

AFRICAN RAILWAY
WORKERS

The Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union has made a revolutionary move by agreeing to accept about 250 African workers on "European" status. If approved, it will mean substantial increases in the income of the Africans. Following joint talks with the Railway African Workers' Union the RRWU has agreed to African employees in six statutory Industrial Council grades being "promoted" to the National Industrial Council. The union is still considering its attitude to upgrading about 50 other African workers. Mr. A. H. Mwanza, general secretary of the RAWU, said "Now we have a liaison committee of the European and African unions there is no reason why we should not discuss a similar boost in status for other workers."

The Minister of Labour and the Railway Administration will be asked to sanction the upgrading approved by the RRWU. Those already approved are for health demonstrators, station guards, medical and dispensary orderlies, microscopists, welfare supervisors and African personnel assistants. African firemen and road motor service drivers have always belonged to NIC grades.
(B.C. 6.12.61.)

FIRST FOREIGN DOCTOR
FOR HEALTH SERVICE

The first "foreign doctor" has arrived in Salisbury to join the Federal Medical Service. A Government statement said on December 5 that he is one of many who have offered their services and who are expected to assume their posts between now and the end of February next year. In August this year the Territorial laws were amended by the Federal Assembly to allow doctors with "foreign" degrees to be registered as practitioners. This step was taken to try to ease the shortage of professional staff in the Government service. Eleven Government medical officers have accepted posts in the Health Service. Some are already here, and the rest will arrive by the end of December. It is expected that a further 20 recruits will join the Service by the end of March. They include Federal Africans, Basuto and South African Africans, a Yugoslav, an Italian, an Austrian, a German, a Czechoslovak, a Goan, an Indian, a St. Helenan and a Maltese, as well as Britons and doctors born in the Federation.
(R.H. 6.12.61.)

FIRST AFRICAN MEMEBER OF
INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.....

Mr. J. B. Ngulube is the first African member to be appointed to any National Industrial Council of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Ngulube, who is employed by the Cam and Motor Mine, was one of the delegates who attended the National Industrial Council of the Mining Industry meeting in Salisbury on December 5. Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. S. Walker, said the meeting was a historic one, and a most significant step in the conversion of labour relations in the Southern Rhodesia mining industry to a multi-racial basis. "I hope that the further step forward we are now taking towards achieving a multi-racial structure for industrial negotiation will be the forerunner of closer understanding and wider representation in all the mines in Southern Rhodesia," he said.

Mr. Ngulube, married, with eight children, has been welfare officer for 1,100 African workers at the Cam and Motor Mine, Eiffel Flats, for the past 18 months. He was appointed a representative to the council for the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association at its annual congress in Bulawayo during October. Mr. H. B. Bloomfield, president of the Associated Mine Workers of Rhodesia, said that about 3,000 African mineworkers had joined the organisation in a few months.
(B.C. 6.12.61.)

/BJ.

DISTURBANCES IN

SALISBURY..... One African was shot dead by police and 10 wounded during disturbances at Harare and Highfield townships on December 7. More than 500 African women were arrested during the day and a total of 86 men were arrested for stoning, intimidation and looting. Police casualties included three Europeans and two Africans who were injured by rocks and stones thrown by the African mobs. Sections of the Rhodesian Light Infantry - two companies were called out early on December 7 at the request of the Government - manned strategic positions on the perimeter of the townships with fixed bayonets. Later in the night, the troops bivouacked by deserted roads. Vehicle and foot patrols went on throughout the night and will be intensified early today.

Armed soldiers guarded all the entrances and exits to the townships and checked all vehicles entering and leaving. Dogs were used extensively to disperse the Africans in both townships and near the commercial area of the city. Officers reported that at one stage during the disturbances Africans were stopping township-bound buses and pulling the passengers out. (R.H. 8.12.61).

SIR ROY WELENSKY

BLAMES U.N. Blame for the fighting in Katanga could be laid "fairly and squarely on the inept and provocative past behaviour of the United Nations authorities in Katanga," Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said on December 7. The United Nations had adopted a policy of the big stick and saw themselves as conquerors in Katanga and not as conciliators. "For some time they have identified themselves with the bitter policies of those member nations who desire nothing so much as to see the Katanga Government broken by force, and a political solution imposed which would be contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Katanga people themselves," he said. "It was clear that the present fighting was developing on a larger scale than could be justified by the undoubted right of the United Nations forces to defend themselves. What we are witnessing today can no longer be called a police action, or an action taken purely to protect United Nations lives and property. The resources of large countries which have no direct stake in Africa are being marshalled against the small Katanga Army." Sir Roy said hate and bitterness between African and African, between African and Asian and between African and European could be the only result. Political chaos, economic instability and widespread famine and hardship would follow. Neither the Congo people nor the West would benefit from this. Only the Communists, the forces of unbridled ambition and disorder, would benefit,

"What appears to be American thinking in all this leaves me aghast," he said. "The lead country in the Western world appears to be pursuing a policy which can, in my view, only end by handing over large areas of Africa to Communist influence. Seldom does one hear a voice raised against the Communist-inspired Gizengists, whose opinion of the Central Government has just been given in unmistakable terms." Sir Roy said he had been accused on many occasions of interfering in the Congo. "If speaking my mind against the use of force and intimidation is interference, then I have done so. And I shall continue." (R.H. 8.12.61.)

RECORD RAINS

IN NORTH Northern Rhodesia's rainfall during November was the highest for almost 50 years. The worst-hit towns in the Territory were on the Copperbelt. Chingola and Mufulira were top of the list with a monthly rainfall return of 18.20 and 18.17 inches. The normal rainfall for these towns is 8.7 and 7.9 inches. (N.N.7.12.61.)

TESTS FOR AFRICAN
ARMY OFFICERS

Aptitude tests for 11 high school Africans who are seeking officer cadetships at Britain's Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, started at Inkomo Army Training Camp on December 11. A Defence Ministry spokesman said the tests were not in the form of an Officers' Selection Board but were designed to show if the Africans were suitable officer material. Candidates would be told the result of the tests so that they could decide whether to stay at school another year to obtain the necessary educational qualifications. "The idea behind this is to test these African students to see if they prove themselves suitable for an Officers' Selection Board undertaken by all Sandhurst candidates. We don't want them to waste time staying on at school if they are not the right type."

The tests had been arranged following visits to African schools by Army recruiting officers. The spokesman added that only the top five of each batch of candidates for Sandhurst were sent. There was nothing to stop any youth of any race who had the right educational qualifications from applying. "If and when an African applies for a Sandhurst cadetship and is selected, then he will go to Sandhurst and receive the same training as anyone else."
(R.H. 8.12.61.)

AFRICAN RECEPTIONIST
FOR RHODESIA HOUSE

An African girl, Miss Mavis Gumede, has been selected for the job of receptionist at Rhodesia House, London. Known to thousands of listeners to the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's African Service, Miss Gumede has made a name for herself with the Sindebele Women's programmes and listeners' requests. Born in Bulawayo, she started her career as a journalist with African Newspapers before joining the F.B.C.
(A.D.N. 8.12.61.)

LONDON COMPANY'S

FAITH IN N.R. Confident of the economic future of the Territory, a finance house based in London is to increase its commitments in Northern Rhodesia. "We feel now is the time to seek new opportunities of a sound nature," said the firm's managing director in Johannesburg, Mr. Donald Smith. Three or four years ago, the firm decided against increasing its operations in the North. The firm, Alexander Fraser and Son (S.A.) (Pty.) Limited, is associated with the London firm of the same name. Fraser's have been connected with many parts of Africa for a long time, playing a big part in the development of local industries.
(N.N. 7.12.61.)

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OBITUARY

MR. D. J. AVERY, one of Rhodesia's best-known art teachers and artists, has died in Bulawayo. Born in England in 1899, he came to this country 39 years ago and joined the Education Department. Mr. Avery was art master at Milton High School for the last 10 years of his career. He retired in 1957. He was the only Rhodesian to have a monotype picture chosen by the South African Association of Arts to be exhibited with South African paintings on a tour of Europe. Mr. Avery leaves a widow and a son. (N.N. 7.12.61.)

1/25/61



RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

NEWSLETTER

LET US DESERVE TO BE GREAT

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1961.

52/61

INVESTIGATION IN CONDUCT OF
U.N. IN CONGO LONG OVERDUE....

The Federal Cabinet met on December 28 to consider the situation in Katanga arising out of the recent United Nations allegations that the Federal Government was allowing military supplies and personnel to reach Katanga and the request made recently by the Acting Secretary-General for additional troops, tanks and guns for the Congo operations. In a statement the Cabinet said it was satisfied that the Federal Government's policy of strict neutrality in regard to the provision of military supplies, equipment and personnel was being effectively interpreted and carried out by Federal officials. No firm evidence had ever been produced by the United Nations to substantiate its charges and it was apparent that in the absence of facts the United Nations was content to rely upon rumour.

The latest United Nations allegations of Rhodesian assistance for Katanga, referring to the supply of mortars and to the activities of an allegedly Rhodesian pilot named Wickstead, were more than usually threadbare, being revivals of accusations which the Prime Minister publicly and categorically repudiated on December 16 when he referred to the pilot Wickstead and described how he had entered the Federation on a normal civilian flight on December 13. Wickstead was not a Rhodesian but a United Kingdom citizen, as the United Nations was very well aware. To describe him as a Rhodesian could therefore only be another example of its determination, regardless of the facts, to perpetuate a propoganda war against the Federation.

The Federal Government hopes, however, that this constant repetition of demonstrable falsehoods would sooner or later have the effect of convincing reasonable and responsible world opinion that United Nations statements about its Congo operations should be treated with the greatest reserve. There were elements in the Congo situation which the Government found profoundly disturbing. It was particularly alarmed by the Acting Secretary-General's recent appeal for further heavy armaments for use by United Nations forces. This appeal had the most ominous connotations. Apart from the fact that it was made at a time when negotiations for a settlement of the Katanga situation were in progress - a singularly inappropriate time for sabre-rattling - the sort of weapons, particularly tanks and howitzer guns, requested, could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered necessary for a police operation. Moreover, the existence in the Congo of a strong military force armed with offensive weapons of heavy calibre must pose a threat to neighbouring states, particularly when the strength of militant anti-colonial pressures in the United Nations Organisations was borne in mind. The Government was also disturbed by such obvious misconstructions as certain United Nations spokesmen had chosen to put upon the proceedings at Kitona with their references to a "signed, sealed and delivered" agreement on the part of the Katanga authorities. Despite this, however, the Federal Government was pleased to notice more hopeful signs on the horizon. The Cabinet agreed that if there was to be a further resort to force in Katanga it would pose an immensely serious threat to the Federation. The situation would therefore continue to be watched with the greatest concern. The Government considered that an impartial investigation into the conduct of the United Nations operations in Katanga was long overdue. If the United Nations was to retain any respect as an instrument of international peace and security, the Federal Government was convinced that these reports had to be the subject of thorough investigation by an independent agency. (P/S 27.12.61) /HND

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AFRICAN DOCTORS APPOINTED

BY N.R. GOVERNMENT..... Two African doctors, one from South Africa and the other from Basutoland, have been appointed to Government positions in Northern Rhodesia. Dr. Robert Mahlangani, aged 43, who qualified in Glasgow, is at present practising in East London. Dr. David Leboniaa, aged 41, who qualified at the Witwatersrand University, is at present in Government service in Basutoland.

Northern Rhodesia's Director of Medical Services, Dr. Mark Webster, said the two men would arrive early next year and initially they will be at the Lusaka Hospital. He said the two doctors, the only Africans employed in this position by the Northern Rhodesian Government at the moment, had been recruited following improvements in the general medical officer scale earlier this year. At present there were 14 vacancies in Northern Rhodesia for doctors, five of these at new stations which had never previously had a doctor. (R.H. 23.12.61)

TWO MERCENARIES DEPORTED
FROM FEDERATION.....

The Federal Government has deported two mercenaries who admitted they were serving President Tshombe, after they had walked into Northern Rhodesia following a plane crash. The Ministry of Home Affairs said in a statement on December 23 that on December 16, a Dornier aircraft of the Katanga Air Force crashed near the Northern Rhodesian border. The crew of three made their way to Solwezi, where they were detained by the Provincial Commissioner and then handed over to Federal immigration officers, who transferred them to Ndola.

The three men were J.H. Puren, aged 37, who was born in Bloenfontein and another South African, J.W. Hedges, aged 39, who was born in Port Elizabeth. They said they were pilots serving President Tshombe. The third man was J.L. Renouprez, a Belgian. The two South Africans were flown to Johannesburg and the Belgian is being returned to Ruanda Urundi. (P/S 23.12.61)

WAGE INCREASES IN SUGAR
REFINING INDUSTRY.....

Substantial wage increases in the Sugar refining industry and the introduction of grading schemes which are expected to bring increases to some workers in the leather and shoemaking and brick-making and clay products industries were announced on December 22 in the Southern Rhodesian Government Gazette. At the same time, the number of job definitions in the engineering industry have been increased, which will mean that more workers in the industry will get a proper rate for the job. In the sugar industry, increases of 10s. a week are gazetted and in the brick-making and clay products industry, hourly rates of pay now range from 9d. for labourers to a minimum weekly wage of £18. 18s. for tradesmen. For workers in the leather and shoe-making industry, minimum wages now range from £2 a week for the lowest paid worker to £7 a week for a head clerk. (F.B.C. News 23.12.61)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO
BE MULTI-RACIAL.....

The Federal Government and the governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have agreed in principle that courses in technical and commercial education should be open to students of all races. A statement on December 26 says this agreement was reached on the understanding that there would be no lowering of standards and recalls that a working party has been studying the recommendations of the Keir Report on technical education in Northern Rhodesia. It asked the Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments and the Copperbelt Technical Foundation to decide on certain principles and these have now been outlined. The Southern Rhodesian Government was also consulted because of the possibility of pooling facilities on a Federal basis.

One of the points agreed on is that all instruction should be in English. The working party will now study the financial implications. (P/S 26. 12.61)

STAGE TWO OF KARIBA

MAY BE DELAYED..... The construction of stage two of the Kariba hydro-electric project may be delayed for several years, says the annual report of the Federal Power Board. This was due to the drop in the rate of growth of maximum demand and to the increased rating of the Kariba generating sets. Because of these two factors, says the report, it appears that construction of the second stage of the Kariba project need not, as previously thought, begin as early as 1962 and may be delayed for several years.

Discussing the effect of recent economic conditions in the Federation on Kariba, the report says that while tariffs remained unchanged, the slowing down of load growth and the increase in the estimated capital cost of the project, mainly due to the recent decision to construct a thrust block at the south flank of the dam, will make it necessary for the board to bring its tariffs under review. The accounts for the year showed a surplus. Revenue from sales of electricity was 86,492,309. (R.H. 29.12.61)

LAKE KARIBA

WEED..... An eighth of Lake Kariba is now covered by salvinia auriculata - "Kariba weed" - but the rate of the weed's increase seems to have slowed up, says the annual report of the Federal Power Board. The report states that after increasing rapidly the weed showed no marked increase in its total area during the year ended June 30. But it is now more widespread and is present in the eastern parts of the lake around Kariba. With the lake nearly a million acres in extent, the weed covers about 125,000 acres. However, it is hoped that the areas will be reduced as the lake increases in size and wave action becomes greater. One fortunate aspect, as far as the Board is concerned, is that the prevailing wind blows up the lake and away from the dam site. The weed has caused no significant difficulties at the power station. (R.H. 29.12.61)

FIVE-YEARLY FISCAL

REVIEW..... Officials in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Treasuries have been working on their respective Governments' case for the five-yearly fiscal review, which is likely to be held early next year, says the Herald Financial Correspondent. Under the Federal Constitution a fiscal review is due to be held every five years to examine the percentage allocations between the four Governments of external loan funds and basic income tax. Provided all four Governments agree, the review can be held over. It is no secret that the Federal Government would like to postpone the 1962 review until a full-scale post-constitutional settlement fiscal review can be held. There has been no official comment from either of the two northern Governments, but they are reported to lean towards the Federal Government's review. (R.H. 29.12.61)

OPPENHEIMER COLLEGE

OPENS FOR TRAINING..... Lusaka's new 872,000 Oppenheimer College building opened on December 27 for its first training course in social work. The 25 students from all over Southern and East Africa have moved into the residential section. The 25 men and women - European, African and Eurasian - aged between 18 and 37 years, will reside at the college for three years while taking a course in social work leading to the college diploma in the subject. Next October a further 28 to 30 students will arrive to start a similar course. Of the first 25 students eight are women. There are five Europeans and two Eurasians. The rest are Africans. All the students will share common living and dining rooms. (N.N. 28.12.61)

JOSHUA NKOMO LEAVES

SALISBURY..... The leader of Southern Rhodesia's recently-formed Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, left Salisbury by air on December 23 for Dar es Salaam. In the next three weeks he will visit Tanganyika, Kenya, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Italy, Britain, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria in an attempt to get his new party recognised in these countries. (F.B.C. News 23.12.61) /HND

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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