaged by the sacrifice of what are despicably known as white settlers — people like, or kinsfolk of, you and me. These critics believe this sacrifice necessary to widen Commonwealth interests.

Compare France: Her relations with the French-speaking African States seem in no way impaired by General de Gaulle's lofty refusal to play the United Nations game. Over Katanga, that ghostly and expensive mess, French policy has been clear. France has refused moral or monetary support for the United Nations intervention. Britain has been weak and paid up. I even suspect duplicity. General de Gaulle rejects arrangements even of his allies.

An African politician I know in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt recently said he was losing faith in the British because they appeared to him people who no longer stood by their kith and kin, their own tribespeople. The African reality is the tribe.

"We shall never gain the respect of African leaders by exposing our subservience to United Nations meddling, encouraged in their crime and folly by United States immaturity and mythology."

### Emperor's Trust

The Emperor of Ethiopia is to establish a trust from which prize awards will be made to Ethiopians and other Africans. Finance for the trust will come from property which is being transferred by the Emperor from his private estates. Dr. Gordon F. W. Williams, director of the Ciba Foundation, established to promote international co-operation in medical and chemical research, will act as director of the trust for the first year. His headquarters are in London.

## Black Marketeers in U.N. Forces

### Boatloads of Loot from Katanga

SERIOUS CHARGES against United Nations personnel in the Congo, and especially in Katanga, have been made in the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. David F. Renwick, who resigned from the United Nations "owing to their unwillingness to curb the massive amount of black-marketeering, pilfering, and outright stealing by certain U.N. military personnel".

His letter stated:—

"In my capacity as U.N. administrative officer in North Katanga I was able to observe certain of the national contingents there, and feel that the following should be made public to the people in this country who through the paying of taxes are actually contributing to this spree.

"(1) Money drawn on the U.N. account in Congo francs is used for black market transactions, doubled and converted into hard currency for transfer abroad. This means that a large proportion of the £3m. costs is being piped off monthly by black market transactions; and the U.N. will do nothing about this owing to political pressure from New York, and more especially by the Governments of the troops concerned.

"(2) P.X. (i.e., tax-free luxury items such as cameras, radios, record-players, whisky and other liquor) is being black marketed by both civilian and military personnel; this would account for about £500,000 per month.

"(3) The cost of repairing property rented from civilian persons resident in the Congo for the use of U.N. personnel, both civilian and military, would be absolutely astronomical, amounting to tens of millions.

### Wholesale Removal of Doors

"I have seen property damaged beyond repair by certain military (i.e., removal of all fittings, pipes, toilet equipment, furniture, floors, doors, and even windows).

"I remember particularly the case of a U.N. soldier being arrested by a colonel of different nationality, the charge being that he had removed 289 doors from various houses. He reported that they were for making crates to take 'things' home for his officers.

"Very many houses and buildings have been left empty shells by military personnel, and quite unfit for habitation ever again.

"(4) The removal of equipment, furniture, refrigerators, etc., etc., and the theft of cars can easily account for £6m. I have seen boatloads of these items leaving Albertville for Kigoma (Tanganyika) en route for Dar es Salaam and Bombay. I tried to have one steamer searched. My efforts to check this export of loot were frustrated by orders from above.

"(5) There are so-called 'inquiries' or 'courts of justice' held by the U.N. in an attempt to apportion blame. Having attended many of them in an attempt to stop this grand stealing process from continuing, I can honestly state that they are the biggest mockery of justice I have ever seen. Even Stalin could not have found more ingenious ways of hiding the truth.

"In writing to you I am attempting to bring to the public notice this disgusting waste of the taxpayers' money. Cannot Mr. Macmillan put an end to this and find a better use for our money?"

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# PERSONALIA

MR. E. GALLIAS is now mayor of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. G. TYSON has joined the board of the Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd.

BISHOP HUDDLESTON flew back to Tanganyika last week after leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. CHARLES STEPHEN DAVIES has been appointed Director of African Education in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. TOM MBOYA'S autobiography, entitled "Freedom and After", is due for publication in the autumn.

THE QUEEN received last week MR. E. M. ROSE on his appointment as British Ambassador in Leopoldville.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA and MR. ANGUS OGILVY arrived back in London last Thursday evening from their honeymoon in Spain.

MR. ABDELLAHI ISSA, Foreign Minister of the Somali Republic, arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday for a private visit of four days.

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been elected chairman of the Royal and the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance companies.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has accepted an invitation from PRESIDENT KENNEDY to pay a State visit to the United States from October 1 to 10.

MR. E. A. KISENGE, Parliamentary Secretary in the Vice-President's Office, led the Tanganyika Delegation to the May Day celebrations in Moscow.

MR. Y. M. L. CHIRWA, chairman of the Council of Nyasaland Citizens, was recently attacked with bush-knives and stones near his home in Limbe.

MR. J. G. GWYNN, chief civil engineer (design) of Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board and to that of Balfour Beatty (Overseas), Ltd.

GENERAL MOBUTU, commander of the Congolese Army, arrived in the U.S.A. last week to discuss American assistance in the training and supply of his troops.

MR. ALEXANDER ROSS, chairman of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has a Rhodesian subsidiary, has been elected to the main board of Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. ENOCH DUMBUTSHENA, a well-known Southern Rhodesian African, has been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, as has MR. K. J. FORDER, district officer at Kalabo, Barotseland.

LORD HEYWORTH, former chairman of I.C.I., who has visited East and Central Africa, is to be the chairman of an independent committee to examine research in social sciences in the U.K.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, chairman of the Rhodesia National Party, has proposed the establishment of a powerful Central African economic authority controlling long-term loans in both Rhodesias.

CANON R. L. CRANSWICK (Rhodesia) has been appointed a Past Assistant Grand Chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England, and MR. R. W. PARMENTIER (East Africa) has been made P.G. St.B.

SIR ISAAC and LADY WOLFSON arrived in Dar es Salaam on Monday as the guests of PRESIDENT NYERERE. SIR ISAAC is interested in sisal growing through his group's control of Ralli Bros., Ltd.

MR. ROBERT CARR, who was recently appointed Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has been sworn of the Privy Council. He has appointed MR. DUDLEY SMITH, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

MR. I. E. A. SLATER, managing director of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., said when he opened the company's new building in Salisbury that Southern Rhodesia could progress only on a multi-racial concept, with all races identified in the country's welfare.

MR. GORDON BRUNTON has been appointed chairman of Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd.

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH has joined the board of Lambert International Corporation, New York. He is a director and former chairman of the Standard Bank.

DR. A. CHOPRA, son of MR. I. C. CHOPRA, Q.C., and MRS. CHOPRA, now of Geneva, and formerly of Tanganyika, and MISS YONNIE VIRGINIA JONES, daughter of DR. and MRS. JACOBUS, of Oxford, have been married in Mwanza, Tanganyika.

MR. H. B. FISHER, 56-year-old field assistant in the Department of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the British Empire Medal for Gallantry for saving three men from drowning in the Shangani River in December.

When PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE of Guinea paid a visit to Tanganyika last week he was made an honorary member of the Tanganyika African National Union and given an elder's robe and cap and a silver-handled walking-stick in the national colours.

MR. W. F. MUNN, chairman of the Bulawayo African Welfare Society, has said that within one week 75 Europeans in the city offered to "adopt" African families in distress and that more than £1,200 in cash was subscribed in response to his appeal.

MR. PETER SCOTT, director of the Wildfowl Trust, ornithologist, artist, and author, who has twice visited East Africa, won the national gliding championship on Monday. He learned to glide in 1956 and has since competed in all the national contests.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include the REV. D. C. CANDLER, MR. G. A. DUFFIN, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. P. HORSBURGH, MR. G. A. M. LEWANIKA, M.P., BRIGADIER (MRS.) L. SALMONS of the Salvation Army, and MISS B. TREGGOLD.

MR. GEORGE MIDDLETON CAHAN, aged 44, of the National Broadcasting Company of America, arrived in Nairobi on Monday to take up duty as director-general of the Kenya Broadcasting Service, MR. PATRICK JUBB having resigned to return to the B.B.C.

MR. WILFRID HAVELOCK, lately Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, said last week that Britain had been generous in promising Kenya another £10.4m., but he wished that capital were being spent in the present agricultural areas rather than on splitting up European farms for African settlement.

MR. KENNETH G. B. BROWN, formerly general manager of the leaf buying organization in Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., has retired from the board after 40 years' service with the company. His successor as general manager in Central Africa is MR. PHILIP S. LAMB.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE, Royal Marines, whose home is in Kenya, has been awarded a bar to the Military Cross for gallantry while commanding L Company of 42 Commando in action in Brunei in December. The citation states that, regardless of heavy fire from about 150 rebels at a range of 30 yards, he led the storming of their positions.

MR. E. LESZCZYNSKI, Minister Plenipotentiary and head of the Treaty Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, arrived in Dar es Salaam last week with a trade delegation consisting of MR. J. DYBINSKI, head of the African Division of his Ministry, and MR. R. PEDRACKI, Commercial Attaché in the Polish Embassy in Tanganyika.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, Second Crown Agent, has retired. The posts of Engineer-in-Chief, held by SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, and of Secretary, held by MR. W. G. BAWDEN, have been redesignated Assistant Crown Agent and Engineer-in-Chief and Assistant Crown Agent respectively. The post of Second Crown Agent is not to be filled. SIR STEPHEN LUKE remains Senior Crown Agent.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been elected president of the Institute of Export.

MR. C. K. CROOKSHANK, chief supplies officer of Rhodesia Railways, has arrived in England.

MR. P. J. GUNTER, lately of the export division of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., has been appointed manager of Mitchell Cotts Services, Ltd.

MR. A. S. KAPANGE, the only African auditor in the Tanganyika Audit Department, has arrived in Britain for a six months' training course.

MR. J. KIRCHEN, an oil pipeline expert from Texas, has arrived in Africa to take charge of the building of the £4m. pipeline from Beira to Umtali.

GENERAL SIR ALFRED GODWIN-AUSTEN, who held a command in the Ethiopia campaign of the last war, left £30,737, on which duty of £4,148 has been paid.

MR. HAROLD WILSON, Leader of the Opposition, saw MR. KAUNDA, president of U.N.I.P., as he passed through London last week on his way back to Northern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR VALENTINE JUDGES, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at King's College, London, was chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Education Commission, the report of which is about to be presented.

DR. PHILLIP AWDRY, an ophthalmologist from St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. His visit will last three and a half months.

MR. P. K. MULALA is the first African to be appointed district commissioner in Feira, Northern Rhodesia. He has served in the provincial administration since 1938. In 1959 he took a course in public administration at South Devon Technical College, Torquay.

MR. PETER TAPSELL, Conservative M.P. for Nottingham West, who has shown interest in East and Central African Affairs, is to marry the HON. CECILIA HAWKE, the 20-year-old third daughter of LORD and LADY HAWKE. MR. TAPSELL, aged 33, is a stockbroker.

SIR MATTHEW SLATTERY, chairman of B.O.A.C., has been asked by the Minister of Aviation to extend his term of appointment for a further year. SIR WILFRED NEDEN, part-time deputy chairman, will remain until mid-June of next year, and two part-time members of the board, SIR WALTER WORBOYS and MR. LIONEL POOLE, have likewise been re-appointed until the same date.

THE RT. REV. JOHN SEPEKU, who was consecrated in Dar es Salaam last month as Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, has been appointed by the Bishop, the RT. REV. WILLIAM SCOTT BAKER, to be Vicar-General, in the place of CANON H. R. SYDENHAM. The vicar-general takes charge when the diocesan bishop is absent or during a vacancy in the see.

LORD SELBORNE and SIR ULICK ALEXANDER having expressed the wish to retire from the board of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, LORD CLITHEROE and SIR MARK TURNER have been elected to fill the vacancies. MR. EDGAR VAN DER STRAETEN has succeeded MR. PAUL GILLET as chairman. MR. HERMAN ROBILIART has vacated the office of managing director to become deputy chairman and president of the executive committee.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MRS. SANDYS were the hosts at a Government luncheon in Marlborough House last week given in honour of Mr. S. NTIRO, High Commissioner for Tanganyika, and MRS. NTIRO. Other guests were CHIEF ADAM SAPI MKWAWA, MR. & MRS. C. P. NGAIZA, MR. & MRS. G. NHIGULA, MR. K. F. MWAMBENJA, MR. A. CREECH JONES, M.P., SIR RICHARD & LADY TURNBULL, SIR HENRY & LADY LINTOTT, MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., MRS. TILNEY, and LIEUT.-COLONEL J. M. HUGO.

MR. JOHN F. MBOTELA, the first African to hold the post of acting district registry officer in the Supreme Court in Mombasa, has been in the Judicial Department of Kenya for 22 years, for most of the time in Nakuru.

THE RT. REV. LAWRENCE HARDMAN, Bishop of Zomba since 1952, recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination as a priest in France. For many years he taught in the Catholic Institute, Blantyre, being at the same time education secretary to the Shire Vicariate. He was Rector of Zomba until he became the first bishop of that diocese.

## Betrayed by Macmillan Government

### Commonwealth Bonds Now Mean Little

SIR ROY WELENSKY was recently interviewed in Salisbury by Mr. Robin Day for B.B.C. Television, which broadcast their talk on Monday evening in the "Panorama" programme.

Asked whether he still considered that the Macmillan Government had been guilty of treachery, Sir Roy repeated emphatically that he had been betrayed, and that he still could not understand why he had not been candidly told that the United Kingdom Government had changed its mind about the Federation. Not one Minister had had the "guts" to tell him so.

Indeed, as recently as last July Mr. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, had publicly urged the British people to invest their money in the Federation, saying that H.M. Government would be behind them. Yet it had already been arranged to betray the Federation. But the British Government had really done nothing to prepare for its dissolution.

The demand of Southern Rhodesia for independence when the Federation was destroyed was fully justified, and only if a definite promise in that sense were given would Mr. Field attend Mr. Butler's proposed conference later this month. Southern Rhodesia had had responsible government since 1924 and was more advanced than any State in Africa except the Republic of South Africa.

Sir Roy said that he would deeply regret Southern Rhodesia's departure from the Commonwealth, but Commonwealth bonds were now so slim as to mean hardly anything.

Invited to comment on the decision of the Addis Ababa Conference to set up "freedom armies" for use against Southern Africa, Sir Roy said that he had expected and did not greatly fear that decision. He had never shared the view that there should be a white frontier on the Zambezi.

He concluded: "I want a holiday, some time with my own family, and to go fishing. But I shall do some writing; for I want to set out the events of the past six or seven years. I have no desire to go on in politics, but I could be drafted if there were something that it was felt that I could do. I have no intention of moving into Southern Rhodesian politics."

## Obituary

### Sir John James

SIR JOHN JAMES, who died on Monday at the age of 88, was chairman of the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., until he retired last year. He started life as an apprentice in the iron and steel industry, and when the Corporation was formed in 1930 he became its first chairman. Later he was elected to the chair of a number of other leading steel companies. He had visited Southern Rhodesia, and was largely responsible for Lancashire Steel's substantial investments in that Colony.

*Letters to the Editor***Farmers' "Private" Visit to Kenyatta****Comments of Major Fred Day**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — In reporting the visit to Mr. Kenyatta by Kenya farmers you stated: "Major Fred Day led the party". The party was led by no one. It consisted of a small group of farmers, conducted by Mr. McKenzie, Minister of Settlement. It was supposed to be strictly private.

H.M. Government professes — and, curiously enough, appears to believe — that she has already done more than enough for the large number of remaining farmers in the late White Highlands. I contend that such unfortunates have therefore only two alternatives: —

(1) To show their willingness to meet and discuss problems with the leaders of the two African nationalist parties, in an attempt to sound the future and ascertain if they may expect to get fair play economically or otherwise, thereby demonstrating that they are prepared to move with the times and co-operate with any reasonable form of Government;

(2) To endeavour to sell their farms and leave the country. Some have taken this course, but buyers hardly exist, and the price to be expected is about one-tenth of that ruling before the Kenya Lancaster House Conference of 1960. This course is therefore limited to those who are lucky enough to find a buyer and are prepared to throw away their means of livelihood, and/or are young enough to make a fresh start elsewhere.

Mr. Kenyatta answered all questions promptly and reasonably and he gave comprehensive assurances. Cynics may assume that such assurances are meaningless, especially during an election: if this be so the position for the white farmers (outside the Settlement Scheme, who are "on their way") merely remains unaltered and will constitute yet another reminder to H.M. Government of the pledges she has broken to the settler.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya.

F. W. J. DAY.

**Kikuyu and Luo in Kenya Government****Comments by Mr. Taita Towett**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, — Many people in Kenya were utterly disappointed last night when they heard the names of the new Kenya Ministers because more than half the Ministries have gone to two tribes alone out of over 60 tribes in Kenya.

Five Kikuyu and four Luo Ministers go to prove that there are no other people in K.A.N.U. except these two tribes, or if there are other persons in K.A.N.U. who are Members of the National Assembly they are unworthy of being appointed as Ministers.

To the people of Kenya my word is that they should remember that those who are appointed as new Kenya Ministers are learned people and they will serve Kenya well, and therefore Kenyans should not think it is tribalism of familyhood that has guided the Prime Minister in his appointments but merit and ability. I appeal to the people of Kenya to ignore the idea of tribalism and to regard the appointments as good and helpful for Kenya. Tribalism is almost inevitable in Kenya. We have got to learn to put up with it.

I must deny the rumour that I was likely to take part

in a K.A.N.U.-formed Government as a Minister. Even if K.A.D.U. had formed the Government I would not have taken a Ministry because I want to work for a Ph.D. in Philosophy, which I feel is my calling and which will be of service to the whole of Africa when I come to compile an African philosophy. I could not betray my party by joining K.A.N.U. Who can be a Judas and not commit suicide?

Kericho,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya.

TAITA TOWETT.

[Mr. Towett was Minister of Lands, Surveys and Town Planning. He retired recently.—Ed.]

**Mr. Field Returns Home.**

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left London yesterday for Salisbury. He had his last meeting with Mr. Butler on Tuesday. After he has consulted his Cabinet, contact, presumably by correspondence, is to be continued between the two Governments.

**East Africa Dinner**

THIS YEAR'S East Africa Dinner in London will be held on Thursday, July 4. The Duke of Devonshire, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, will be the chief guest, and Sir Patrick Renison, president for the year, will take the chair.

**Rhodes-Day Dinner**

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB will hold its customary Rhodes's Day Dinner on July 8. Sir Albert Robinson, the president, and Federal High Commissioner in London, will preside, and after he has proposed the toast of "Rhodes and Founders" Lord Salisbury will thank Sir Albert and Lady Robinson for their services in London during the past two years.

**Americans for Lusaka College**

DR. ROBERT A. MOTT, lately head of the Department of Physical Education at California College, U.S.A., has arrived in Lusaka to organize such a department in the new College of Further Education and to co-ordinate the work of an American team of instructors. Mr. G. S. Furimsky, M.Sc., is to lecture in engineering subjects, and Mr. J. P. Bromley, M.Sc., on commercial subjects. Mrs. V. Bradfield, B.Ed., a regional supervisor in home economics in the California State Department of Education, will shortly join the team. All are under contract by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Europeans registered as unemployed in Southern Rhodesia on March 23 numbered 842. A month earlier the figure had been 716.

A hut is being built at 15,500ft. on Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, by Royal Engineers for the Ouward-Bound School at Loitokitok.

A conference on training for social work is to be held in Lusaka in October under the auspices of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

At the end of this month "Operation Noah", by which more than 6,000 animals, reptiles, and birds have been transferred to the mainland and from islands in Lake Kariba, will end. The islands can, it is now felt, support the wildlife which remains.

Iringa Farmers' Training Centre, built from a grant of £38,215 from the United States Agency for International Development, has accommodation for 30 farmers and their wives and a large demonstration farm. A similar centre near Moshi was also built with American funds. Others are to be provided by the Freedom from Hunger Fund in the United Kingdom and by the Scandinavian countries.



## Communist Offers to Somali Republic Countered by African Common Sense

MR. T. D. BRIDGE, managing director of Quality Publications, Ltd., said at a recent luncheon in Nairobi:

"The swift growth of African nationalism owes more to the Press than to any other single factor. Africa can always have her case heard in the Press and on the radio.

"The very recent tremendous increase in Communist propaganda, particularly Chinese, directed at Africa is sinister. For example, during the recent Moshi Conference and for some days afterwards Peking Radio broadcast five times as much on it as did Moscow; the Chinese News Agency produced about 58,000 words on the conference, compared with the Russian Agency's 3,500.

"The Somali Government want a book to tell friends overseas about their resources and the peaceful opportunities for commerce and industry. The Russian Government offered to do the task free of charge, but in the end the Somali Government decided to use us. Russian propaganda is going strongly up there. A broadcast on Radio Hargeisa of February 18, said: 'Do not forget to subscribe to Soviet newspapers; every regular buyer of Soviet books and newspapers will go on a free trip to the U.S.S.R.' That is one way to gain circulation.

"The foundation-stone has just been laid in Mogadishu of a Russian aid factory to manufacture newsprint: it is supposed later to print books and newspapers for Somali. However, the Somalis have their own share of good African common sense, and I believe that the present Somali Government in Mogadishu see the danger, which is that the Communists like you to print their viewpoint but they prevent their Press from printing yours.

"The Chinese Government have made various offers of aid to the Somali Republic for substantial developments of a

military nature. The Somalis have not accepted this aid, but the lesson is there for all to see—that the Communists and China, the biggest nation on earth, are prepared to make great efforts in East Africa.

"Mr. Chang-Yeh, the former Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Taizz, the capital of the Yemen, is now their ambassador in Mogadishu. He pays a monthly rental for his huge embassy which is just over four times the amount of rental paid by the British Government for their embassy. The Chinese have about 30 of their nationals in the Somali Republic for this embassy to look after.

"Good African common sense is the key for any Westerner who worries about Communist infiltration in Africa. Aid from the Communists is a good thing providing there are no strings attached, but if there are strings, as there always have been in the past, and were to the Russian Government's offer to publish the book which we are now publishing, the danger is obvious".

## Matron and 160 Nurses Dismissed

### Lack of Administrative Common Sense

PROFESSOR RUSSELL FRASER has criticized the Ministry of Health in Uganda for dismissing 160 trainee nurses who refused to wear numbers on their uniform in order that patients who complained of inattention might identify the persons concerned. The trainees had offered to wear name labels.

In a letter to *The Times*, Professor Fraser wrote:—

"I was astonished to read your report of the dismissal of 160 trainee nurses over their refusal to wear numbers at a Kampala hospital; but as I was working for a few weeks in this Mulago Hospital in Kampala while this dispute was occurring, I was even more astonished to read your comments. It may well be that some independent African States will have difficulty in maintaining Colonial standards of medical care, but I saw no evidence either that this was occurring in this hospital or that this had much to do with the onset of this dispute between the Ministry of Health and the nurses.

"This is the star East African hospital, and throughout the dispute the patients still trooped there for treatment. I gathered that when this order first reached the hospital from the Ministry (surely an odd way for such a proposal to arise) the nurses objected to being thus treated as ciphers and offered to wear names instead.

"I guess they would have agreed to wear numbers as well as names if this had ever been suggested, but instead the Ministry struck obstinately to their original proposal, first dismissing the European matron and replacing her with an African, and now, as you report, evidently finally dismissing all these nurses without apparently any consideration as to how the hospital service could continue to run; and all this merely because the Ministry had come to regard the matter as one challenging their prestige.

"Surely this incident reflects the difficulty met by some newly independent African States in maintaining administrative common sense, rather than anything about their standards of medical care".

## Sukuma Dancer

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE by a Sukuma dancer has been described in a statement issued by the Tanganyika Information Services. Before a crowd of some 5,000 people, including the Minister for National Culture and Youth, he lay on the ground while two people with heavy wooden pestles pounded grain in a mortar resting on his stomach. After ten minutes of such pounding he was buried, his head and chest being covered with earth; he was so left for a quarter of an hour. "When released he appeared to have suffered no ill-effects".

## Corporal Punishment

TANGANYIKA'S Minimum Sentences Bill now operates. It binds the courts to order at least 24 strokes of corporal punishment and various minimum terms of imprisonment for corruption, robbery with violence, burglary, shop-breaking, house-breaking, stock theft, and theft from the public service, local authorities, trade unions, political parties, charities, or missionary societies.



**PLAYER'S**  
please  
THE WORLD'S  
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

## Finding Staff for African Universities

### Heavy Demands on Western World

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS estimates that universities in what he terms Middle Africa will require about 3,000 non-African teachers during the next five years and an additional 2,500 until 1971. About 70% will be needed by English-speaking universities.

To fill these posts will, he suggested, be a more valuable service than to provide funds for the building of colleges in Africa or for scholarships for Africans to be trained abroad. This heavy demand for staff comes when Europe and America are themselves seriously short of university teachers.

In a pamphlet entitled: "Staffing African Universities" (Overseas Development Institute, 2s. 6d.) Sir Alexander writes:—

"In the universities of Middle Africa in the year 1960-61 there were 2,166 university teachers, of whom 594, or 27%, were locally-born, and 1,572, or 73%, were expatriates. Of the expatriate teachers 702 came from Great Britain, 257 from France, 135 from Belgium, 107 from the United States, 50 from India, 48 from South Africa, 29 from Canada, 26 from Australia and New Zealand, and 22 from the Netherlands. Nineteen other countries made some contribution.

### Average Tenure of Five Years

"The universities were requested to forecast the probable number of teaching posts in 1966-67, 1970-71, and 1980-81. While forecasts for 1966-67 can have a fairly firm basis, those for 1970-71 must be more dubious, and those for 1980-81 can be little more than guesses.

"From information so obtained it is estimated that the number of university teachers needed by the Middle African universities will rise from 2,166 in 1961-62 to 4,565 in 1966-67, 6,185 in 1971-72, and 8,485 in 1980-81.

"The average length of tenure of a post in an African university by an expatriate teacher is about five years; in other words, there is 100% wastage each quinquennium.

"In 1961-62 there were about 15,000 students in Middle African universities and 11,000 Middle African students in overseas universities.

"About 4% of the graduates of African universities have become university teachers. Calculations on this basis show that the English-language universities of Middle Africa will need to recruit 2,200 expatriates between 1961-62 and 1965-66, 2,000 between 1966-67 and 1970-71, 900 between 1971-72 and 1975-76, and 300 between 1976-77 and 1979-80, or from 5,000 to 5,500 in the whole 19 years. The total number of expatriates serving in these universities would not exceed 2,250 at any one time; that maximum requirement would be felt about 1966-67.

### Research Needs Too

"The corresponding figures for expatriates in French-language universities are 800, 600, 200, and less than 100. For all Middle African universities the figures are about 3,000, 2,500, 1,000, and 400.

"The proportion of Africans among teachers will rise steadily, and will be nearly 100% by 1980-81. The number of students in Middle African universities, which now exceeds 16,000, would rise to about 93,000 in 1980-81.

"These prospects are based on calculations which take no account of such Africanization of the staff of research institutes as there may be during the period.

"It may seem more urgent to Africanize the universities than the research organizations, because the former are more directly involved than the latter in the life of the country which they serve. Nevertheless, Africanization of research organizations must come. This has a bearing upon the Africanization of the universities, because it is among the same group of graduates that universities and research organizations must seek their recruits, namely graduates of high ability who have a capacity and a liking for a career devoted to intellectual pursuits. Africanization of research organizations will be in competition with the universities for much the same type of graduate, and this will tend to slow down the progress of Africanization of the universities.

"There is a strong feeling in favour of students completing their undergraduate studies in their home countries; it is essential for young Africans to acquire deep enough roots in their own cultural and social environment during their formative years before coming into contact with strong outside influences.

"It is quite otherwise in respect of graduate study. Graduate study overseas can be a most stimulating and memorable experience.

"It is not by offering awards to Africans for undergraduate study that overseas countries can best contribute to a solution of the staffing problem facing African universities; what is needed is more awards for young African graduates, coupled with special attention to those among them who show promise of becoming teachers.

"Overseas countries would perform a most valuable service to African universities by offering scholarships to their own young graduates for higher study in Africa".

## U.N. Dishonesty in the Congo

### Facts Denied and Falsified

MR. KAI CURRY-LINDHAHL, director of the Natural Science Section of Stockholm Museum, who has paid a number of visits to the Congo in the last few years, and who was there again in February, spending most of his time in Katanga, has said in *Goteborgs Handels*:

"It would be dishonest not to denounce what is being done by the United Nations in Katanga, for its methods are not to be reconciled with the aims of a world peace organization.

"Murders, acts of violence, looting, and wanton destruction have been carried out in Katanga by U.N. soldiers, and not only during the periods of fighting. When Africans shut themselves up in their homes, it is often as a means of defence against the armed soldiers of the U.N. The Ethiopian contingent are the worst offenders. The responsible leaders of the U.N. have not taken sufficient measures to combat this state of affairs, which continues.

"From several visits paid to the Congo in the last few years, it is impossible not to have derived the impression that the activities of the United Nations have developed in a way absolutely different from that at first intended. It is shameful to deny the facts and dishonest to give out false information. Unfortunately, the United Nations has continually done both. Its besmirched escutcheon can be cleared only if the U.N. undertakes a free, sincere, and impartial inquiry into events".

## U.K. Contributions to United Nations

UNITED KINGDOM TAXPAYERS meet at least one-tenth of the cost of the United Nations.

Statistics supplied to Parliament show that in the current year the United Kingdom Government is providing £1,701,730 (7.58%) for the regular budget of the United Nations; £1,799,627 (10%) for the Congo operation; £4,283,802 (10%) for the bond issue, mainly for the Congo; just over £1m. (6.66%) for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; £1,786,000 (8.33%), for the Special Fund; £1,928,572 (15.9%) for the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees; 7.17% of the cost of the International Atomic Energy Authority; 10% of the cost of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and 4% of the budget of the Children's Fund.

In the case of the specialised agencies, the U.K. funds 10.15% (£519,825) for the Food and Agriculture Organization, 9.68% for the International Civil Aviation Organization; 9.42% for the International Labour Organization; 12.94% for the International Maritime Consultative Organization; 7.53% for U.N.E.S.C.O.; 7.05% for W.H.O.; 5.91% for the World Meteorological Organization; 5.5% for the International Telecommunications Unit; and 2.61% for the Universal Postal Union.

H.M. Government has provided 14.95% of the capital of the International Finance Corporation; 14.3% of that of the International Development Association; 12.95% of that of the International Monetary Fund; and 12.69% in the case of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The proprietors and editor of *Malawi News* are to appeal against the judgment for £250 and cost for libel given in favour of Mr. T. Magennis, a Salisbury journalist.

Three Africans sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stoning a police car after a beer drink on Christmas Day have had their sentences reduced by Mr. Justice Munnich to six months, inactivity on Christmas Day being considered by the judge to be a special mitigating circumstance.

# Church Difficulties in Sudan

## Permits of Missionaries Withdrawn

THE RT. REV. OLIVER C. ALLISON, Bishop in the Sudan, wrote some time ago in a letter to *The Times*:

"In the Sudan there are about 100,000 members of the Episcopal Church, nearly all Sudanese, and I believe the members of the Roman Catholic Church number about 300,000. There are other Churches with a smaller membership. Sudanese Christians are, therefore, about 3% of the total population; and in the southern provinces about 10% of the total.

"Both the Church, and the missions as servants of the Church, have loyally accepted the policy of 'Arabization' for the sake of the unity of the Sudan. It is when this involves an aftermath of Arabic culture or Islamization that a strain in relationships between Church and State is bound to occur.

"There are no more loyal and loving Sudanese citizens than many of the Christians I know; and they long for their Church to be free to develop in its own way, unrestricted in its work and worship and witness to the things for which it stands.

"It should not be surprising that restrictions on the building, enlargement and repair of churches, or refusal to allow an existing church to be opened and used by a Sudanese priest (as has recently been the case), lead to grave misunderstandings in the minds of Christians.

"Similarly, the continuing removal of foreign missionaries by the summary withdrawal of permits to reside in their area of work, when they are considered to be giving a valuable contribution to the Church (and in some cases, we believe, to the State), by their professional qualifications as well as to their missionary vocation, inevitably leads to misunderstandings. Recently an experienced agriculturist, a church literature secretary, and an educationist have all been refused re-entry into one province.

"A change in this policy, and a lifting of some of the restrictions, would go a long way to restore the confidence of the Church in the good will of the Government, and would, I believe, lead to a new era of understanding. This is the sincere longing of all who have the true welfare of the whole Sudan at heart, of whom I am one."

## Faith in Sudanese Tolerance

SIR ANCUS GILLAN, sometime Civil Secretary in the Sudan, commented:

"The Sudanese Government is admittedly making considerable efforts to halt the spread of Christianity in the south, and many individual Christians are passing through a period of tribulation. I have great faith in the tolerance and humanity of the Sudanese. I believe that the present policy arises from the religious accompaniment of an understandably ebullient nationalism which will fade as the Sudanese attitude to independence becomes less self-conscious. I have even a hope that in time the northern Sudanese will feel a real pride in the co-existence of a national Christian Church in the south.

"Can this time not be shortened to mutual advantage? We are both 'Peoples of the Book' and we have a sincere respect for each other's religious beliefs.

"We British, when *de facto* rulers of the Sudan, despite considerable criticism from home, definitely forbade any attempt at Christian proselytism in the Moslem north and gave much assistance to Islamic institutions. In the pagan south it was natural that in representing a Christian country, we should give encouragement to Christian missionary effort, but financial assistance was strictly confined to the educational side of the work.

"The Central Districts Ordinance was not directed against Islam but against the exploitation of primitive peoples by unscrupulous northern elements. In every southern town there were respectable Arab communities free to practice and propagate Islamic rites.

"The Sudanese Government adopts a similar attitude of friendship and non-interference with the churches of foreign Christian communities in the north. We realize that it is natural that a Moslem Government should wish to encourage the spread of Islam in the predominantly pagan south. The Christian communities in the north, we realize that it is their own wish to ask the Government to accord to them the same measure of tolerance and non-interference which we accorded to the Arab communities."

Mr Patrick Wall, a special correspondent, writes: "I am the Bishop and your special correspondent. I am greatly worried about relations between the Christian missionaries and the Government."

"Sudan is the link between the Arab and African worlds, and there has always been a danger that it might break in half, the north becoming wholly Arab and the south wholly African. The Sudanese Government, who have done great work in bringing their country forward, are rightly determined to unite the country and have chosen the Arab language and the Muhammadan religion as their agent in performing this task.

"At the time of the Condominium Christian missionaries concentrated on the pagan south, where the need was greatest, and it was from the south that came the first threat to the newly-independent Sudanese Government. The present Administration find it very difficult to believe that good Christians can also be loyal Sudanese, and they look with suspicion at foreign missionaries, who have done so much to increase the standard of education and health services in their country.

## Christians Persecuted

"As a result Christians are undergoing what can almost be termed a persecution: missionaries are expelled on grounds of minor technical offences, teaching even of religion is restricted, and it is made as difficult as possible to baptize children.

"That this is not due to an anti-Christian complex on the part of the Government is shown by the fact that many Ministers send their children to Christian mission schools in or near Khartoum. However, the suspicion is there, and anything standing in the way of Arabization and Muhammadization is regarded as dangerous.

"It is hoped that the Government will come to realize that a Catholic, Protestant, or Free Church Sudanese can be as good or even better a patriot as a Muhammadan. However, rumours about new legislation against the missions fill one with foreboding, for attacks on the Christian Churches will inevitably undermine the excellent relations that exist between the Christian Powers and the Sudanese Government and can only retard the development of that great country."

MR. KEVIN O'C. HAYES wrote:

"From close personal contacts with the Sudan for the last 23 years, I think that what northern Sudanese resented during the Condominium was not any special privilege granted to Christian missionaries (for such were few and small) but the official policy of excluding Islam and the Arabic language and culture from the south, for which the missionaries were not responsible.

"Those in charge of the Christian missions in the Sudan today fully accept the implications of the change from a British to a largely Moslem administration, and hope to be allowed to continue their work in the south in loyalty to the new Republic. The temptation to apply to Christianity the rigour which was formerly applied to Islam in the south is natural, but will not, I think, finally prevail against the generosity and vision of the northern leaders. A sensible accommodation is possible and desired by most men of good will; it is time to build a bridge."

## More Give-and-Take Needed

MR. PIETER LESSING thought that the above statements were rather unfair to the Sudan Government. He wrote:

"While your special correspondent's remark that not all the Christian missions are yet conscious that the Sudan is now an independent country is perhaps rather strong, it does correctly reflect the slowness with which the Church has adapted itself to the changes that are inevitable when a Muslim administration takes over from a Christian administration, which the Condominium in fact was.

"During the 57 years of predominantly British rule Christian missionaries received not only official encouragement and protection but, in the then isolated south, a great deal of help. It would be illogical to expect similar encouragement, protection and help from a Muslim Government, but the withdrawal of special privileges has nevertheless caused resentment among the Christian churches, a resentment which the Sudanese Government incorrectly interprets as antagonism, and against which it tends to defend itself with arbitrary measures.

"More give-and-take on both sides is urgently needed, but at this late stage the initiative will have to come from the Church if stalemate, or worse, is to be avoided."

St. George's primary school, Nairobi, has now 71 non-European children out of a total of about 300.

Success in the Matabele by-election has brought the number of Rhodesian Front members in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to 33. There are 29 Rhodesia National Party members (formerly U.F.P.) and one Independent.

**Parliament****Another £10.4m. for Kenya****Mr. Sandys's Statement**

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week:—

"In the light of consultations with the Kenya Government, I now announce the financial assistance which the British Government will provide to Kenya for land settlement and general development in its financial year July 1963—June 1964.

"The land settlement scheme announced to Parliament on December 18 provided for the purchase of about one million acres of mixed farm land owned by Europeans for resettlement by Africans. This operation, which is to be spread over a five-year period, envisaged the provision by the British Government of £3.8m. during the coming financial year. However, in view of representations made to us by the Kenya Government, it has been decided to accelerate somewhat the implemation of this scheme. The area to be purchased next year will be increased; and the amount to be provided by the British Government will be raised to about £4.6m.

**Special Risk Farmers**

"In addition, we propose to provide up to £700,000 for the purchase and re-settlement of farms, mostly outside the areas at present included in the scheme, whose occupants for reasons such as age, infirmity or remoteness of the property are exposed to special risks.

"I have received representations on behalf of other property owners who for the same reasons are looking to us for special help, but who, because of the nature of their properties, cannot be brought within the land settlement scheme. This raises difficult implications, which I am still considering.

**Land Bank**

"We have also considered the working capital required by the Kenya Land Bank for the financing of land purchase outside the ambit of the settlement scheme. The number of applications to the bank for loans for land purchase has of late appreciably increased, due in part to the desire of some European farmers, whose properties have been bought out in the settlement area, to remain in Kenya. We recognize the importance in these circumstances of increasing the resources of the Land Bank, and have accordingly decided to make a further loan of up to £1m. to the Kenya Government for this purpose.

"In addition, the British Government are providing £4.1m. for general development in Kenya in 1963-64. The projects to which this money will be devoted include agricultural development outside the settlement schemes, new roads and schools, and other basic services.

"Thus for the financial year 1963-64 the British Government will be providing up to £10.4m. for land settlement and other development. £5.1m. will be a gift and £5.3m. will be in the form of loan. This does not include the substantial aid that we are giving to Kenya for various other purposes.

**Repatriation of the Elderly or Infirm**

"I have also been giving attention to cases of elderly or infirm British people who wish to return to Britain but are without means. The British Government are prepared in appropriate cases to pay the cost of their passages and to assist with other incidental costs. Since this matter is urgent, £26,000 will be advanced from the Civil Contingencies Fund for this purpose; and provision for repayment to the fund will be sought from Parliament by means of a summer supplementary estimate.

"Persons returning from Kenya will be eligible for grants from the National Assistance Board under the same conditions as residents in Britain. The Women's Voluntary Service, in co-operation with other voluntary organizations, has undertaken the task of co-ordinating arrangements for the repatriation of these persons to Britain and, where necessary for their reception and care on arrival."

**Kenya Compensation**

Asked by Mr. Biggs-Davison what grants, loans, and other economic assistance had been provided by the United Kingdom to Kenya, Mr. Duncan Sandys replied:—

"During the Kenya financial year 1961-62 the total of grants, loans and other economic assistance provided by the U.K. amounted to £14.3m. Of this, £98,000, representing less than three quarters of 1% of the total, was devoted to compensation of expatriate officials. During the financial year 1962-63 it is estimated that the figures will be £16.7m., £159,000 and 0.9% respectively.

"In addition, the Colonial Development Corporation's gross investment in Kenya in 1961-62 amounted to £300,000; and investment in 1962-63 is estimated at £200,000."

Details of the purposes to which these amounts are devoted are as follows:—

	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Recurrent Aid</i>	£m.	£m.
(a) Grant-in-aid of expenses of administration	2.0	1.1
(b) Famine and flood relief assistance	1.5(†)	1.3
(c) Cost of military forces	1.9	1.9
(d) Payments under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme	1.5(†)	2.3(†)
<i>Development Aid</i>		
(a) Grants	2.4	4.3
(b) Loans	4.4	5.4
<i>Technical Assistance Projects</i> (*)	0.6	0.4

(†) Including £260,000 paid direct to British Service Departments.

(\*) Including £98,000 paid in compensation.

(†) Including £159,000 in compensation.

(\*) Including assistance to Royal College, Nairobi (£.479m. and £.298m. respectively) and assistance in education, mapping and surveys, training, visits by experts, the testing of agricultural machinery and broadcasting.

MR. HASTINGS asked what assistance the East African Common Services Organization had sought in connexion with its responsibility for meeting half the cost of its compensation scheme.

MR. TILNEY: "The position has been studied and H.M. Government, in agreement with the East African Governments, had agreed to make available an interest-free loan of up to £4m., repayable in 19 equal annual instalments after a six-year grace period."

MR. WALL asked the Lord Privy Seal what representations he had received from Governments who attended the recent conference of African States in Addis Ababa about areas of British responsibility in Africa.

MR. HEATH: "H.M. Government have not received representations of such a kind from the conference. Any other communications on this subject which may be received from Commonwealth or foreign Governments are confidential."

**Training Freedom Fighters**

MR. WALL: "Would my rt. hon. friend care to comment on the remarks of the Prime Minister of Uganda, who is alleged to have offered his country for the training of 'freedom fighters' and to have said, 'there is going to be war'? What action do the Government take when one Commonwealth country appears to threaten war against another?"

MR. HEATH: "I have seen reports of this kind. Naturally, we regret them."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked why, despite assurances that President Tshombe would continue to be protected by the Katanga gendarmerie, U.N. forces assisted Central Congolese troops to disarm the President's bodyguard.

MR. P. THOMAS: "Mr. Tshombe's palace guards have been replaced by 15 Katanga civil police, who will be armed when on duty."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Why were two British consular cars interfered with in the course of this operation and one British subject arrested?"

MR. THOMAS: "I regret that I have no information about that. I will find out about it and let my hon. friend know."

SIR J. DUNCAN asked if H.M. Government would suggest to the United Nations that member States in arrears with their payments should be forbidden to vote.

MR. THOMAS: "That is the effect of the advisory opinion of the International Court in relation to Article 19. Although there are 69 members in arrears, only one is liable to be penalised under Article 19, and that member has given notice that it intends to make payment, so that it will not be penalised."

MR. WARBEY: "Would not the hon. gentleman tell the House the whole truth, which is that no fewer than 47 mem-

bers of the United Nations, including members of both the Eastern and Western blocs and of the non-aligned countries, have so far not paid a penny towards the Congo operations? In view of this situation, is it not absolutely essential that some supplementary means should be found of raising funds for peace-keeping operations? Will not the Government adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the proposals for a voluntary fund put forward by a number of non-aligned nations?"

MR. THOMAS: "Yes, sir. Many countries, both of West and East, are in arrears. Many are in arrears because of financial difficulties. I do not think that that obtains in the case of the Communist bloc."

### Independence for Southern Rhodesia

MR. BROCKWAY asked the First Secretary of State if, in view of the uncertainty of Southern Rhodesian participation in the forthcoming conference at Victoria Falls to arrange for the dissolution of the Federation, he would assure the Southern Rhodesian Government that H.M. Government would recognize the independence of Southern Rhodesia on the adoption of a new Constitution based on a wide franchise.

MR. BUTLER: "The Southern Rhodesian Government's request for an assurance on independence is the subject of discussions with H.M. Government which have not yet been completed."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not increasingly clear that a solution of this problem will be reached only if the Government are allowed their independence on the condition of a wider franchise, and is it not much better to make this clear now rather than allow the dangerous situation in Southern Rhodesia to develop?"

MR. BUTLER: "We are discussing this and similar problems."

MR. TURTON: "Will my rt. hon. friend bear in mind that, had not the British Government in 1953 embarked upon the experiment of federation, Southern Rhodesia would have been independent many years ago? It is therefore quite unrealistic for H.M. Government to deny her independence when they are contemplating ending federation?"

MR. BUTLER: "That raises rather a wider question."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "In these discussions will the rt. hon. gentleman stick to the principle that we do not surrender our responsibility to any minority group in a Colonial territory and that independence in Southern Rhodesia, as in Northern Rhodesia, must first depend on the achievement of a majority Government?"

MR. BUTLER: "I do not think that the situation can be stated quite as simply as that."

Asked for a statement about his talks with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, MR. BUTLER replied: "The current discussions in London are a continuation of the exchanges with the Southern Rhodesian Government on the question of independence which began with the correspondence published in Command Paper 2000. I am not able to make a statement until these exchanges have been completed."

### Hypothetical Circumstances

MR. WALL: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that we all realize the very difficult task in front of him and wish him well? Would he agree that time is not on his side if there is to be secured an orderly dissolution of the Federation? When does he think that he will be able to make a statement on this matter?"

MR. BUTLER: "I do not think that it will be possible for me to do so in the next two days, because I do not think that the conversations will necessarily be concluded this week."

MR. BROCKWAY asked if the First Secretary would appoint independent commissions to arbitrate between the Governments of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and the Federal Government when disputes occurred regarding the allocation of Federal funds and services prior to and during the dissolution of the Federation.

MR. BUTLER: "It is H.M. Government's objective to secure an orderly dissolution of the Federation in the interests of all concerned, but I cannot answer questions about measures to be taken in hypothetical circumstances."

MR. BROCKWAY: "But is this so hypothetical? Are there not already difficulties between Nyasaland and the Federal Government regarding the allocation of finances? In order to secure a dissolution of the Federation which will bring the least racial conflict, is it not desirable that the Minister should consider some arbitral body which may be able to settle these issues?"

MR. BUTLER: "There is already Sir George Curtis who is performing the job of allocating assets and liabilities and considering the question of the Federal debt and other matters

as between Nyasaland and the Federation. This is working quite satisfactorily, but, if necessary, we shall have to enlarge that idea."

MR. SWINGLER: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman seen the disturbing reports in the *Guardian* about diminishing supplies in the social services in Northern Rhodesia controlled by the Federal Government? Does he know that it is said that there is a shortage of drugs in the hospitals?"

MR. BUTLER: "I understand from my initial inquiries, which are not yet complete, that the Federal Government deny these allegations."

MR. GOODHEW asked the First Secretary what action he was taking to safeguard the right of civilians of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when that Federation was dissolved.

MR. BUTLER: "After dissolution the safeguarding of individual rights will be a matter for each territory. Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland already have a constitutional Bill of Rights and it is intended that one should be introduced for Northern Rhodesia as soon as possible."

MR. GOODHEW: "Certain rights attaching to Federal citizens would not apply if they were living in a city which became Malawi or Zambia. Will the Minister assure the House that the Government have no intention unilaterally of introducing legislation which would deprive them of these rights?"

MR. BUTLER: "The question of Federal citizenship in relation to the future of the individual territories will have to be discussed upon the dissolution of the Federation."

### Subsidizing Nyasaland

MR. MASON, having recalled that the Federal Government had subsidized Nyasaland with about £5m. annually, asked if such payments would cease at the end of June and if H.M. Government would then pay the subsidy.

MR. BUTLER: "It is not quite as simple as that, because the Nyasaland Finance Minister and his deputy, who have seen me in London, have indicated that they are themselves proposing to impose charges and institute cuts in order to try to reduce the deficit in the budget. This will still leave a deficit, and it is consequently natural that H.M. Government should be considered as a possible source of future help."

MR. MASON: "Yes, but is not the rt. hon. gentleman aware that a serious situation is developing; that this is a Protectorate of H.M. Government and that the Americans are starting to move in with token forces of young pioneers who are taking over teaching, doctoring, and so on? To what extent do H.M. Government view this intrusion?"

MR. BUTLER: "If the hon. member will give me some particulars of these forces coming in I shall be glad to give him an answer."

DR. D. JOHNSON: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that disturbing attitudes towards individual liberty are developing with the new Government in Nyasaland, as can be supported by evidence which is readily available? Is he likewise aware of Dr. Banda's reported statement at his first Press conference that the Bill of Rights is 'just a piece of paper'? Will he ask Dr. Banda to clarify that statement?"

MR. BUTLER: "Dr. Banda accepted the Bill of Rights in the course of the Constitutional Conference held in London. It is true that he added the words: 'The real Bill of Rights here for Europeans or for anyone who is not an African is the good will of the people of this country'. He nevertheless accepted the Bill of Rights, and I attach importance to this fact."

### One-Party Dictatorship

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "In the statement quoted did not Dr. Banda advise people who might have a complaint against trespassers not to go to the police or the proper authorities but to the local political organization of the Malawi Congress Party? Does this not show that the rule of law is being replaced by one-party dictatorship? What effect will this have on the people in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where we all hope to see political advances made for all the communities?"

MR. BUTLER: "When I was in Nyasaland there was some difficulty about encroachment on property, as it is a very closely populated country. I spoke to Dr. Banda about this matter, and I am satisfied that the matter is in hand. I hope that it can be dealt with through the normal channels."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would the First Secretary not agree that since Dr. Banda became Prime Minister he has taken steps to urge racial co-operation between the communities in Nyasaland? Is there any justification for the allegations that he is going back on that in any way?"

MR. BUTLER: "I believe that Dr. Banda fully realizes that the 8,000 Europeans—a very small number compared with the 3½m. Africans in the country—should be permitted rightly to live their lives to the full. I believe that to be his view, and it is a view which I would encourage."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what sentences were passed at Francistown Court, Bechuanaland, on August 24 on 13 men and 25 women charged under the Unlawful Assemblies Proclamation with failing to disperse on August 22 after an order to disperse had been given.

MR. FISHER: "Five accused were fined £50 or 12 months' imprisonment in default of payment, 27 were fined £16 10s. or two months' imprisonment, and six were discharged".

MR. HOPKINS asked the Lord Privy Seal what arrangements had been made since the Somali Government broke off diplomatic relations with H.M. Government for the payment of pensions to retired overseas civil servants of the former Somaliland Protectorate now resident outside the Somali Republic.

#### Suspension of Somali Pensions

MR. HEATH: "These pensions are the liability of the Somali Government. An agreement was reached between that Government and H.M. Government in 1961 that payment should be made on behalf of the Somali Government by the Crown Agents from a special account set up with them by the Somali Government. That account would be funded by the payment into it of an appropriate part of the grant-in-aid that H.M. Government had agreed to make to the Somali Government."

"When the Republic broke off diplomatic relations and requested that payment of the grant-in-aid should cease, H.M. Government asked them what arrangements they proposed to make to meet the pensions liability. No reply has yet been received. The Crown Agents have in the meantime been instructed by the Somali Ministry of Finance to make no further pension payments from Somali Republic Funds, and no other arrangements appear to have been made for these payments."

"H.M. Government consider that the pensioners concerned should continue to receive the sums to which they are entitled without interruption. They propose to ensure this by making *ex gratia* loan advances recoverable solely from arrears of pension when such are eventually paid. Pensioners will thus continue to receive the same amount as they would have received had the Somali authorities paid the pension. The situation will be reviewed when arrangements for paying the pensions by the Somali Government become known. A supplementary estimate up to £46,000 will be laid before the House in due course."

"In making this arrangement H.M. Government do not agree to relieve the Somali Government of their liability in this matter."

#### Threatened for Daring to Criticize

BECAUSE MR. McCULLY HUNTER, a former president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, said at its recent meeting that foreign investment in the country was being impeded by such statements as that of the Prime Minister, Mr. Obote, that there would be war in Africa, Mr. Nekyon, Minister of Information, said at a political rally: "Uganda is not going to be dictated to by a stray businessman who came here for the sake of money. Mr. Obote has got the mandate of the people to speak on their behalf. It is within our right to declare that all African States should prepare for a war against any country which is torturing our people because of their colour". Demands were voiced for Mr. Hunter's deportation.

#### "Bloody Nonsense"

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, Minister of Education in Nyasaland, is reported to have told a rally in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, last week that it was "bloody nonsense" to suggest that Europeans had brought civilization to Africa. Africans had been civilized while Europeans were still in caves. It was in the Sudan that the spoon first stirred, in Timbuktu that the wheel was invented, and the pyramids were the first evidence of African civilization. Children in Nyasaland would soon cease to read about Sir Francis Drake and the battle of Waterloo, for all books which taught Africans that they were inferior people were being removed from the schools.

A team of scientists will spend six weeks under water in the Red Sea in order to make continuous observations of marine life.

The number of overseas newspaper correspondents based on Nairobi is stated by the latest annual report of the Information Services of Kenya to be 17. About 60 other journalists, photographers, broadcasters, authors and publishers visited the Colony last year.

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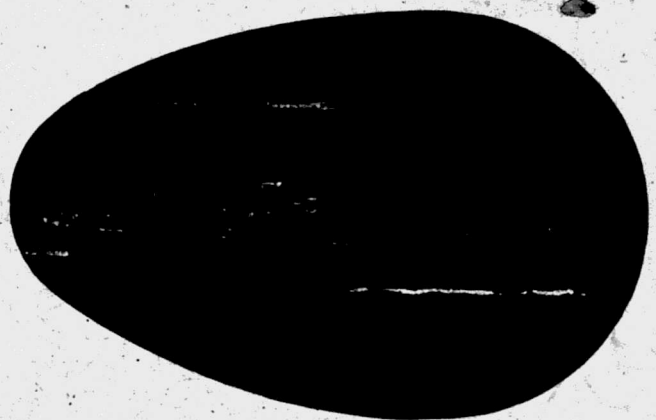
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## Tanganyika and Congo Diamonds

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., says in his annual statement that prospecting in Tanganyika disclosed large numbers of kimberlite occurrences but nothing of commercial importance.

In the Tshikapa area of the Congo regular diamond production was not resumed, and in the Bakwanga district, the major source of production, mainly of crushing boart, illicit digging occurred on a large and increasing scale, resulting in difficulties for the Central Selling Organization in marketing crushing boart. It also caused substantial loss of revenue to the Congo Government.

During the year De Beers and the Société d'Enterprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka (Sibeca) acquired the entire share capital of the company manufacturing synthetic diamonds at Springs, in South Africa, and decided to establish a new plant at Shannon, principally to serve the North American and European markets more efficiently.

## Selection Trust's Profits Nearly £2m.

SELECTION TRUST, LTD.—which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere and a half interest in a lithium and beryllium property in Southern Rhodesia—reports group net profit after tax for the year to March 31 at £1,977,517 (£1,839,082). Shareholders receive 8s. per 10s. stock unit, requiring £1,271,969. The general reserve is increased by £700,000 to nearly £2.6m., and the carry-forward is £580,752 (£1.1m.). Issued capital is just under £2.6m.

Quoted investments standing in the books at £5.6m. have a market value in excess of £38.1m. Net current assets amount to £2.6m., and fixed assets to £1.8m.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty is chairman, and Mr. T. H. Bradford managing director. The other members of the board are Sir Ronald Prain and Messrs. C. B. Forgan, E. J. T. Goudie, D. D. Irwin, R. H. Macwilliam, W. T. Padgett, R. M. Peterson, S. D. H. Pollen, and E. C. Wharton-Tigar.

## Union and Rhodesian

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., which is incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, made a profit in 1962 of £117,164 (£105,276), subject to taxation of £6,772. Shareholders receive 3d. per 2s. share, of which 6m. are in issue. Quoted investments appearing at £757,971 had a market value of £950,000, and there are unquoted securities with a book value of £321,594. Interests in subsidiary companies totalled £305,404, and current assets less current liabilities £38,000. Mr. J. M. Power is the chairman (with Mr. G. Atkinson as alternate director). The other directors are Messrs. J. R. A. Bailey, J. H. Mitchell (H. P. Jeppe, alternate), G. V. White (R. S. Walker, alternate), and E. E. C. Le Feuvre.

## Lever Brothers in Nyasaland

LEVER BROTHERS NYASALAND, LTD., has been registered in that country with a share capital of £500,000 to take over the business hitherto operated by Lever Brothers (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd. Owned directly by Unilever, Ltd., London, the factory in Limbe is to be expanded, and by early 1964 should be in full production on various kinds of soap and crude and refined groundnut edible oils. When local manufacture of margarines and non-soapy detergent powders is justified by the market, those products will also be made. The company will have a locally resident board and is to increase its staff.

## Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., propose to increase the authorized capital from £300,000 to £500,000 by the creation of new 10s. shares, to capitalize £146,250 of reserves, and then to allot to ordinary shareholders one new share for every two held on May 31. The directors intend to pay 15% for the current year on the increased capital, and hope that that rate of distribution may be maintained next year, for output of sisal is expected to increase materially as a result of improved techniques. Estimated output for the year ending June 30, 1964, is some 5,500 tons, and substantial forward sales have been made at present high prices.

## Benguela Railway

BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY reports net revenue for 1962 at £2,578,803 (£2,738,988), of which £291,763 has been paid to the Portuguese Government. A 10% dividend takes £819,876. General reserve is increased by £778,806, interest on the 5% debentures requires £192,500 and interest on the third debentures £81,702, and £100,000 has been allocated to the redemption of debentures, all of which are owned by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which also holds 90% of the equity of the

## Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD.—a group with five subsidiaries in East and Central Africa—reports net profit after tax for 1962 at £313,833 (£105,397). Ordinary shareholders receive 5%, and the carry-forward is £312,427 (£197,699). The issued capital is just under £7.5m.

Fixed assets stand at £7.4m., current assets less current liabilities at just over £3m., and interests in the main Argentine company at £5m. Capital reserves are just under £4.4m., and revenue reserves above £3.4m.

Mr. George F. Taylor is the chairman and managing director, Lord Glenconner deputy chairman, Mr. L. J. Leathers deputy managing director, and the other members of the board are Sir Walter Worboys and Messrs. C. N. Hillier, M. Lees, C. D. Macquaide, W. R. Merton, and T. C. Raymond.

The main East African subsidiary is East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., of which the directors are Messrs. J. L. Riddoch (chairman); J. L. Elmer (managing director), W. J. H. George, A. A. Lawrie, and J. H. Symons.

Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd., the Central African subsidiary, has a board consisting of Mr. A. C. Soffe (chairman), Mr. B. G. Hewitt (managing director), Sir Frederick Crawford, and Messrs. T. H. Eustace and H. R. Goldberg.

## Johannesburg Consolidated Investment!!

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which has large investments in Northern Rhodesia copper and in South African diamonds and platinum, has acquired 950,000 shares in Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd., in exchange for 633,334 of its own shares. The purpose is to increase its stake in South African gold mining in pursuance of a policy of widening the spread of investments. Rand Selection has also agreed to lend £2½m. at 5½% until 1966, a period extendable by two years, in consideration of an option to subscribe for another 500,000 shares at £6 each at any time up to June 30, 1966. Johannesburg Consolidated, which had expected to pay a dividend of 4s. per share this year, now expect to be able to pay 5s., and the directors consider that that rate of distribution can be maintained.

Mineral Separation, Ltd., reports group profit after tax for 1962 at £692,224 (£645,431). Shareholders again receive a dividend of 1s. 5d. The carry-forward is just over £1m.

Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland reports gross revenue for the year to March 31 of £1,496,224 (£1,560,182) and surplus at £919,292 (£968,093). Investments totalled £20m. (£19.4m.) and deposits £23.3m. (£22.04m.)

Rhodesia's daily tobacco average price recently reached the record of 53.42d. per lb., more than 2d. higher than the previous record a week earlier. Before that the highest daily average was 50.75d., achieved in 1952.

The proprietor of Carlton Cigarette Co., Salisbury, Mr. T. Bell, said a few days ago that he had sold out for £700,000 to the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., because it was better able than he to boost Rhodesia's tobacco export trade.

Group profit after tax of the Standard Bank for the year ended March 31 was £1,236,223 (£1,306,899). A final dividend of 10% makes 15% for the year. After adding £100,000 to the reserve fund and writing £50,000 off bank premises, the carry-forward is £701,927 (£626,329).

Turner & Newall, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4%, and hope to recommend a final 8%, which would repeat last year's 12%. Conditions continue difficult for the Southern Rhodesian companies. Overall export by the home companies is running at a higher level than at this time last year.

The Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., announced a few days ago that with the completion of its new headquarters, Herald House, its investment in Salisbury now approaches £900,000. The new building and site in Gordon Avenue have cost nearly £600,000, plant and machinery £224,000, and furniture and fittings £44,000.

The Exploration Co., Ltd., reports profits after tax for 1962 at £74,181 (£59,779). The issued capital is £600,000. Investments standing in the books at £896,049 have a market value of £1.3m. An interim dividend of 3% was paid, and 4% in respect of the current year will be paid in September. Mr. M. Woodbine Parish is chairman and managing director.

A loss of about £1,000,000 is expected by Rhodesia Railways for the year to June 30. That statement was made last week by Mr. A. R. Kemp, chairman of the Railways Board, and Mr. J. H. Allen, the general manager, who said that, owing to a slight improvement in traffic and economy measures, the figure was £620,000 under the previous estimate.

El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., nearly one-third of whose capital is invested in mines and industries in Africa, reports consolidated profit after tax for 1962 at £35,411 (£28,527). The issued capital is £450,000. Shareholders receive 3%. Group investment standing in the books at £709,566 had a market valuation at the end of December at just over £1m.

Company Meeting

# The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited

(The Parent Company of the Blue Circle Group)

## Increase in Home Deliveries in 1962: Oil Duty Causes Further Decline in Exports

Overseas Companies Establish New Record Sales

Group's Ability to Meet Any Peak Demand

Growing Benefit from Increasing Diversification in Building Products

MR. J. A. E. REISS ON COMPANY'S GREAT FUTURE POTENTIAL

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED will be held on June 27 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by MR. J. A. E. REISS, B.E.M., chairman and managing director, which accompanied the report and accounts sent to stockholders.

ACCOUNTS: I wish, once again, to draw your attention to the capital expenditure by our Group. Expenditure during 1962 amounted to £12,881,420, and during the seventeen years since the last war we have expended on capital account £87,359,887; during the same seventeen years we have provided out of profits £45,084,897 for depreciation and transferred £14,765,715 to fixed assets replacement reserve, a total of £59,850,612, which is equivalent to 68½% of the outlay. This expenditure has been financed without your Company having to issue fresh share capital, but the heavy expenditure on expansion at home and overseas has inevitably resulted in a reduction in the Group's liquid resources and an increase in bank borrowings. Since the date of the balance-sheet the parent company has made a debenture issue of £5,000,000.

### Financial Results

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited holds 100% of the equities of The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited and Alpha Cement Limited, so a clearer picture of our past year's working in the United Kingdom is produced by combining the results of these three companies than is shown in the consolidated accounts, which include our overseas interests. The figures to the nearest thousand pounds are as follows:

The excess of trading income over expenditure after deducting directors' and trustees' emoluments (and in 1961 subvention payments to subsidiaries and share issue expenses) decreased by £19,000 to £11,073,000. We set aside for depreciation £3,147,000, which was £37,000 more than a year ago. Investment income and interest amounting to £2,130,000 was £6,000 less than in 1961. Debenture and loan stocks service at £267,000 showed an increase of £7,000 as compared with the previous year. The net surplus before providing for taxation was £9,789,000, a decrease of £69,000.

Provision for taxation decreased by £714,000 to £4,150,000, this reduction in the charge being due

mainly to the high investment allowances on capital expenditure. The allocation for replacement of fixed assets was £1,064,000, which is the amount of the investment allowances in terms of tax, as compared with £400,000 allocated a year ago, leaving available for appropriations and payment of dividends £4,575,000, which was £19,000 less than in 1961.

An amount of £1,999,000 has been transferred to unappropriated profit, which was £56,000 more than a year ago, when however £200,000 was also transferred to staff pension fund reserve. There remained in the accounts of the parent company £2,576,000, or £125,000 more than a year ago, available for payment of dividends, and the distribution on the ordinary stock of 10% for the year, an increase of ½% over that of the previous year, is proposed.

### Capitalization

Included in the parent company's capital reserves is an investment revaluation reserve of £10,963,024. Your directors have had regard to the desirability, particularly in view of the heavy capital investment over recent years, of bringing the issued capital of the Company more into line with the capital permanently employed in the business, and propose that the authorized share capital should be increased to £57,500,000 and that £8,135,940 of this reserve should be capitalized and applied in payment of one new £1 share for every £5 of ordinary stock.

The fact that the capital of the Company will then have been increased does not imply that larger sums will be distributed as dividends, since this must depend on a number of factors which have to be taken into account, not least of these being the disappointing trading results in the first three months of this year caused by the bad weather.

### Past Year

Although home deliveries were slightly higher than in the previous year we were unable to establish fresh delivery and production records owing to the continuing decline in exports. Exports, in fact, fell by another ½ million tons as a direct result of the hydro-carbon oil duty which has been retained by the Government for at least another year.

Profits from ordinary cement sold at home continued to be satisfactory, and your Company is now feeling



the benefit from the programme of increasing diversification in its building products. The newly-formed Sand and Gravel Division had a most successful year's trading.

We moved into the new Portland House in Stag Place in November and are well pleased with our decision to take a long lease of a building which is now one of London's landmarks. The staff at head office is now, for the first time in the Company's history, all under one roof, and we are confident that this will lead to increased efficiency.

### This Year

In common with almost every other concern in the building industry, we suffered severely from the bad weather during the first quarter of the year. Deliveries as compared with the previous year were more than halved, and it would be over-optimistic to expect that the tonnage so lost can be entirely made up over the last nine months. A great deal will depend on the building weather at the end of this year as well as the ability of the building trade as a whole to absorb the lost tonnage in the limited time available. We continued to make clinker during the bad weather, and this can be ground and despatched very quickly when required. We have recently beaten our previous record week's delivery at home by a large margin, and shall be able to meet any peak demand that may arise.

There is a tremendous building programme ahead of us in this country. Had it not been for the bad weather we should have expected a 7½% increase this year. Our three years' expansion programme came to an end in April, when our Dunbar Works went into full operation following the Westbury Works which was completed ahead of time and began operations last September. One programme may be completed, but this was only a phase in the Company's expansion at home, and your board are already considering further increases in productive capacity to keep pace with the large volume of construction work that is expected to be carried out in the next decade.

### Exports

Exports are now running at about a third of the rate attained before the imposition of the oil duty and it would be misleading to give any hope of improvement. Indeed, a stage has now been reached where it would be extremely difficult to get back the trade lost even if the duty was entirely removed.

As announced in the Press we have acquired 26% of the issued ordinary capital of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Company Limited. Your board is confident that the closer association that this will bring with a very old-established and successful cement manufacturing company in Wales will lead to economies being made in delivery costs and thus prove of benefit to both Companies.

### Overseas Companies

Yet again the Overseas Companies in which we are interested established a new record of sales, amounting to 2,767,000 tons. This result was attained notwithstanding the unsettled political picture and uncertain trading conditions in some of the areas in which they operate.

In Australia, The Commonwealth Portland Cement Company Limited and Metropolitan Portland Cement Proprietary Limited maintained their predominant position in the cement industry in New South Wales.

During the year the Australian economy showed a marked improvement and, while keenly competitive conditions persist, the long-term outlook for the building industry is encouraging. Work on the 300,000 ton plant near Geelong, in Victoria, by The Victoria Portland Cement Company Proprietary Limited, proceeds according to plan, and it is anticipated that the works will be commissioned towards the latter part of the year.

In Canada our associate company Ocean Cement & Supplies Limited, succeeded in increasing its share of the exceedingly competitive market. An extensive modernization programme is in progress and the company is well placed to take advantage of any improvement in trading conditions. The cement industry in Canada still suffers from a degree of over-capacity, but Canada Cement Company Limited, the largest producer in which we have a substantial minority interest, recorded improved results.

Yet again Malayan Cement Limited succeeded in attaining record results. Further economic expansion is expected to follow the establishment of the Malaysian Federation this year.

The anticipated improvement in trade in Mexico did not materialize, but, following the stabilization of the political situation in Cuba, the Mexican economy has shown more encouraging signs and an improvement in the demand for cement is expected during the year.

In New Zealand The Golden Bay Cement Company Limited and its subsidiary, Waitomo Portland Cement Limited, made record sales notwithstanding keenly competitive conditions. Prospects of further growth are encouraging.

### African Operations

South Africa has emerged from the initial strains placed on the economy following the creation of the Republic. Sales by our subsidiary, White's South African Portland Cement Company Limited, were slightly lower, but trading conditions have since improved and prospects are promising.

Operations in Kenya were again affected by political uncertainties. Little improvement in the internal trade of the country can be expected until conditions assume a more settled pattern.

Trade in Southern Rhodesia was again at a low ebb. The Salisbury Portland Cement Company Limited, is a soundly based producer, but, in common with other members of the industry, has had perforce to operate at a restricted output. Until the present uncertain political situation has been clarified, there is no prospect of an improvement in the building industry.

The West African Portland Cement Company Limited in Nigeria had a successful year's trading, and, with a growing demand for cement, the decision has been taken to increase the capacity of the works from 200,000 tons to 450,000 tons per annum by the installation of a second kiln, which should be in operation by the middle of next year.

### Conclusion

I am confident that your Company has a great future to look forward to. New products with great growth potentialities are being introduced whilst new processes are also being investigated. These will make a significant contribution towards the Group's trading results in the near future.

Our interests at home and overseas are in good hands, and I am sure you will wish me to convey to all concerned our thanks for the good work they have done, in many cases under conditions which were not easy.

**Company Report**

# Societe d'Enterprise et d'Investissements du Beceka

## "SIBEKA"

(Formerly Societe Miniere du Beceka)

SOCIETE D'ENTREPRISE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS DU BECEKA ("Sibéka") reports profit for 1962 of 442,222,846 Belgian francs and a dividend of 200 francs per share. The company has large shareholdings in the Société Minière de Bakwanga ("Miba"), which is engaged in diamond mining in the Congo.

Congo companies produced 18,143,000 carats in 1961 of the world diamond output of 34,240,000 carats, and 13,452,000 carats in 1960 out of a world total of 28,215,000 carats, or approximately 50% compared with 54% in 1959 and 60% in 1958. World sales amounted to £89.7m. in 1960, £95.7m. in 1961, and £96,271,000 in 1962, the shares of the Congo being 16%, 15%, and 12%.

### State Takes 70% of Profits

In the Congo there have been thefts of diamonds and clandestine production in violation of the rights of the legitimate concessionaires and of the country's economy. Controlled production has in practice been restricted since 1962 to that of the Société Minière de Bakwanga; other companies finding it impossible to continue their operations. The authorities participate to the extent of 50% in the profits of the diamond companies, and export taxes and other imposts bring the proportion of profit attributable to the State to more than 70%.

Re-establishment of security and public order is urgently needed by the Société Minière de Bakwanga. Nevertheless and despite competition from synthetic diamonds, the company's sales of boart in 1962 were higher than in 1961. It participated in the creation at Springs, South Africa, of a factory for the manufacture of synthetic diamonds, which for some purposes are comparable with natural boart. The company therefore took the opportunity to acquire an interest in the enterprise.

### Troubles in Kasai

There was frequent trouble in different areas of the Kasai. The situation was relatively calm at Bakwanga itself, but there were repercussions in the towns. The spirit of the labour force was generally good, and the morale of the Europeans and their families was excellent. Whereas at the end of 1961 there were only 26 wives and 21 children on the properties, the numbers had risen to 72 and 100 by the end of 1962. For 1962 a production of 15m. carats had been foreseen, and a total of 14,656,373 carats was achieved. Prospecting, affected by troubles in the rural areas, cannot be resumed until order has been generally restored.

Senior staff at Bakwanga on December 31 numbered 172, of whom 25 were Congolese. There were 3,776 Congolese workers, whose families numbered 3,503 wives and 11,440 children. A year earlier there had been 127 agents, 19 of them Congolese, and 3,635 labourers.

*Société Bécéka-Manganèse.*—A profit in 1961 of 21,898,119 francs permitted payment of a dividend of 35 francs net, compared with 40 francs in 1960. In 1962 the main activity was by way of technical, administrative, commercial, and financial aid to the Société Minière de Kisenge, which was able to operate normally, producing some 300,000 tons of manganese and selling 240,000 tons. For 1963 an output of about 250,000 tons is expected.

*Diamant Boart.*—A profit of 32,833,736 francs enabled a dividend of 60 francs to be paid on each of the 250,000 shares, while adding some 7m. francs to reserves.

*Industrial Distributors (1946), Ltd.*, which distributes boart throughout the world, paid the same rate of dividend for 1962 as in 1961.

*Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company and Diamond Trading Company*, which sell gem diamonds throughout the world, also paid the same dividends as in 1961.

*Ultra High Pressure Units, Ltd.*—The De Beers group afforded us a participation in the synthetic diamond factory at Springs, and our company joined these friends in providing capital for a factory at Shannon, Eire, for the same purpose.

### Directors

M. Edgar Van de Straeten is the president of the "Sibeka" Company. M. le Comte Moens de Fernig is vice-president, M. Gerard Cravatte, the managing director, and Messrs Gerard Haveaux and Jean Koeckx are administrative directors.

The other members of the board are MM. Marcel de Merre, Julés Dubois-Pelerin, Pierre Jadot, Alfred Moeller de Laddersous, Harry F. Oppenheimer, Philip J. Oppenheimer, Albert Parméntier, Pierre Smits, and Louis Wallef.

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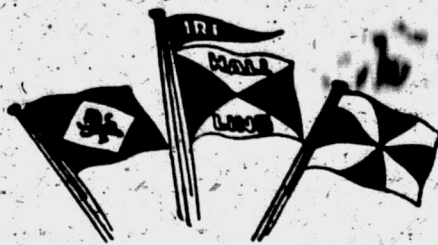
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 13, 1963

Vol. 39

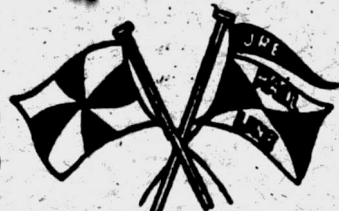
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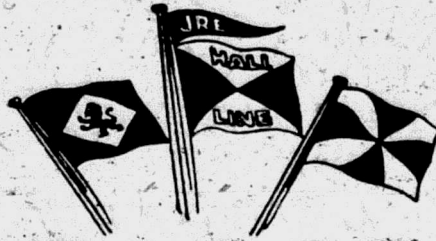
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↑ HALL LINE VESSEL	July 10		July 15	July 23

\*If inducement.

†Also PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN; omits ZANZIBAR.

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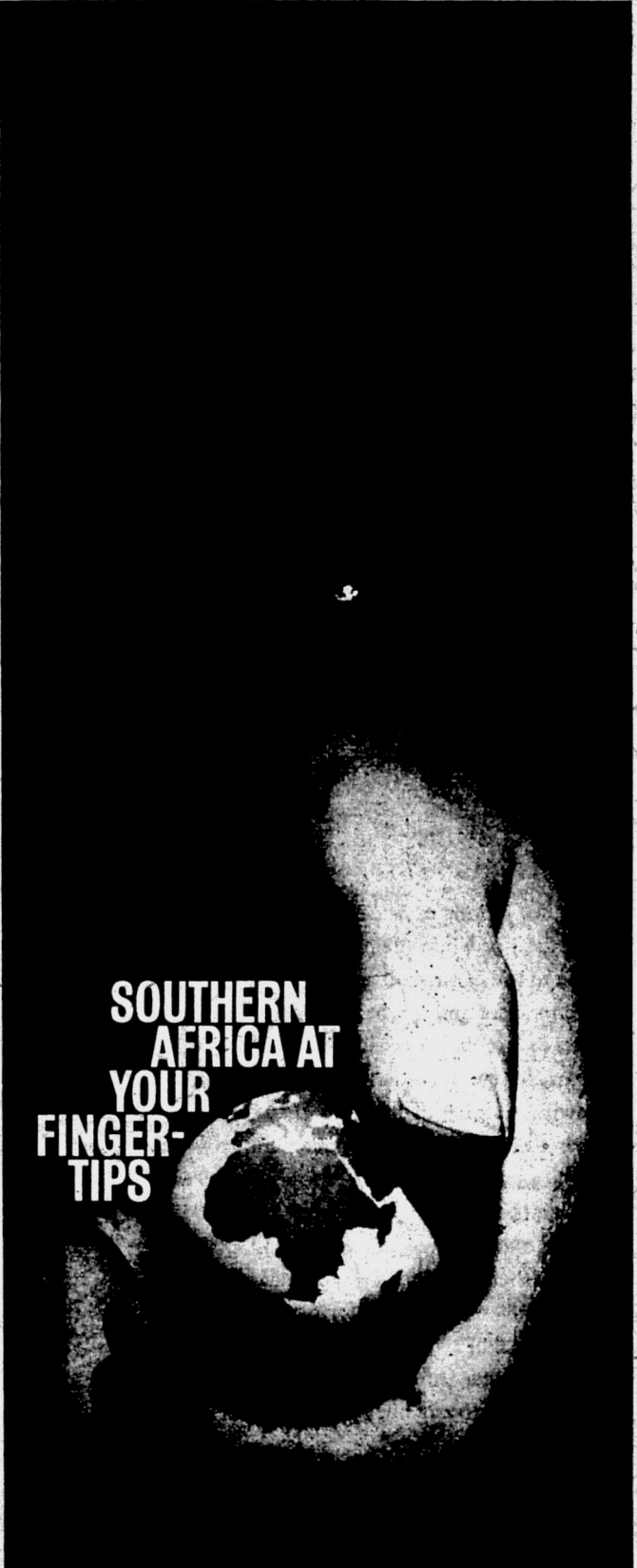


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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT NO TIME since he became Prime Minister has Mr. Macmillan been under such sharp and general criticism as during the past week, for the Profumo scandal has

### The Rot Began In Africa.

rudely shocked the public and practically all sections of the Press. Moreover, a few Conservative M.Ps. have even had the courage to say openly that the Government has been lax, tolerant of bad standards, and neglectful of its duty to give the country good leadership in all senses of that word. There have been the usual attempts, of course, to suggest that morality is not the proper concern of a Government, but that kind of extenuation is happily still unacceptable to millions of Britons even after years of political misleadership, of assurances that materialism is all that matters, of free access to books hitherto deemed unfit for circulation, of astonishing addiction to football pools and bingo, of submission to trashy films and television programmes, and of mass circulation newspapers which batten on scandal and triviality and care nothing for departure from the virtues which made Britain great and her organs of government the model for the world. To such seducers of society the wisdom of the prophets of the past means nothing against the prospective profits of tomorrow.

It was in Africa that Mr. Macmillan, with the indispensable aid of Mr. Macleod, began the rot which is now so manifest as to frighten the Conservative Party. The Oxford

### Dishonourable Policy in Kenya.

Dictionary definitions of "rot" include decay, foolish course, and undesirable state of things; and each of those descriptions is applicable to the African policy introduced and stubbornly pursued by a Prime Minister who knew nothing about Africa except what he may have picked up many years ago during

a short and undistinguished period as a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. What has happened since he made his cynical and calamitous wind-of-change speech three and a half years ago proves that the accumulated experience of that Office has been disregarded by him and a Cabinet so complacent that it accepted the condonation of Mau Mau, though that act was clearly calculated to bring to power men sentenced by the courts to the maximum terms of imprisonment for leadership of that indescribably foul movement. That deliberate compromise with evil by the Macmillan Government involved breaches of solemn pledges made by a Conservative Minister, a British Governor, and the many officials who had spoken on their orders, and it jeopardized the future, and in some cases the lives, of Kikuyu who had had the character and courage, the fortitude and faith to oppose at great risk a criminal conspiracy which outraged tribal traditions and threatened Kenya's very existence. Through the many criticisms made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time ran the constant theme that the policy was dishonourable and consequently inexcusable.

Soon Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod were to turn their attention from East to Central Africa, where they again substituted expediency for principle. So discreditable

### Expediency Instead Of Principle.

were the consequences that Lord Salisbury, who had been Secretary of State both for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, felt himself driven to criticize his own party for its "unscrupulous" conduct, and the then Archbishop of Canterbury told the House of Lords on returning from one of his visits to the Federation that he had never known British Ministers as widely distrusted as they were in Rhodesia. Again this journal emphasized week after week the grave moral

implications of the abandonment of solemn promises and of a course of trickery in African affairs. But still not one influential daily paper in the country thought it necessary to keep under public notice the wickedness and folly of such behaviour by Ministers.

When the consent of the Federal Government had to be obtained to the appointment of the Monckton Commission, Sir Roy Welensky prudently asked that any question

### **Betrayal of The Federation.**

of the dissolution of the Federation should be specifically excluded from the terms of reference, for the intention was that examination by a commission representing all five Governments should be confined to recommending such improvements in the machinery and the division of responsibility as experience had shown to be desirable. Though Mr. Macmillan gave the explicit assurances requested by the Federal Government, he nevertheless accepted from Lord Monckton and his colleagues some months later a report which flagrantly transgressed their instructions and greatly harmed the Federation. By publishing the report Mr. Macmillan made it evident that his Government was no longer committed to maintenance of the Federation, but he nevertheless told Sir Roy Welensky repeatedly that that natural deduction was erroneous and that he would uphold the Federation. In various speeches and in a White Paper Sir Roy has detailed some of Mr. Macmillan's callous breaches of promises, and has summarized his condemnations in the word "betrayal". There has been no serious attempt to answer the accusations; what are remembered are a fatuous speech in the Lords by the Lord Chancellor and a more surprising but equally unconvincing intervention by Mr. Butler of all people in a White Paper of which he can scarcely be proud. Everyone who has closely followed the attitude of the Macmillan Government towards the Federation knows that it represents a despicable period in British political history. Despite many blunders, most of them made through bad judgment or insufficient knowledge, the British record in East and Central Africa had been generally honourable, and therefore creditable, until the end of 1959. Since the beginning of 1960, unhappily, it has been contemptible.

testify to the current prevalence of political pretence. The eight lines ran:

**Political Pretence.** "We must regard it as an unfriendly act if Britain uses the pretext of some minority interest or other to prevent Kenya joining the free nations at the earliest possible moment. We are closely involved in this matter now, since the hold-up in Kenya's advance to independence will hinder the achievement of federation, to which we are committed. The three Governments, having agreed to the establishment of a federation this year, expect the British Government to grant Kenya's independence IMMEDIATELY" — and that last word is the only one in the four-page document to be given the special emphasis of capital letters. President Nyerere of Tanganyika, Prime Minister Obote of Uganda, and Prime Minister Kenyatta of Kenya were the writers of the statement, which is quoted textually in this issue.

They knew, of course, that, if only for technical reasons, it was nonsensical to demand the immediate grant of independence to Kenya, and that that could not occur even if H.M. Government wished to be rid of all responsibility tomorrow. The leaders of Tanganyika and Uganda have recently had personal experience of the process of advancement from self-government to independence, and they are therefore well aware of the legal and logistical obstacles to the sudden surrender of all duties by the United Kingdom, the Government of which has given abundant proof, not of obstructionism, but of the contortionism which bends over backwards to placate African politicians who follow the Nazi technique of declaring their patience to be exhausted. The recompense of our spineless appeasers is to be accused of "an unfriendly act" — words which are used in diplomatic exchanges as a warning that war may follow. The three highly-placed advocates of an East African Federation can scarcely have recognised the impropriety of their phraseology, for they all want not hostility but as much money from British taxpayers as they can contrive to extract. Scores of millions of pounds have already been provided by the wondrously patient and allegedly "unfriendly" British subsidizers of crazily reckless political gambles in Africa; and the Central African catastrophe of MacButlerism will assuredly add hundreds of millions sterling to the bill for this Government's feeble, foolish, and ignoble abandonment of an honourable inter-racial policy in Africa.

**TWO ABSURDITIES** in eight lines of typescript bearing the signatures of a Head of State and two Prime Ministers

## Notes By The Way

### Falsifying History

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, a very special *protégé* of Dr. Banda, and his choice as Minister of Education for Nyasaland, told an African crowd in Northern Rhodesia the other day that it was "bloody nonsense" to suggest that Europeans brought civilization to Africa: Livingstone did not discover Nyasaland; Nyasaland discovered Livingstone. From a tub-thumper of no consequence such ravings would not be worth comment, but they need to be noted when uttered by a man charged with the education of his fellows. "My boy Kanyama"—to use Dr. Banda's favourite term of reference to his bitter young subordinate—cannot be ignorant of the dire state of Nyasaland in Livingstone's day, and of the immeasurable contribution which that gallant pioneer made to the suppression of the slave trade, to the initiation of missionary endeavour, and so to the first glimmerings of civilization in a land then steeped in superstition, torn by inter-tribal warfare, and without any conception of freedom, impartial justice, and other benefits of established law and order. Though he must know something of the truth, he might spend a few fascinating hours—better still, a few days—reading the records of the early travellers, missionaries, and administrators. Their books should convince even Mr. Chiume that he has caricatured the historic facts.

### Utter Nonsense

HE INTENDS, he has said, to withdraw all school textbooks which suggest any inferiority on the part of Africans, who are told that they will therefore no longer read about Sir Francis Drake and the Battle of Waterloo. Nobody would deny that some fatuous blunders have been made by educationists in Africa, or that it is much more reasonable to teach African children the history of Africa (provided it be the truth, not doctored versions ordered by politicians) than to make them learn the accession dates of the kings of England. But as many of the best of Nyasaland's pupils will later come to Europe for training, preferably post-graduate training, they will not thank a Malawi dictator who has denied them knowledge of Drake, Napoleon, and other men whose determination and other qualities helped to shape the world. It is sad that so many Africans, some of them holding good degrees from United Kingdom universities, should court popularity with the mob by twisting history and traducing white men who selflessly devoted their lives, and often gave their lives, to Africa's service. Thousands of Nyasaland Africans know that Mr. Chiume's disparagement of Livingstone is utter nonsense, discreditable to the speaker and to his country.

### Impetuous K.A.N.U.

WITHOUT TROUBLING to ascertain the facts, the Kenya African National Union, now the Government party, has protested "in the strongest terms" against the ban placed on the entry of Mr. Patrick Duncan into Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland; accusing the United Kingdom Government of "actively aiding" Dr. Verwoerd in the matter, the party asks how it can continue to look with friendliness towards Britain and the West "in the face of such unfriendly acts". As the impulsive complainants might easily have discovered, the United Kingdom Government had nothing whatsoever to do with the decision of the three Protectorates to deny residence to the first white man in

South Africa to join the Pan-Africanist Congress. In each of the three Protectorates the initiative was taken by the bodies on whose advice the High Commissioner acts.

### Africans Decided, Not London

IN TWO OF THE CASES there is an African majority, and in the third, in which Europeans and Africans have an equal say, the decision was unanimous. Thus it is Africans, not British politicians or officials, whom K.A.N.U. has unknowingly criticized. ("Unfriendly act" was also used in Nairobi a few days ago in connexion with a charge that Britain is impeding Kenya's progress to independence). Each of the territories controls immigration, and none needed or asked approval from Whitehall. Basutoland, which took the first decision, rejected on May 7 an application from Mr. Duncan for a permit for permanent residence, the reason being that he was considered to have abused the hospitality of the country. He then suggested returning as a visitor, and that request also was unanimously rejected by the Executive Council, which has four Basuto members. The executive Council in Bechuanaland acted similarly, and in Swaziland the two separate councils which represent Swazis and Europeans were likewise unanimous. K.A.N.U., it will be seen, could not have been more in error.

### Honours

THAT RHODESIAN GOVERNMENTS are much more modest and discriminating than Ministries in the United Kingdom when recommending the Sovereign to make awards has often been suggested on this page. Justification for the comment has again been provided by Saturday's Birthday Honours List, in which the names included by request of the Federal Government are followed by the many more sponsored by the Central African Office under Mr. Butler. Anyone unacquainted with the relative status of the Federal and territorial Governments might wrongly deduce that the former has much the less authority, for whereas the Federal Government is concerned merely with 19 awards (of which six are military), the Central African Office fathers exactly double the number. Indeed, the true comparative figures are 13 and 38, for, as the military forces are under the exclusive control of the Federation, Mr. Butler could obviously not propose recognition for Servicemen. Sir Roy Welensky recommended one knighthood, and Mr. Butler none. They tied in respect of the C.M.G., with one each, but whereas only one civilian award of the C.B.E. was made on the advice of the Federal Government, there were three from Mr. Butler. There were similar disparities in the lower classes, with three and six O.B.Es. and five and ten M.B.Es. respectively. Almost everyone will feel, I think, that the Federal Government's attitude is the wiser, because it is better calculated to maintain the value of these "honours".

### Archdeacon and Witch-Doctor

ARCHDEACON BRIGGS of Masasi, who has served in that diocese for 26 years, was said at the annual meeting in London of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa by Canon Kingsnorth, the general secretary, to have lent his gaiters and apron to a witch-doctor who had failed to return them.

# Today's Corruption Resembles Fall of the Roman Empire

Politicians Have Mocked Fundamental Standards of Integrity, says Sir Roy Welensky\*

**I**NTEGRITY must be preserved. We who live in countries in which there are substantial European populations have hitherto always regarded our inheritance from the older Western lands as of the greatest possible value to all our people of whatever race.

We have prized the incorruptibility of our judiciaries and politicians. Our political life has been conducted to a code which is even more stringent than those followed in several of the older countries. Our civil services and administrations are exacting in the qualifications and the probity they require of their servants. We have been jealous of this inheritance.

In politics we have followed the democratic ideal. We have been very conscious of our shortcomings—but also aware that scarcely a third of the member States of the United Nations, and only a slightly greater proportion of the countries which make up the Western world, can in any sense be called democratic. We have also been very well aware of our duty to spread the benefits of civilization to the backward peoples of the countries in which we live.

Today we might well ask where this has got us. I have no doubt that we have been on the right track. Fundamental standards of integrity and probity do not change over the years. But what mockery present-day world statesmen have made of them!

## Cynicism and Expediency

I scarcely need to give examples of the cynicism and expediency of the conduct of international affairs today; but I remind you that in the movement towards the so-called freedom of the African nations the one-party system of government—which is no more than a comfortable euphemism for dictatorship—is perfectly acceptable to the West. Yet very recently dictatorships were considered the worst that politics and international affairs could throw up.

Those who applaud this movement of liberation blandly ignore the fact that the liberty of the peoples of so many countries in Africa now ends at the poll. Their consciences are apparently satisfied because there has been a poll of some form or another. The denial of the vote to illiterates in Egypt draws not one word of censure; but because we in this country have a qualitative franchise and reject one-man-one-vote, every possible curse is brought down upon us.

Country after country has proceeded to independence without even the basic economic equipment to keep it going, let alone to provide desperately needed development. Yet this means little or nothing to metropolitan Powers which want only to get rid of embarrassments and responsibilities.

## Ordinary Man Paying Dearly

It is my considered view that there has been a fall away from principle in international affairs unequalled perhaps since the decline of the Roman Empire—and there are remarkable similarities between the corruption of that time and the rot of today.

In the ensuing demoralization changes have been brought about, or allowed to happen by default or inertia, for which the ordinary man is paying dearly and has more to pay. Perhaps the most serious of the results is that today colour and race have come to be used in a game of power politics, to the extent that there is a most serious danger that colour will be set against colour for many years to come. It is a danger which the West can scarcely afford to ignore.

We in Africa are already aware of what this can mean, because the pan-African movement has seized upon colour as

\* In an address in Umtali last week when opening a Conference of Town Clerks of Southern Africa.

the key and with it opened many doors to power. Everything else—economics, civics, capability—has been put aside as not being needed to reach this movement's goal.

But its progress has brought results which its supporters in the Western countries never, I believe, foresaw. If they did, they were guilty of a crime against the people of this continent. They should now examine these results very closely, for there is trouble stored up in them.

The utter disregard of many leaders of the pan-African movement for the down-to-earth and inescapable factors which alone ensure the progress and welfare of the people has been in the sharpest possible contrast to the political pie-in-the-sky which they have offered. Of course, to anyone knowing the facts about Africa the outcome was a foregone conclusion. In instance after instance countries have been set back decades in their development; and I remind you of what such a setback means to people only decades removed from the most primitive of lives.

## Corruption and Inefficiency

The damage done, they are left with only the flimsiest of means to get themselves out of the mess they are in, and they are handicapped by corruption and inefficiency and by the depths to which the new standards have been allowed to sink.

In time they will find, as it has been found throughout history, that a magistrate cannot be trained in two years or a civil servant in one; that it does matter if a politician or public servant can be bribed, for even though some sort of mean will in the end be struck in the process of bribery and counter-bribery, the process itself saps the will of the nation.

They will find they are wrong in believing that it doesn't matter if farms and plantations and factories produce less, since the African's needs are less; or believe that it doesn't matter that whole countries sink into the murk, because at that level they can manage their own affairs without worrying the outside world unduly.

If the purpose has been to reduce Africa to a level at which it can run itself and so not embarrass the older countries—as it might well have been—then the greatest disservice possible has been done to the people of this continent.

It is a delusion to believe that outside aid alone could fill the vacuum of skill and wealth which would be left were the European to be driven from Africa. He is being driven out from country after country by the lowering of standards, by insecurity and uncertainty, and above all by racial hatred, deliberately encouraged by extreme pan-Africanism and now endemic in that movement.

I am not talking of this country alone, although the deliberate destruction of our great experiment in non-racialism which in itself never failed, the capitulation of Britain to the forces which set out to break us, have a significance all their own. Here the European and moderate African are being driven to defend themselves; and they will do so, if needs be. I am talking of Africa to the north, and of Africa in general, which is poor and lacks resources and can least of all afford the present fall of standards or the consequences of racialism.

## Sickening Process

There are amongst the new leaders of Africa some who must wake up to their responsibilities and to the needs of their people. By all means let them enjoy red-carpet treatment in the world's capitals and the limelight; but unless they realize the size of the job to be done at home they will risk being left leaders of some stagnant mess and little more.

Nor can the progress of their countries be left to outside aid alone. For far too long Africa has been a beggar. The new leaders should be warned that this sickening process, this utter dependence of régime after régime on the charity of the West, will not be allowed to go on indefinitely.

Several of the countries of Africa are virtually mono-economies and extremely vulnerable to the fluctuations of world commodity prices. Others are the shaky results of the balkanization which nationalism has favoured. Few have substantial industries. These are the sort of problems which the realist would be tackling, leaving the pursuit of grandiose political ambitions and the criticism of others until his own house was sound and in order.

So instead of parading themselves in their fine feathers in the Western capitals, with no purpose except to stir the political brew, these leaders must recognize the amount of hard work which has to be tackled at home; by the people of Africa themselves; and they must know what the consequences will be in the coming years if that work is not begun soon.

Unfortunately so many of the new leaders have shown few

signs of any sense of realism. Even their talk of African unity, in many ways a desirable goal for the future, and certainly a cure for a number of economic ailments, has been inspired by little more than Napoleonic ambition.

But the position is by no means without hope, and, much to the chagrin of these individuals, something happened at the recent Addis Ababa Conference which showed that there is a growing revulsion amongst the responsible Africans themselves to the Napoleons and their pre-occupation with politics and politics alone. The emphasis at that conference was switched to economic solidarity and co-operation. This might or might not have a lasting significance; it is as yet too early to judge. Nevertheless, it is an indication of a possible return to sanity.

I believe that the pendulum will soon begin its return swing, if it has not yet begun it: I do not, of course, base this belief solely on the hint of moderation given in Addis Ababa. I have several reasons, chief of which are that the West is paying heavily for the changes in Africa, but getting little in return; that the African himself is waking up to the

emptiness of the promises of so many of his leaders; and that in the end corruption, weakness and expediency defeat themselves.

But I am a realist. There can be no miraculous change and we have many threats and dangers still to face. Extremism is by no means yet a spent force, and the old countries have clearly left the moderates to whatever fate they can secure for themselves, and we are almost on our own. Yet in many ways this has come as a relief.

The issues are going to be much clearer. There will be less hypocrisy and cant, fewer false friendships, and far greater reliance upon ourselves. We can now think and act much freer of false friendships.

In these circumstances and with some courage, and provided we have the wisdom to preserve our progressive form of government, I believe that we can win through.

## Threats to Leave Commonwealth If Demands Not Met

### Mr. Field Asks for Resistance Now to Pressure of Black States

**MR. WINSTON FIELD**, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a large gathering of journalists before he left London to return to Salisbury that the threats of African territories within the Commonwealth to withdraw unless their every demand was granted would have to be resisted sooner or later. Now was the time to make the stand.

The Prime Minister read the following prepared statement:—

"In spite of the fact that we have not obtained all for which we came to London, I am glad that we did come, because we know now what it is that the British Government would like us to do, and I shall now take back H.M. Government's suggestions for further thought.

"I have been warmed by the obvious support at all levels in Great Britain on the independence issue, although there is still appalling ignorance on Southern Rhodesia's domestic affairs. I find that people are not aware that, insofar as land segregation is concerned, vast areas—the tribal trust areas—are set aside in perpetuity for the occupation and use of one race only—the African.

#### Constitution Designed For Independence

"This is enshrined in our Constitution, which was designed at a conference presided over by the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys. In fact, the Constitution was written by him and his advisers. Of course, there are certain areas set aside for the occupation of non-Africans for the time being, but the laws governing these areas can be and constantly are being amended in order to allow African occupation as and when this is necessary.

"Insofar as voting rights are concerned, very few people appear to know that these are the same for everybody, irrespective of colour.

"My Government is not in favour of forcing either segregation or integration. This should be left to the freedom of choice of the individual.

"It has become quite apparent to us that the main difficulty standing in the way of Southern Rhodesia obtaining her proper status on dissolution of the Federation—that is, independence within the Commonwealth—is the opposition of certain new members of the Commonwealth, mainly also members of the Afro-Asian group. To my mind this matter is one purely for settlement between the British Government and ourselves; and it is my belief that the countries who are taking this line on our independence will continue to threaten withdrawal from the Commonwealth whenever

they are not granted their every demand in whatever context. Sooner or later a stand will have to be taken, and I believe that it should be now.

"It is significant that in a recent House of Commons debate Mr. Harold Macmillan repeatedly referred to the 'new Commonwealth' thereby emphasizing the fact that this great community of nations no longer follows the old pattern of a close family relationship. The Commonwealth now appears to be dividing into different ideological camps, as emphasized by Mr. Macmillan. It is not the fault of Southern Rhodesia that these developments have taken place; nor must Southern Rhodesia be charged with promoting differences within the Commonwealth when these already exist."

#### Suggestions, Not Conditions

Answering questions, Mr. Field said:—

"I cannot say whether the proposed conference at the Victoria Falls this month will be held. If it is called by the United Kingdom Government I cannot say whether I shall attend. I must first consult my Cabinet about suggestions resulting from my talks with Mr. Butler.

"Would I like to go to the Victoria Falls? I always like to go there. I must have visited the Falls at least a dozen times; and they are always different.

"H.M. Government has been more specific in the talks of the past week than when I was here in March. They have made suggestions, but not conditions. We have not been presented with anything like an ultimatum. There has been no justification for newspaper suggestions of a crisis. The talks have been without emotion and reasonable in every way. I have had no sense of crisis, and I am sure that Mr. Butler would say the same.

#### Commonwealth Secretary's Responsibility

"Southern Rhodesia's Constitution was designed by H.M. Government. It was written by Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Commonwealth Secretary, and adopted at a conference in Africa attended by representatives of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesian Governments and of the African nationalists. I was not present, but of course I know what was said in our Parliament by the then Government under Sir Edgar Whitehead and in the United Kingdom Parliament. The present Constitution came into force only a few months ago, and there is certainly no cause for another constitutional conference.

"Mr. Butler has said in the House of Commons that our Constitution can be altered by one authority only, the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia. H.M. Government cannot alter it.

(Continued on page 877)

# East African Federation in Pan-African Spirit

## "Unfriendly" Act if Kenya's "Immediate" Independence is Not Granted

**PRESIDENT NYERERE** of Tanganyika, **PRIME MINISTER OBOTE** of Uganda, and **PRIME MINISTER KENYATTA** of Kenya, issued the following statement in Nairobi last week:

"We, the leaders of the people and Governments of East Africa, assembled in Nairobi on June 5, 1963, pledge ourselves to the political federation of East Africa.

"Our meeting today is motivated by the spirit of Pan-Africanism, not by mere selfish regional interests. We are nationalists, and reject tribalism, racialism, or inward-looking policies.

"The day of decision has come, and to all our people we say: 'There is no more room for slogans and words; this is our day of action in the cause of the ideals that we believe in, and the unity and freedom for which we have suffered and sacrificed so much'.

"Within this spirit of Pan-Africanism, and following the declaration of African unity at the recent Addis Ababa Conference, practical steps should be taken wherever possible to accelerate the achievement of our common goal. We believe that the East African Federation can be a practical step towards the goal of Pan-African unity. We hope that our action will help to accelerate the efforts already being made by our brothers throughout the continent to achieve Pan-African unity.

"We share a common past, and are convinced of our common destinies. We have a common history, culture, and customs which make our unity both logical and natural. Our futures are inevitably bound together by the identical aspirations and hopes of our people, and the need for similar efforts in facing the tasks that lie ahead of each of our free nations.

### Consolidating Unity

"In the past century the hand of imperialism grasped the whole continent, and in this part of Africa our people found themselves included together in what the colonialists styled the British sphere of influence. Now that we are once again free, or are on the point of regaining our freedom, we believe the time has come to consolidate our unity and provide it with a constitutional basis.

"For some years we have worked together in the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, where we have accepted common objectives and ideas and created the essential spirit of unity between ourselves and among our people. We are happy that, with K.A.N.U.'s victory in the Kenya election, we now have in the three East African countries Governments which are fully committed to genuine African nationalism and Pan-African unity.

"For 40 years the imperialists and local settler minorities tried to impose political federation upon us. Our people rightly resisted these attempts. Federation at that time would quickly have led to one thing—a vast white-dominated Dominion.

### Formidable Force

"The East Africa High Commission and its successor, the Common Services Organization, have taught us the value of links in the economic field. Indeed, it was the recognition of the value of these connexions which led the two fully independent members to agree to continue participation after they had achieved their freedom. In many practical ways we already are co-operating—in scientific research, in communications, and in postal services. An important factor in view of our determination to achieve federation is the existence of shared currency; a leading aspect of economic working together is the functioning of the East African common market.

"Thus the value of working together has been adequately demonstrated in the East African Common Services Organization and in the common market. But the scope for further joint action remains wide.

"Economic planning, the maximum utilization of man-power and our other resources, the establishment of a central bank, a common defence programme, and foreign and diplomatic representation, are areas in which we need to work together. Such an approach would provide greater co-ordination and savings in scarce capital, facilities for training, and man-power. What is more, we would have a total popula-

tion of more than 25 million people—a formidable force and a vast market to influence economic development at home, attract greater investment, and enhance our prestige and influence abroad.

"The movement towards popular government and independence in our various countries of recent years has brought forward the issue of political federation once again. The achievement of truly popular Governments in each country removes fears of minority or settler domination under federation. We believe a political federation of East Africa is desired by our peoples. There is throughout East Africa a great urge for unity and an appreciation of the significance of federation.

"We are aware that local and territorial factors have to be taken into account. We firmly believe that ways can be devised of overcoming any fears and of surmounting such difficulties. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of relevant territorial interests in drawing up the Constitution of the East African Federation. We believe, in fact, that some of these territorial problems can be solved in the context of such an East African Federation.

### Basis for Joint Endeavour

"As already mentioned, we have some basis for a joint endeavour in the political as well as in the economic spheres. The Common Services Authority was conceived as a body for this purpose, although up to now its functioning was greatly hampered, partly by the sharing of Kenya representation on the Authority, but largely by the lack of central political direction. The various ministerial committees and the Central Legislative Assembly, especially since it became properly representative, have demonstrated the need for such direction.

"We are convinced that the time has now come to create such essential political authority. Having stated our aims, we wish now to announce the steps we are taking to achieve the implementation of these aims.

"A working party is being established, which will prepare a framework of a draft Constitution for the Federation of East Africa. It will report back to a full conference of East African Governments. In its work it will consult with these three Governments and, with their consent, may co-opt constitutional or other experts. The E.A.C.S.O. will be associated with these deliberations. In the third week of August a full-scale conference will be convened to consider the proposals of the working party.

"At this point we must express our happiness at the victory of K.A.N.U. in the Kenya elections. While welcoming the results of the Kenya elections, we must declare most strongly our opposition to any attempt to delay the country's achievement of independence any longer. The ruling party has a clear mandate for independence, and we must regard it as an unfriendly act if Britain uses the pretext of some minority interest or other to prevent Kenya joining the free nations at the earliest possible moment.

### Demand for Immediate Independence

"We are closely involved in this matter now, since a hold-up in Kenya's advance to independence will hinder the achievement of federation, to which we are committed. The three Governments, having agreed to the establishment of a federation this year, expect the British Government to grant Kenya's independence IMMEDIATELY. [Capital letters are used in the official statement. Comment appears under Matters of Moment—Ed.]

"Although Zanzibar is not represented at this conference we must make it clear that that country is invited to participate fully in our conference for federation. As soon as Zanzibar has held its elections next month, its Government will be invited to take part in the functioning of the working party and of any other body which may be set up as a result of our plans to build a federation.

"We reiterate that our plan for the Federation of East Africa is the regional promotion of the spirit of Pan-African unity, and wish to make it therefore clear that any of our other neighbours may in future join this Federation.

Mr. Abdullahi Issa, Foreign Minister of the Somali Republic, who attended the talks as an observer, said that his country would make its decision about joining the Federation when the draft Constitution was published in August.

The working party appointed to prepare the framework of a draft Constitution held its first meeting in Dar es Salaam on Sunday.

Kenya's representatives were the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Mbiya, and the Minister of State

in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Joseph Murumbi. They were accompanied as advisers by the Permanent Secretary, in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. A. W. Horner, and Mr. Charles Njonjo of the Attorney-General's staff.

Representing Tanganyika were the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. O. Kambona, and the Minister for Communications and Power, Mr. Amir Jamal.

Uganda's representatives were the Attorney-General, Mr. Godfrey Binaiša, and the general secretary of the U.P.C., Mr. John Kakonge.

The Secretary General and the Legal Secretary of E.A.C.S.O. also attended.

The two Kenya Ministers are due tomorrow for talks with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sandys. Before leaving Dar es Salaam Mr. Mboya said that, unless the Colony achieved independence within three months and before the proposed federation was formed by the end of the year, Kenya would surrender its sovereignty to the Federation, "and we shall see what the British will do".

The K.A.D.U. president and Leader of the Opposition in Kenya, Mr. Ngala, has written to the Prime Minister "to remind you of the wisdom and rightness of which I am sure you are already conscious—of having the co-operation of the Opposition in the House of Representatives in such momentous decisions, and I accordingly invite you to include in your deliberations members outside your own party

who are representative of a large section of the peoples of our country".

Spokesmen for industry and commerce have welcomed the proposals as "the one thing that manufacturers had been hoping would be achieved", and have suggested that an overall development plan be introduced once E.A.C.S.O. has been taken over.

The three Finance Ministers, meeting in Nairobi last week to consider a German report, agreed to the creation of a Central Bank for East Africa; the Governments are to apply for joint membership of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. L. N. Basudde, who has been acting as Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, has asked for a full explanation from the Uganda and Tanganyika Governments of the East African "defence pact" agreed on last month.

Because of the far-reaching implications of such an alliance, the announcement had come, he said, as a "great surprise to those of us who think that a thing of such fundamental importance should be the subject of full discussion not only by the Ministers concerned but also by the Legislatures of the respective countries. Unless there is a full explanation of the pact there will be grave doubts in our minds, especially since we do not know at the moment what the 'threats and problems confronting Uganda' are".

If defence could be summarily decided at ministerial level, Mr. Basudde added, so could an East African political federation.

## Birthday Honours for East Africans and Rhodesians

### Knightships for Kyabazinga of Busoga and U.K. High Commissioner in Uganda

#### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

HOGG, JOHN NICHOLSON, chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council; previously a director of the Standard Bank.

NADIOPE, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE KAJUMBULA, Kyabazinga of Busoga. For public services in Uganda.

TAYLOR, ROBERT MACKINLAY. For public services in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

WILLIAMS, PETER WATKIN, Chief Justice of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

WYATT, MYLES DERMOT NORRIS, chairman and managing director, British United Airways, Ltd.

#### ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

DEAN, SIR PATRICK HENRY, U.K. permanent representative at U.N.O.

#### K.C.M.G.

HUNT, DAVID WATHIN STATHER, British High Commissioner in Uganda.

#### C.M.G.

COWLEY, K. M., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya  
DEWSEN, D. S. L., lately British Consul in Elisabethville.

DEWALD, C. R. C., Secretary to the Treasury, Uganda.

QUINN, B. D., Federal Minister of Health

HALL, H. P., an assistant Secretary, Colonial Office

HUTTON, J. C., Legal Secretary, E.A.C.S.O.

LAWRENCE, G. C., Financial Secretary, Zanibar

LITTLEWOOD, J., lately chairman, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

BENAVISEN, A. R., Assistant Legal Adviser, Colonial Office

SMITH, S. H., Director of Overseas Geological Surveys

SMITH, A. St. J., administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia

WINTER, J. L. H., a Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Kenya

WILLIAMS, J. A. H., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya

#### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

##### K.B.E.

SINCLAIR, SIR RONALD ORMISTON, president, East African Court of Appeal.

##### C.B.E.

##### (Military Division)

ANDERSON, BRIGADIER, J., Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army.

##### (Civil Division)

BLACKWOOD, M. H. For public services in Nyasaland.  
BYRON, F. A. W., chief electrical engineer, Crown Agents.  
DANIELS, D. K., secretary-general, Royal Commonwealth Society.

EARLEY, A. H., an assistant general manager, E.A.R. and H.  
GRANT, THE REV. J. K., Presbyterian Minister, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

HISCOCKS, E. S., director, Tropical Products Institute.  
KOAMANE, R., Bamangwato African Authority, Bechuanaland.

LITTLE, W. C., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of African Education, N. Rhodesia.

MARTIN, THE VERY REV. G. H., provost, All Saints' Cathedral, Khartoum; and Archdeacon of N. Sudan, Aden, Ethiopia and Somali Republic.

O'DONOVAN, D. D., Federal Secretary for Law and Government Solicitor.

STARBUCK, M. J., Solicitor-General, Uganda, and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice.

WHITTINGTON, CHRYL, J., director, overseas branches, British Red Cross Society.

##### O.B.E.

##### (Military Division)

CHRYL, Lt. Col. W. W. formerly O.C. King's African Rifles, Uganda.

NORRIS, Sq. Ldr. G. H. W. R.R.A.F.

BEAN, Col. T. N. S. Rhodesia & Nyasaland Army.

##### (Civil Division)

ANDERSON, S. M. W. For political and agricultural services in the Federation.

BALFOUR, D. J. K., deputy personnel manager, E.A.P. & T.

BRADY, E. H., mineral resources senior principal scientific officer, Overseas Geological Surveys.

DEAN, T. F., assistant chief accountant, E.A.R. & H.

SMITH, K. J., editor, East African Standard.

WINTER, J. L. H., Permanent Secretary, Uganda Ministry of Internal Affairs.

WINTER, J. L. H., Permanent Secretary, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Office.

# PERSONALIA

MR. C. O. OATES has arrived from Kenya on long leave.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH left £14,352, on which duty of £2,285 has been paid.

LORD MONCKTON has been installed as the first Chancellor of the new University of Sussex.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Health, arrived on Friday in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. P. NORTH, D.O. at Kafete, Northern Rhodesia, has shot an elephant with tusks of 114 and 89 lbs.

THE EARL OF LYTTON, who at one time served in the King's African Rifles in Kenya, is writing a novel.

MR. G. J. ELLERTON has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office in Kenya.

MR. R. G. DASHWOOD has left London for a business visit to Rhodesia. He will be away about a fortnight.

MR. ABDUL GHAYUR, lately Commissioner for Pakistan in Nairobi, has been transferred to Rabat, Morocco.

MR. A. W. ANDERSON, M.P. for Kitwe, has resigned the office of Chief Government Whip in the Federal Assembly.

DR. R. PARK, who has served in both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is to be Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland.

MR. G. ELLMAN BROWN has joined the board of Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd., from which MR. W. D. WILSON has resigned.

MR. G. G. POTTER, deputy chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields group, and MRS. POTIER are now in the United Kingdom.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, was admitted to hospital in Blantyre on Tuesday with suspected coronary thrombosis.

MR. N. J. ROBSON, a director of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., and other companies, has joined the board of Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, reviewed a parade of some 1,500 troops in Salisbury on the Queen's official birthday last Saturday.

MR. H. B. BLOOMFIELD, president of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia, is attending this week's meeting in Geneva of the Miners' Federation.

MR. J. H. A. WATSON, who has been appointed H.M. Ambassador in Cuba, was head of the African Department of the Foreign Office from 1956 to 1959.

LADY DIANA DOUGLAS-HOME, second daughter of the EARL and COUNTESS OF HOME, and MR. JAMES WOLFE MURRAY were married in Scotland on Saturday.

LORD COLYTON held a reception at the House of Lords on Tuesday evening for members of the Joint East and Central African Board and other guests.

MR. VICTOR TARICA, Deputy Mayor of Salisbury, has described the Government's policy of community development as "misguided sociological twaddle".

MR. HARLEY DRAYTON is chairman of a trust company which is being formed to undertake further developments at the Mermaid Theatre in the City of London.

MR. L. M. GILLESPIE, manager in Mombasa of National and Grindlays Bank, and MR. E. V. GOSS, of Barclays Bank D.C.O., are both on leave pending retirement.

LORD ALPORT said last week in his farewell speech as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Federation that he was convinced of the ability of the people to see the country through to a successful and stable future for people of all races: "whereas when I came here I was uncertain".

GROUP CAPTAIN W. A. K. DALZIELL, a director of Meikles Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., and MRS. DALZIELL have arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY has been awarded this year's Vega Medal by the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography for his pre-historic researches in Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. MILTON OBOYE, Prime Minister of Uganda, has passed through London on his way to the United States to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Long Island University.

LADY (CONSTANCE) MCINDOE, widow of SIR ARCHIBALD MCINDOE, with whom she had visited their property in Tanganyika, is to marry again. SIR ARCHIBALD died three years ago.

MR. & MRS. A. AKEROYD, MR. B. C. R. CLARE, MR. & MRS. J. A. DINWIDDIE, MR. I. M. EDYE, MR. JAMES FITZGERALD, and MR. & MRS. R. A. STACEY, all of Lusaka, have recently been in London.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, arrived in London at the beginning of the week for "routine talks" at the War Office. He will be here until the end of the month.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA, only son of EARL and COUNTESS CADOGAN, and LADY PHILIPPA WALLOP, elder daughter of the EARL and COUNTESS OF PORTSMOUTH, who are resident in Kenya, were married in London last Thursday.

MR. SOLOMON ELIUFOO, Minister for Education in Tanganyika, who is a graduate of Bethany College, Kansas, U.S.A., has received its honorary Doctorate of Human Letters. He also studied in England, at Bristol University.

MR. J. M. OLUOCH and MR. M. A. O. NDISI have been appointed Acting Permanent Secretaries respectively in the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya and the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

At the present World Food Congress in Washington, Tanganyika is represented by MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister for Agriculture, CHIEF H. M. LUGUSHA, DR. AKIM, MR. T. LWEBANDIZA, MR. R. BUHATWA, and MR. I. J. MHAIKI, M.P.

MR. HAROLD ELLIS, a former Postmaster-General of Nyasaland, has been commissioned by the Nyasaland Government to help re-organize the postal and telecommunication services which are to be taken over from the Federal Government.

A life-long Conservative, MR. WARWICK MOWBRAY, is to stand as an Independent candidate in the Enfield West constituency against MR. IAIN MACLEOD, joint chairman of the Conservative Party and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of U.N.I.P., said in Ndola a few days ago that there would be no point in his party attending a conference on the dissolution of the Federation if Southern Rhodesia was to be granted independence with a white government.

MR. W. T. NEWLYN, Economic Adviser to the Government of Uganda from 1956 to 1959, is to spend the next month in the country at the invitation of the Government. He is now Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Social Studies in the University of Leeds.

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Nyasaland's Minister of Justice, is about to visit East Africa for talks with the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments. He will then come to London, and break his return journey in Athens to attend a World Conference of International Lawyers.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs, received on Monday MR. LEOPOLD TAKAWIRA, secretary for external affairs of the proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, which has been proscribed in Southern Rhodesia and now operates from Tanganyika.



COLONEL J. W. RYLEY, who farms not far from Salisbury, has received from a Covent Garden firm an offer to pay 1s. 6d. per stick for some 1,600 sticks of asparagus, to be consigned by air. This is believed to be the first British order for Rhodesian-grown asparagus.

MR. J. J. DUBE, secretary-general of the African Trades Union Congress of Southern Rhodesia, is in Geneva for the International Labour Organization conference. He will then visit London as a guest of the T.U.C. before returning to Southern Rhodesia in mid-July.

MR. R. C. SQUIRES, who has been appointed marketing manager of Caltex Oil (Kenya), Ltd. and a director of the three East African companies of the group, previously held staff appointments in the Middle East, India, the U.S.A., the U.K., Australia and the Philippines.

Southern Rhodesians now in London include MR. C. HOOPER-SHARPE, MR. & MRS. V. HURLEY, MR. PETER KILEFF, MR. DAVID LEIGH, MR. S. R. MEIKLE, MR. & MRS. S. M. MUUS, MR. J. G. SANDERSON, MR. A. L. SIMPSON, MR. & MRS. R. H. STACEY, and MR. & MRS. R. U. WHITE.

Southern Rhodesian visitors to London include MR. & MRS. P. W. CATTLE, MR. J. MACKINNON, MR. E. C. MEIKLE, MR. V. W. MILWARD, MR. G. R. NOEL, MR. E. M. SHEPHERD, MR. & MRS. T. E. TAYLOR, MR. & MRS. F. J. W. THORN, MR. H. L. TUCKEY, MR. J. WARD, and MR. & MRS. E. L. WIGLEY.

Kenya's representatives at the current I.L.O. conference in Geneva are Messrs. M. A. O. NDISI and R. A. J. DAMERELL, representing the Government, MR. RICHMOND, executive officer of the Federation of Kenya Employers, and MR. CLEMENT K. LUBEMBE, deputy secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

MR. JOHN H. HOWMAN, Minister of Internal Affairs, Local Government and African Education in Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London last Thursday, accompanied by MR. BLAIR V. EWING, M.P., MR. M. H. H. PARTRIDGE, M.P., and MR. C. HLABANGANA, M.P. They will tour Britain for three weeks as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, lately Secretary of State for War, who has resigned his portfolio and his seat in the Commons after admitting in a letter to the Prime Minister that he had misled him, his colleagues, and the House when making a personal statement in Parliament in March, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1957. His letter of resignation stated that in an attempt to protect his family he had lied about the nature of his association with a 21-year-old woman who left England while needed as a witness in a case then pending.

CHIEF CHIKOWI has been suspended from office for swearing at a Malawi Congress Party branch chairman and asking him to tell Dr. Banda that he was not pleased with Nyasaland's Prime Minister. A summons against the chief has been referred to a higher court.

MR. W. H. CHINN spoke on "Adult Education and Community Development" and MR. J. K. THOMPSON on "Recruiting Teachers for Work in Developing Countries" at a conference of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas held in London on June 10 and 11.

MR. PATRICK DUNCAN, a former district Commissioner in Basutoland and son of a former Governor-General of South Africa, has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland on the ground that his presence would be prejudicial to peace, order and good government. He recently admitted that he was a member of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DOUGLAS TANNER, Rhodesian Front M.P. for the Braeside Division, said in Salisbury on returning from a month's visit to the United Kingdom that people in England, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, including many politicians in Britain, had told him that they supported Southern Rhodesia's demand for immediate and unconditional independence.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, former leader of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party, has been elected leader of the newly-formed National Progress Party. He said on his election that Northern Rhodesia's greatest danger after the dissolution of the Federation was that the country might become the jumping-off ground for the Pan-African movement in its pressure upon Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

MR. G. K. N. TREVASKIS, who has been appointed High Commissioner for Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia, entered the Colonial Service in 1938 as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia, to which he returned in 1950 as a district officer after serving in the British Military Administration in Eritrea. He went to the Western Aden Protectorate as a political officer in 1961 and early this year was promoted Deputy High Commissioner in Aden.

MR. Y. M. CHIRWA, chairman of a newly-formed Mbadwa Party in Nyasaland, has issued a statement charging DR. BANDA, the Prime Minister, with inciting mobs against his political opponents. He also asked why the Malawi Congress Party needed its own police force, and declared that there was no peace and calm in the country. After he had announced his intention to form a new party MR. CHIRWA was assaulted by a gang of Africans.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, has been made a Companion of the Order of Independence of Guinea; MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, the Vice-President, has been appointed a Commander of the National Order of the Republic of Guinea; and MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs and Defence, is now an Officer of that Order. Before he left Tanganyika PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE asked the elders of the Masai tribe to select a boy or girl to be educated in Guinea.

MR. COURTENAY J. CURTIS, who is on a short visit to London, first went to Kenya in 1926 and brought his Daraja Farm in the Kampi-ya-Moto district six years later. In the last war he served in Ethiopia, in the Middle East in the Eighth Army, in Burma, and latterly in East Africa Command as Q.C. Royal Signals in the 11th East African Division. He has served for years on Nakuru District Council, and was at one time executive officer of the African Land Utilization and Settlement Board.

## ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM?

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## Briton Expelled from Uganda

### African Politicians "So Babyish"

MR. E. McCULLY-HUNTER, a British surveyor in Uganda for the past decade, was expelled at 24 hours' notice last week-end for having said on June 1 when addressing the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that efforts to attract foreign investment were hindered by such statements as that recently made by Mr. Obote, the Prime Minister, that African States would go to war against Portuguese territories and the Republic of South Africa.

Mr. Nekyon, Minister of Information and Acting Minister of Internal Affairs, who signed the deportation order on Friday which instructed Mr. Hunter to leave the country by mid-day on Saturday, had publicly criticized him earlier in the week for questioning any statement by the Prime Minister, who had, he said, the mandate of his country. Mr. Nekyon described Mr. Hunter as "an agent of forces engaged in subversion in Uganda".

Before leaving Entebbe Airport, Mr. Hunter said: "I am no subversive agent. The statement was one which I, as a businessman, felt should be made."

On arrival at Gatwick Airport he said: "The allegations against me are quite untrue. It is a case of African politicians being extremely childish and sensitive to criticism. After 15 years in East Africa I think I understand the way that Africans behave. They are so babyish that one cannot be surprised at anything they do or say. They are like young boys, who after being smacked, look around for someone to take it out on."

As economic adviser to the Government of Buganda Mr. Hunter attended the Uganda Constitutional Conference in London two years ago. Before going to Uganda in 1953 he was a member of Nairobi City Council.

Since Uganda became independent in October there have been two other expulsions, one of an Australian, and the other an Indian, who were alleged in January to have used "abusive language" about Mr. Obote.

## Obituary

### Sir Adrian de Wiart

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at his home in County Cork at the age of 83, won the D.S.O. and lost an eye in Somaliland in 1914.

A Belgian by birth, he was educated in England, and was still at Balliol College, Oxford, when he enlisted in a yeomanry regiment under the name of Carton for service in the South African War, though ineligible both because he was under age and was not a British citizen. Only when he was seriously wounded did his real identity become known. He was allowed to return to his regiment in the field, and after the war was commissioned in the 4th Dragoon Guards, then in India.

From 1904 to 1908 he was A.D.C. to the C-in-C. in South Africa, and was then seconded to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars as adjutant. When an expedition against the Mad Mullah was mounted in 1914 he managed another transfer, and soon after his arrival in Somaliland he was shot through the eye while storming a fort. For gallantry in action he received the D.S.O.

During the 1914-18 war he was severely wounded on eight occasions in France, lost his left hand, and was awarded the V.C. He commanded three different infantry brigades. After the Armistice he led a British Military Mission to Poland. In 1940 he commanded the Allied force sent to Norway, and was later appointed head of a British Military Mission to Yugoslavia, but the aircraft carrying him to take up his duties came down in the sea and he found himself an Italian prisoner. When Italy decided to withdraw from the war in 1943 it was De Wiart who was selected to be flown to Lisbon and thence to London as an emissary. Then he was for three years Mr. Churchill's personal representative in China.

## Three Europeans in Kenya Assembly

### £40,960,000 Budget Presented

THREE EUROPEANS and two Asians were among the 12 special members elected to the House of Representatives in Kenya last Friday. All but one of these members support K.A.N.U., giving that party 83 seats in the Assembly against 41 for K.A.D.U. and the A.P.P. Mr. R. S. Alexander, who sat in the last Legislative Council, is the only new K.A.D.U. member.

The remaining 10 include Mr. Bruce McKenzie, who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Mr. Peter Marrian, now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement; Mr. Jan Mohamed, who retains his post as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Mr. Chanan Singh, a Communist, who becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the new Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta; and Mr. Mwai Kibaki, a K.A.N.U. executive officer, who has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury as a junior Minister with responsibility for economic planning and is to be chairman of the planning and development advisory commission.

Mr. Humphrey Slade, Speaker in the old House, has been re-elected Speaker of the new National Assembly. Mr. Timothy Chokwe, a Minister in the last Government, has been elected Speaker of the Senate.

### Britain Giving £25m.

The State opening of the National Assembly took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the new Budget was also presented. It calls for estimated expenditure of £40,960,000, with a development budget of some £14,100,000 (education, £6,783,000, for 100,000 more pupils; land settlement, £6,200,000; administration and local government, and police, £4m. each; works and communications, £1,070,000; agriculture, £1,768,000).

Savings of £3,675,000 have been made on the recommendations of the Economy Commission, but revenue requirements will be £2m. more than in the current financial year. More than £25m. is expected from Britain, particularly for compensation and commuted pensions for civil servants and for the land settlement schemes; recurrent expenditure will receive £15m. and development assistance will be about £10m.

Mr. Galgalo Godana, M.N.A. for Marsabit, who has sided with K.A.N.U., is to table a motion calling for the banning of the Northern Province Peoples Progressive Party, the chief Somali secessionist body. He will also suggest that the Somali Republic be excluded from the projected East African federation because of the burden on the other members its poverty might impose.

## Allegedly Attacked by Malawi Police

MR. HARRY ASCROFT, leader of Nyasaland's "Coloured" community, said in Blantyre last week that members of the Malawi police force had assaulted him in broad daylight in Soche, an African township near Blantyre. He was taken to hospital and detained for treatment of his injuries.

He had, he said, called at Dr. Banda's "presidential palace", when he was stopped by the Malawi party police, whom he told that he had an appointment with the Prime Minister. They replied that he should see Mr. Yatuta Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. He insisted that he was expected by Dr. Banda. Thereupon, he told reporters, he was pushed into a car, driven towards Soche, thrust out, and beaten so severely over the head that two sticks broke.

## Burundi Cabinet Resigns

MR. ANDRE MUHIRWA, Prime Minister of Burundi, and his Cabinet have resigned. In April Mr. Thadde Siryuyumusi, President of the Legislative Assembly, was imprisoned after he and two other men had been charged with plotting against the Government. Mwami Mwambutsa, the ruler, was then visiting Europe, but immediately on his return he ordered the release of Mr. Siryuyumusi, who has now been re-elected President of the Assembly.

## Mr. Field's Press Conferences

(Continued from page 871)

"We want an assurance of independence, not immediately but on the day of the dissolution of the Federation.

"We gave a pledge to the electorate that there would be no amendment of the Constitution during the life of the present Parliament. Of course, I stand by that pledge. There have been newspaper suggestions of an early election. There is no such intention. We shall certainly not have another election this year. If we did, my party would be returned with a very large majority. But I do not intend to plunge the country into an emotional crisis.

"In present conditions there is no thought of our taking unilateral action in regard to independence. H.M. Government has made no special suggestions about amendment of the Land Apportionment Act, but some about the franchise. I make no comment on Press references to changes in the delimitation of constituencies.

"I have been asked on what conditions we would withdraw the ban on the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which the predecessor Government declared an illegal organization. That proscription was confirmed by Parliament. How, then, could the ban be withdrawn? One cannot declare legal to-day a body pronounced illegal a short time previously. But there is nothing to stop people who were concerned with Z.A.P.U. from starting another political entity.

### Interference and Threats

"I am reminded that in London last week Mr. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia, said that I should be supplanted as Prime Minister by Sir Roy Welensky within the next year. I have not his powers as a crystal-gazer. He also described me as a political lightweight. The statement was accurate if he meant that I do not throw my political weight about.

"Independent African States in the Commonwealth are interfering in the internal affairs of other Commonwealth members and imagine that they can get away with anything by threatening to leave the Commonwealth. They will have to be told of their mistake. It is unfortunate for Southern Rhodesia that she is a little rock in the way; and those two words contained no hidden meaning for our American friends.

"We are explaining our position to all Commonwealth members who are prepared to listen. When the Prime Minister of Australia comes to London at an early date, one of my Ministers, Mr. Howman, will be in London on other business, and will, I hope, have the opportunity of meeting Sir Robert Menzies. I have had discussions with High Commissioners of the older Dominions".

At London Airport Mr. Field emphasized that Southern Rhodesia's present Constitution had been written by the United Kingdom as a Constitution for independence.

Answering journalists at Salisbury Airport next day, Mr. Field admitted that he had not obtained the British Government's agreement to unqualified independence at the time of the Federal dissolution. "But we now know what they require of us to make it easier for them to agree to our independence at that time". He would not elaborate on those words.

His Government was not prepared to increase the number of 'B' roll seats as a price for independence, because it was committed to the current arrangements under the Constitution. Were a new African party to be formed, it would be "quite a good way of expressing themselves", but it was useless for talk about lifting the ban on Z.A.P.U. because "the whole point is that there is no Z.A.P.U. on which to lift a ban. Our predecessors declared it an illegal organization, and if Africans wish to express their political views other than through the existing parties, then obviously there is only one way they can do it".

### African Opinion

Asked if such a new party would not provide a "very necessary African opinion which does not exist now for you to take into consideration in any constitutional changes", Mr. Field rejoined: "You are suggesting that the Opposition in Parliament does not represent any African opinion. You had better ask them".

The position was to be discussed with the Cabinet. The Government was not committed to attending the Victoria Falls Conference except after obtaining satisfactory answers on independence. The Cabinet meeting was not a "softening" of his Government's attitude to the dissolution talks. Comments on the possibility of a national front Government were "purely speculative".

He could not express exactly what the older Commonwealth members—Canada, Australia and New Zealand—felt

about Southern Rhodesia's demand, "but they have shown some concern about our attitude and our requirement. The objection really is a belief that the grant of our independence might break up the British Commonwealth, and the older members are concerned about our demand, if you care to call it that, on that score alone".

Criticisms from Canada and Australia about the limited franchise should be directed against the British Government as much as anybody else. "After all, the Constitution which we have, in which the franchise is embodied, was drawn up by Mr. Sandys and his advisers.

"I think the British Government attaches far too much importance to the views of the new Dominions. They are going to be faced with threats from the new members of the Commonwealth to resign every time they don't get their own way".

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has been recalled for next Tuesday to hear a full report from the Prime Minister on his talks with Mr. Butler.

### "Substantial Changes"

*The Times* commented:—

"Within the two weeks before the date set by Mr. Butler for the Victoria Falls conference Mr. Field and his Cabinet must decide whether they will make the minimum concessions that would permit the British Government to defend before world opinion the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia upon the dissolution of federation. If they will not, they will force the British Government to act on their own.

"It must now be plain to Mr. Field that even the 'white' members of the Commonwealth will not—even tacitly—approve the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia unless substantial changes are made in its Constitution. Two things are the indispensable minimum. First, the franchise must be widened to give the African three million enough parliamentary strength to defend their own interests and to assure them that over a reasonable period in terms of modern Africa it will give them control over the country. Second, the existing safeguards must be so improved that it will be obvious that the white parties cannot constitutionally put this progressive Africanization of Parliament and the executive into reverse.

"Such progressive Africanization was indeed the intention of the existing (1961) Constitution, which is why Mr. Field says it needs no change. Much has altered even since 1961.

"Time presses Mr. Butler more than Mr. Field, because both Dr. Banda and Mr. Kaunda expect to see legislation enabling their countries to secede by the autumn. Parliamentary time for these arrangements is limited. If Mr. Field thinks obduracy his best tactics, the two Protectorates might have to be cut out of the Federation by legislation in London without prior agreement on its form. Such a procedure would leave many loose ends—to put it mildly. Yet it will be hard to get Northern Rhodesia to pay federal taxes in the coming financial year when federal grants to Nyasaland are cut off.

"It would be ludicrous for Southern Rhodesia to be left with two Governments, federal and territorial, subsisting on the Southern Rhodesian taxpayer. To take this step, with no agreed provision for the federal debt, currency, or transport, would be bad for all three territories and for Britain, but worst for Salisbury.

"It will be also hard to get African opinion to accept any settlement which concedes independence to Southern Rhodesia under white rule even on a transitional basis. Britain, whose power is limited, has the responsibility to try for a settlement that will be not only fair but durable because practicable".

### Disarm Meddlers

*The Daily Telegraph* wrote:—

"Mr. Field was right in detecting a sympathy for his problems in this country. He said that he was glad that he came. So too are very many people who do not wish to see a century of achievement in Africa eroded and ruined. It is near the eleventh hour for finding a positive basis on which Southern Rhodesia can enter the Victoria Falls conference. Mr. Field has been able to find out what Mr. Butler thinks this basis should be. In the United Nations Britain has stoutly resisted the idea of meddling with Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs. But it would be best to disarm attempts to meddle by timely reforms.

"These should include amendment of the Land Apportionment Act, which remains an obstacle to the evolution of an African middle class. It is true that Sir Edgar Whitehead lost the December elections largely through having that reform in his programme. The second desirable reform is a broadening of the franchise.

"It seems unlikely that Mr. Field can get his Rhodesian Front to contemplate such concessions. Only a coalition between himself and Sir Edgar Whitehead could bring such changes about, and Mr. Field appears still cautious as to

the need for speeding up change. There is sympathy here with his outlook that Southern Rhodesia wants neither *apartheid* nor integration. The sensible course is to remove certain land and urban barriers between races soon, so that adjustment becomes a gradual and orderly process.

"There is obviously the danger that otherwise self-righteous African members of the Commonwealth will veto independence for Southern Rhodesia on any terms except joining South Africa in the political wilderness. If Southern Rhodesia can produce larger reforms, Britain can more easily make a reasoned case for an independent multi-racial State within the Commonwealth."

#### In the opinion of the *Scotsman*,

"It is rather alarming to hear Mr. Field say at the end of his talks with members of the Government that he has been warmed by the obvious support at all levels over here on the independence issue. Is he mistaken, or have no members of the British Government told him that he cannot have any support for independence unless he is prepared to change the Southern Rhodesian Constitution so as to give Africans a much greater and developing part in running the country than they have at present?"

#### No Rallying Cry

"He throws the blame for opposition to independence in the Southern Rhodesian sense on the new members of the Commonwealth, especially the Afro-Asian group. In his opinion that group will continue to threaten withdrawal from the Commonwealth whenever they are not granted their every demand, and he thinks a stand against them should be taken now. He should know by this time that that could be no rallying cry in this country.

"He knows what the British Government would like Southern Rhodesia to do. Presumably the fundamental idea is that the franchise should be widened and the political set-up adjusted so as not to preclude the emergence of an African majority in Parliament eventually and perhaps sooner rather than later. It may be that development on some such lines is unacceptable to Mr. Field in slow motion.

"He may be tempted to go it alone or to bring Southern Rhodesia into some kind of association with South Africa outside the Commonwealth. In so far as his mission was to secure a pledge of independence for Southern Rhodesia as it now is from the British Government it seems to have failed. But Mr. Butler may also have failed to keep Southern Rhodesia within the Commonwealth."

Under the heading "How Wild Are Field's Wild Men?" the *Financial Times* said:—

"The remarkably friendly tone of Mr. Winston Field's comments on his talks with Mr. Butler are characteristic of the man, but no one yet knows whether his soothing manner, which goes over big with African leaders, is the mark of any really conciliatory intentions. If it is, he has now to show that he can carry his reputedly much more extremist Cabinet with him in any possible deal.

"Perhaps the most dreaded of these is Mr. William Harper, a former R.A.F. wing-commander with a disquieting taste for showing visitors a map to prove the geographical rightness of an alliance between Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Portuguese possessions. Harper was leader of the party which joined Field's own to form the present Rhodesian Front; and there is always a danger that the Front might prove fissile again should Field try to be 'soft'.

"Another extremist in his public speeches is John Gaunt, Minister of Mines and Industrial Development, who calls African opponents 'black mambas'; but perhaps because this Colonial Service veteran is a fat and jovial man, his remarks are usually good-humouredly laughed at.

#### "Plodding On"

"On the other hand, Field undoubtedly has sympathizers in his little-known Cabinet. Perhaps most like him is the Duke of Montrose, with the ticklish Lands post; he is also gentlemanly, very paternalistic, and shares Field's views.

"Mr. Clifford Dupont, the diminutive lawyer in charge of Justice, is probably Field's closest lieutenant; he is not known for any strong individual views.

"Above all, Field's own charm and good looks form one of the party's greatest strengths, and even his opponents know it. So the greatest dangers probably remain Sir Roy Welensky and the still untested determination of the enigmatic Field himself."

"Plodding On" was the heading of the *Economist's* comment, which concluded:—

"Mr. Field's concessions are likely to be minor if made at all. The African nationalists' demands remain major: they want African control in the near future. If Mr. Butler is to avoid the feared and expected trouble in the Commonwealth,

he will have to talk Mr. Field into conceding something quite near to the present African demands—unless the Africans, in a fit of hope, tone down their own demands. It is this last possibility that must keep the British Government plodding on its present course—of withholding independence from Southern Rhodesia until the last ounce of constitutional reform (in the African direction) can be extracted from Mr. Field. That may mean a lengthy plod."

That the "Southern Rhodesian crisis grows more ominous", was the conclusion of the *New Statesman*, which wrote:—

"Mr. Field negotiates reasonably enough on his own assumptions: he is an honourable man and does not like to go back on his pledges. It is some sign of hope that he has explicitly denied that he is considering unilateral action in present circumstances. But even if the British terms are finally accepted by Mr. Field, will they be acceptable to Africans who would still be left in a minority position? It seems likely that African support will be forthcoming only if a clear guarantee is given that further advance will be negotiated within a specific period."

## Mr. Butler Meets Z.A.P.U. Official

SOME "CONFUSION" having arisen about the proposed Victoria Falls Conference (expected to begin a week today) to discuss the orderly dissolution of the Federation and its consequences, the Central Africa Office stated on Monday evening that the conference would be between the U.K., Federal, Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments. "There is no proposal for a conference about the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia".

The "external affairs secretary" of the banned Z.A.P.U., Mr. Leopold Takawira, who met Mr. Butler earlier in the day after flying from Dar es Salaam, had stated just previously that the First Secretary had told him that there would be a conference after the Victoria Falls meeting to discuss Southern Rhodesia, and that Mr. Nkomo and Z.A.P.U. would be represented at the latter talks, though not at the first gathering.

Mr. Takawira added that Southern Rhodesia would go the same way as the Federation if the opinion of the "vast majority" were not represented in decisions on the Colony's future. Mr. Nkomo would not be able to "restrain the impatience" of the people for ever, though Z.A.P.U. hoped to be able to use only peaceful and constitutional means.

Mr. Takawira said that he had told Mr. Butler of "intimidation" practised by the Southern Rhodesian Government against opponents of its policies, an alleged case in point being the "removal" of Chief Shumba Chikai from the Chiefs' Council because his signature had appeared on the petition believed to have been signed by some 200,000 Africans against the grant of independence in present conditions.

The country was also at a "complete economic standstill" because of uncertainty, whereas Northern Rhodesia was receiving a "flow" of capital because investors were confident in that territory's future.

The Zimbabwe National Party and the Pan-African Socialist Union have formed an alliance and have sent representatives to Dar es Salaam to hold discussions with Z.A.P.U.

A 25-year-old Tanganyikan who was recommended for deportation after pleading guilty to stealing money from a gas meter in Gillingham, Kent, has successfully appealed against the order. He arrived in this country a year ago.

A Commonwealth Assistance Loan of £2.05m. has been made by H.M. Government to the East African Common Services Authority in order to pay for diesel-electric motors, wagon ferries, and other equipment for East African Railways and Harbours. The loan is repayable over 12 years, starting 18 months hence.

The Seychelles Islanders' United Party has been formed to contest next month's Legislative Council elections against the Taxpayers' and Producers' Party, which demands internal self-government, replacement of the Governor by a Commissioner, reduction of the "privileges" of expatriate officers, and increased localization of the civil service.

Only normal retirement compensation will be paid to expatriate civil servants declared redundant because of abolition of office in Nyasaland but a Government circular states that limited compensation will be offered to those who are invited to retire in the interests of Africanization. Officials may not retire of their volition and collect compensation.

## African Services of the F.B.C.

### Among Most Ambitious in all Africa

THE LATEST REPORT of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland compares the present services with those provided at its inception in February, 1958.

The general (European) service then gave 34 news bulletins weekly in 70 hours of broadcasting by the use of 12kW. medium-wave transmitters and 10kW. for the short wave. Now there are 61 news bulletins in 99 hours of broadcasting, with transmission power increased to 37kW. medium and 32kW. short waves.

In June, 1958, there were no transmitters in Southern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. Now the respective figures are 26kW. and 57kW.—"a reflection of the corporation's determination to ensure that its voice is heard by as high a proportion as possible of what is overwhelmingly the biggest population group in all three territories. Weekly hours of broadcasting in 1958 were 101; today, spread over three regional services and 10 languages, they total 216. News bulletins have risen from 110 to 145 a week.

It is a continual astonishment to the F.B.C. that its African service—probably the most important single link between the European and African peoples of the Federation—is the subject of so much ignorance, indifference, and misunderstanding among Europeans. The existence of something usually referred to as 'Lusaka' is generally acknowledged in the vaguest way.

"But probably not one in a 100 Europeans knows that the F.B.C. operates three distinct regional services, with headquarters in Salisbury, Lusaka, and Blantyre; that the service is radiated by five medium-wave and five short-wave transmitters located at six different centres; that the languages used cover nine African, vernaculars and English; that 23 news bulletins a day and an unending stream of special programmes give the African listener a full, accurate and balanced picture of what is happening in the Federation, the rest of the continent and the world at large; in sum, that the F.B.C. provides one of the most ambitious and highly developed services for Africans in any part of the continent".

About 10% of overall programme time in the African service is devoted to special broadcasts for women, young girls and children, with emphasis on hygiene, health, good housekeeping, and wholesome family diets within the resources usually available to African women.

Each month about 20,000 letters are received from African listeners in all parts of the Federation.

The report complains that advertising support for the African commercial service, introduced in July, 1961, did not meet expectations, "which is disquieting from the national point of view. A change from a subsistence economy to one of cash has been noted as one of the major necessities for African economic development. The new service can enable commerce and industry to take advantage of the growing purchasing power of the urban African. Radical re-thinking about the country's markets as a whole is clearly needed".

Costs have risen from £9,000 monthly in 1958 to £23,000 a month. The year ended with a surplus of £116,457, but the corporation does not regard this as "giving grounds for financial optimism". Capital expenditure for 1962-1965 is estimated at £161,000. Less dependence on the Government subsidy (£315,000 for the year) is being sought.

Sir Robert Hudson is chairman of the board of governors, whose other members are Mrs. M. E. Brett and Messrs. B. G. Paver, H. A. Thom, W. J. Underwood and D. M. Williams.

Mr. J. N. McClurg is the director-general and Mr. C. K. Grierson Rickford the deputy director-general.

## Finances of the United Nations

ETHIOPIA and Tanganyika are two of the 48 member States of the United Nations which have failed to make any contribution to what is called its Congo Ad Hoc Account. Soviet Russia and the United Arab Republic are also among the defaulters.

At the end of April member States owed about \$7m. on the regular budget, 34 being in default for 1962 and 17 in respect of 1961 also. In the case of the Congo operation assessments then unpaid totalled \$72m. Costs in the Congo have been running at the rate of \$11½m. monthly. Altogether the U.N. is owed \$106m. by its members.

Ten States face the loss of voting rights this year if they continue in default, the Soviet Union could lose the right to vote next year, and France in 1965. In that event three of the five permanent members of the Security Council would be voteless.

## The British South

### Africa Company

## Mining in

## Northern Rhodesia

The President of The British South Africa Company has recently stated that there has been no change in the investment policy of the Group. The Rhodesias are, and continue to be, the primary field for its activities, and this has always been so since its formation. In considering new ventures the Directors have always been guided by this tradition.

The growth of the Northern Rhodesia mining industry has been among the most spectacular developments in the sphere of mining that the world has ever seen, but the participants have not rested on their laurels.

The Group contributed very large sums for the development of the copper mines. In the case of Bancroft Mines Limited, the most recent mine to be opened up, no less than £5 million was provided by the Group in the form of equity and loan capital in order to bring this large new mine into production.

The British South Africa Company Group has a large equity interest in the Northern Rhodesia prospecting companies which are searching for further mineral deposits and spent £900,000 in 1962. This patient prospecting with the most modern techniques is fundamental to the long-term development of the natural resources of Northern Rhodesia. No new discoveries of any great value have been made recently, but the search is being maintained, and if it is successful the Group would no doubt be willing to participate substantially in providing the finance for development as it has always done in the past.

# Birthday Honours Awards

(Concluded from page 873)

CORYNDON, P., chief establishment officer, E.A.C.S.O.  
 ETHEREIDGE, D. A. For political and public services in the Federation.  
 EVERETT, STANLEY. For public service in Kenya.  
 GORDON-LENNOX, R. A. C. For services to community, Marandellas, S. Rhodesia.  
 HAMPTON, R. D., principal of Domboshawa Government School, S. Rhodesia.  
 HENSMAN, R. H., secretary, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., London.  
 HERBERT-JONES, M. J., F.O. officer attached to Kenya Government external affairs branch.  
 HOWARD, P. For public service in Nyasaland.  
 HOWIE, R. For public service in N. Rhodesia.  
 KERR, J., British Consul, Port Sudan.  
 LACEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON C., U.M.C.A., Nyasaland.  
 LOUDON, T. M., East African representative in Washington with Coffee Study Group.  
 LOUSTAU-LALANNE, J. A. M. For public service in the Seychelles.  
 LOUIS, K. M. town clerk, Nakuru, Kenya.  
 MCENTEE, P. D., principal, Kenya Institute of Administration.  
 MBOYA, PAUL. For public service in Kenya.  
 MPEZENI, PONTINO, paramount chief, Ngoni tribe, N. Rhodesia.  
 POSNETT, R. N., Permanent Secretary, Uganda Ministry of External Affairs.  
 ROBERTS, A. G. C., Accountant-General, Zanzibar.  
 SANGSTER, C. L., senior engineer, Crown Agents.  
 SHEAN, A., assistant secretary, High Commission for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.  
 TOTMAN, G. W., controller of finance, C.D.C.  
 VON MEMERTY, V. For services in Federation to agricultural industry.

## M.B.E.

### (Military Division)

BARNARD, w/o I H. L., Royal Hampshire Regt., on loan to Uganda Government.  
 OPENSHAW, MAJOR G., Rhodesia & Nyasaland A.S.C.  
 REID-DALY, w/o I R. F., Rhodesian Light Infantry.

### (Civil Division)

AWAN, SHAH NIWAZ, assistant engineer, E.A. engineering department.  
 BOARDMAN, J. For public service in the Federation.  
 BOROA, M., chief executive officer, West Nile District.  
 BOSSY, E., magistrate, Seychelles.  
 BRIDGMAN, MISS S. M., British consulate officer, Elisabethville.  
 BROWN, W., director of Posts and Telecommunications, Bechuanaland.  
 BURNS, MRS., L. A. For public service, N. Rhodesia.  
 COLLINS, MRS. D. R., schoolmistress, Army children's school, E.A. Command.  
 DAVIES, H. G., administrative officer, Nyasaland.  
 DE MELLO, P., establishment officer, Kenya.  
 FISHER, P. J., principal agricultural supervisor, N. Rhodesia.  
 HOSKING, MRS. D. A. P., Salisbury. For services to the community.  
 JAMES, P. A., specialist thoracic surgeon, Uganda.  
 JEBBET, H. A., in charge of St. Francis Mission, Katete, N. Rhodesia.  
 KAYANJA, S. B., senior veterinary officer, Uganda.  
 KENT, P. D. F., superintendent, B.S.A.P.  
 MCFARLANE, D. H., Government printer, Zanzibar.  
 MAKWIBI, MULENA MUKWAE, head of Nalolo Kuta, N. Rhodesia.  
 MARSHALL, MRS. E. V., shorthand-typist, H.M. Embassy, Leopoldville.  
 MUIR, J. L., assistant Government printer, Kenya.  
 MUSYOKI, J. M., police inspector, Kenya.  
 NEILSON, MRS. E., hon. treasurer, Bulawayo branch of Loyal Women's Guild, S. Rhodesia.  
 NHARI, MRS. L. K., Salvation Army major, S. Rhodesia.  
 NIXON, L. G. For medical services in Federation.  
 NJOROGE, CHIEF E., provincial administration, Kenya.  
 PEREIRA, P. I., senior auditor, Uganda.  
 RAVENSDALE, V. A. J., senior education officer, Uganda.  
 SANDERSON, I. M., assistant D.C., Toro, Uganda.  
 SHEPPARD, W. G. For services to youth and education in the Federation.  
 STRACHAN, I. R., administrative officer, Nyasaland.  
 WALKER, PATRICIA M., confidential stenographer to Governor-General of Federation.

WANYOTO, J. G., secretary-general, Bugisu district administration, Uganda.  
 WELBY, MRS. E. B. For services to community in Essexvale district, S. Rhodesia.  
 WELLS, M. A., permanent way instructor, railway training school, Nairobi.  
 WILLIAMSON, M. M. For public services in Kenya.  
 WINDSOR, A. A., works superintendent, Kenya.  
 YUDELOWITZ, MISS RUTH, art editor and artist, E.A. Literature Bureau.

### (Honorary Award)

NAZARALI, H. M., Judicial Department office supervisor, Zanzibar.

### Imperial Service Order

AUSTIN, Q. A., deputy secretary, Ministry of Local Government, S. Rhodesia.

### British Empire Medal

#### (Military Division)

ENOCK, FL. SGT., R.R.A.F.

#### (Civil Division)

FLEGG, S. G., chauffeur-mechanic and personal chauffeur to Governor-General of Federation  
 EL ISMAILY, SULTAN BIN ISSA, works overseer, Zanzibar.  
 KATSANDE, head messenger, D.C.'s office, Mtoko, S. Rhodesia.  
 POTHIN, ANNE M. L., senior staff nurse, Seychelles.  
 SHUMA, L., chairman, Taita-Taveta African district council, Kenya.  
 TSOLO, KONKOS, J., former agricultural instructor, Waddi-lose Institute, S. Rhodesia.  
 WADESANGO, P., assistant compound superintendent, Umniati power station, S. Rhodesia.

### Air Force Medal

PAGE, B.A., chief technician, R.R.A.F.

### Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

BLOWERS, H. B., senior assistant commissioner, B.S.A.P., S. Rhodesia; LE MESURIER, J. M., assistant commissioner, Nyasaland.

### Queen's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service

LOWRIE, V. A., chief fire officer, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.

### Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

*Southern Rhodesia (B.S.A.P.):* Supt. P. K. Allum, Det. Stn. Sgt. J. M. Z. Chiota, Supt. J. F. A. Fisher, Stn. Sgt. K. J. N. Magabo, Stn. Sgt. Mateyu, Stn. Sgt. P. M. B. Mpofo, Supt. C. N. Podmore, and Supt. K. Walker;  
*Northern Rhodesia:* Sen. Supt. E. A. Morgan and Det. Hd. Const. P. Mulenga;  
*Nyasaland:* Sen. Supt. F. B. Chevallier and Supt. J. Holmes;  
*Kenya:* Chief Insp. R. Carman, Asst. Supt. G. S. H. Ellis, Asst. Supt. J. H. Fallon, Insp. W. Kathuku, Insp. V. S. King, Sub-Insp. M. Nzioni, and acting Chief Insp. T. E. Trafford.

### Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

DRUMMOND, R. J., pilot, Kenya Police Air Wing.

### Queen's Medal for Chiefs

#### (Silver Gilt)

M. KATAZIKA, lately county chief, Uganda, and senior CHIEF K. O. SANGALE, Narok District, Masai, Kenya.

#### (Silver)

*Southern Rhodesia:* Chiefs Chiwundura, D. Myinga, Ngungumbana and S. Sigola;  
*Northern Rhodesia:* Chief Kaingu, Lumbu tribe, Namwala; senior Chief Mukuni, Lenje tribe, Broken Hill rural district; and Chief Pikamalaza, Tumbuka tribe, Lundazi;  
*Nyasaland:* Chief Msamala, Kasupe; and Chief Mlauli, Blantyre rural district;  
*Kenya:* Chiefs Z. Angwenyi, Kitutu location, Kisii; M. Ohebet; P. Kiratu; L. Mataroki, North Mugiranga, Kisii; P. Muruthi s/o Nyoko, Othaya location; and A. Papa, South Teso location;  
*Uganda:* Chief Y. M. Kagoro, Busongora saza.

## What is Legal Name of Kenya's P.M.?

### Was it Right to Swear in "Jomo Kenyatta"?

MR. F. D. HISLOP, a former member of the Colonial Service in Kenya, has suggested that it was improper for Kenya's new Prime Minister to be sworn in as Jomo Kenyatta when his real name is Johnstone Kamau Ngengi.

In a letter to the *Scotsman* Mr. Hislop wrote:—

"I have been reading about Mr. Jomo Kenyatta being sworn in as Prime Minister of Kenya. If he were, indeed, sworn in under this name, a very peculiar position has been created, because the above is not the real name of the man in question. Is it in order for someone to be sworn into a high public office under an alias?"

"The Kikuyu known as Jomo Kenyatta was originally Kamau, the son of Ngengi. He was baptized in the Church of Scotland, Kenya, as Johnstone. His correct name is, therefore, Johnstone Kamau Ngengi. I think it highly unlikely that Jomo Kenyatta has ever taken any steps, whether under Kikuyu law and custom or by British or Colonial law to legalize his change of name.

"Johnstone Kamau was a student of anthropology in London from 1931 and in 1938 he had a book published, 'Facing Mount Kenya', quite a good book about his own tribe. As author he used the literary pseudonym of 'Jomo Kenyatta' and thereafter adopted this name for all purposes—to such an extent that it has become customary and convenient to refer to him by this name even for the period prior to the publication of this book, and in fact right back to his original entry into politics in 1922.

"This name does not mean 'the burning spear', as people in this country are often led to believe. 'Jomo' means a short sword; 'Kenyatta' a leather belt heavily ornamented by sewn-on multi-coloured beads. The name, therefore, means 'sword (and) fancy belt'. Incidentally, belts of this type were worn by members of the European Polo Club at Nanyuki, who called themselves 'the Kenyatta Club', long before Jomo

Kenyatta emerged as such, and this club has kept its name throughout all the vicissitudes of recent years.

"The attraction of the name 'Kenyatta' for a nationalist politician is obvious: it begins with the word 'Kenya'. The 'Jomo' may be a shortened form of 'Johnstone', but is more likely to have been an inspiration to use the Kikuyu word as one that would go well with the other.

"If we had a nationalist Government in Scotland and Mr. Christopher Grieve were called upon to be Prime Minister, I wonder if it would be permissible to swear him in as 'Hugh MacDiarmid'."

## African Politicians and the Press

MR. TOM HOPKINSON, who recently conducted a training course in Nairobi for African journalists, told the annual assembly in Stockholm last week of the International Press Institute that defenders of Press freedom in Africa advocated an unpopular cause.

He said (in part):—

"Such Press as existed in the now independent States of Africa was until a year or two ago almost entirely expatriate-owned, controlled, and edited. With the coming of independence there emerged simultaneously a need and a danger.

"The need was for competent, trained and reliable African journalists—men who if they could not fill the top posts on newspapers and magazines immediately could fill the next-to-the-top posts.

"By 1960 few African journalists in East and Central Africa had risen above the level of junior reporter. Even in West Africa, where there have been African editors for more than a decade, these editors still complain bitterly of their difficulty in finding reliable assistants.

"The danger was and is that if capable and reliable African journalists are not made available quickly, a deadly split will open between politicians and the Press. African politicians will not accept that under independence Press power shall continue to be held exclusively or even mainly by expatriates.

"They are quick to resent criticism by African journalists unless it is moderate, closely reasoned, and carefully expressed. There has been a growing tendency among African politicians to regard Press freedom as a nuisance; to say that the expatriate-run Press is inevitably hostile and the African Press still undeveloped, and that in these circumstances the only answer is for the Government to own or take over the leading newspapers and either close or hamstring the remainder.

"Examples where this has happened spring to mind. In territories where it has not yet happened the idea is openly canvassed."

## "Old Scores to Settle" in Kenya

### European Farms and K.A.N.U.

EUROPEAN FARMERS in Kenya were advised at a meeting in Nakuru at the week-end to maintain a strong organization to protect their interests against any actions that the new Government might take on grounds of "affronts to African dignity".

Mr. J. Hughes, retiring chairman of the Association of European Agricultural Settlement Board Farmers, gave a warning that the K.A.N.U. Government "might start singling out mono-racial organizations for some sort of treatment. At the moment our Agricultural Settlement Trust is purely a body for European farmers. They may alter the terms of the trust, take action against individuals, and discriminate against them.

"Unless there is an organization to fight their cases, Settlement Board farmers are going to go down. Things may work out extraordinarily well, but many of us fought during the Mau Mau emergency, and there might yet be old scores to settle."

Mr. Hughes added that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sandys, was obviously not prepared to take action on behalf of Europeans in Kenya.

About 250 civil servants—some 10% of those posted to Kenya by the Colonial Office—have given notice that they will resign six months hence, under the compensation scheme which came into effect on June 1.



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## Ralli Sisal Estates Sold

SIR ISAAC WOLFSON announced in Dar es Salaam last Thursday that he had agreed terms for the Government of Tanganyika to acquire the sisal estates in the Tanga area of Ralli Estates, Ltd., and that payment would be made to the parent company, Ralli Brothers, Ltd., from the current income of the plantations.

He had also agreed in principle to sell the Government 50% of the shares of Dendira Tea Estates, Ltd.

Sir Isaac, who had arrived with Lady Wolfson three days earlier to stay with the President of the Republic, expressed strong faith in Tanganyika's future, promised to examine certain projects put before him in regard to commerce and university education, and said that his attitude to Tanganyika was influenced by its cordial relations with Israel, a country in which he had considerable interests.

## Dwa Plantations Maintain Profit

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report profit after tax for 1962 at £17,639 (£17,413). Ordinary shareholders receive 12%, and the participating dividend on the 6% cumulative participating preference shares is 4%.

Issued capital is £99,776 in ordinary and £55,900 in preference shares. Fixed assets stand at £218,373 and current shares less current liabilities at £37,820.

Output of sisal and tow amounted to 1,746 tons (1,782 in 1961), and 198 acres of old sisal were replanted. Mature areas under the crop now total 4,895 acres and immature areas 860 acres.

Mr. S. R. Hogg is the chairman and Mr. W. H. Heley managing director. The other members of the board are Rear-Admiral R. E. Portlock and Mr. R. A. Collet.

## Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. states that at March 31 current, deposit and other accounts, notes in circulation, and acceptances, guarantees, etc., totalled £852,687,177; cash amounted to £82.6m.; money at call or short notice to £63.3m.; remittances in transit to £15.5m.; and bills discounted to £77.6m. Advances to customers exceeded £377m.; customers' liability for acceptances, etc., aggregated £87.3m.; bank premises stood in the books at just over £19m.; investments in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation appeared at £5m.; and other investments at £157.3m. The issued capital is £17m. and there is a reserve fund of £15m.

## Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., a group with large interests in Northern Rhodesian mining, reports profit after tax for 1962 at £1,123,818 (£852,129). Shareholders again receive 1s. 5d. per 5s. share. Issued capital is £2.5m. in ordinary shares and £1m. in 6% cumulative preference shares. Quoted investments standing in the books at £3.8m. have a market value of £4.7m., and unquoted investments stand at £336,013. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £3.7m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £202,269. There is an investment reserve of nearly £4m. Mr. J. M. Buchanan is chairman and manager.

## Colonial Development Corporation

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION had an operating surplus last year of £4,361,000, whereas in 1959 it had been only £1,869,000; interest payable to H.M. Government in those two years totalled respectively £2,796,000 and £1,192,000. The corporation is now interested in 110 projects in dependent territories, the capital approved aggregating £117m., of which nearly £92m. had been spent by the end of 1962. About half has been invested in equity-type projects. The annual report, published too late for extended reference in this issue, will be reviewed next week.

The chairman of the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission, Mr. A. L. Bickle, has said that millions of acres of unoccupied land could be used for cattle production if supplied with water and fencing.

## Booker Group of Companies

THE BOOKER GROUP, which has large Central African interests, reports profit after tax for 1962 at £1,210,742 (£1,130,249); taxation exceeded £1.8m. and depreciation required almost £1.5m. Ordinary dividends of 1s. require £590,299, and the carry-forward is £5.8m. (£5.1m.).

Issued capital is just over £6.5m. Fixed assets amount to £15.9m., net current assets to almost £10.2m. (£8.9m.), and investments appear at £920,274, but loan capital in subsidiary companies of £3.4m. brings the total net assets of the group to £23.6m. (£21.9m.). Minority shareholders in the subsidiaries have interests of £3.5m., so that net assets of the Booker shareholders total £19.7m. Capital reserves, including replacement reserves, stand at £7.4m. (£6.6m.).

A 10-year summary of the consolidated figures shows that net current assets have risen from £3.7m. in 1953 to £10.2m. at the end of last year, and that fixed assets have risen from £4.8m. to £15.9m., while ordinary capital has been increased from £1.2m. to £5.9m. and reserves and retained profits from £5.3m. to £13.2m.

Sir Jock Campbell is the chairman, Mr. D. Powell deputy chairman, and Mr. J. R. M. Roche vice-chairman. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Seaford, Sir Henry Hancock, and Messrs. N. P. Sherlock, C. W. Tyrrell, W. M. Robson, G. M. Eccles, A. R. Woolley, P. Parker, G. S. Bishop, R. R. Follet-Smith and Colonel F. C. Drake.

## Benguela Railways: No Take-Over

COLONEL R. J. WALKER, railway adviser to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and a former director of the Benguela Railway, said in Salisbury last week that statements in Rhodesian and British newspapers that the railway was to be acquired by financial interests in Central Africa had absolutely no foundation. Reports that Portugal intended to nationalize the railway were extremely unlikely to prove justified.

The Portuguese Government holds 10% of the shares of the Benguela Railway, the other 90% and all the debentures being the property of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga exported nearly 600,000 tons of minerals last year by the Benguela route to Lobito, through which more than 230,000 tons of goods were imported, nearly 140,000 of them for Katanga and about 2,500 for Northern Rhodesia.

Railway bridges near Jadotville were damaged earlier this year during hostilities, but through traffic was resumed in March, and tonnage from Lobito for Northern Rhodesia is now increasing again.

## British and Commonwealth Shipping

THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., reports net profits after tax for 1962 at £1,029,000, compared with £934,000 and £1,949,000 in the two previous years. Dividends totalling 20% are repeated. Depreciation required almost £5.5m., but £1.1m. previously paid in tax was recovered. Trading profits so far this year show some improvement on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., the great catering group with a tea plantation in Nyasaland, report group profits after tax to March 31 at £1,177,000 (£1,185,000).

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association (U.K.), Ltd., will on June 24 move to Market Buildings, 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3 (Tel: Mincing Lane 1339-40).

Rosehaugh Tea (Holdings), Ltd., which has interests in tea growing in Nyasaland, has declared a dividend of 6d. per 5s. share. Profit after tax was £47,336 (£40,611).

Metal Box Company Overseas, Ltd., reports group net profits after tax to March 31 at £1,013,000 (£1,095,000). Net profits after tax of the parent Metal Box Co., Ltd., were £4,435,000 (£4,321,000).

Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., which trades in Northern Rhodesian copper, lead and zinc, and has interests in the Sudan through a 31% holding in Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., reports profit after tax for 1962 at £334,432 (£335,551). Shareholders receive 11%. The issued capital is over £5,335,792. Shares in subsidiary companies stand in the books at £5,325,000. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £72,849. Sir Paul Benthall is the chairman.

Seltrust Investments, Ltd., which has large holdings in American Metal Climax, and therefore indirectly in Northern Rhodesian copper mining, as well as in mining companies in South and West Africa — report profit after tax to March 31 at £1,342,478 (£1,332,849). A dividend of £3 per £1 ordinary share takes just under £1.2m., and after transferring £700,000 to general reserve the carry-forward is £121,711 (£711,186). Investments standing in the books at £2,564,587 have a market value of nearly £29.6m. Mr. A. Chester Beatty is the chairman.



Chairman's Statement

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED  
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# ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION'S ROLE IN A CHANGING AFRICA

## MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT

The following is from the statement by the Chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members.

Results for the year were generally satisfactory. Consolidated profits before tax at R21,094,773 were 9% higher than in 1961, and since, mainly as a result of the introduction of the pay-as-you-earn tax system in South Africa, provision for taxation was substantially reduced, the consolidated net profits after tax at R19,565,113 were 15.7% up. Ordinary dividends for the year at R1 per share were 10 cents higher.

### New York Office

You will recall that in 1961, when the South African foreign exchange reserves were at a dangerously low point, our associated company, the Rand Selection Corporation, raised a loan of \$30 million in America, and last year, when we, together with the Rand Selection Corporation and the Consolidated Mines Selection Company, made an important investment in the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, the operation was largely financed by a dollar loan negotiated in New York.

We have formed a small subsidiary company incorporated in New York State and have arranged to lease suitable office accommodation in the Bankers Trust Building in Park Avenue, New York, where it is expected our office will start operating in October. I hope that, in addition to developing new business, it will play a successful part in encouraging American investment in Southern Africa.

### Government Policies

The South African economic situation has continued to improve. There has been a resurgence of business confidence inside the country and some improvement also in the attitude of investors in Europe and America towards South Africa. This economic growth is very remarkable. The Government has pursued an actively with its plans for racial separation and for the development of autonomous territorial institutions, aiming eventually at full independence in the African tribal areas.

This policy of separate development has, however, been even less successful than the Bantuization policy of partnership either in satisfying African political aspirations or in satisfying overseas critics. African nationalist opposition to Government policy has turned increasingly to violence. There have been a number of instances of sabotage and murder, to which the Government has reacted by taking arbitrary powers of arrest and detention without trial such as would not be

justified except in the case of war or grave emergency.

It may be that there is a tendency on the part of left-wing people to exaggerate the extent of subversive activity in order to make a case for outside intervention in South Africa's affairs, and on the part of the Government and supporters in order to justify the exceptional measures of suppression which they have taken. It is no doubt the first duty of a Government to maintain order, and in this respect the South African Government has on the whole been successful.

The full economic development of the country however will only be secured in circumstances in which the maintenance of law and order can be reconciled with freedom for the individual. Whether or not the risk of subversion is so great as to justify the Government's action, the situation is just as unpleasant for the ordinary citizen.

### The Federation

In Rhodesia, the impending end of Federation gives grounds for many uncertainties, but here, too, the economy has continued to show surprising and encouraging strength and resilience. The outlook is, however, still overshadowed by political doubts and differences which gravely complicate the economic situation. All three of the territories will be seriously affected, not only Southern Rhodesia, where most of the secondary industrial development has so far been concentrated.

It is true that Northern Rhodesia will benefit to some extent by the transfer from Southern Rhodesia of certain industries, in particular those serving the mines and the community of the Copperbelt, but the effect of these changes must be to raise the costs of production in the area as a whole, to reduce the rate of industrial increase and probably the level of industrial employment.

It will be most unfortunate if political considerations are allowed to destroy economic links which are of mutual benefit and which date not just from the adoption of Federation, but from the time when the development of a modern economy in this area began.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in the way of industrial expansion in some parts of Africa is the small size of the internal market and the operation of rigid and uncompetitive tariffs in Central Africa, which is a great handicap. Already there is a move to reduce the tariff barriers in the region, and it is interesting to note the possibility of new industries which would depend on their ability to compete in the combined market of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

### Concentrated Mining

In my statement last year I wrote of the efforts being made to improve the efficiency and widen the opportunities of African workers in the South African gold mining industry, and I referred briefly to the possibility of improving productivity by a greater concentration of mining operations. This concept has been carried much further during the year and has in practice given very encouraging results.

Efforts were directed towards improved stoping methods and have resulted in substantial increases in the average figures of fathoms broken per European and African worker employed in this work. These methods are being applied progressively in all the mines of the group and we hope to have reached an advanced stage in their implementation by the end of this year.

These developments have already made it possible for us to increase the average wages of our African employees to some extent, and we hope that further increases will in due course prove possible.

### Employee Training Schemes

In Northern Rhodesia the rapid political and social developments of the last year have enabled us effectively to speed up and broaden our employee training schemes. Training for more responsible jobs does of course require a certain level of general education, and we have, therefore, extended our training facilities to include a six months' course to provide general education, on an intensive basis, for selected employees.

We have also recently established a group school at Rhokana to prepare Northern Rhodesian youths who have reached the "O" level of education for training in a wide variety of staff positions on the mines, for instance as assayers, surveyors, draughtsmen, storekeepers and clerks. The first intake consisted of 23 Africans 17 Europeans and two Asians. Before beginning their formal training these young men spent a successful, strenuous and apparently enjoyable three weeks at the Outward Bound School in the Chimanimani Mountains.

### Transfer of Offices

It has seemed plain to us that, in the new circumstances, it would be necessary and desirable to transfer the head offices of the copper mining companies from Salisbury to Northern Rhodesia, and the necessary steps to carry out this move are already being worked out. It will involve considerable expansion in our existing Northern Rhodesian offices at Lusaka and Kitwe.

Our group will, however, remain vitally interested in Southern Rhodesia, where we also have important interests which we intend to follow up and expand. Our Southern Rhodesian business will continue to be directed and administered from our offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

While the break-up of the Federation must present many difficulties and problems to our organization, we still retain our firm belief in the economic potential of these territories. We are confident that we will be able to adjust ourselves to the new conditions, and that we shall continue to play a major part in the development of Central Africa.

### Commonwealth in Africa

Until recently the Commonwealth, not so much through any firm rules as through the conventions and understandings that governed it, provided an

apparently stable social and political system within which we worked. Now all that has changed.

The Commonwealth in Africa no longer has the political or social cohesion of the past. Our group is, therefore, no longer working within a unified system, but in a number of independent African countries whose policies differ widely and who frequently disagree sharply with one another. Obviously our work has become more difficult and complicated but not, I think, less valuable, and we are ready to meet the challenges presented by changing conditions.

There is, indeed, I believe, a special need at the present time for a large mining and industrial group such as ours, operating in many different African countries and concentrating attention not on the political differences which divide them, but on their common need to raise the standard of living of the people.

Some years ago my father defined the aim of the Anglo American Corporation as being to make profits for our shareholders, but to do it in such a way as to make a real contribution to the welfare of the countries where we operate. This seems to me to be just as valid to-day as when he said it. We shall bring to our task long and wide experience in many parts of Africa and great goodwill and faith, not only in the material, but in the human potential of the continent.

*The annual report and accounts may be obtained from 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.*

Uganda's 1962-63 cotton crop is now estimated at 356,700 bales of lint.

A refrigeration plant for perishable cargoes shipped through the port of Beira will cost about £250,000.

A Federal Government trade team is about to leave for Tokyo to discuss existing agreements with the Japanese Government.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, sold 238,546 tons of coal and 7,739 of coke in May. The April figures were 234,573 and 7,835 tons.

Tanganyika's latest official estimate of this season's cotton crop is 240,000 bales, against the record output last year of 213,000. Buying is likely to start on July 1.

Importers in Katanga have been allocated 600m. Congolese francs (about £3.3m.) of foreign exchange for the second quarter of this year, against 300m. in the first quarter.

Diamond sales through the Central African Selling Organization in the first five months of this year almost reached £48m., compared with £41m. in the same period of 1962.

The 1962-63 cotton crop in the Sudan is now estimated at 3.57m. kantars, or about 800,000 under last year's total. As there was a carry-over of 201,000 bales there will be no scarcity.

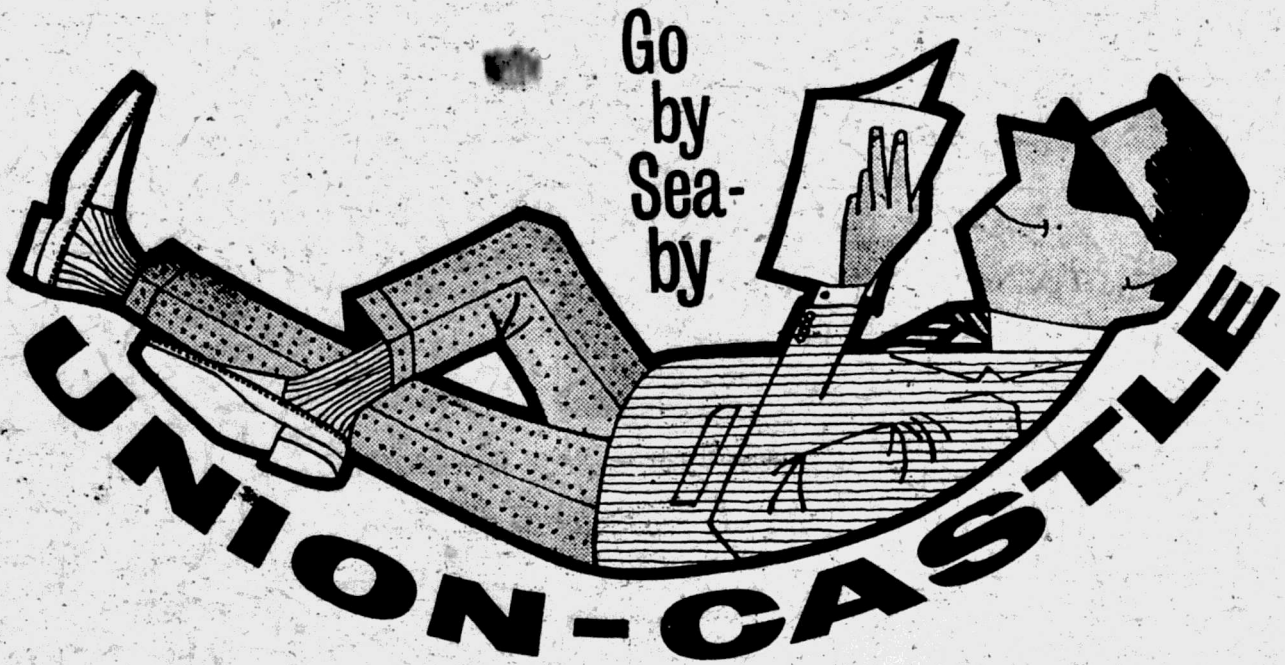
That kenaf, a substitute fibre for jute, can be a sound crop for Africans in the Sabi Valley has been suggested by Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Mines and Industrial Development.

A Sisal Growers' Association has been formed in Natal, where more than 13,000 acres of sisal have now been planted. Government help in the establishment of a sisal industry has been promised.

The Uganda Coffee Marketing Board suspended forward sales last week. The price of robusta has ranged from 159s. to 208s. per cwt. since the beginning of this year, the present quotation being about 202s. There have been substantial forward sales until the end of the year.

Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd., reports profit after tax for the year to April 30 of £346,219 (£359,765). Ordinary shareholders receive 17½%. The issued capital is £2.4m. Quoted investments standing in the books at rather less than £4.7m. have a market value of £8.5m. Debentures for £1m. are outstanding. Sir Nutcombe Hume and Mr. C. M. Rait are chairman and deputy chairman.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee expects tobacco production in Southern and North-West Rhodesia to fall this year by rather more than 10% to about 210m. lb., but that output in Nyasaland and South-East Rhodesia will rise from 39m. to 48m. lb. Reference is made to serious attempts to establish a cigar tobacco industry in parts of Northern Rhodesia, where a 20-acre experimental plot has been started.



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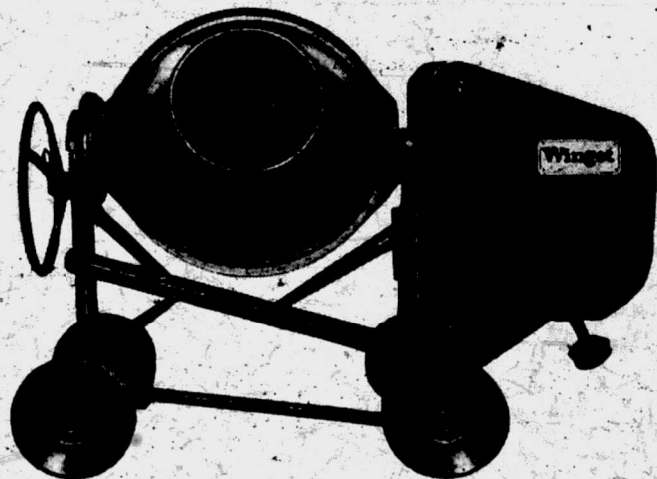
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