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NEWSLETTER

A weekly digest of news from the Press and Radio of the Federation



LET US DESERVE TO BE GREAT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1961.

48/61

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN BANK RESERVES.....

The Federation's banking reserves showed another big improvement in September and the latest figures promise a £50,000,000 year-end surplus. But despite this, financial observers still consider it likely that the Federal Minister of Finance, Sir Donald Macintyre, will maintain the existing exchange control legislation. Three main reasons why experts consider this likely are: The commercial banks are now in a fairly strong position, but by the end of the year they will have run down their reserves in financing the agricultural crops through to sales. Political uncertainty - whatever the ultimate outcome of the Federal review, it is not likely to be known by February, when the legislation is due to lapse. There is certain to be a considerable outflow of funds the day after exchange control is lifted, and the authorities will want to ensure that the reserves are strong enough to take the strain. The banking reserves have risen from the low point of £24,000,000 last March to £48,000,000 in September. This is the highest point since November, 1959.

A feature of the recovery is the enormous improvement in the position of the commercial banks. In April they were collectively in the red to the tune of £9,000,000. In five months they reversed this position to be £9,000,000 in funds at the end of September. This is also their best position since November, 1959. Between August and September there was a drop of £5,000,000 in the Central Bank's reserves, which partly offset the improvement in the commercial banks' position. But this is almost wholly a seasonal factor which occurs every August-September. Government payments must continue at a time when the income tax receipts have not started to roll in.

On trade, the Federation has a favourable balance of £41,000,000 in the first nine months of the year. This is £6,000,000 down on the comparable 1960 figure. But it should still ensure that the Federation has a comfortable surplus of £50,000,000 plus at the year-end. Imports this year are running exactly parallel with the 1960 figures. In the first nine months they totalled £117,246,000. Last year the figure was £117,624,000. The value of exports has slipped, from £160,000,000 between January and September, 1960, to £153,000,000 this year. Gold exports are slightly up, however, from £4,600,000 to £5,388,000. The present steady improvement of the reserves should continue but there seems no prospect of a dramatic change in the position in the next three months. In view of this, the Government is likely to announce its decision to maintain the exchange control legislation when the Assenbly meets in February, or earlier. Specific regulations can then be eased or dismantled as it is tactically convenient. (R.H. and B.C. 30.11.61)

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY MEET ON JANUARY 22.

The next sitting of the Federal Assembly is to be two weeks earlier than scheduled - on January 22 next year instead of February 5. This was announced on November 30, by the Minister of Law, and Leader of the House, Mr. J.M. Greenfield. (R.H. 1.12.61)

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Big improvement in bank reserves	Page 1
Federal Assembly meet on January 22	" 1
Disturbances in Bulawayo	" 2
£80,000 girls school for Nyasaland	" 2
Federal delegation for Delhi	" 2
Meat canning factory	" 2
Problem of changing farming economy	" 3
Good rains help farmers	" 3
Glass factory opens	" 3
Sir Roy's dilemma	" 4
Zonba Club goes multi-racial	" 4
C.A.P. re-enter politics	" 4
58 New S.R. companies	" 4
Banda vows "Death before Charity"	" 5
B.S.A.P. nearly up to full strength	" 5
Nyasaland warned of extravagance	" 6
Future of Europeans and Asians assured	" 6
New unity among Rhodesians	" 6
Schoolboy honoured for his bravery	" 6
African T.U.C. power struggle	" 7
Industry reaches record level	" 7
Technical colleges may be multi-racial	" 7
Colonial Secretary arrives	" 8
£5,100,000 loan to Government	" 8
Turkish tobacco at Fort Victoria	" 8
'Act interferes with liberty of subject	" 9
N.D.P. recruit children	" 9
No S.R. ban on meetings	" 9

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DISTURBANCES

IN BULAWAYO Police in Bulawayo opened fire on November 26 when rioting broke out in some African townships. It began during a meeting of the National Democratic Party's youth league, which was attended by about five thousand Africans. A police spokesman said that one African, whom he alleged was throwing stones, was shot in the leg. He could not confirm reports that a second African was also shot in the leg when a crowd began stoning cars. The trouble started at Njube Township, where the meeting was held. Suddenly the audience began stoning the police, who retaliated with tear gas. As the situation got worse, the police opened fire. Small groups of Africans moved off to stone beerhalls, cars and homes. Whole families had to be evacuated by the police to save them from the stoning.

Throughout the day, gangs of N.D.P. supporters and youth league members circulated the townships with a "no shoes on Sundays" order. They said shoes were only for Europeans. Some of the youths are reported to have boarded buses and ordered people to remove their shoes and most Africans in the townships were seen to be carrying their footwear. The riot situation was brought under control late in the evening and all was reported quiet by eight o'clock. Thirty six Africans were arrested. One police reservist was injured. (F.B.C. 27.11.61)

£80,000 GIRLS SCHOOL

FOR NYASALAND Nyasaland's first Government secondary school for girls is to be opened early next year at Lilongwe by the Minister of Education, Mr. K. Chiume. It is the biggest girls' school in the country. The guest speaker will be the Minister of Local Government and Natural Resources, Dr. Banda. The large modern buildings of the school cost more than £80,000 and its grounds cover more than 25 acres. Among the outstanding features of the school are its domestic and general science laboratories. There are 10 acres of playing fields. (N.T. 27.11.61)

FEDERAL DELEGATION

FOR DELHI The Federal Secretary for Education, Mr. D. C. Ferrer, will lead an eight-man delegation to the Commonwealth Educational Conference in New Delhi in January.

About 200 delegates from 13 Commonwealth countries and colonial territories are expected to attend the conference, which will be opened by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, on January 11. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan. (R.H. 27.11.61)

MEAT CANNING

FACTORY A £100,000 meat canning factory designed on the lines of the most modern architectural trends in America and Europe is to be built in Bulawayo in the New Year. The pilot factory established a year ago is already working two shifts a day. Building of the new factory will start in January. The plant designed in the U.S.A. and manufactured under franchise in Belgium incorporates the latest technique available to the world canning industry. Its minimum output will be 60 cans (of any size) a minute with a capacity of 75 carcasses of beef a day. (B.C. 27.11.61)

PROBLEM OF CHANGING

FARMING ECONOMY.....

Converting agriculture from a peasant and subsistence type into a cash economy type

is one of the main tasks facing the Government today, according to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J.C. Graylin. He said the vast majority of African farmers in Southern Rhodesia were subsistence farmers, and that one of the main problems was how quickly this farming economy could be changed into a cash farming economy. "One of the first things to be done to bring about such an agricultural revolution in this country is to ensure that as many Africans as possible have their own farms. It is extremely difficult to get Africans or anyone else to improve the land that they don't own. Southern Rhodesia is already doing a wonderful job in this respect in the Native Purchase Areas and the Native Reserves, although this in itself creates serious problems. We also have to educate the peasant farmer into more modern methods of farming. This will be a lengthy and difficult task."

Mr. Graylin said the African farmer must have access to financial facilities to enable him to buy fertilisers and other essentials. There must also be adequate and proper marketing facilities for him to sell his crops at reasonable prices. "The problems of getting the country to go ahead is very intimately bound up with the attempts that the Government must make to push African agriculture and to make it more profitable." Mr. Graylin said the marketing of agricultural products was becoming more and more difficult because prices on world markets tended to drop while costs of production tended to rise. The Government's constant endeavour was to see that local production costs were kept as low as possible "so that we can produce cheaply and be able to sell on world markets at a profit." (R.H. 28.11.61)

GOOD RAINS HELP

FARMERS.....

Aided by the excellent rains that have fallen throughout Southern Rhodesia this

month, virtually the entire tobacco crop was planted out before November 25. Both the tobacco and maize crops are doing exceptionally well. The rains in the past fortnight varied in intensity from half an inch in the Fort Victoria lowveld and the Eastern Districts to over eight inches in the Midlands. Field officers of the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension report that planting of the Virginia flue-cured tobacco crop is nearly complete and stands are good in all areas. Isolated instances of bushy top disease, anthracnose and wildfire have occurred, but their incidence is not serious. Just over 85 per cent. of the Burley tobacco crop in the South-Western Area has already been planted, and small acreages of Turkish have been completed in Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

About 70 per cent. of the Southern Rhodesia maize crop has been planted. Germination and stands generally are good. The condition of livestock, particularly cattle, is improving rapidly in all areas, and calving down is proceeding well. In Northern Rhodesia scattered showers with plenty of sunshine have made planting conditions ideal. About 90 per cent. of the tobacco crop, and up to 70 per cent. of the maize crop have been planted, and all stands are generally good. (R.H. 28.11.61)

GLASS FACTORY

OPENS.....

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, opened a £300,000 glass

factory in Umtali on November 27. He said when he travelled outside Southern Rhodesia and the Federation, he had always been impressed by the fact that people outside had unbounded confidence in the future of this country. He wished he could always say the same for those living here. "In the last three years we have had more industrial inquiries on a larger scale than I can recollect at any time since the war," Sir Edgar declared. "I am certain that a reasonable proportion of these will come to fruition."

Mr. L.O. Gallon, general manager of the new company, said that the factory began test production in July. The plant was now producing up to 300 sheets of glass a day. Eighty people, both European and African, were employed. The first year's operation would pay them about £25,000 in salaries and wages. (R.H. 28.11.61)

SIR ROY'S

DILEMMA..... Giving a foundation lecture at Mindola Ecumenical Centre on November 28 on politicians in the Federation, the Rev. Colin Morris said: "It is Sir Roy Welensky's very strength which is the weakness of his party. Just as no grass would grow on the spot where Attila's horse once stood, so the younger political personalities in the party are eclipsed by his shadow. There is a close parallel between the United Federal Party here and the United Party in South Africa. They too had a dynamic leader in Smuts. As long as Smuts led them they were strong and united. When however Smuts was taken, the United Party crumpled because it had depended on one man for its political dynamus." It is obvious that some hard re-thinking is going on within the ranks of the U.F.P., Mr. Morris said, "but whether these new ideas can percolate throughout the party, particularly to the top, is a different matter."

Mr. Morris said there was no doubt that Sir Roy was a brilliantly successful political leader but unfortunately he could not speak for the whole nation because a majority of the Federation's citizens were his implacable opponents. "He speaks well to the world. He speaks powerfully. But he speaks for a minority." Mr. Morris added: "Here is the dilemma of the U.F.P. On the one hand its European support depends entirely upon Sir Roy's leadership. On the other, there is no chance of attracting significant African support for the party as long as Sir Roy remains leader." (N.N. 29.11.61)

ZOMBA CLUB GOES

MULTI-RACIAL..... The Zomba Club, the oldest social club in Nyasaland, is to be multi-racial. At a special meeting on November 27 the club voted in favour of deleting a rule in the constitution debarring Africans from membership. The voting was 230 for and 53 against - more than the two-thirds majority required by the constitution. The decision brought to an end months of disagreement which split the Civil Service corps in Zomba and led to the resignation of Nyasaland's Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, as patron. It is expected now that Africans will be free to apply for membership, Sir Glyn will again accept patronage.

Members were warned that if the rule debarring Africans was not deleted the present committee would resign at the meeting. Recently the Nyasaland Government informed the club committee that if the offending rule was not dropped from the constitution the Government might be forced to withdraw its financial assistance. (N.T. 28.11.61)

C.A.P. RE-ENTER

POLITICS..... At the Southern Rhodesia general election next year the Central Africa Party will be prepared to associate with groups having compatible policies and ideals. This was decided at a private congress of the party held in the Arcadia Community Centre, Salisbury on November 25. Mr. J. Lovegrove, the vice-chairman, said that the congress was attended by about 60 people. It was held in private so as to allow the delegates, many of them Africans, complete freedom of speech. A statement issued by the party said it was agreed that because of the pending federal constitutional talks, the C.A.P. would no longer confine itself only to territorial subjects. Congress reaffirmed the party policy of literacy in English as a qualification for the franchise, and it was agreed that in power the C.A.P. would repeal the Native Land Husbandry Act. (R.H. 29.11.61)

58 NEW S.R.

COMPANIES..... Fifty-eight new companies, with nominal capitals totalling £1,232,000, were registered in Southern Rhodesia during September. The new companies include the Southern Rhodesian Government's £500,000 Industrial Assets Corporation, the £100,000 National Rhodesian Steel Corporation and the £150,000 Rover Rhodesia Company, which is to assemble cars locally. (R.H. 29.11.61)

**BANDA VOWS "DEATH
BEFORE CHARITY".....**

Dr. Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party and Nyasaland Minister of Local Government and Natural Resources, said in Blantyre on November 26 he would rather see the whole of Nyasaland starve to death than accept "charity" from the Federal Government. He was replying to questions on the Federal Government's decision to go ahead with Nyasaland's Nkula Falls hydro-electric scheme. "Nobody can build a thing in this country unless I sign the papers as Minister of Natural Resources," Dr. Banda said. "If I cannot build Nkula Falls the way I want it, then I will not let it be built at all." He said that if funds for the £6,000,000 project could not be obtained elsewhere, other than from the Federal Government, it would not be built. "If Welensky wants to build it he can build it with an army, but I don't think he is that stupid. I would rather see the whole of Nyasaland starve to death than accept charity from Welensky."

Dr. Banda declared he would be prepared to meet Sir Roy, but only to discuss the question of Nyasaland's secession from the Federation. Smiling broadly, Dr. Banda said: "I am definitely for secession and Roy must change his mind about this so-called Federation. If he wants to talk about secession, then I would be stupid to refuse. But if he wants to talk about continuance, then I would be stupid to talk to him." Sir Roy, Dr. Banda said, "was personally a charming individual and polite in his own way. He can also be very vicious, but then so can I." He said his relations outside politics with the Federal Prime Minister were good.

Dr. Banda was asked how he would overcome the constitutional clauses that would prevent Nyasaland seceding without the agreement of the five Governments concerned. He replied: "All five? I am not aware of any clauses. There is no clause to say that I cannot secede." Asked again if he did not know of the existence of the clause in the Federal Constitution, he shouted: "I am not aware of anything about this stupid Federation and we were not a party to it. We never agreed to it and I mean just that, do you understand? I am telling you they would have to bring an army here and I will tell Maudling just that. Nothing short of that." Waving his arms wildly in the air, he added: "And I will tell Macmillan just that too. If they want to be pig-headed, I can be pig-headed too. Tell this to Welensky and anybody else who depends on that stupid clause. But I don't think the British Government or anyone in Salisbury thinks in terms of this clause."

He said he did not care about the Statute Book. "Laws are made by men, and it is men who can change them at any time. They are not made by God," he said. Dr. Banda astounded newsmen by saying that Mr. Henry Chipembere, the former secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, who is now imprisoned for sedition, was already "a Minister in the Government." Dr. Banda said: "He is a Minister in prison, and when he is released he will take over a portfolio in the Government. They did it with Nehru and they have done it with Kenyatta, why should it be different here? He is already a Minister as far as I am concerned." Dr. Banda added on this point: "Don't get me involved with the Governor. I am speaking personally."

Questioned as to whether he would join Zomba Club, if it became multi-racial, he said: "I am not interested in sitting beside white men in a club, drinking. All I want is my right as a citizen - political power." Dr. Banda cut short his Press conference to meet the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, before addressing a party rally in Zomba. (N.T. 27.11.61)

B.S.A.P. NEARLY UP

TO FULL STRENGTH.....

Over 300 men - the highest for many years - will have been attested into the British South Africa Police European Force by the end of this year. This will bring the force establishment up to 1,485, and about 200 short of regulation strength. Another eight months may see the force up to full strength. (R.H. 30.11.61)

NYASALAND WARNED

OF EXTRAVAGANCE.....

Nyasaland's Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, in Zomba on November 28, sounded a strong note of warning on extravagant spending and advised the Government that future development plans must be realistic and full of promise of a good return. Sir Glyn was giving the Speech from the Throne at the first business meeting of the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He said that the Government was budgeting for a deficit "which will not only exhaust our small resources but will force us to borrow money to cover our recurrent expenditure." Sir Glyn said the British Government had accepted contingent liability for short term borrowing and "for this we must be grateful." He went on: "This means that we must exercise the greatest possible economy in the expenditure of public funds and ensure that our limited resources are deployed with the greatest efficiency. It is incumbent on us to do all that we can to help ourselves." Sir Glyn referred to the possibility of a direct personal tax on a non-racial basis.

Finance Minister H.I. Phillips told Legco that Nyasaland received £3,314,000 or 40.5 per cent. of its estimated recurrent expenditure for the present year from Rhodesian Federal sources. In addition, £330,000, or 8.3 per cent. of its estimated capital expenditure, was from Federal sources. He had been asked how much Nyasaland received from the Federation in the way of Government income. (N.T. 29.11.61)

FUTURE OF EUROPEANS

AND ASIANS ASSURED.....

Europeans and Asians in Nyasaland were assured on November 29 that they need have no anxiety about their future in Nyasaland. The assurance came from Dr. Hastings Banda, when he wound up the debate on the Speech from the Throne towards the end of the first business session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He said: "I know there is a certain anxiety about the future among European Civil servants. But I am not out for Africanisation for the sake of Africanisation. There is no justification for alarm about the future among those Civil servants who are here today. It was wrong to say expatriates were no longer needed in Nyasaland. We shall continue to recruit, especially in those fields where technical scientific and professional knowledge is required. I am here to build a State of Malawi not only for Africans, but for all the people who live in this country and want to make it their home." Turning to the crowded Press gallery, Dr. Banda said: "I do not want any controversy or public feeling. Those who want to make a story about this in the newspapers in Britain are making a big mistake." (N.T. 30.11.61)

NEW UNITY AMONG

RHODESIANS.....

Detailed planning is now to begin on the United Federal Party's "build a nation" campaign in Northern Rhodesia. It will aim at breaking down racial barriers and bringing about a new unity among Rhodesians. The campaign was launched on November 26 at a banquet addressed by Sir Roy Welensky. Sir Roy explained at a Press conference that the idea was to bring the people of various races together and get them to accept that "they are part of a nation." As far as Africans were concerned, it meant instilling in them a concept of what a nation meant, how a nation was built up and such things as the purpose of Parliament. For them it would be largely an educational campaign. For Europeans it meant making contact with Africans and bringing about a non-racial approach to politics. (N.N. 27.11.61)

SCHOOLBOY HONOURED

FOR HIS BRAVERY.....

Eleven-year-old Peter Wagner was the star pupil at the Frank Johnson School, Waterfalls, on November 27. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, presented Peter with a framed commendation for bravery and a cheque for his part in the rescue of two African youths from the Makabusi River in November last year. Peter dived into the swirling waters of the swollen river to help three African youths whose canoe had capsized. He brought one of the three youths to safety and then dived in again to help the other two. Wayne Phillips, a fellow-pupil at the Frank Johnston School, waded into the river and helped one of the other youths ashore. The third youth was drowned. (R.H. 28.11.61)

AFRICAN T.U.C. POWER
STRUGGLE.....

A tough internal struggle is going on within Mr. Reuben Jamela's African Trade Union Congress, says the Herald's political correspondent. There is a strong bid for power from the action group in Matabeleland, where politics influence T.U.C. activities. The 40-year-old bearded president of the T.U.C. returned on November 29 to Salisbury from Bulawayo where he has had frank talks with the Matabeleland unionists, led by Mr. J.Z. Moyo, who is head of the regional council and also financial secretary to the National Democratic Party. Mr. Jamela said that he would settle the disputes "by negotiation". Until the matter was settled he could not comment on moves to keep politics out of T.U.C. affairs.

Mr. Jamela was reluctant to discuss the "wild cat" strikes in Bulawayo, but said, "I do not think they are political." During the past two weeks there have been a number of unofficial industrial strikes in Bulawayo including the Dunlop Tyre Company, Rhodesian Wire Industries and a clothing factory. He blamed the employers for sacking Africans too quickly. "They must be more tolerant and investigate the true grievances of the strikers," he said. "Their main grievance is that they want more money, and it is a genuine one." His main object was to increase the wages of Africans working in commerce and industry. He wants a minimum wage of £25 a month for African workers. "This is a subject for negotiation and a question for the industrial boards to settle. The T.U.C. has been giving evidence to the various industrial boards on this matter." Mr. Jamela said that the membership of the T.U.C. was now 38,000. (B.C. 30.11.61)

INDUSTRY REACHES
RECORD LEVEL.....

Industrial production in the Federation touched a record level last September, according to the monthly index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Office. The over-all index reached 118 in September, for the first time. The index is based on the 1959 average equalling 100 and excludes the building and construction industries. In the individual indices from which the central figure is prepared, industries like brewing (191), soaps and candles (200), iron and steel (208) and fertilisers (167) all show spectacular growths on the average performance for 1959.

Also doing well are "other drink" (123), tobacco grading and packing (136), textiles and clothing (122). Industries which in September were operating below the 1959 average included grain milling (96), wood and furniture (96) and electrical equipment (80). These industrial indices are converted into a general index for manufacturing industry. For September this index stood at 124. The total industrial index is got by including electricity output and mineral production. In September the electricity index stood at 135 and mineral production 112. (R.H. 28.11.61)

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

MAY BE MULTI-RACIAL.....

Technical colleges in the Federation may become multi-racial. This may soon become policy in Northern Rhodesia, and the technical colleges in Salisbury and Bulawayo may follow suit, if the Southern Rhodesia Government agrees. Mr. D.C. Ferrer, Federal Secretary for Education, when asked to comment said: "The Keir Report on Technical Education in Northern Rhodesia recommended that technical colleges should be open to students of all races provided that they had the necessary course admission qualifications, and could benefit from instruction in the English medium. The Federal Government has been examining the first report of the joint working party which was set up to consider the Keir Report, and to advise the sponsors concerning the implications, financial and otherwise, of its recommendations. The technical colleges in Salisbury and Bulawayo already admit Asian and Coloured students. Opening the colleges to Africans as well would assist those who have to take courses as part of an apprenticeship. (R.H. 30.11.61)

COLONIAL SECRETARY

ARRIVES..... It was not true that the British Government intended to quit Africa in the shortest possible time, said Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Colonial Secretary, in Salisbury on November 29. "We are determined," he said, "to see the African territories for which we are responsible reach self-government and independence at the right time and not in the quickest possible time." Mr. Maudling, who started a 10-day visit to the Federation, told a Press conference he had come "to look, listen and learn." He had no preconceived solutions to existing problems. He might have more to say at the end of his tour. Asked if there would be a fresh start on the Northern Rhodesia Constitution he said he would have to wait and see. Views could now be put forward after the violence had ceased. He denied the British Government had given in to violence. There had to be a Constitution in the Territory, even if one had to be imposed. He was going to Northern Rhodesia to listen to the views of leaders and responsible people. He had no plan, he told a questioner, of an African majority or a European majority in the Government. "We are taking a fresh look," he said. "I am concerned with the present and the future."

Questioned about Dr. Banda's statement that Nyasaland Africans would rather starve than take Federal charity, Mr. Maudling said he would ask the Malawi leader about this. In Nyasaland he would see people of influence and size up the position for himself.

He said he regarded the Northern Rhodesia constitutional problem not as his biggest one, but as one of the most urgent. The review of this constitution was long overdue and had to be settled if discontent was not to continue. He agreed there was a connection between the settlement of the Constitution and the reopening of the Federal talks. (R.H. 30.11.61)

£5,100,000 LOAN

TO GOVERNMENT..... The Anglo American group of companies is to lend the Federal Government £5,100,000 over the next 13 years. The first instalment of £1,500,000 is to be paid in January. The announcement of the loan was made by the Federal Minister of Finance, Sir Donald Macintyre. The money will be used by all four Governments to speed up the development of the country's resources, particularly the rural economies. Because of Anglo American's special links with Northern Rhodesia Sir Donald said that the Government in the North could look forward to a larger proportionate share than the other three participants. After the initial instalment of £1,500,000 £300,000 is to be made available in each of the next 12 years. The interest rate has been fixed at 5½ per cent. Repayments will start in 15 years' time and be spread over a further 13 years.

Sir Donald quoted the present position of key economic indicators and commented on demands for more over-all planning. The tobacco and maize crops were records. Manufacturing production, electricity consumption and mineral output in August all ran ahead of the 1960 figures. For the year domestic output is likely to be up about 6 per cent. - which is high by world standards. On external trade there should be a favourable balance of between £45,000,000 and £50,000,000. External reserves and bank deposits have climbed from their low levels at the beginning of the year to what Sir Donald called "respectable totals." (N.N. 1.12.61)

TURKISH TOBACCO AT

FORT VICTORIA If experimental plantings of Turkish tobacco by settler sugar planters in the Fort Victoria lowveld this season produce profitable crops, a new farming branch with tremendous possibilities will be introduced on a permanent basis in that region. Five of the seven pilot settler farms at the Hippo Valley Estates have indicated that they intend growing Turkish tobacco this season. The potentialities of the crop have also been realised by other farmers and ranchers in the lowveld area below the Kyle and Bangala Dams. (R.H. 1.12.61)

'ACT INTERFERES WITH
LIBERTY OF SUBJECT'.....

Two judges of the High Court in Salisbury have stated that the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act must receive a "strict interpretation." It not only prescribes "very heavy penalties, but interferes with the liberty of the subject and the freedom of speech," said the judges. Mr. Justice Lewis and Mr. Justice Maisels gave judgment on November 30 in a review case, which was argued by counsel at their request. An African, Bailo, was convicted under the Act and sent to jail for nine months because he said to two Africans: "Though you have joined the Police Reserve you are going to lose your job at the end of the month (August)." Bailo was employed by the Department of Engineering and Construction as a boss-boy, and the complainants were labourers. If the definition of "intimidation" was applied in its "ordinary broad meaning" then practically anything could be classed as intimidation, stated the judges. If a person said to another: "Do not walk under that ladder; you might get a brick dropped on you by the workman standing on it", he would be putting that other person "in fear of injury or danger to himself." The judges state: "One cannot imagine that the Legislature intended to make that an offence punishable with imprisonment for a period of up to ten years." It was necessary where the use of mere words was involved "to restrict the application of the section to cases where something in the nature of a threat is used as opposed to the utterance of a warning or prophecy." The judges ruled that in Bailo's case the evidence failed to establish beyond reasonable doubt that he was guilty of intimidation. Conviction and sentence were set aside. (R.H. 1.12.61)

N.D.P. RECRUIT

CHILDREN..... Schoolchildren are now being recruited into the ranks of the National Democratic Party as intimidation reaches new heights in the Bulawayo African townships, alleged Mr. Ephraim Mzilikazi, U.F.P. branch chairman on November 30. "Intimidation by the N.D.P. has reached the stage where workers are going from door to door demanding that people join and pay subscriptions. It is nothing more than a protection racket," he said. "Business men have joined others in collecting membership cards simply for their own protection." Religious ministers were so concerned at intimidation of churchgoers, they had considered making an approach to the Government.

He claimed that "probably the worst part of the present campaign by the N.D.P. is recruiting children." The N.D.P. has brought women organisers from Salisbury and Gwelo to Bulawayo to harangue the women into joining the N.D.P. ranks - and also recruit their children at a special subscription rate of 2s. a head. He knew of no cases of N.D.P. workers recruiting children direct from schools. "It is easier for them to get at the mothers so they can buy protection for their children," Mr. Mzilikazi said. (B.C. 1.12.61)

NO S.R. BAN ON

MEETINGS..... There is no indication that the Southern Rhodesia Government intends to follow the lead of the Salisbury African Administration and clamp down on meetings of the National Democratic Party. Salisbury has banned all open-air N.D.P. gatherings in Harare until the party gives a written assurance they can control their followers. Open-air meetings in Bulawayo's African Townships have also been restricted following the weekend disturbances in which three men were shot and 70 arrested. Mr. J. Pithey, Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, said on November 29 there was no relationship between a Salisbury City Council action and any Government action. He knew of no Government plans to ban meetings. The last time the Government clamped down on meetings was after the July referendum when it imposed a general ban so as to give the Colony "a political holiday." (R.H. and B.C. 30.11.61)

MR 12/81



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LET US DESERVE TO BE GREAT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1961.

49/61

SOUTHERN RHODESIAS'

NEW CONSTITUTION

At a Press conference on December 7, following the tabling in the Southern Rhodesia Assembly, of the Order-in-Council and new Constitution for the Colony, Sir Edgar Whitehead said that with the greater part Africans would be playing in running the country the day would come when there would be an African majority in Parliament. The speed with which that happened would depend on the rate at which the Colony went ahead. African education would play a big part in this. The quicker our industries and our economy develop the quicker that will happen. But if the National Democratic Party bring stagnation - if industry is brought to a standstill - then progress will be slow. We have got to make changes ourselves, and it is no longer any use people running to other countries and asking for their intervention, he said.

Sir Edgar pointed out that since the Order-in-Council was issued the new Constitution had the force of law. Now everything had to be done to make it work efficiently. He did not think anyone in the Colony now wanted to revert to the old Constitution. Some people complained the franchise did not go as far as they wished, but there was provision to alter the franchise by Parliament. It was now necessary that all moves should be in the direction of removing discrimination in orderly fashion, and as quickly as possible, if the spirit of the Constitution was to be observed. Those who opposed the new Constitution should be prevailed on to give it a fair trial. He, personally, was determined that the spirit of the new Constitution would be honoured. (R.H. 8.12.61.)

STRONGER MEASURES AGAINST

INTIMIDATION

The Southern Rhodesia Government was preparing stronger measures against intimidation, the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, told a Press conference on December 7. He also announced that in the light of recent High Court rulings a legal committee was being appointed to study the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and any other laws to see if amendments were needed. He also said he welcomed the move by Africans in Harare African Township, near Salisbury, to form a home guard to counter intimidation. Such a body was provided for by law in the form of special constables and the position was being examined to see if this body could be extended to cover all races.

Sir Edgar said that in almost every case of petrol-bomb throwing, the culprits had been arrested and charged. It was essential that measures against intimidation should be stepped up before the all-out drive to enrol voters under the new Constitution. The Prime Minister added that he could not disclose what counter-measures to intimidation were being prepared, as this would warn the intimidators. (R.H. 8.12.61)

/BJ

Southern Rhodesias' New Constitution	Page 1
Stronger Measures against Intimidation	" 1
Africans forced to attend meetings	" 2
Home Guard for African Townships	" 2
Training Centre for Mentally Handicapped	" 2
African Representation on City Council	" 3
Lowveld Irrigation Plan	" 3
Good future for Tobacco	" 3
Interest in African Art	" 3
Mechanically minded Elephant	" 3
Expedition to Mountains of the Moon	" 4
Dunlop Factory back in production	" 4
Rhodesians do well at Tobacco Fair	" 4
Plans to extend S.R. Industries	" 5
Governments split on Fiscal Review	" 5
RRAF return from Kenya Flood Relief	" 5
African Railway Workers	" 6
First foreign Doctor for Health Service	" 6
First African Member of Industrial Council	" 6
Disturbances in Salisbury	" 7
Sir Roy Welensky Blames U.N.	" 7
Record Rains in North	" 7
Tests for African Army Officers	" 8
African Receptionist for Rhodesia House	" 8
London Company's Faith in N.R.	" 8
Obituary Mr. D. J. Avery	" 8

AFRICANS FORCED TO
ATTEND MEETINGS

Africans were forced by the National Democratic Party to take off their shoes, jackets and ties, and women their scarves and jewellery when they attended a mass open-air meeting at Highfield on December 3. Fully armed police and reservists ringed the estimated crowd of between 10,000 and 12,000. At the Mai Musodzi Hall, Harare, 150 members of the United Federal Party, Harare Branch, defied gangs of the National Democratic Party Youth League by holding a private meeting addressed by four members of Parliament - Mr. Sydney Sawyer, Dr. Desmond Burrows, Mr. Peter Grey and Mr. Chad Chipunza. Many of the Africans, who admitted they had been intimidated the night before, arrived at the meeting in trucks and cars, escorted by armed police. Throughout the meeting white helmeted riot squads, armed with batons and shields, stood by but there were no incidents. About 30 members of the N.D.P. Youth League stood silently outside the hall and took note of U.F.P. members and supporters attending the meeting.

Throughout the morning thousands swarmed to the Cyril Jennings Hall, Highfield, for the township's biggest ever N.D.P. meeting. Beerhalls and sportsfields were deserted throughout the township. Police confirmed that gangs had gone from house to house in the townships forcing people to attend the meeting. A number of Europeans padded barefoot into the meeting.

(R.H. 4.12.61)

HOME GUARD FOR
AFRICAN TOWNSHIPS

The immediate formation of a special constabulary to act as a home guard in African townships of Southern Rhodesia and so counter intimidation, was called for by a meeting of African members of the United Federal Party in Harare on December 3. The resolution containing the request was handed to Sir Edgar Whitehead by Mr. S. S. Sawyer. Sapa reports that Mr. Sawyer, opening the meeting, said it was not impossible, as the N.D.P. claimed, for the U.F.P. to hold meetings in the townships. "Whatever the thugs in the N.D.P. say, we will come back here and hold meetings regularly," he added.

For security reasons it was easier at present to hold meetings during the day rather than at night. He admired the "brave and courageous audience" who attended, despite what he claimed was an N.D.P. order in the townships that people should not go to it. He said that only the African people themselves could successfully crush intimidation, and they should show their strength by going forward and defying those attempting to intimidate them. He believed that the proposed home guard could be the means to this end.

Mr. G. M. Chipunza, the Federal M.P. for Harare, said that the constabulary could mean that "our children will be able to sleep in safety and we will be able to live in safety." Mr. Jasper Savanhu, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, also backed the resolution. He said the African people knew the "tactics and machinations" of their political opponents. But these could be effectively dealt with by the special constabulary which would enable the people to do what they wanted - "to lead the lives of free human beings."

(R.H. 4.12.61)

TRAINING CENTRE FOR
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED.....

Funds for a planned £30,000 residential training centre for mentally handicapped children have already risen to £16,000 and the Bulawayo branch of the Hopelands Trust intends to go ahead with the project as soon as a suitable city site can be found. The society already has a centre in Bulawayo and is catering for 20 children between the ages of four and 16.

(B.C. 4.12.61.)

AFRICAN REPRESENTATION

ON CITY COUNCIL Stating that Lusaka Council feels that the time has come for the majority of the people "to have a say in the running of this council", Councillor H. K. Mitchell chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee proposed on November 30 a radical plan for African representation on local authorities. He suggested that there should be a ward system on a common roll but that each area would contribute an equal amount to the council's coffers. With this plan, the ward system would be based on property value and not on the number of heads, said Mr. Mitchell. (N.N. 2.12.61).

LOWVELD IRRIGATION

PLAN A plan to build a barrage across the Lundi River at the Chipinda Pools, to obtain a high African agriculture output by irrigation, is being studied by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. H. J. Quinton. This development scheme has been conceived by Mr. T. M. MacDougall, of Fort Victoria, the Pioneer of sugar and irrigation development in the lowveld. Mr. Quinton said: "A barrage across the Lundi at Chipinda Pools would catch the excess flow of water in summer which at the present time is going to waste, and could be diverted by canal for economic use for crop production and intensive settlement." He added that a hydro-electric scheme could also be erected to generate the power for the irrigation scheme, should overhead irrigation prove the most satisfactory method of water application.

He added that at the confluence of the Sabi and Lundi Rivers there were palms growing, and one of the crops that might be investigated for this area could be palm oil. Irrigation crops he envisaged for the area included wheat, rice and lucerne. Today one of the most important problems before the Colony was to increase the earning power of the rural African. (R.H. 2.12.61).

GOOD FUTURE

FOR TOBACCO The Federation may more than double its present output of flue-cured tobacco in the next four years, said Mr. Evan R. Campbell, head of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on December 1. Speaking at the annual congress of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, Mr. Campbell said he was confident that the world's markets would be able to absorb such an enormous crop (about 500 million lb. annually). (R.H. 2.12.61)

INTEREST IN AFRICAN

ART More than half the items sold during the first two days of the fourth Federal Art Exhibition at the Rhodes National Gallery are works by African artists. Since the exhibition opened on November 29, 30 works have been sold, 16 of them African. The Director of the Gallery, Mr. F. McEwen said the demand for African art had increased tremendously during the last six months. One artist had sold 17 paintings and another 12 during that time. (R.H. 2.12.61.)

MECHANICALLY MINDED

ELEPHANT Recently it was found that the water supply pumped up for locomotives and domestic purposes at Dett, near the Wankie game reserve had stopped. A relief railway pumper, Mr. S. Cracknell, went out to investigate. Seven miles from Dett he found a full grown bull elephant wallowing in a 15 ft. shower bath. It was discovered that the elephant had removed a concrete slab covering an air valve, prised off the inlet valve and the result was an ideal shower bath. (R.H. 5.12.61.)

EXPEDITION TO MOUNTAINS
OF THE MOON

For six weeks the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland expedition to Ruwenzori Mountains (Mountains of the Moon) will be cut off from civilisation in a dark, wet and cold valley. The six-man expedition left Salisbury by road for Nairobi on November 5. Leader of the expedition, Dr. A. C. Gifford (26) said that they would have to cut their way through 15 miles of thick forest before reaching the lip of the valley, 8,000 ft. above sea level. "The object of our trip," he said, "is to collect rare specimens from the Nyamagasani Valley, which is uninhabited by humans because of the awful weather. I have heard, though, that there might be some gorillas there.

A woman doctor will join the team at Kampala. She is Dr. Louise Westwater, of Gwelo, who will fly to Uganda this week. Dr. Gifford said that there was a deadly kind of pneumonia in the Nyamagasani Valley which had to be treated quickly. Among the equipment was a cylinder of oxygen which would be used in case of emergencies. (R.H. 5.12.61)

DUNLOP FACTORY BACK
IN PRODUCTION

Dunlop's tyre factory at Bulawayo went back into production on December 4 exactly three weeks after its 500 African workers went on strike. "We're back to normal," said Mr. K. Hickin, the works manager. All workers due to report were back at their jobs, and he expected the same turnout on the night shift. He confirmed that "a handful" of the men who went on strike were refused re-employment and said: "We felt looking at the matter over a long term was the wise thing to do." The action follows reports of organisation agitation and intimidation during the strike.

A Department of Labour spokesman said that while Dunlop's workers were out it was impossible for the Industrial Board for the industry to take evidence. "Now the workers are back the board is to be reconstituted and reconvened, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Lewis, of Bulawayo. Nominations will be called for from the employers and the employees and the Minister hopes that the board will be able to sit within the next two weeks." (B.C.5.12.61).

RHODESIANS DO WELL
AT TOBACCO FAIR

Four Rhodesian tobacco growers, who competed in this year's international tobacco contest at the Toronto Winter Fair in Canada, acquitted themselves exceptionally well. The contest was held to find the world champion flue-cured grower. The main award went to a Canadian grower, Mr. Gene Winters. The Rhodesian competitors submitted their entries (hands of flue-cured leaf from the 1961 crop) through the South-Western Tobacco Marketing Board. The contest was open to growers in all parts of the world.

One of the most successful exhibitors was Mr. R. J. Smeeton, of Norton. In the cutter class, in which there were 20 entries, he was placed fifth, beating last year's world champion, Mr. H. Atkins. Another Rhodesian, Mr. J. J. H. Brown, came ninth in this cutter class. In the leaf class Mr. Smeeton's entry was placed 10th out of a total of 22 entries. In this class Mr. E. J. Jefferys, vice-president of the RTA, came eighth. (R.H. 5.12.61.)

PLANS TO EXTEND

S.R. INDUSTRIES The Southern Rhodesia Government has plans to establish new industrial areas, the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Hatty, said in Bulawayo on December 4. He refused to give details. "If I pin-pointed the areas there would be a premature speculation in land," he said after addressing a meeting of the National Affairs Association at the Small City Hall. Mr. Hatty told the meeting that the Government was considering water schemes, for heavy industrial areas and for African farming schemes. "The very fact that we are having to deal with water schemes for some areas is an indication of what we are planning for the immediate future," he said.

Negotiations for the expansion of the Colony's iron and steel industry were still in progress and the Government was satisfied with the way things are going. Mr. Hatty forecast that the production of pig iron would step up from 360,000 tons to one million tons a year by 1964 and that about two years after that production of steel would be 750,000 tons a year. He also forecast the production soon of cheap nitrogen - most important need in the near future, and of explosives; the first production in the Eastern Districts of newsprint by April 1962; refining of nickel by 1964-65; a self-sufficient production of sugar by 1963-64. (B.C. 5.12.61).

GOVERNMENTS SPLIT ON

FISCAL REVIEW The Rhodesia Herald Financial correspondent reports a split between the four Governments in the Federation on the holding of the five-year fiscal review which is due next year. In terms of article 96 of the Federal Constitution there must be a fiscal review next year unless all four Governments agree it need not be held. The Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Treasury, Mr. C. E. M. Greenfield, confirmed that the Southern Rhodesia Government was pressing for the review to be held. From Nyasaland comes reports that Zomba would prefer a postponement until after the Federal constitutional review. The Northern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, Mr. T. C. Gardner, declined to comment, and so did the Federal Treasury in Salisbury. But it is no secret that influential voices in the Federal Government share the Nyasa view that a postponement is the best course.

The last Fiscal Review Commission met in 1957. The 1957 report resulted in a slight reduction in the percentage share of income tax and loan funds due to the Federal Government, and an increase in the shares to Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Federal Government now retains 62 per cent of the Federal tax on income and profits, 18 per cent goes to Northern Rhodesia, 14 per cent to Southern Rhodesia and six per cent to Nyasaland. (R.H. 5.12.61.)

RRAF RETURN FROM KENYA

FLOOD RELIEF Two of the three Royal Rhodesian Air Force Dakota aircraft which were based at Nairobi to assist with flood relief operations for more than two weeks returned to Salisbury on December 4. They were released by the RAF, under whose control they have been operating since November 17. One Dakota has remained in flood-hit Somaliland. Crews of the two aircraft which touched down within minutes of one another, were greeted by the Acting Station Commander at New Sarum, Squadron Leader L. T. P. Coleman, before interviewing customs officials. The Captain of the first aircraft to land, Flying Officer Mike Grier, said the relief operations had been tiring at times, but that he felt the experience gained would be invaluable. Seventy 100 lb. bags of meal were dropped each run, the despatchers moving up to 1,000 lb. in under two-and-a-half minutes. Present figures indicate that the RRAF have flown 73 sorties in a flying time of 145 hours. Commenting on the flood conditions members of the two crews said they had seen bridges washed away, roads and railways torn up, and in one case a train thrown on its side.

(R.H. 5.12.61.)

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