

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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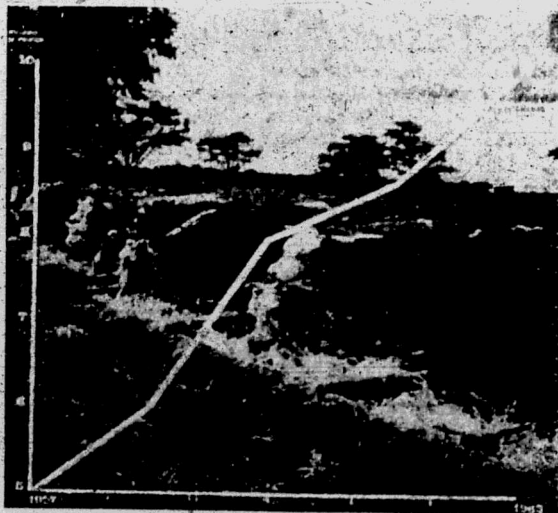
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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIRTY AFRICAN STATES—that is, five out of six of the non-white African countries which are members of the United Nations—have submitted for discussion by the Security Council a long resolution which, *inter alia*, calls upon the United Kingdom to use air, sea, and land forces in order to deny Rhodesia external supplies of any kind. Everyone knows that petroleum products and her many other requirements are reaching Rhodesia in adequate quantities by rail and road from South Africa, and that the Government of that Republic has emphatically and repeatedly declared that it will neither request nor compel its business community to participate in the dislocation of trade with its northern neighbour in order to please Mr. Wilson, the farcically-named Organization of African Unity, the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations, or anyone else. That the Wilson Government should have failed to take this certainty into account merely reveals its basic ignorance and its failure to consult, or at least heed, sensible advisers on Southern Africa. The Africans who agitate for military action against Rhodesia are well aware that it would quickly involve South Africa, and they presumably do not expect even the present Socialist Government of Britain to embark upon so reckless an operation, for the people of this country would assuredly have no truck with war against South Africa. Such a war would inevitably be barbarized into a conflict of colour, for there would be a clamour for token participation by African States whose so-called armies consist of a few battalions, scarcely any modern military equipment, virtually no transport, and few African officers of any seniority or experience. Such deficiencies, however, would not deter the fire-eating civilians who have so often spilt blood for their political purposes. And they would have Communist support.

“Blood must flow”, President Kaunda of Zambia told journalists in Lusaka yet again a few days ago. He has repeated that slogan for the past six months. In almost every speech he talks of spirituality, but is apparently oblivious of the irreconcilability of his two themes. It would not be his blood which would be spilt, or that of other leaders of his United National Independence Party (which did, of course, regularly engage in week-end assaults upon, including the murder of, its political opponents until an unprincipled Ministry in Britain nevertheless surrendered its trusteeship). For months the Kaunda Government has allowed terrorist organizations based in its capital to organize the indoctrination, training, equipping and financing of African nationalist thugs in Communist and pro-Communist territories, to re-assemble them in Lusaka on their return, and dispatch them to Rhodesia to sabotage installations, maim cattle and horses, murder white men, women or children if they can, and by their presence suggest to peaceable Africans that large-scale invasion is intended and that they would therefore be extremely ill-advised to withhold help now. The promoters of subversion cannot be satisfied with the results of their planning, for the groups of terrorists whom they have sent to Rhodesia in the past year have been singularly ineffective. Some have been almost immediately arrested by the security forces, to whom local Africans promptly reported the presence of suspicious strangers, with whose plans to disturb law and order they had no sympathy. Other parties may have been observed but not rounded up for a while, so that their contacts might be discovered. For very good reasons the Rhodesian authorities have not publicized every interception, but the cases which have already come before the courts have provided ample evidence of the complicity of the Communist Powers and their sympathizers and stooges in Zambia, Tanzania, Egypt, and elsewhere.

It is both amazing and disgraceful that funds provided by British tax-payers should be poured into Zambia and Tanzania while they engage in this nefarious conspiracy against

Thugs Helped by Double Standards

Rhodesia. Any Government in Britain should have announced when this criminal compact was made between African nationalist intriguers that not a penny of aid would be given to any country in Africa which trained terrorists for operations in any other part of the continent. The Conservatives, to their discredit, failed to take that stand against the so-called Liberation Committee of O.A.U., the headquarters of which were and still are in Tanzania; and not one Socialist Minister has said a word of denunciation in the past nineteen months. By their silence they are consequently likewise accessory to the crimes organized from Zambia, Tanzania, and other quarters. Backbench Parliamentarians (with sadly few honourable exceptions) have not deemed this infirmity of Ministers and wickedness of African politicians worthy of exposure and criticism. Almost all United Kingdom newspapers have been similarly unconcerned. Far from describing the saboteurs as Communist-trained terrorists, which they are, they usually refer to them as "nationalist guerrillas" or "African guerrilla forces". Comment, now conspicuous by its absence, would be immediate, uninhibited, and continuous if a small party of white Rhodesians were to raid into Zambia — not, of course to murder or maim, but even on reconnaissance. Such an infiltration would be regarded as good ground for a special debate in the House of Commons, for days of discussion at the United Nations, for streamer headlines across the main pages of newspapers throughout the world, and for denunciation from almost every radio and television channel.

* * *

The African leaders should now be told firmly by the British Government that all their bluster is vain; that manœuvres at the United Nations or elsewhere will have no influence upon British policy; and that

Instability Everywhere

any country which promotes offensive action against any other African State will cease to receive subventions from the British Exchequer. Double-talk and double standards have been tolerated far too long. Straight speech and straight dealing are badly overdue. The time could scarcely be more opportune, for the blusterers and bullies are well aware of the instability of their own countries. What would be the situation in

Zambia if the Royal Air Force were withdrawn and the outpouring of British money halted? Does not everyone know of Tanzania's increasing embarrassment from Communist infiltration and activities? Who now accepts the pretence that Kenya's Ministers were a band of brothers in a happy one-party State, free from Communist intrigue? Zanzibar is a Communist enclave. Civil war ravages the Sudan. Uganda will be fortunate to escape bloodshed. Scores of thousands have died in inter-tribal clashes in Rwanda and Burundi. The holocaust in the Congo is beyond reckoning. Somalia is the recipient of large supplies of modern Russian weapons. Ghana has at last been revealed in all its ugliness. In Nigeria a few thousand troops have murdered their way to the control of a population of fifty millions. Such is the condition of "independent" Africa. Politicians in the Western world have every right to declare that a condition of financial and other assistance must be the cessation of hostility and commitment to moderation and honest government. Lest anyone retort that that action would open the door to Communism, be it recalled that that door was flung open years ago by the incredible folly of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, the contemptible Cabinet of which they were members, a complacent party, and a disastrously compliant Parliament and Press.

Statements Worth Noting

"I wish we had someone in Africa of the stature of Dr. Martin Luther King" — The Rt. Rev. Kenneth Skelton, Bishop of Matabeleland, speaking in London after visiting the U.S.A.

"If the people do not want me I can go elsewhere to practise medicine; and if I tire of that I could become a professor and teach medicine or political science" — Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi.

"In some countries bribes are considered a part of business transactions and of political activities. We cannot allow that to be the case in our country" — Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

"The salient factor in contemporary Africa is the compelling need of the African for respect as a human being. The great difficulty is balancing this human need against the poverty and political immaturity of the African peoples" — Mr. F. D. Corfield.

"The Barotse are no longer interested in being regarded as museum specimens. Of course, they still love the sound of drums at midnight; the drinking of home-brewed beer when young, beautiful girls come of age; the paddling of canoes at the Kuomboka ceremony; and all the trappings of tradition" — Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Local Government and Housing in Zambia.

U.N. Demand for Use of Force in Rhodesia

Thirty African States Want Blockade by Sea, Air and Land

THE SECURITY COUNCIL of the United Nations met on Tuesday to reconsider the Rhodesian situation, 30 African member States having asked six days earlier for a special meeting to be convened.

In a letter to Dr. J. G. de Beus (Netherlands), this month's president of the Security Council, they wrote that the talks being held in London between representatives of the United Kingdom Government and of "the racist régime of Salisbury were calculated to aggravate a situation which is already explosive and likely to lead to racial conflict throughout Southern Africa".

They therefore asked that the Security Council should "examine with the greatest attention this new situation, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and consider under Chapter VII of the Charter the necessary measures to establish majority rule in Southern Rhodesia". Measures taken under that Chapter are mandatory on all member States of the U.N.

Six States Which Would Not Sign

After sending the request for an early meeting, the African group—some of whose spokesmen told journalists that they expected the meeting to take place within two days—met Asian members of the U.N. to discuss the terms of a draft resolution which would engage all member States to sever economic relations with Rhodesia and call upon Britain to impose an air, naval, and land force blockade in order to prevent any supplies, particularly of oil, reaching Rhodesia.

Six African States had declined to sign the letter to Dr. de Beus, Tunisia and Senegal being the two most influential. Senegal, though a member of the Rhodesia Committee set up by the Organization of African Unity, considered that the means of dealing with Rhodesia should be left to Britain. The other African non-signatories were the Central African Republic, Gabon, Gambia, and the Malagasy Republic.

The majority decision of the African group, after a couple of weeks of argument about the wisdom or unwisdom of pressing for resumed debate in the Security Council, was attributed to the arrival in New York of Mr. Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia, who had repeatedly criticized the British Government's treatment of the issue.

All member States had been told of the anxiety of the U.K. Government that the talks with Rhodesian representatives in London should not be adversely affected by debates at the United Nations, let alone by a resolution proposing to make sanctions mandatory.

Text of the African Resolution

On Friday the terms of the African draft resolution became known. It reads:—

"Recalling its resolution 216 of November 12, 1965, 217 of November 20, 1965, and 221 of April 9, 1966, and in particular its call to all States to do their utmost to break off all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products;

"Noting with concern that this call has not been heeded by all States and that economic measures have failed to bring down the racist régime of Salisbury;

"Pointing out that the grave threat to international peace and security inherent in the situation in Southern Rhodesia has already induced it to authorize the use of force, by its resolution 221 of April 9, 1966, in exercise of the powers which Chapter VII of the Charter alone confers upon it;

"Gravely concerned by the reports that substantial supplies of oil are reaching Southern Rhodesia and that arrangements are being made to devise a permanent system of oil supplies to that territory;

"Noting with regret that the administering Power has made no effort to open negotiations with the leaders of African political parties with a view to establishing in Southern Rhodesia a Government consistent with the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

"Disturbed at the grave consequences which negotiations between the United Kingdom and the racist régime of Salisbury, without the participation of the genuine representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, might entail for the rights of that people to freedom and independence;

"The Security Council

"(1) determines that the situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security;

Complete Severance of Economic Relations

"(2) Calls upon all States to apply measures with a view to the complete severance of economic relations and communications with Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter;

"(3) Invites the Portuguese and South African Governments in particular to take forthwith the necessary measures under Article 41 of the Charter to sever economic relations and communications with Southern Rhodesia;

"(4) calls upon all States, and particularly the Portuguese and South African Governments, to take all necessary measures to prevent the supply of oil and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia;

"(5) Calls upon the United Kingdom to take the measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter in order, by the use of air, sea or land forces, to prevent any supplies, including oil and petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia;

"(6) Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations;

"(7) Calls upon the United Kingdom to hold consultations with the leaders of African political parties with a view to the establishment of a régime consistent with the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

"(8) Draws the attention of the United Kingdom Government to the harmful consequences which the present negotiations might entail for the establishment of a régime based on universal suffrage;

"(9) Calls upon the United Kingdom Government to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to abolish the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

Plan to Provoke Rhodesia

On Monday the Rhodesian Government cabled a request to the United Nations that a representative of Rhodesia should be heard by the Security Council, basing its claim on a provision of the Charter that a State which is not a member of U.N. may apply to take part in a debate which concerns it.

A statement issued in Nairobi that day by the ruling Kenya African National Union, which called upon Britain to cease its "bungling and indecision" and vote for the African resolution, suggested that African countries might undertake guerrilla operations against Rhodesia in order to provoke that country to send its troops into Zambia and so give grounds for U.N. military intervention.

On Tuesday a young Rhodesian farmer and his wife were murdered by African terrorists. Spokesmen in Lusaka for Z.A.N.U. accepted responsibility.

Rhodesia's Phenomenal Progress in Past Six Months

Businessmen From Many Countries Survey Investment Opportunities

RHODESIA'S PROGRESS has been phenomenal during the first six months of independence.

That assertion has been made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. B. H. Mussett, who also said when addressing Gwelo Chamber of Commerce: —

"We have had many visitors from overseas since we assumed our independence. Many of them are interested in investments of one form or another, for they are only too well aware of the tremendous potential that Rhodesia holds. They know that Rhodesia has set out on a course from which it will not deviate, that Rhodesia is at the foot of an economic escalator, and that now is the time to step on to it if they are to reap the rich benefits available to the investor with the initiative to act without delay.

"These visitors, from all parts of the world, are our friends. They not only believe in our cause but are prepared to sink money in Rhodesia to help us through these difficult days.

Singleness of Purpose

"Since independence we have increased our trade with many countries outside Africa. We have sold them more goods, and the trade is very often a two-way affair. I trust that our many trade contacts in the countries where sanctions are enforced against us are on the ball because otherwise, due to their countries' policy of trade sanctions, they will lose future trade.

"One aspect of our present position that I find satisfying is the eagerness to get on with the job, to develop, to overcome the difficulties that are being put in our path, to beat the sanctions, together with the enthusiasm not only to win through but to transcend it all and emerge so much the stronger. Embracing all this is the team spirit which has produced a singleness of purpose such as this country has never known.

"Our independence has brought, naturally enough in view of what followed, sharp consumer resistance to goods made in a particular country. In retaliation to the sanctions imposed on them, Rhodesians understandably took it upon themselves to boycott such articles in favour of locally made products and products imported from friendly countries.

Manufacturing Industry Gains Strength

"Present difficulties, and the protective measures that Government has been forced to introduce as a result, have provided our manufacturing industry with a unique opportunity for expansion and diversification. Through the initiative and resourcefulness of our industrialists it is already apparent that, when the present emergency is over, this sector of the economy will emerge the stronger because of it. The policy of the Government is to make the country as fully self-supporting as possible.

"Recent actions of certain nations have shown only too clearly how vulnerable a nation can be if it is not in a position to feed and clothe its own people. Had it not been for the tenacity of the Rhodesian make-up and the ready offers of assistance from our many friends throughout the world, we might have been in a difficult position today. As it happens, the reverse is the case. Indeed, our economy continues to strengthen.

"New projects are being planned and implemented as more money flows into the country. The recent announcement of the £4m. development of the Trojan nickel mine near Bindura is but one example.

"To continue this expansion, each new set of circumstances must be carefully studied by all of us working as a team in a common cause. The concept of 'oneness' has been the keynote of the country's success, and in the interests of us all we must continue to strengthen the co-operative approach. Our common goal is to become as nearly self-sufficient as possible as soon as possible."

In another statement on the same day Mr. Mussett said: —

"On all sides one sees tangible evidence of Rhodesia's

resilience and ability to improvise so as to withstand the economic as well as the political onslaught of those who mean harm to us. This trial period of six months has proved beyond doubt that we can weather any storm in pursuit of our principles.

"There have been hardships and inconveniences. Probably one of the most irksome has been the necessity to conserve the supply of petroleum products. However, during war time, one can expect inconveniences and shortages. I know that all Rhodesians are solidly with the Government in the trying times through which we are passing on our way to the victory which lies ahead.

"It must have been obvious to everyone that an increase in the price of petroleum products was inevitable. The Rhodesian Treasury cannot be expected to absorb the enormous additional costs involved in the supply and transport of fuel."

Special Tax on Umtali Motorists

Having stated the new prices for petrol, diesel fuel, and paraffin, the Minister continued: —

"From Umtali, my own constituency, Rhodesian motorists are able to purchase petrol over the border in Mozambique at a very low price. While this is a very useful source of supply to residents and holiday-makers in the area, motorists who take advantage of these supplies make no contribution to the Exchequer, because no customs duty is collected on petrol in motor vehicle tanks. If the situation were to continue unchecked, the stage would rapidly be reached when all Umtali residents would draw their requirements from across the border and the petrol retailers in Umtali would be forced out of business, with resultant unemployment and hardship.

"It has therefore been reluctantly agreed that, to safeguard petrol retailers in Umtali and to reimburse the fiscus, a special import duty of £1 for motor vehicles and 2s. 6d. for motor-cycles will be imposed upon all Rhodesian registered vehicles which enter Rhodesia after an absence of less than two nights. Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers or goods across the border for hire or reward, and vehicles of persons resident in Mozambique who work in Rhodesia, and vice versa, will be exempt from this special import duty.

"Tourists entering Rhodesia will, as in the past, be given sufficient petrol for their needs during their stay; but if they desire to bring petrol with them for their own use in Rhodesia they may do so. Similarly, persons in transit through Rhodesia may import as much petrol as they require for their journey.

Adequate Supplies of Motor Fuel

"Our stocks and supplies of motor fuel are adequate to meet our present and future needs, but a 25% cut in the ration is necessary in the national interest. Until the cut is restored or petrol rationing is abolished altogether, it will be necessary for all motorists to make do with their present 75% ration. Petrol rationing officers will be guided by this principle in considering any applications for additional rations."

Railway Crisis

ZAMBIA has for some time refused to remit to the Rhodesia Railways headquarters in Rhodesia the balance of earnings over expenditure, approximately £1m. a month. Before leaving Lusaka a few days ago for London and New York, the Finance Minister said: "The Rhodesian section of the line is in serious financial trouble". Next day Mr. Dingiswayo Banda, Minister of Transport, said: "The railways in Rhodesia have virtually run-out of funds and asked us to transfer £1m. a month. But we are not interested in sending funds to a rebel régime. We see no reason to rescue them". Mr. A. R. Kemp, chairman of the Railways Board, admitted that there were "some difficulties". According to Mr. Banda, the Railways have liquid cash of only about £1m. in Rhodesia, but of £5m. in Zambia. For the past six months all payments to the Railways in Zambia have been held in Lusaka, the only disbursements being in respect of charges within Zambia.

Communist-Trained Saboteurs

Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. Implicated

TWENTY-ONE AFRICANS trained as saboteurs in Communist countries and arrested between April and October last year were sentenced in Rhodesia last week, 20 to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour and the other man to five years, Mr. Justice Davies finding that he had given only minor help to the organizers in Zambia of the raid into Rhodesia.

Evidence was given that the others had been trained as saboteurs and spies in Russia, China, North Korea and elsewhere during the past two years, the training schemes being organized by officials in Lusaka of the two Rhodesian African nationalist parties which had been banned in their own country, the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the People's Caretaker Council (previously Z.A.N.U.).

Z.A.P.U. Terrorists

The court was told that the accused have received training in the use of arms and explosives, in guerrilla warfare, and in the techniques of spying used by the secret services of the Western world, including code work, photography, and infiltration into Government departments.

The judge said that eight of the men, all members of Z.A.P.U., had been proved to have been trained as intelligence agents or spies. Twelve others had attended five different sabotage courses in Moscow, Nanking, and Pyongyang. The remaining man had been engaged in organizing a sabotage training scheme in Lusaka. Some of them had entered Rhodesia from Zambia and Malawi by lorry, some had crossed the Zambezi by canoe, and some had arrived openly by train or as air passengers.

Seven months ago 28 Rhodesian Africans who had been arrested on returning as saboteurs were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each. They had been trained in Ghana.

Agents of Z.A.N.U.

Last Friday another seven Africans appeared in the magistrates' court in Salisbury on charges of possessing arms and explosives. All were described as members of Z.A.N.U., and officials of that party living in Zambia were said to have sent them to blow up the Beira-Umtali oil line and to shoot troops, police, farmers or other Europeans.

The men, who were arrested within a fortnight of their arrival, had with them three rifles, two sub-machine guns, two automatic pistols, 750 rounds of ammunition, 25 Russian hand-grenades, and 20 slabs of Russian high explosive.

They were stated to have admitted that they had undergone guerrilla training in China. A fourth man said that he had been trained in Cairo and Dar es Salaam.

Pipeline Payment

H.M. GOVERNMENT is understood to be about to promise substantial payments to the Companhia do Pipeline Mocambique-Rhodesia, owners of the pipeline from Beira to Umtali which has been out of commission since the end of last year in consequence of the oil blockade imposed by Britain. C.P.M.R. has five Portuguese and four British directors, despite the fact that Lonrho, Ltd., a British company holds 62% of the equity. The Portuguese directors have insisted that commercial considerations should dictate decisions if oil for Rhodesia were delivered at Beira. Loss of profits to the company while the pipeline is not operating is estimated at nearly £55,000 a month.

Rhodesian Talks

THE EXPLORATORY TALKS in London between four-member teams of Rhodesian and United Kingdom officials are thought likely to be adjourned this week and resumed in Salisbury after a short interval.

Rhodesian News in Brief

Proposals of Mr. Holderness

PROPOSALS by Mr. Hardwicke Holderness for a new Constitution have been under discussion in private circles in Rhodesia. His suggestion is that Parliament should have equal numbers of white and black Members, so escaping from the situation in which all real power would remain with white Ministers until Africans have a majority in the House, when all power would pass to them overnight. That, Mr. Holderness insists, is irrational and inimical to the national interest. Executive power should, he thinks, be reposed in a presidential authority separately elected.

MR. R. J. MONTGOMERY, South Africa's diplomatic representative in Rhodesia, has said that close co-operation between the two countries is essential; that the number of South African tourists visiting Rhodesia for the first time last year equalled the number of Rhodesians visiting South Africa; and that many friends of Rhodesia in the Republic now recommend visits to Rhodesia as a practical way of showing their sympathy.

Mr. Lister Nevitt, a former Federal Judge of the United States, said in Salisbury a few days ago that the State Department had been wrong when it told him that Rhodesia was a country in which Communism could develop, and President Johnson wrong to support sanctions against Rhodesia.

Australian and Canadian Views

Senator Gordon, Acting Minister for External Affairs in Australia, has said that the Government remains opposed to the use of force against Rhodesia.

Mr. Howard Shannon, an Australian M.P., said when he addressed the Adelaide branch of the Rhodesia-Australia Association that more and more of his countrymen now questioned the wisdom of British policy towards Rhodesia. A resolution of support for the Rhodesian Government was passed, and a promise was given that copies would be sent to the Australian Government.

Mr. Paul Martin, Minister for External Affairs, has told the Canadian Parliament that the Government does not favour further action at the United Nations at present against Rhodesia, but prefers to await the effect of the trade sanctions against that country. Resort to force might have serious complications upon the multi-racial character of the Commonwealth and so create a situation even more serious than that now existing.

Opposition front-benchers in the Canadian Parliament have for the second time condemned the Government's decision to impose sanctions against Rhodesia. They argued that an act passed for quite a different purpose had been misused as a political lever against Rhodesia, with the internal affairs of which Canada had no right to interfere.

South African Help

There are now pro-Rhodesia organizations in Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Portugal, France and Sweden.

Mr. R. Cornell, chairman of the Friends of Rhodesia Trust, has presented to Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, a scroll of thanks from the Government and people of Rhodesia for the help of all kinds given by South Africans. Similar scrolls are to be presented to all organizations collecting funds for Rhodesia.

The Anglo-Rhodesian Society held a very well attended cocktail party in London last Thursday evening. Many members had travelled long distances to be present.

Oil continues to be sent to Rhodesia from South Africa in substantial quantities. The daily traffic by road through Beitbridge averages at least 40,000 gallons, and there are regular deliveries by rail through Mozambique.

Recently three lorry loads of gift petrol arrived from the people of Greytown, Natal. One of the lorries bore the name JOANNA VI and another MANUELA II.

The mayor of Barberton flew in his private aircraft to Rhodesia last week in order to be present when two lorry-loads of gift petrol from that Transvaal town were handed over to the mayor of Bulawayo.

On one day last week lorry-loads of petrol reached Rhodesia from Natal, the Orange Free State, and Swaziland. Another large consignment was on its way from the Eastern Transvaal.

Witbank has just sent its fourth consignment of petrol. Farmers in an apple-growing part of Cape Province are contributing to a scheme to send 1,000 cases of their produce to Rhodesia as a gift. The Salisbury branch of the Friends of Rhodesia Association will sell the fruit and use the proceeds to help Rhodesia.

A consignment of breakfast cereals for distribution to hospitals has been sent by the South Coast Hotel Association of Natal to the chairman of the Hotel Association of Rhodesia. The food was worth about £150.

In East London, South Africa, more than £400 for Rhodesia was collected in one day.

The Israeli Government has declined to allow a ship carrying Rhodesian goods to unload in Haifa.

The National Assembly of Somalia has condemned the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for supporting the Smith régime in Rhodesia and the British Government for failure to overthrow that Government.

The Council of Ministers of Gabon has forbidden commercial relations of any kind between that country and Rhodesia.

The Japanese Foreign Office has announced that that country's imports from Rhodesia have been cut to 72% of the 1964 level.

Holland and Denmark

A Netherlands-Rhodesia Association has been formed in the Hague.

An oil-for-Rhodesia campaign started in Holland by a small magazine is stated to have been a great success.

The Dutch postal authorities have announced that, in accordance with the provisions of the International Postal Convention, Rhodesian independence stamps, with or without the overprinted word "independence", are regarded as valid in international postal traffic.

Denmark imported in January and February tobacco from Rhodesia worth about £340,000, nearly a fivefold increase on the figures for the first two months of last year. The contracts were made before Denmark agreed to boycott Rhodesian goods.

The recently established Rhodesian Export Association has now offices in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg.

Agricultural and livestock production on European farms in Rhodesia rose up to about £64m. last year, an increase of £2m. on the 1964 total, and almost double the 1955 figure.

A charcoal gas unit designed by an engineer in Salisbury will drive a five-ton lorry at 40 m.p.h. for about 20 miles for the use of 100lb. of charcoal. Reconversion of the vehicle to the use of petrol takes only half-an-hour.

Chirundu sugar estates, which began large-scale production in 1960, will close after this season's crop, estimated at about 26,000 tons, has been milled. About 1,500 Africans are employed. Mr. J. P. Walshe is managing director of the company.

Mr. Ian McLean, Minister of Labour, has stated that Government labour exchanges found jobs for more than 8,000 persons in the first three months of the year, during which period 274 Europeans were taken into Government service, in addition to about 1,200 school-leavers. Another 300 Europeans, Asians, and Coloured school-leavers were found jobs in private enterprise. In the last week of March, when only 13 redundancies were notified, more than 600 people were found employment.

The promised Committee for Debt Adjustment (Drought Relief) has been constituted. It consists of Mr. J. C. Graylin as chairman; Mr. V. Memery, manager of the Land Bank; Mr. T. Mitchell, of the Natural Resources Board; Mr. Ian Horne (R.N.F.U.); Mr. J. C. G. Strickland (Treasury); Mr. Roy Wells, a businessman in Gwelo; and Mr. I. Douglas, acting chief agricultural economist.

The Rhodesian Government has agreed that any student at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury whose movements require him to be restricted for security reasons will so far as possible be restricted henceforth to the grounds of the university in order that he may continue his studies. One former student recently escaped from Gonakudzingwa and reappeared at the college, whose principal, Dr. Walter Adams, declined to surrender him to the police.

Golden Heart and Burning Spear

Honours and Awards in Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has announced its honours system. It includes the creation of two orders, the Order of the Golden Heart of Kenya and the Order of the Burning Spear, a Distinguished Service Decoration, and six medals.

Order of the Golden Heart of Kenya: for exceptional services to the nation. To be awarded solely at the discretion of the President. Three classes: of chief, elder, and Moran.

Order of the Burning Spear: Class I, Chief of the Order, for outstanding service by civilians or commanders of the armed forces; Class II, Elder of the Order, for distinguished service in the armed forces by officers of and above the rank of full colonel; Class III, Moran of the Order, for meritorious service in the armed forces by officers up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, wing commander (Air Force), and commander (Navy).

Uhodari Medal: for exceptional gallantry in the armed forces and police.

Distinguished Service Decoration: conferable on any member of the armed forces or police for gallantry beyond the call of duty.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal: for long and exemplary records in the civil and uniformed services.

Uhuru Commemoration Medal: for conspicuous contributions to the attainment of independence.

Jamhuri Commemoration Medal: for conspicuous contribution to the establishment of the Republic.

Campaign Medal: for distinguished conduct on active service.

Harambee Medal: for meritorious service by outstanding leadership and initiative in co-operative endeavours for workers on the land.

Head of State's Commendation: for any other outstanding service not meriting a specific decoration.

The first awards are to be made on June 1, Madaraka Day, and the next on December 12, the Uhuru anniversary. The intention is to publish honours lists on those dates each year.

U.S. Praise for Rhodesians

Mr. Kenneth Lamb, executive secretary of the National Co-ordinating Committee of the Friends of Rhodesia Independence (F.R.I.) in the United States, has sent from Washington a recording which says (in part):

"By courageously challenging brutal revolutionary strategy, you Rhodesians have brought down upon yourselves the wrath of all the world's revolutionaries, whether they call themselves Communists, Socialists, liberals, or financiers.

"Mail from American citizens to President Johnson is running heavily against present American policy towards Rhodesia. At the State Department it is running eight to one against that policy.

"In the brief period of its existence F.R.I. has received £7,851 in small donations. It has placed advertisements costing £5,000 on behalf of Rhodesia in such influential newspapers as the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Chicago Tribune*.

"When the British Government betrayed you, you were not entirely dependent upon your many friends in Britain, but were able to fall back on your own initiative. This self-reliance and initiative must be preserved at all costs. It is the key to your survival, as it was the key to the survival of the infant American Republic in 1776. Knowing that your enemies are doing everything possible to subvert and destroy your initiative and self-reliance. They are in such a great rush to destroy you before you become too firmly established as an independent nation".

Evil in Kenya

DR. KIANO, Labour Minister in Kenya, said recently: "In Kenya there are many political struggles for power; a lot of evil is being spoken; and allegation and counter-allegation are being made against politicians in order to weaken them in the power struggle. I have heard many rumours and allegations which grave me".

*Letters to The Editor***Confusing Shibboleths****Cantonal System for Rhodesia***To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*

SIR.—Aren't we all bedevilled by confusing shibboleths; "universal suffrage", "majority rule", "one-man-one-vote", etc.? These shibboleths originated in England, and spread all over the world as tokens of democracy.

"Universal suffrage" did not come to Britain till early in this century, and it still remains to be considered if it has proved a sensible basis for self-government in these islands. The last general election was more like a mixture of bingo and opinion polls. There are not a few electors who are beginning to doubt the wisdom of this clumsy and cheap nose-counting system. The coming review of local government may well lead to better devices which would enable citizens to vote on issues they can really understand, perhaps for the election of regional assemblies and the devolution of Westminster and Whitehall: a tier-democracy amounting to effective self-government.

Such thoughts may be relevant to the situation in Rhodesia and elsewhere. The quarrel with the Rhodesians has been befogged with these worn-out shibboleths, which are repeated parrot-wise all over Africa, hiding emotional demands for black supremacy instead of white supremacy. Sensible men everywhere must desire responsible self-government regardless of race, colour, or party. We are moving towards a co-operative multi-racial world society. Cannot we cleanse this current of change of poisoning shibboleths?

In Rhodesia the Europeans have built up an economy and a rule of law which are an example to the whole of Africa. Above all, they have developed the natural resources of the *veld* in ways which semi-nomadic African tribes could never have undertaken of themselves. Shifting cultivation is still so ingrained a habit that it will be a long time before a settled agriculture is fully adopted. Moreover, African leaders, while paying lip-service to conservation, are not very often seriously interested. And yet the health, prosperity and safety of the economy depends on soil and water conservation and a passionate concern for these.

In order to help Rhodesian Africans to play a bigger part in the administration and government of their country, would it not be sensible to concentrate political interest in local and provincial councils, first and foremost? Here people can learn the difficult art of controlling their environment and their own society.

The Swiss led Europe in the art of self-government without shibboleths. Why can we not develop a cantonal system in Rhodesia? Some cantons might be purely black, some white, but most would be mixed.

Cannot our left-wing hot-gospelers reconsider the whole philosophy of self-government and rid it of the farce which democratic institutions have largely become?

Yours faithfully

ROLF GARDINER

Fontmell Magna
Shaftesbury, Dorset**Stood Idly By**

"MR. WILSON has been very emphatic that Britain cannot 'stand idly by' if the and other political sooth sayers should think that the power supply of Zambia may be switched off at Kariba. He and his Socialist colleagues—and, to their shame, the Conservatives—were quite happy to stand idly by when India made an unprovoked attack on Goa. I do not recall that our present Prime Minister uttered a squeak."

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Grilled**

"I WAS SO INCENSED at the way in which I was grilled by your immigration officials on my arrival from Rhodesia that I shall prefer henceforth to do my business from Paris".

Left Wing

"LEFT-WING ELEMENTS are now in control in the U.S. State Department; and the overthrow of white rule in Africa is an article of faith among the left-wing in America, as in Britain."

Tonic

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is a tonic to all Rhodesians fortunate enough to receive it. I marvel at the accuracy of your comments, and where necessary criticisms, week by week. Most sincere thanks for your help and support. We are grateful for your clear understanding of our problems".

Bitterness

"RHODESIA'S resentment of the actions of the British Government and of the statements of politicians of all three parties in this country goes much deeper than is generally realized. It is universal. One thing is quite certain—that no responsible Rhodesian, whether or not a supporter of the Rhodesian Front, would take on trust anything from any political party leader in Britain".

Zambianization

"MINISTERS IN ZAMBIA constantly express their satisfaction at the speed of Zambianization in the civil service. How relieved they must have been in recent months that the country's small army is officered by white men, not black. If control had not been in the hands of Britons, Rhodesians and perhaps a few men of South African birth, Zambia might well have had its *coup* shortly before the Royal Air Force contingent arrived—assuredly to buttress the position of the President, for it could obviously have no real influence upon the Rhodesian situation."

Faked Photographs

"FAKED PHOTOGRAPHS have grossly misrepresented Rhodesia in publications in Europe and America. The worst that I have seen appeared under the caption 'They Don't Even Bury Their Dead'; but the 'dead' were just Africans sleeping at midday in the gardens of Cecil Square in the middle of Salisbury. Another photograph published by an American paper purported to show Africans imprisoned in a police State; it was in fact a picture of youngsters looking through park railings. Another incident which made us angry occurred soon after U.D.I. White men were seen to throw money into rubbish bins in Salisbury, and then photograph African youngsters who rushed to get the coins; the picture when published was supposed to be of starving children searching for scraps of food".

Silliest Suggestion

"THE SILLIEST SUGGESTION I have read recently is that by the editor of the *New Statesman* that Mr. Humphry Berkeley, until recently Tory M.P. for Lancaster, should be sent to Zambia as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. Mr. Berkeley has lost no opportunity of publicly praising President Kaunda and various other black African political leaders and of dispraising Mr. Smith and other Rhodesian leaders. Since it is essential to get away from racialism and emotion, nothing could be worse than to send to Rhodesia's northern neighbour as Britain's representative a man with that kind of record. Moreover, in and out of Parliament his speeches were often indistinguishable from those of left-wing Socialists. Balanced men, not biased men, ought surely to be selected to act for Britain in whatever capital".

PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH was 68 on Monday. MR. AND MRS. J. A. R. KING have arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. E. H. MORLAND has joined the board of J. H. Vasseur & Co., Ltd.

MR. SIMON-PIERRE TSHIMBALANGA is now Congolese Ambassador in Burundi.

MR. MIKULAS SURINA, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Tanzania, visited Zanzibar last week.

LORD OGMORE has been elected chairman of the Property Owners Building Society.

MR. MAKU, Speaker of the National Assembly of Guinea, is leading a goodwill mission to East Africa.

A son was born in Kampala last week to Mrs. MIRIA OBOTE, wife of the PRESIDENT of UGANDA.

MR. GEORGE VULATA, secretary-general of the Tanganyika Journalists' Union, has visited North Korea.

MR. HOSEA KASULE has been appointed books production officer of the East African Literature Bureau.

DR. THEO. GOODCHILD has been elected to the committee of the Uganda Church Association in Britain.

MR. COLIN LEGUM and MR. MAXWELL STAMP spoke on Zambia on Monday at the Africa Centre, London.

MR. JOSEPH KASELA BANUT is leading a cultural delegation from Tanzania which is travelling widely in China.

MR. KAMANGA, Vice-President of Zambia, has left to visit Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and the Congo.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has left London to revisit Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesia. He is due back on June 12.

SIR HUGH BEADLE, Q.C., Chief Justice of Rhodesia, has been elected to an honorary fellowship of Queen's College, Oxford.

DR. JAN PUDLAK, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister for African, Asian, and Latin American Affairs, is visiting Ethiopia.

MR. KAMALIZA, Minister of Labour in Tanzania, and vice-president of the All African Trade Union Federation, has visited Ghana.

MR. JUSTICE F. J. WHELAN is to review the grading structure and salary scales of Zambian civil servants, police, and prisons officials.

THE REV. H. F. HODGE, former principal of Bishop Stuart College, Mbarara, Uganda, has been appointed priest-in-charge of Stowe, Buckinghamshire.

CANON TREVOR HOY, of the Californian Episcopal Church, U.S.A., who arrived in Rhodesia from Zambia at the week-end, was refused an entry permit.

MR. K. R. P. SINGH has entered upon his duties as High Commissioner for India in Uganda. In 1959 he opened the first Indian Mission in that country.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia flew to Dar es Salaam at the week-end to see PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania. They flew to visit the port of Mtwara.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation group, has been awarded the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. MARIJAN CUCULIC, Assistant Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade in Yugoslavia, is leading an economic delegation to Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

SIR KEITH HANCOCK, Professor of History at the Australian National University, Canberra, will in the autumn return to Oxford for a year as a visiting fellow of All Souls.

MR. T. R. C. CURTIN, assistant lecturer in economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will in October become lecturer in economics at York University.

MISS CAROLYN SINCLAIR, an M.A. of Makerere University College, Uganda, has received a Leverhulme research award for post-graduate study at the University of Edinburgh.

THE REV. E. DOUGLAS AITKEN has succeeded the REV. ROBERT KELTIE as senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, of which he has been associate minister for four years.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA's new book, to be entitled "A Humanist in Africa", which London publishers had hoped to release in June, cannot now be expected until the latter part of the year.

A programme featuring chimpanzees in Tanzania shown by B.B.C.2 was composed from films taken by MISS JANE GOODALL during about five years spent in a game reserve studying the animals.

MR. EDWARD KORRY, American Ambassador in Ethiopia, said at a Foreign Press Association luncheon in Addis Ababa that his country had always supported independence movements in Africa.

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, flew to Germany to attend the Africa Week in Bonn, held every other year under the patronage of the Speaker of the Federal Parliament.

MR. W. M. SEEMAN, a director and general manager of World Travel Bureau, Salisbury, and a director of the United Touring Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., and MRS. SEEMAN have arrived in England.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUNTSUZOV, representative of the Soviet forces at the 25th anniversary celebration of Ethiopia's liberation from Italian occupation, presented THE EMPEROR with a marshal's sword.

MR. E. Y. LAKIDI, who was recently appointed Deputy Minister in the Cabinet Office in Uganda, is attending a conference on African affairs in West Germany as representative of PRESIDENT OBOTE.

When MR. DANIEL KANINDA presented his credentials as Ambassador of the Congo to PRESIDENT NYERERE, the Tanzanian leader said that the countries must guard their friendship against colonialist efforts to wreck it.

LORD OGMORE has resigned as a governor of the Commonwealth Institute in protest against the Government's refusal to establish a Welsh branch of the institute, which has had a branch in Scotland for several years.

THE VERY REV. G. H. MARTIN, lately Provost of All Saints' Cathedral, Khartoum, has been appointed Provost Emeritus of the Cathedral and one of the commissaries in the United Kingdom of the Bishop of the Sudan.

MR. BRIAN GEORGE FRANCIS KEELING, a member of the Lusaka staff of the Standard Bank, has been declared an undesirable inhabitant by the Republic of Zambia. He was last week ordered to leave the country within 24 hours.

MR. IAN HALL GRANT, headmaster of Hamilton High School, Bulawayo, has become one of the Under-Secretaries for Education in Rhodesia in succession to MR. J. F. GAYLARD, who has been appointed to the Public Services Board.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the all-white National Progress Party in Zambia, has suggested its disbandment and that its 10 members in Parliament should sit as independents. The proposal will be considered at a caucus meeting in July.

MR. HANNINGTON NJEKA CHITE, a 30-year-old Kenyan, has been appointed chief supplies officer of East African Railways and Harbours. He is a B.A. (Econ.) and an M.A. (Business Administration) of Cornell University, U.S.A.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, who spent some time in Central Africa, at the request of MR. BUTLER while he was Minister for Central African Affairs, and who is now Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, has been elected president of the Society of British Gas Industries.

MR. EDGAR CARTER, who initiated Y.M.C.A. work on the Copperbelt of Zambia eight years ago, has returned to England to take charge of the Training Centre in London. His successor in Kitwe is MR. T. KAY, who has been Y.M.C.A. secretary in Kenya.

MR. MICHAEL BARRETT, principal of Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, Kenya, has retired. During his three years in office the number of students rose from 42 to 343. His successor is MR. WILLIAM ODONGO OMAMO, who holds Indian degrees in agriculture.

MR. LEO BARON, a lawyer detained by Government order in Rhodesia, has won an appeal to the High Court for the removal of police guards from his garden. He argued that an order that they should be stationed at his residence did not mean that they might enter the grounds.

MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE, who lost his seat as Conservative M.P. for Oxford at the recent general election, has been appointed director of education and training to the Confederation of British Industries. He was at one-time director-general of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. JOHN PENMAN, Controller of Imports in Rhodesia since the declaration of independence, has been appointed an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In the last war he was a Hurricane pilot during the Burma campaign. After demobilization he joined the Rhodesian Civil Service.

MR. D. W. YOUNG has succeeded SIR CORNELIUS GREENFIELD as Secretary to the Rhodesian Treasury. MR. J. E. BAKER has become Deputy Secretary (Economics and Finance); MR. O. C. MUIR, Deputy Secretary (Supply and Administration); and MR. V. V. MANNING, Under-Secretary (Financial Administration).

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Rhodesia, a regular worshipper at Salisbury Cathedral, has been appointed to the Order of the Epiphany, which was recently instituted in the Anglican Province of Central Africa to provide recognition for members of the laity "who have been able to do outstanding work in God's power."

Among vice-presidents of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas elected at the annual meeting were SIR WILLIAM GORELL BARNES, SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., SIR KENNETH GRUBB, SIR PAUL SINKER, and RT. REV. ERIC TRAPP. The president is LORD TWEEDSMUIR, who has held the office since the inception of the Institute in 1949.

VICE-PRESIDENT REUBEN KAMANGA of Zambia is not after all to be "exiled" to the United Nations, though PRESIDENT KAUNDA announced some time ago that he was to have led Zambia's delegation to the United Nations for six months. Those who share his political views are believed to have campaigned strongly against his removal from Lusaka to New York.

MR. ENOCH POWELL, "Shadow" Defence Minister, said on B.B.C. television last week that half the aid given to under-developed countries was misused in one or other form of corruption, and that aid in general was used by politicians to produce prestige for Governments or persons and to provide votes. It was possible that the aid did more harm than good.

DR. J. N. KARANJA, High Commissioner for Kenya in London, and MISS BEATRICE NYINDOMBI, of Fort Portal, Uganda, who has qualified as a State registered nurse in England, were married in London on Saturday. MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, was best man. The honeymoon is being spent in East Africa. London newspapers published photographs of MR. BOTTOMLEY, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, kissing the bride.

Royal African Society

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, president of the Royal African Society, was in the chair at its annual meeting last week, and presented to the senior partner of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Company a silver cigarette box to commemorate 60 years of service as honorary auditors.

MR. N. E. MUSTOE, Q.C., was elected vice-chairman, and Messrs. Alan Gray, A. L. Adu, J. J. Lawrie, J. N. Ukegbu and E. V. Whitcombe were elected or re-elected to the council: Mr. W. H. Beeton was elected a vice-president, Mr. E. G. Mundell having resigned.

The society has now 56 honorary life members, 69 life members, 327 members resident in the U.K. and 374 overseas, and 23 student members (associates).

The number of libraries subscribing to the quarterly journal has increased to 515. Mr. Alan Gray, the editor for the past 12 years, whose other commitments have made it necessary for him to resign, was warmly thanked for his services and for the marked improvements which he had made in the publication. His successor is to be Dr. T. Soper.

Visits to Russia and Yugoslavia

TWO DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS from Zambia to Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia this month will have Mr. W. P. Nyirenda, Speaker of the National Assembly, as their leader. His colleagues on the visit to the Soviet Union are Messrs. C. B. Burney, M.P., S. W. Magnus, M.P., R. S. Makasa, J. Mutti, W. Nkanza, and M. V. Robertson, M.P. The delegates to Yugoslavia in addition to Mr. Nyirenda are Miss M. Chilila, M.P., and Messrs. J. Chapoloko, M.P., A. Chikatula, M.P., J. K. Chivunga, M.P., A. D. Chilimboyi, M.P., M. C. N. Mwansa, and H. J. Roberts, M.P.

Changes in Zambia

MR. SIPALO, lately Minister of State for Economics in Zambia, is now Minister of Labour and Social Development. MR. S. Angilishi, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport and Works, is to become Ambassador in Washington on the transfer to Moscow of Mr. Soko. MR. MULIKITA, Zambia's representative at the United Nations, will change places with Mr. Joseph Mwemba, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education.

Ordered from Parliament

SIX M.P.S. from Buganda were ordered to leave the Uganda Parliament on Monday when they refused to take the oath of allegiance under the new Constitution. Their leader was Mr. Sempa, a former Minister.

Mr. Malik's Visit

MR. JACOB MALIK, Deputy Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, has visited Zanzibar, mainland Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. He was received by all the Heads of State.

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*Obituary***Mr. J. F. Kapnek****Financier and Philanthropist**

MR. JAMES FREDERICK KAPNEK, C.B.E., whose death at the aged of 85 was briefly reported last week, had a very special interest in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for he made the first generous donation for its establishment and later added to his benefaction. In recognition of his continuing assistance he was made C.B.E. in the New Year Honours List of 1961. The building housing the departments of botany and zoology had already been named Kapnek Wing in his honour.

When Lord Malvern performed the naming ceremony, he said: "Mr. Kapnek was already a feature of the landscape when I arrived 47 years ago. He was the first to take up the idea of founding our university. His first gift of £20,000 was a thank-offering for the end of the war. He made later large gifts, including £10,000 towards starting a department of geology. Mr. Kapnek, a financier, has promoted many things but nothing so worthwhile as this university college. He supplied the rocket which launched the project into what was vacant space".

Pioneering Spirit

Kapnek was born in England but brought up in the United States, which he left at the age of 22 to sell cash registers in Rhodesia, though the total European population at that time was under 6,000. Instead of being defeated by the impossibility of the project, the alert young man saw, grasped, and skilfully exploited other opportunities. There was already a quarterly *Rhodesian Agricultural Journal*, an amateur effort selling only a few hundred copies. One of his early enterprises was to take it over and persuade local traders to advertise in it, thus enabling him to develop it into a useful business. In the 1914-18 war he became Rhodesia's first producer of arsenic and cattle dip, which the country badly needed.

He had been one of the pioneers of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and acquired substantial stakes in some of the early companies. He was a founder and the first chairman of the National Milling Company in Salisbury, founder of the first brewery in Bulawayo, and later chairman of Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. He was also the first man to drill for oil in Mozambique, and the first to seek radio-active materials in Rhodesia.

Farming and Mining

Until he decided to reduce his farming commitments he was the largest tobacco grower in that country (on the Frogmore Estate, some 60 miles from Salisbury), and for half a century he maintained his zest for prospecting and mining, participating in such enterprises in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, South Africa, Mozambique, Canada and the United States. He also undertook large building and other development projects in South Africa. For many years he had been regarded throughout Southern Africa as a millionaire.

He once told the writer of this memoir: "On D-Day I telegraphed to the Government of Southern Rhodesia that the country's thanksgiving ought to be a university, and that I would make a first gift of £20,000, in the hope that at least 80 other Rhodesians would contribute £1,000 each. The idea of a university was then regarded as hopelessly premature, even crazy, and my suggestion fell so flat that there was only one response—from Mr. E. L. Bateman, a Johannesburg, not a Rhodesian, who at once sent £1,000. I had, of course, to add a bit later, for it was a long time before the British Government came to recognize the need. Then it provided £1.4m., and afterwards more than doubled that figure".

On another occasion he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that, speaking from his very extensive mining experience, he believed that the two Rhodesias would eventually prove to be the richest mineral field in the world for its size.

There can have been scarcely any aspect of development in Rhodesia in which he had not participated. He had bought, developed, and sold farms and town properties; discovered, worked, and financed mines of all kinds; started and expanded a wide variety of businesses; owned and edited publications; and, as he often said, had great fun in the best country in the world.

In recent years he had lived at sea-level near Cape Town for health reasons, but he paid frequent visits to the lands of his birth, upbringing, and adoption.

Mrs. Kapnek, a similarly enthusiastic person, predeceased him.

MR. DAVID ROBERTS has died at Lake Baringo, Kenya.

MR. JOHN SIMON BATHURST has been killed in a motor accident in Kenya.

THE REV. MODESTE RAUX, W.F., who has died at Rubaga, had spent 60 years in Uganda as a missionary.

MR. JAMES MAKUMBA, son of the late Paramount Chief Chitumukulu of Zambia, has been killed in a car crash.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SEYMOUR JAMESON, M.C., T.D., formerly of Kitale and Malindi, Kenya, has died in Aberdeen.

MRS. DOROTHY LOUISE ANSTEY, formerly of Nairobi and Mombasa, widow of FRANK ANSTEY, has died in Bournemouth.

ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM THESIGER, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., who has died at the age of 91, was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, from 1927 to 29, and then visited East Africa.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD BASKEVILLE (JACK) WILLIAMS, O.B.E., who has died in the Westminster Hospital, London, was a former Director of the Sudan Veterinary Service.

MR. JOHN J. FARRELL, chairman of the executive committee of Farrell Lines, Inc., who has died in the United States at the age of 75, pioneered regular American shipping services from that country to South and East Africa.

MR. HYWEL GLYN MORGAN, Q.C., LL.B., who has died at the age of 67, had been Attorney-General in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and after his retirement from the Colonial Legal Service in 1953 he served as a chairman of tribunals in Kenya.

THE REV. CHARLES BLUNDEN ELLIS, whose death is announced, was a Royal Navy chaplain from 1934 to 1942 and then for two years headmaster of the Haile Selassie School, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In 1947 he was for a short time on the staff of Darramouche Mission, Rhodesia.

MR. DAVID MATTHEWS, son of Mr. Victor Matthews, sometime East African Commissioner in London, has been killed in a motor accident in England. He had been on the staffs of the B.B.C. and the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and has just registered his own film company. He was 26 years of age.

MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, Uganda's High Commissioner in London, who was killed instantaneously in a car crash in Kampala while on leave, and of whom a memoir has already appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was given a State funeral in recognition of his long and loyal services. Four Ministers and all the Ambassadors and High Commissioners in Uganda attended the funeral service, which was conducted by Bishop Balya in Kabarole Cathedral, Fort Portal.

Rhodesians Not Rebels

Lord Salisbury Strong Protest

LORD SALISBURY has protested at references in United Kingdom newspapers to Rhodesians as rebels.

He has written in a letter in *The Times* :—

"Your political correspondent stated today that the emissaries of Rhodesia who have just arrived in this country are being treated as rebels who have come to Britain under a safe conduct.

"Rebels against whom? Against the Queen, to whom they owe allegiance? Certainly not. They constantly reaffirm their loyalty to the Queen. Their quarrel is surely with the Government of the United Kingdom.

"For, as has often been pointed out, in a Parliamentary democracy such as ours, the control of policy, which is nominally exercised by the Crown, actually resides in the Prime Minister who commands a majority in the House of Commons.

"This is in fact not a rebellion under any previously accepted definition of that word. It is a dispute between two of Her Majesty's Governments, both of them loyal subjects of the Queen, both of them constitutionally elected, with regard to the internal policy of one of them, over which the other claims ultimate jurisdiction.

"It is not for me at this juncture to go into the rights or wrongs of that dispute. But rebels? No: and to stigmatize them as such can only muddy the waters and make agreement more difficult."

Failure of the Politicians

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT FOSTER wrote :—

"Both the Labour and Conservative parties have relegated Rhodesia to the background. The reason for shirking this issue seem plain: it is that the professional politicians, Labour and Conservative, have failed to get to grips with the Rhodesian problem, and have finally joined together in supporting the present policy of sanctions—a policy which is now proving ineffective.

"As the professional politicians have so clearly failed, surely it would now be practicable to apply the universal rule that, when one person fails in an undertaking, another is appointed in his place. Outside the political field we have distinguished men of great experience from whom to choose a negotiating body to reopen discussions with Rhodesia. This party could consist of a top representative from the judiciary, an ex-colonial governor, a man from commerce, and one of those able vice-chancellors to be found at present in our universities.

"Four such men would be enough, and would offer a combination of achievement, experience and integrity which the professional politicians would find it difficult to match.

"Rhodesia, whose politicians have failed equally, would have to nominate a similar non-political body. An independent chairman, acceptable to both sides, would have to be found. For this post the name of Sir Robert Menzies naturally comes to mind. Terms of reference must be simple, and drafting them might be wisely left to the chairman himself.

"One would hope that such an opening for discussions would be acceptable to both sides. It is certain that it would result in sound, practical, and just proposals on which to reopen talks at a political level."

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. DOUGLAS TANNER, M.P. for Braeside, has written from Rhodesia to the *Daily Telegraph* :—

"Tory spokesmen place the guilt for producing the critical situation in Rhodesia on Mr. Wilson, but surely such men as Macmillan, Douglas-Home, Macleod, and Sandys, who initiated and upheld the concept of African majority rule in Rhodesia as a fundamental condition for the grant of sovereign independence and issued threats of dire repercussions if a unilateral declaration of independence were made, are not guilty."

"The unofficial exploratory talks were welcomed as a step in the right direction. Another extremely interesting feature was the tremendous regard everybody that I came across in Europe had for the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith. A German described it to me on this basis: that it was probable that not since Simon Bolivar had the leader of a new emergent country ever enjoyed such world-wide reputation and regard as Ian Smith does in Europe today."

Warm Sympathy in Europe

Mr. Van de Byl's Testimony

MR. PIETER VAN DER BYL, Rhodesia's Deputy Minister of Information, said in the course of a broadcast after returning to Salisbury from a visit of six weeks to several Continental countries in Europe :—

"The change in the public attitude is amazing. I was on the Continent in October, and can therefore make a fairly accurate comparison. I was astonished to what extent Rhodesia has become known and to what extent the problem is understood. Perhaps the most amazing thing was the incredible amount of sympathy and well-wishing that one met with everywhere.

"I met hundreds of people, and I didn't find a single one who was actually hostile. Only one had any doubts about our chances of success and the rightness of what we were doing. He was a banker. But many other bankers were intensely enthusiastic for what we were doing.

"I think this has come about largely through factors which we had expected to work on our behalf, but were disappointed because they apparently did not. In particular, I would quote the fact that Africa has seen a succession of disasters and in many cases disgraceful revolutions and murders and things of that sort. We always believed that this would sway public opinion in the rest of the world in our favour, because people must realize that in this country everything was calm and peaceful and orderly. We were, I think, disappointed that this was not the case. But I think we were wrong simply in our assessment of how long these factors would take to influence public opinion.

Antics of African States

"Now there is no doubt in my mind whatsoever, from what I have seen in Continental Europe, that the disenchantment with the antics of a lot of the so-called independent African States has finally struck home. People realize that the rapid exodus of European influence from Africa has been a disaster.

"The revolutions in Ghana and Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa had this decided effect on European thinking. There's no doubt about that whatsoever.

"Even though at times we got despondent about our ability to put our message across on the Continent, I believe from what I have seen on this trip that our techniques in the Ministry of Information were and are highly effective. We have gone out of our way to put our views across to the opinion-formers: television men, wireless men, and, of course, the newspapers. Journalists, as you know, have come here in great numbers, and all have been shown everything without let or hindrance that they wished to see. At last the message has struck home."

Asked about Press reports that he had not been allowed to attend a regimental dinner in London, Mr. Van der Byl replied :—

"My old regiment has its annual dinner about this time of the year. What was not said was that the day after that there is always the cavalry memorial service. I asked a friend of mine, who came over to see me from London, to make an unofficial approach, preferably on a purely hypothetical basis, as to whether the British Government would give me a *laissez-passer* to visit England for a couple of days to attend the dinner and the cavalry memorial service. I got the answer No, and then I was rather surprised when an inspired leak emanated from the Commonwealth Relations Office, saying that I had made this approach through officials of the British Embassy in Brussels. This was somewhat amusing, for one of the countries that I did not set foot in was Belgium.

"To get back to the attitude of the newspapers, radio and television in Europe, the most notable feature is the increase in factual news reporting and the decrease in comment and wild speculation. I found this very noticeable indeed. Though one could not describe most of the European Press as being pro-Rhodesian, one can describe the vast majority of the European Press as definitely not being anti-Rhodesian, and strong elements of the Press all over Europe are definitely taking a much more sympathetic and realistic attitude: in fact, a pro-Rhodesian attitude. Everywhere there was an intense interest and, a desire to see Rhodesia win through.

(Concluded at foot of previous column)

Private Enterprise in Kenya

Pay Up and Promote Africanization

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE is expected by the Government of Kenya to provide half of the £325m. which the new five-year development plan will cost.

When making that statement to Nairobi Rotary Club, the Finance Minister, Mr. James Gichuru, said: "We would like the private sector to invest in priority projects, plough back their profits, employ production means that would encourage more employment, and help us Africanize the ownership and economic structure of the country".

The annual growth rate of 7% visualized was both ambitious and difficult to achieve, but neither over-optimistic nor impossible.

Substantial sterling investments would be sold to produce development funds, and external grants, loans and credits would be sought, but Kenya would not accept short-term credits at high interest rates or external aid tied to projects with no priority in the development plan or designed to stimulate exports of high priced goods from donor countries.

The establishment of Kenya's own currency would "replace the automaticity of the Currency Board by the discretion of the Central Bank", and the discretion would be exercised with maturity.

London eye specialists are in Addis Ababa in connexion with the construction of an eye hospital costing about £30,000.

A chain of industrial estates has been proposed by the Industrial & Commercial Development Corporation of Kenya.

The Somali Defence Minister has thanked Soviet Russia for "helping our national force with the many things it needed for the defence of our country from its enemies".

East African Federation

Criticisms from Somalia

RADIO MOGADISHU recently broadcast the following statement:

"It was expected that Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda would form a federation. Their leaders had promised to form a federation. Federal union between the three countries was in fact near completion, because they shared the East African Common Services Organization, a common currency, the Central Legislative Assembly, and a common language, Swahili. It was therefore expected that these three African countries would be the first to unite and form the nucleus of the union of Africa. Formation of the federation has been blocked by policy differences.

"Tanzania has shouldered its responsibility to the African countries still under colonial rule and is the seat of the organizations fighting for the liberation of the colonies. The liberation movements meet in Tanzania, which gives them all the assistance it can. The Mozambique Liberation Movement is based in Tanzania. Since the union with Zanzibar, Tanzania has been the only East African country which is pursuing Socialism and working for the progress of Africa.

The leaders of Uganda, which was to form part of the proposed East African federation, are now preoccupied with internal political difficulties and do not have time to talk about such things as federation.

"Unfortunately, the Kenya Government seems to be more British than the British themselves. Kenya can be described as the country which is the closest follower of the British.

"However, it is still hoped that the federation will come into existence sooner or later. The three countries are destroying something they had in common in the past. They no longer have a common currency. Tanganyika had to join in a union with Zanzibar after realizing that certain people were not working for the formation of the East African federation. Tanganyika and Zanzibar united in a true union. East African federation could create the foundation of a united Africa, but this is not now foreseeable in the near future".

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No Rival Allowed in Kenya

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Labour in Kenya, said when addressing the annual general meeting of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union:

"President Kenyatta directed that we form one Central Organization for Kenya Trade Unions. I shall not allow a rival organization of trade unions to be formed in Kenya because that will be contrary to the President's wishes and to the spirit of building one united nation of all Kenya people.

"I have heard people say that this is contrary to I.L.O. regulations. It is not. We are not denying any workers the right to form their trade union. What we are doing is to stop small factions creating unnecessary rivalry when the majority of workers have decided to remain together; and the Government is fully supporting that decision.

"What you must avoid is dedication to destruction—which a few people in our country seem to cherish. You are not a great man if all you can do is to cut the other people's feet and destroy your fellow men. A man born in Kenya is my brother. His destruction is not my aspiration.

"What I aspire to do is to intensify the sense of brotherhood and to maximize national solidarity. Those occupied in the negative activity of destruction and disunity are wasting their energy and fighting a losing battle. Kenya will grow stronger and stronger and more and more united under the great leadership of Mzee Kenyatta".

Communist Money in Kenya

MR. GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, told a political rally at the week-end that Communist money was "pouring into Kenya" to support the former Vice-President Oginga Odinga and his dissident associates in an attempt to stage a revolution for the overthrow of President Kenyatta. Mr. Moi, Minister for Internal Affairs, accused the Kenya People's Union, the new party led by Mr. Odinga, of seeking financial assistance from the Chinese and Russian Embassies in Nairobi. He said that K.P.U. had just bought 50 new motor vehicles.

Integration of C.O. & C.R.O.

Staffs to Merge in August

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week:—

"Integration of the work of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office will start shortly, and the staff of the two offices will be merged into a new Commonwealth Office on August 1. It will be necessary to retain for some little time after that two Secretaries of State to deal respectively with relations with the independent Commonwealth and with the affairs of our dependent territories".

MR. HAMILTON: "What will that mean in terms of reduced numbers of civil servants?"

PRIME MINISTER: "A lot depends on the speed with which we are able to agree the terms of independence for a very considerable number of countries at present enjoying Colonial status but which will become independent. This should lead to a substantial reduction when we are able to negotiate their independence".

MRS. RENEE SHORT asked the Prime Minister to make representations to the West German Chancellor in view of the continuing trade between West Germany and Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "The Federal Government have already reduced substantially their imports from Rhodesia. We are in touch with them about the possibility of their reducing them still further".

German Trade with Rhodesia

MRS. SHORT: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that there is considerable trade, particularly in steel and chrome, between West Germany and Rhodesia, and that Herr Strauss was recently there on a business trip? In view of the pressures from certain quarters for even closer relations with the West Germans, does not the Prime Minister think that more support should be given to our economic policies?"

MR. WILSON: "My hon. friend must be careful to relate these problems to the needs of our policy in relation to Rhodesia rather than to the feelings which we all know she has about West Germany. There has been a very considerable cut-off. We are in touch with the West Germans about other imports, which are principally confined to asbestos and copper".

SIR G. NABARRO: "But this question refers to trade, not to imports alone. Is the Prime Minister aware that West German salesmen are queuing up in Rhodesia and South Africa to steal what were formerly British trade and British exports?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I am aware that there is a number of commercial travellers and businessmen of a number of countries there, although a lot of the reports about their activities are being put out and exaggerated for other reasons, like the story of the 47 oil ships approaching Beira, none of which even existed until we got to the last two we dealt with. But the hon. gentleman will have to make up his mind about whether he accepts the policy of both parties on the need for economic sanctions to ensure the return to constitutional rule".

MR. PAGET: "Will the Prime Minister take it from one who has seen them that these businessmen operating most energetically are very real? If we are not permanently to lose this trade, we must start supplying it again".

PRIME MINISTER: "I say to my hon. and learned friend, who is a lone voice in support of this doctrine—[Hon. Members: 'No']—on this side of the House, that he also must come to terms with the problem with which I have asked the hon. Member for Worcestershire South (Sir G. Nabarro) to come to terms".

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME: "Is my recollection wrong, or was it not the Prime Minister himself who told us about large numbers of oil ships outside Beira?"

PRIME MINISTER: "Obviously, the rt. hon. gentleman did not listen to what I said to his hon. friend a few moments ago. From January this year until the arrival of the Ioanna V there were 47 ships, we were confidently told, on their way, not one of which was in fact on its way. When they started to arrive we took firm action—and we are still not clear whether we were backed by the rt. hon. gentlemen and his party".

MR. WALL asked the Foreign Secretary what protests he had received from the Portuguese Government regarding alleged interference with shipping off Beira.

MR. PADLEY: "None. The Portuguese Government have, however, on four occasions drawn our attention to alleged interference with shipping off Beira".

MR. DALVELL asked the Minister of Overseas Development whether he would make compulsory a two-year minimum period for British volunteers deriving benefit from Government funds.

MR. ORAM: "No. The recruiting societies already encourage volunteers to serve two years whenever possible. The Ministry welcomes this, and would be reluctant to introduce compulsion into a voluntary scheme, especially as we think it would seriously reduce the number of volunteers".

SIR W. TEELING asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary what had been the relationship between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Zambia Broadcasting Services over the last two years, and what moneys, equipment and advice had been given or lent to them.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Relations between the B.B.C. and Zambia Radio are no different from those between the B.B.C. and all other broadcasting organizations which are members of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference. The B.B.C. inform me that no moneys or equipment have been given or lent during the past two years.

Cost of Airlift to Zambia

MR. CHARLES MORRISON asked for the latest available figure of the cost of the airlift to Zambia; how much oil had been transmitted; how much per gallon it had cost; and what landing charges at Lusaka had been made for each flight.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "At May 8, the latest date for which figures are available, the British civil and R.A.F. airlifts had cost about £3,330,000, and had delivered some 12,000 tons of oil to Zambia. It is misleading to calculate on a cost per gallon basis in view of the many complex factors involved. No landing charges have been made at Lusaka".

A Treasury spokesman told Mr. John Biggs-Davison, who had asked the estimated annual loss to Britain of the blocking of interest and dividend payments from Rhodesia, that the loss might total about £7m. in a full year, but with a corresponding saving of between £4m. and £5m. in payments to Rhodesia.

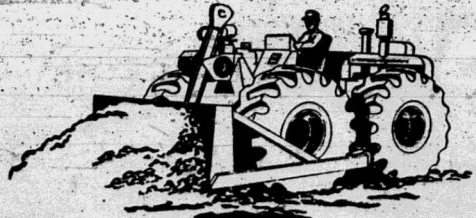
Mr. Bottomley said that the costs to the end of March of installing, maintaining and broadcasting from the radio transmitter near Francistown, Bechuanaland, were £178,750 for the installation of the station and £29,750 for operating costs.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said that the additional cost of maintaining R.A.F. units in Zambia had been about £850,000 to April 21, that figure not including the cost of transporting oil to Zambia for the Javelin aircraft.

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Blow to Uganda's Ginners

Lord Derby's Criticism

DISSATISFACTION with the cotton situation in Uganda has been expressed by Lord Derby, president of the British Cotton Growing Association. He said at the recent annual meeting:—

"Earnings from Uganda will be much reduced, even if there is a profit at all. This is because of the very arbitrary Cabinet decision to increase the price of seed cotton by 3 cents of a shilling per pound in the face of falling realization prices and to make the ginner pay for this by a reduction in the margins allowed for buying and processing the crop.

"The first announcement was to the effect that these margins would be reduced by 52s. per bale, which would have almost certainly involved many, if not all, ginners, both co-operative and private alike, in a loss on the season's operations. However, it is now thought that the reduction will be amended by a figure approximating 36s. per bale; but even this is so drastic that many ginners will be fortunate to break even at the end of the season.

"B.C.G.A. decided to continue operating since in any case we are committed to overhead expenses for the season, but it seems that we have to be satisfied merely to cover these without any margin of profit."

Last season's Uganda crop had, he said, increased by 58,000 bales, substantially above the highest figure previously recorded (in 1938), and Tanzania's output had been raised by 69,000 bales, thus maintaining a long succession of record crops, the continuance of which might soon make that country the largest of East African cotton producers.

China had now become the largest single user of Uganda cotton and a very important customer of Tanzania.

Because of Malawi's crop of 37,000 bales, well above her previous record, B.C.G.A. had decided to erect a new ginnyery beside the existing plant at Banguala.

Rhodesia's cotton production had reached a new record.

No Room for Corruption

AFRICAN SOCIALISM demands hard work and dedication, the Minister for Local Government in Kenya, Mr. L. G. Sagini, said when addressing local government councillors in Maseno. He continued: "There is no room in our system for loitering, laziness and corruption, for nepotism, tribalism, and brotherization. The time for empty slogans and empty promises is over. You councillors may be approached by your families, friends, and acquaintances seeking your influence for a job or a loan or a favour. People will offer you presents or allow you credit, hoping to put you under their moral obligation. To succumb to such pressures is to be corrupt. Corruption is a disease that can spread very easily."

Threats of Violence

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Police in Uganda warned the public last week against incitements to violence in the Kingdom of Buganda, saying that no one should be misled by any person, "however high that person may be", into thinking that breaches of the peace could be committed with impunity. Leaflets urging a trade boycott were in circulation, and the police knew of activities which might bring misery and loss to the people. Disturbances of law and order would not be tolerated.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,012 tons of sisal and tow in April, making 16,019 since July last.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Tanzania, produced 309 tons of sisal on their Pangawe and Kingolwira estates in April, making 2,760 tons to date. Kilosa estate had an output of 85 tons, making 800 to date, and Mzazi 150 tons, making 1,060 to date.

African Officials' Way of Life

Must Reflect Position in Society

MR. M. A. O. NDISI, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in Kenya, told a Nairobi gathering of officials that Kenya's civil servants must in their private lives reflect their position in society in order to command public respect.

"For many of us this requires subtle changes in our way of life, changes not by any means easy to make. All of us should help each other in overcoming our difficulties, so making a big contribution to the building of the morale which is the hallmark of an efficient public service."

He quoted a colleague as having said some months ago:—

"The six commandments of African Socialism are: 'Thou shalt seek and maintain political equality, social justice, human dignity, freedom from want, disease and exploitation, equal opportunities, and high and growing per capita incomes equitably distributed'."

Ethiopia and Jamaica have established diplomatic relations. In south-eastern Rhodesia a crocodile has been run over by a bus.

The first jet fighters and jet bombers of the Portuguese Air Force have arrived in Mozambique.

The Union of Posts and Telecommunications Employees in Kenya has threatened to strike this week.

Thirteen people were killed and many wounded in a recent tribal clash in Northern Kenya.

Congolese Government Ministries are to be reduced to 12, to correspond with the reduced number of profits.

A five-member commission appointed by President Nyerere is to report on the National Union of Tanganyika Workers.

Two people were killed and 24 seriously injured when a bus fell some 200 feet from the road near Fort Portal, Uganda.

Sudanese military and financial aid has been promised to the anti-British Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen.

After visiting Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia, a delegation of the Polish-African Friendship Society has returned to Warsaw.

All students aged 18 and above in the Somali Republic have been suddenly ordered to report immediately for compulsory military training.

African nationalists from Mozambique who had been given asylum in Ghana by the Nkrumah régime have been expelled by the new Government.

University students and school-leavers in Tanzania are henceforth to spend six months in national service camps and do 18 months' field work.

The Chinese rice mission at Karonga, Malawi, has been visited by the Consul-General of the Republic of Nationalist China from his headquarters in Johannesburg.

At an auction sale in London a Kenya £5 stamp of 1922 was sold for £250 and a 1908 Zanzibar 200 rupee stamp, both mint, for £700. The catalogue values were £80 and £450, respectively.

An announcement by insurance companies operating in Zambia of an immediate increase of 30% in premiums for private motor vehicles has been criticized by the Government, which had not been consulted.

A publishing company in Nairobi is stated to have in preparation a book which will "improve the image" of the former Mau Mau terrorist leaders. Their version of the rebellion is to be published in English and Kikuyu.

The Old Colours of the Second Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, now the Zambia Regiment, have been laid up in the Anglican Cathedral in Lusaka. New Colours were presented last October by President Kaunda.

Two European motorists were arrested on the Copperbelt of Zambia a few days ago for overtaking a car containing President Kaunda. They are to be charged, and Parliament is to be asked to legislate to make it an offence for anyone to overtake the President.

The Sudanese Government has launched a "Southern Month" to raise funds for the rehabilitation of villages and farms destroyed during the years of rebellion in the Southern Provinces. Mr. Mahgoub, the Prime Minister, has called for determination to maintain national unity.

C.D.F.C. Comments

Economic Barometer Unsettled

THE COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, CO., LTD., reports group profits after tax to March 31 at £395,270 (£241,033). A 3% dividend takes £129,174 and revenue reserves are increased by £165,000, leaving a carry-forward of £8,650. The issued capital is £7.3m. in A and B. ordinary shares of £1 each, only 2s. having been paid up on the As. and 10s. on the Bs. Outstanding debentures total £8.1m. Of current liabilities of nearly £7.3m., almost £7m. is in respect of bank advances. Investments, mainly unquoted, have a book value of nearly £23m. Current assets total £724,811.

£3m. has been lent to the Central African Power Corporation, £350,000 to Chirundu Sugar Estates, Rhodesia, and there is a shareholding of £50,000 in the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Central Africa.

Other holdings include £400,000 in East African Tea Estates, Ltd., Uganda, and £100,000 in the Uganda Co., Ltd.; a loan of £437,500 to Tanganyika Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and a holding in that company of £30,000; a loan to Kilimanjaro Textile Corporation, Ltd., of £175,000, and of £150,000 to Coffee Warehousing, Ltd., Kenya.

The report states: "In Rhodesia there is £2,744,557 outstanding of your company's loan to the Central African Power Corporation, half of which is guaranteed by the Government of Zambia and half by the Government of Rhodesia. The corporation is prospering and has ample funds to meet its commitments. An instalment of £133,378 was due on December 15, 1965, comprising £83,091 interest and £50,287 capital repayment, but prompt payment was prevented by exchange control. Half of this instalment has now been paid by the Government of Zambia as a guarantor. The other half remains blocked and payment has been claimed under the Government of Rhodesia's guarantee."

East Africa Discourages Foreign Investors

"The concept that the economic development of East Africa hinges on the growth of the region as a common market has always suffered from the weakness of an existing over-concentration of industrial development in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi. During the past year Tanzania decided to impose controls on inter-territorial trade, and each of the three East African Governments decided to establish its own central bank and currency. Some restriction on trading within the region is an inevitable consequence and can be expected to be inimical to industrial development."

"Moreover, the introduction of exchange control poses substantial administrative problems for inexperienced staff and is likely to be discouraging to foreign investors."

"Against this background the statement by the chairman of the Commission on East African Co-operation that the decision to break up the common currency need not hinder the improvement of the common market is to be welcomed. It is to be hoped that the commission will find a means of counteracting the forces which are working towards the fragmentation of East Africa as an economic region."

"The economic barometer of East Africa during the past year has been unsettled. Additionally, agricultural production, especially in Tanzania and Kenya, has suffered from a very severe drought, and low commodity prices have added to the slowing-down of economic growth."

Lord Godber is the chairman, Sir George Bolton the deputy chairman, and Mr. A. S. C. Hoar the managing director. The other members of the board are Mr. J. V. Bailey, Lord Bicester, Lord Cole, Mr. E. Fleming, Sir Duncan Oppenheim, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Mr. S. D. H. Pollen, Lord Sinclair of Cleve, and Sir Ivan Stedeford.

Power Securities Corporation

Sir Andrew MacTaggart's Services

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD.—among the wholly-owned subsidiaries of which are four companies in the Balfour Beatty group and Tersons, Ltd.—report consolidated profit after tax for 1965 at £1,158,565 (£876,110). Ordinary shareholders receive 17½%, and after adding £100,000 to the general reserve there is a carry-forward of just over £2m. (£1.6m.). Ordinary capital amounts to £4.2m., preference capital to £500,000, and loan stock to £2.5m. Net current assets amount to £11.7m., property and plant are valued at £3.5m., and investments appear at £316,041. Shares at cost in subsidiary companies stand at £6,199,701.

Lord Renwick, the chairman, pays tribute to Sir Andrew MacTaggart, who retired from the chairmanship at the end of last year after half a century of association with one or more members of the group. It is, he says, to Sir Andrew's leadership and inspiration that the organization owes its present outstanding position. He has been appointed honorary president of the company, which is to be asked at the annual meeting to pay him £25,000 in lieu of pension. A similar sum is to be paid by the Balfour Beatty group.

Amalgamated Metal Report

Copper Sales Agencies Ended

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has large African interests, reports consolidated-profits after tax for 1965 at £691,382 (£608,062). Ordinary shareholders again receive 15%. After transfer of £250,000 to reserve, the carry-forward is just over £2m. Issued capital totals £5.3m. Investments stand at £3.7m.; net current assets at nearly £3.5m., and fixed assets at £1.7m.

The report states:

"In Rhodesia B.M.C. (Central Africa)'s profits were higher than the previous year's if an exceptional item in 1964 is ignored. However, the effects of U.D.I. were being felt in December and the outlook for the current year is not bright, particularly for the Bulawayo Steel Products division, a business manufacturing agricultural implements which B.M.C. (Central Africa) took over during the year. Bulawayo Steel Products normally exports a substantial proportion of its production to countries which have banned or restricted imports from Rhodesia. The total investment in our Rhodesian subsidiary companies at December 31, 1965, amounted to £84,000."

"B.M.C.'s agency agreement for the sale of copper produced by the Zambian Anglo American group of companies terminated at the end of 1965, and the agency for the sale of lead and zinc produced by Zambia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., will terminate on June 30. The Anglo American group has set up a new integrated sales organization in London, and naturally they wish this organization to take over the administration of the sales of their Zambian production of copper, lead, and zinc. B.M.C. is, however, continuing to be associated with the Anglo American group by acting as general marketing consultants for the products which they previously sold at agents, and the group is still acting as agents for sales to Italy, India, and Pakistan through the B.M.C. subsidiaries in those territories. In addition, Brandhurst remains sales agent for Zambian cobalt."

"This change will of course have some effect on our revenue, but we are accustomed to variations of this nature and to a considerable extent we anticipate them."

Sir Paul Benthall is the chairman.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports sharply increased profits for 1965 at 882.1m. Belgian francs, compared with 565.8m. francs in the previous year. The double rate of currency exchange, however, cost the group 1,773m. francs, or 54% of the trading profits after deducting taxes and copper export duties.

By recent agreement with the Congo Government, shareholders are to be allowed "a modest return" on capital. Owing to shortage of foreign exchange, in consequence of Congo Government regulations, no dividend had been declared from 1961 until last month, when a distribution of 200 francs was declared, plus payment of 150 francs outstanding for the past five years.

Copper production increased to 287,568 metric tons from 275,547, and the output of cobalt rose to 8,388 metric tons (7,676). The export copper duty was recently raised from 17% to 30%.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold a 14.5% interest in Union Miniere.

Rhodesia Railways' freight rates on minerals for export are to be raised by between 2.2% and 9.8%, according to the distance between loading points and destinations. The increases, to be made on July 1, will last a year, and then be renewed.

Chitanga Cement, Ltd., Zambia, reports profits after tax for 1965 at £358,116 (£279,415). Dividends of 20% take £300,000. The carry-forward is £30,301. Issued capital totals £1.5m. Fixed assets total £1.2m., net current assets £806,764, and investments £169,444.

A £4½m. Rhodesian loan, 1986-91 bearing 6½% interest, is to be issued on June 1. Holders of Rhodesian 3½% stock maturing on July 15 are offered conversion. Those who convert will receive the interest at both rates for the periods June 1 to July 15, making 10½% for the six weeks.

Anglo American Investment Trust, Ltd., reports profits after tax for 1965 at £11,126,000. Investments standing in the books at the valuation of £26.5m. have a market-value of more than £1.48m. The issued capital is £10m. and the general reserve £20m. Shareholders receive 50%, taking £10m. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman.

COMPANY MEETING

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED**LORD RENWICK REVIEWS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP DURING 1965**

THE 43RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on 2nd June in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by the Chairman, the Lord Renwick, K.B.E.:—

I am pleased to report that the profit before taxation for 1965 was higher than last year by about £100,000. Approximately 77 per cent of the Group profit was earned by our two major subsidiaries, Balfour Beatty and Tersons, and the remainder by the other Group companies.

The profit after taxation for 1965 amounted to £1,158,565, but because of the introduction of Corporation Tax no meaningful comparison can be made with the figure for the previous year.

Having regard to the transitional provisions of the Finance Act, 1965, an interim dividend of 7 per cent, less income tax, was paid in March last on the Ordinary shares and the Directors now recommend a final dividend of 10½ per cent, less income tax, making a total of 17¼ per cent, being the same rate as for the previous year.

BALFOUR, BEATTY & CO., LIMITED.—The Engineering Division has had an active year.

For the Central Electricity Generating Board work continues on the civil design and engineering for the 2,000 MW Thermal Power Station at Cottam. Work is now almost complete on the modifications to the dust plant at North Wilford power station at Nottingham, and further similar schemes are in hand for Staythorpe "B" and Castle Donington power stations.

Overseas in Nigeria the civil, electrical and mechanical engineering work for the Kainji dam and power house (for which Balfour Beatty and Nedeco are joint consultants to the Niger Dams Authority) is progressing well.

In Kenya, work on the Kindaruma hydro-electric development for the Tana River Development Company, Limited, is well in hand, the main contracts having been awarded. Studies have commenced on future development of the electric power supply industry covering the period up to 1986 for the Government of Kenya and the East African Power & Lighting Company Limited jointly.

In Mombasa, a 12.5 MW, extension to the Kipevu power station is nearing completion.

In Tanzania, hydro-electric and transmission engineering feasibility studies are being undertaken for the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited.

Construction:—The Transmission Line Division has been active during the year and in the United Kingdom has erected some 206 miles of high voltage transmission lines.

Overseas, 134 miles of transmission lines were constructed for the East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited, and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited.

The Civil Engineering Construction Division has also had an active year.

The Company has been awarded the contract for the civil engineering and building construction for the new A.G.R. nuclear power station at Dungeness "B" for Atomic Power Constructions Limited and work is well under way.

Overseas we have been awarded the contract for the construction of a lighterage wharf at Karachi as a joint venture with Gammon Pakistan Limited.

In Jordan, the Company, in conjunction with G.E.C.O.M. of Amman, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Kafrein and Shueib Dams by the Central Water Authority.

TERSONS LIMITED.—The turnover during the year under review was the largest in the Company's history. A vast programme of work was undertaken throughout the United Kingdom, including hospitals, educational buildings, civic and public buildings, comprehensive developments, hotels, industrial buildings, offices and shops.

Among the many projects which made good progress during the course of the year were hospitals at Westminster, Huddersfield, Doncaster, Abergavenny and Manchester; the College of Advanced Technology, Birmingham; Students' Union, Gosta Green, Birmingham; the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford; Civic Centre at Southend-on-Sea; Police Headquarters and Magistrates' Court, Bristol; terminal building at Luton Airport, and the Shire Hall at Gloucester.

OSMA PLASTICS LIMITED.—This Company's position in the industry as a leading supplier of plastic rainwater, soil and waste plumbing systems and fibreglass cold water cisterns was considerably strengthened during 1965.

DUNCAN WATSON (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS) LIMITED.—The Company undertook several substantial contracts during the year, which included work for the University of Hull; University of Exeter; the Exeter Technical College; Crown Buildings, Bath; and the Walton & Weybridge Urban District Council's new Council Offices. Substantial contracts were also undertaken for various hospitals throughout the country and for leading industrial plants.

STENT PRECAST CONCRETE LIMITED.—The year 1965 has proved to be satisfactory for the Company. Several substantial contracts were awarded and completed during the year.

JAMES KILPATRICK & SON, LIMITED.—During 1965 Kilpatrick have further expanded the scope and influence of their activities, both in the home market and overseas. Since this Company was acquired 16 years ago, the turnover has expanded that number of times.

The Company's subsidiaries, Lounsdale Electric and Dow & Nicholson, have both had a satisfactory year of trading.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Although the Group companies have more work in hand than they ever had it is extremely difficult in these days of Government control and restrictions and economic uncertainties to forecast what the future profitability of the companies will be. It is not possible at this stage to say how far the Group will be adversely affected by the new Selective Employment Tax. This discrimination by the Government against the construction industry follows their previous discriminatory measures in regard to investment incentives which are apparently now to be modified to a certain extent. It is not only manufacturing industries which help our exports; this Group through its engineering services and construction contracts in different parts of the world, provides a very useful addition to this country's income from abroad.

"Our mission is to create civilised conditions here on a non-racial basis so the time may come when we will not have to think of our Government as a European or African one, but as a Rhodesian one — provided it is based on merit."

Mr. Ian Smith,
Prime Minister,
4th June, 1964.



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GOLD		£7,086,000	
TOTAL EXPORTS		<u>£144,544,000</u>	
1964 IMPORTS		£109,695,000	(33.4m. from U.K.)
FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE		£34,849,000	

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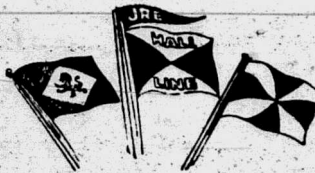
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 26, 1966

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President Kaunda now threatens Great Britain



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has quickly followed his declaration that "blood must flow in Rhodesia" with a threat to propose the expulsion of Britain from the Commonwealth if she has not brought down the Government of Rhodesia by July; and he has demonstrated his exasperation by deliberately provoking the dislocation of the railway services which are jointly owned by the Governments of Rhodesia and Zambia. Though this impetuous act flouts British advice, he expects the British taxpayer to provide a gigantic airlift programme (which Zambia's airfields are unlikely to be able to accommodate except for a very short period). Zambian folly has, of course, been matched by that of the Wilson Government, which could scarcely have acted more imprudently in Central Africa than it has done since it attained office nineteen months ago. Having itself made every conceivable blunder over Rhodesia, it can scarcely complain of the recklessness of a partner.

Britain Threatened

By President Kaunda

Zambia's leader has served public notice that he will allow Her Majesty's Government two months for the "toppling" of Rhodesia. His Foreign Minister, be it recalled, was an ardent sponsor in the Ministerial

Zambia's Council of the Organization of African Unity of the resolution which at the turn of the year

enjoined all the countries represented at that gathering in Addis Ababa to sever diplomatic relations with Britain if she had not "toppled" the Smith Government within a fortnight. President Kaunda, who even then advocated a British invasion of Rhodesia (but was nevertheless termed a moderate by United Kingdom newspapers), neither acted on the ridiculous resolution nor dismissed his own appointee, Mr. Kapwepwe—who, when questioned by reporters in New York last week about the murder by African terrorists of a young white

farmer and his wife in Rhodesia, is recorded to have replied that there would be more such killings because Africans were in revolt against colonialism. No report which we have read has mentioned regret for a cold-blooded murder which was committed either by terrorists from Zambia who had been trained in Communist or pro-Communist camps or by Rhodesian Africans incited to the crime by repeated broadcasts from Radio Zambia. Whether or not Mr. Kapwepwe condemned the act, Zambia's guilt is undeniable. For months her Government has permitted the continuance of grave and gross incitements by radio and the harbouring of African terrorists whom it knew to have been recruited, indoctrinated, and prepared for foul crimes in Rhodesia. Mr. Wilson and his Socialist Cabinet bear their share of guilt in this respect also, for they could have quashed the criminal conspiracies by telling President Kaunda that there would be no more aid of any kind from Britain unless all objectionable broadcasts ceased and all facilities were denied to so-called "freedom fighters". Such representations as have been made from London about the broadcasts have been so feeble that they have been disregarded, the affront being a natural consequence of months of appeasement of African extremism.

Parliament and Press in Britain have shown no concern at the assembly in Zambia of African terrorists who have awaited orders to murder white men, women and children south of the Zambezi.

Commonwealth Secretary's Specious Argument If any protest has been made by the Government the nation has not been told; and from a statement made a few days ago by the Commonwealth Relations Secretary it seems unlikely that a warning had been given. When questioned in the House of Commons about the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen, Mr.

Bottomley gave an astonishing reply, saying: "We condemn violence, and we hope that this kind of murder will not happen. I can only repeat that it is the illegal declaration of independence that has led to this kind of terrible murder". That reprehensible remark will not have been overlooked by the organizers of African thuggery. The argument was specious, for it suggested that terrorism in Rhodesia had been the inevitable result of the unilateral declaration of independence, whereas terrorism had in fact been practised for a long period by the two mutually antagonistic African political parties, whose ceaseless savagery was one of the causes of the Rhodesian resolve to take complete control of the situation. Mr. Bottomley's callous comment thus represented an exact reversal of the truth. By removing from circulation a few hundred political extremists the Smith Government has given four million Rhodesian Africans freedom from intimidation, fear, assault, and worse—a freedom which was denied to Africans in Zambia, Malawi, Kenya and other territories when they were under Colonial Office jurisdiction.

No British Minister has denounced last week's assertion from the office in Lusaka of

the Zimbabwe African National Union that the young white farmer and his wife had been murdered on its orders. That **Monstrous Neglect** neglect to condemn the crime is monstrous, the more so since Africans in different countries have talked for months of organizing a Mau Mau in Rhodesia. If there be a repetition of that Kikuyu obscenity—which Heaven forfend—it would certainly be dealt with far more competently and quickly than was the rebellion in Kenya. Such an outbreak would immediately increase public support for Rhodesia in Britain and public condemnation of Zambia for her complicity. Mr. Wilson, who is not so naïve as to imagine that the British electorate would tolerate military action against Rhodesia in such circumstances, should tell President Kaunda bluntly that his harbourage of "freedom fighters" must entail the withdrawal of British aid, on which he can make no further claim if he rejects British advice and pursues a policy of his own. He is entitled to do that, but not at British expense. He appears to be poised for a tragic gamble, which is much more likely to do grave damage to Zambia than to Rhodesia. It would be ironic if Zambian instability were to facilitate a settlement between the British and Rhodesian Governments, as it might.

Zambia Breaks with Rhodesia and Threatens Britain

President Kaunda Will Propose Britain's Expulsion from Commonwealth

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told a large rally in Lusaka on Sunday that he would oppose any postponement of the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers agreed for July; that if the Smith régime in Rhodesia had not been brought down by that time he would personally propose the expulsion of Great Britain from the Commonwealth; and that the Government of Zambia had taken a firm and final decision to reject Rhodesia's terms for the carriage of Zambian traffic over the Rhodesian section of the jointly-owned Rhodesia Railways.

That decision meant the interruption of traffic as from midnight on Monday.

Mrs. Judith Hart, M.P., the recently-appointed Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, accompanied by Sir Morrice James, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the C.R.O., and about half a dozen other officials, left London airport late on Sunday for Nairobi, whence they were to be flown to Lusaka by the Royal Air Force. They delayed their departure from the Kenya capital, however, in order to await the arrival from Lusaka of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.

The Minister was received on arrival at Lusaka by two minor protocol officials. No Minister went to the airport.

Mrs. Hart, since 1959 the Socialist M.P. for Lanark, is a former vice-chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom (the Brockway organization). She is a graduate of the London School of Economics, and has been described as "fully in sympathy with African aspirations".

President Kaunda had said in his speech:—

"If this rebellion in Rhodesia is not brought to an end by the time we meet at the next Commonwealth

Conference, I am personally going to propose that Britain, for failing to bring down the rebellion, must be expelled from the Commonwealth.

"We are told that if we delay the conference up to the autumn there might be a way out of the crisis. But Mr. Wilson told us in Lagos in January that it would be a matter of weeks rather than months before the rebellion ended. We now say to the British Government that this rebellion must be killed before June or July. We refuse to be part and parcel of British Government treachery. We refuse to connive with them over U.D.I. It is a human issue involving four million lives".

No Change of Attitude

The delegation led by Mrs. Hart would, he emphasized, not persuade Zambia to change her attitude on the rail crisis. He had agreed to the visit only on that condition.

"I am willing to discuss the question of alternative routes for Zambia's imports and exports, but if their idea is to try to change our minds, then I say: 'No'. We have taken a public stand on this matter which is final whatever Smith does".

The decision had been to refuse to transfer rail revenues earned in Zambia, amounting to about £1 a month, to the Rhodesia Railways headquarters in Bulawayo, or to pay in advance in foreign currency for transport over the Rhodesian section of the line for export traffic for ports in South Africa or Mozambique.

Rhodesia Railways, whose management and headquarters are located in Bulawayo, have repeatedly applied to the Zambian Government to remit sums collected in Zambia and placed in blocked accounts in Lusaka, and last week there was a special meeting in

Salisbury on the subject of the seven-member Railways Board. It consists of three representatives of Zambia, Messrs. L. J. Kachita, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, L. M. Lishomwa, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and R. C. Puta, a businessman, and three of Rhodesia, Messrs. J. J. Dominion, G. H. Parkinson, and W. N. Wells, with Mr. A. R. Kemp, the general manager, as independent chairman.

It was resolved by four votes to three that from midnight on Monday of this week traffic consigned from Zambia to Rhodesia would be accepted only if the total charges were to be paid at destination or if that portion which would be earned for transit through Rhodesia were paid in advance.

Later it was stated that the Rhodesian exchange control authorities had decided that Zambian traffic through Rhodesia must henceforth be paid in advance and in hard currencies. President Kaunda referred to "unlawful gangsters" having set themselves up as the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia with the backing of the Smith régime.

It became known later that individual letters had been sent to about 1,200 European expatriate railwaymen working in Zambia, most of them Rhodesians or South Africans, asking if they wished to be transferred back to Rhodesia.

In Lusaka it was said that the Zambian Government had decided before the Railway Board meeting that it would end all communications and trade between the two countries rather than make the requested remittance to Rhodesia or pay in convertible currency for the carriage of copper exports from and imports into Zambia.

Britain's Four Faces

Mr. Arthur Wina, Zambia's Finance Minister, said in a B.B.C. Television interview on Sunday that his country, which would not agree to the Rhodesian requests, looked to Britain for help in providing other means of communication. Unfortunately, Britain showed four faces: one to Rhodesia, a second to Zambia, a third to the United Nations, and a fourth to the British public.

Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, Zambia's Foreign Minister, had said earlier in New York that Zambia was fully aware of the consequences of her resolve to cut off all trade with Rhodesia.

Mr. Wina, who also visited Washington last week, told American journalists that he had been discussing a major airlift to Zambia, and that there were contacts with a number of leading companies in the U.S.A. in connexion with the chartering of aircraft. The World Bank was willing to lend Zambia 17m. dollars for the urgent metallurgy of the Great North Road and the Great East Road.

On reaching London on Thursday Mr. Wina spent an hour with Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mrs. Hart, the Minister of State, and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Britain's Special Representative in East and Central Africa. On his way back to Lusaka he is paying short visits to Western Germany and Italy.

Before leaving London he told a news conference that his Government's determination to block the transfer of funds to Rhodesia would within a few months put some 28,000 Rhodesians out of work.

"It will be interesting to see if the British Government will welcome this decision and give us every help. We have always said that economic sanctions are not enough to end the rebellion and that force will be needed. From events in the last few weeks it appears that the Zimbabwe people, the Z.A.N.U. people, will act even if it means bloodshed.

"Meantime, we are suggesting joint action now to the British Government—a joint operation to cut all trade links with Rhodesia by road, rail and air, with the object of forcing the situation to a crisis and to ending the rebellion. British Ministers repeatedly tell us that they will end the rebellion by economic measures rather than force or bloodshed. Can we then expect the British Government to give wholehearted support to our initiative in this crisis, which will exert the most severe economic pressure on the Rhodesian rebels?"

Sudden interruption of traffic by the decision of the Zambian Government was not welcomed in British official quarters on the ground that great damage would be done to the Zambian economy and that there could be no possibility of exporting by air anything like Zambia's normal copper production of some 60,000 tons a month, of which the United Kingdom buys about 75%.

Rolling-Stock Kept in Zambia

Mr. H. D. Banda, Zambia's Transport Minister, said on Sunday that there were enough locomotives in Zambia and about 400 empty freight waggons. Steps had been taken to keep as much rolling-stock as possible in Zambia.

About 125 heavy trucks, with payload capacity of up to 30 tons, are expected to be put into operation in July between

Dar es Salaam and the Copperbelt by the recently-created Tanzania-Zambia Road Services Corporation, of which 30% of the £5m. capital is held by the Fiat motor vehicle group of Italy and the balance equally by the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia. The distance by road is about 1,200 miles, almost all of it earth track.

The plan is to raise the number of trucks over a period to about 1,000, and to keep them running day and night. On that basis it is suggested that copper could be carried to the Indian Ocean for £15 per metric ton. Two new deep-water berths are to be built at Dar es Salaam, which has capacity for little more than its present traffic of about 600,000 tons a year.

Rhodesia Railways are owned jointly by the Governments of Rhodesia and Zambia. Assets total about £100m. and liabilities some £90m. Two-thirds of the immovable assets are in Rhodesia. The main workshops are at Bulawayo. In Zambia there are small workshops at Broken Hill.

Rhodesian Talks Adjourned

THE TALKS between officials of the British and Rhodesian Governments ended in London on Friday, when it was announced from 10, Downing Street, that:—

"British and Rhodesian officials have held a number of meetings since May 9 in which they have explored the range of issues involved in finding a basis for a solution of the Rhodesian problem. It has been agreed to adjourn the talks for a period for reflection and consultation and to resume shortly. The Rhodesian officials are now returning to Salisbury. A statement will be made next week about the resumption of the talks".

Sir Cornelius Greenfield and his two colleagues, Messrs. Gerald Clarke and Stanley Morris, flew back to Salisbury that evening. The fourth member of the Rhodesian team had been Mr. S. F. Brice, who is in charge of Rhodesia House in London.

Mr. Michael Foot, Socialist M.P. for Ebbw Vale, had said that the talks "could be a prelude to an African Munich".

There have been reports from Salisbury in the past few days that Mr. Chad Chipunza, African Leader of the Opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament, may fly to London for talks with Mr. Wilson. He is said to have had several discussions recently with Mr. Smith and Mr. Dupont, and to be prepared to participate in a National Government. The Opposition has 13 seats in a Parliament of 65 members.

Mr. Chipunza has paid two recent visits to Dr. Banda in Malawi.

Agreement with Rhodesia Possible

MR. EVELYN KING, M.P., who visited Rhodesia in January, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"An agreement satisfactory to the British people and the Rhodesian people whilst difficult to reach is possible. However, no conceivable agreement is obtainable either now or in the future which will be publicly acceptable either by the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth or by the United Nations, which they dominate.

"It is in the nature of their political beliefs that they must do their best to sabotage negotiations whilst they are under way, or if they fail in this condemn any result which may emerge. The current attempt of the U.N. Committee of 24 to diminish British influence in Gibraltar is sufficient indication of the quality of their thought.

"The Prime Minister would do well to realize that almost all the bad advice he has so far received has emanated from the Commonwealth Relations Office, now one of the weakest departments in the Civil Service. Most of the little meanness which did us so much harm—ranging from interfering with the pensions of wounded soldiers to breaking our word on insurance payments—derived from this Office, and its follies ought not to be quickly forgotten.

"In so far as official advice is required, it is to be hoped that he will lean on the Foreign Office and the Treasury, both of which are in touch with reality. It is always unwise to continue to listen to advisers who may be concerned to justify their past blunders.

"If these two points are borne in mind we should be able to get Mr. Smith to make those essential concessions which are necessary in order to end this unhappy affair".

Mau-Mau Type Murders of Rhodesian Farmers

Zimbabwe African National Union Claims Responsibility

A RHODESIAN FARMER, Mr. Johannes Viljoen, and his wife, both aged about 30, were shot down by African gangsters in their farm-house some 25 miles from Hartley in the early hours of Tuesday of last week.

Spokesmen in Lusaka of the Zimbabwe African National Union promptly claimed the "credit", adding: "For every one of our sons and daughters killed by the settlers, we shall kill settlers with compound interest". The killing was described as "part of our activities".

Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen had been murdered by Communist-type sub-machine guns at about dawn. Their bodies were discovered when an African servant went to their bedroom. A four-months-old daughter sleeping in a cot in the room had a narrow escape, for there were bullet holes just above her. A four-year-old son in another room was not hurt. A daughter, aged 10, had returned to boarding school in Gwelo only the previous day.

Cartridge cases found at the house were for Russian weapons, some of which had previously been recovered in Rhodesia. Beside the bodies were pamphlets calling on Africans to kill Europeans.

The farm is about 35 miles from the area near Sinoia in which seven African terrorists from Zambia who were armed with Chinese and Russian weapons were killed in a recent clash with police. The locality being thickly wooded and studded with rocky kopjes, a gang could find easy cover. A police statement attributed the murders to "a dangerous gang who may be still in the area".

Air Force helicopters have patrolled the district, which has been combed by police and police reservists, but no arrests have yet been made.

Callous Comments

Though President Kaunda of Zambia expressed regret, a spokesman for his United National Independence Party said in Lusaka that the responsibility for such incidents lay with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith; Africans were frustrated by the Rhodesian rebellion and the complete failure of Britain to protect them from the Smith régime's attempt to steal their country.

Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, who was in New York at the time, told reporters that he would not say whether Zambia would assist terrorism in Rhodesia, but that such killings would inevitably increase. "It is a question of revolution, a question of the indigenous people fighting the yoke of colonialism".

The Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation stated that inflammatory broadcasts continued to be beamed to Rhodesia by Radio Zambia, which had allowed an official of the Zimbabwe African National Union to broadcast an appeal to Rhodesian African to help "guerrilla fighters" in Rhodesia.

Mr. John Leach said in the course of a telegram from Lusaka to the *Sunday Times*:—

"The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Z.A.N.U. is making all the running in efforts to force the Rhodesian crisis to a climax. It is fighting not only for majority rule in its homeland but for its political life. For Z.A.N.U. it is now or never.

"It has always been more militant than Mr. Nkomo's Z.A.P.U., and probably has closer connexions with Eastern bloc training facilities and military supplies. Its activities have been sharply accelerated since the tough, articulate Herbert Chitepo relinquished the post of Attorney-General of Tanzania to assume the party chairmanship a few months ago.

"This erudite political theorist, one of Rhodesia's first African lawyers, has infused a new fighting spirit into the party and has undoubtedly been responsible for improvement

in the guerrillas' supplies, training; and morale. He is most unlikely to agree to any compromise on the one-man-one-vote formula.

"The Zambia Government officially recognizes only Z.A.P.U. as representing the Rhodesian people but both parties are permitted to operate here".

Call for Mr. Bottomley's Removal

A statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, that "the illegal declaration of independence has led to this kind of terrorism", is reported elsewhere, as are the protests against that remark.

The London *Evening Standard* called for his removal, saying:—

"When Mr. Wilson was rearranging his team after the general election in March many observers said with confidence and without regret that Mr. Bottomley would not be in it. They regarded his retention in office with misgiving, for with unquestionably good intentions Mr. Bottomley has managed to make more public clangers in the past year and a half than most men make in an entire political lifetime.

"Left in Salisbury to continue talks when Mr. Wilson appeared initially to have averted U.D.I., Mr. Bottomley packed up and came home within 48 hours. Visiting Zambia to reassure President Kaunda, Mr. Bottomley first confused Zambia with Gambia, and then referred to the Zambians as 'noble creatures', a description to which they did not take kindly.

"Speaking in the Commons in December Mr. Bottomley achieved the classic feat of saying that the Government 'cannot deal with Smith in any way, because he is not a man to be trusted'—on the same day that Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, was saying in the Lords that it was 'open to Mr. Smith' to put proposals before the Government.

"It is long past time that Mr. Wilson, even at the cost of long-standing friendship, found a job for Mr. Bottomley in which he would not be so clearly out of his depth".

Terrorism Organised by O.A.U.

Mozambique Raids Militarily Ineffective

ONE-MAN-ONE-VOTE and colour prejudice are both irrelevant to the solution of Africa's basic problems, Brigadier W. F. K. Thompson has written in the *Daily Telegraph* after making a tour of South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Angola.

He rejects two prevalent assumptions: that the white man is on the way out of Southern Africa, and that there is grave danger of a world war arising from racial strife in that area.

In the course of a long article Brigadier Thompson wrote:—

"Though colour prejudice exists in Africa, as elsewhere, it is as irrelevant to the basic problems as is one-man-one-vote to their solution. The Organization for African Unity will have none of this. It demands that the black man should forthwith dominate all Africa.

"To this end, with the support of so-called unaligned and Communist countries, it has established terrorist training centres in Tanzania, Congo (Brazzaville), and Guinea. These are organized mainly by Cubans and to a smaller extent by Chinese and Algerians.

"Arms are provided directly or indirectly through Algeria and Egypt, by China, Russia, and Czechoslovakia. Uganda and Zambia act as secondary bases. There were also Chinese training camps in Ghana.

"Terrorists armed and trained by Communists are still trying to undermine the Congo (Leopoldville) Government.

"O.A.U. gives priority to supporting armed insurgency against the Portuguese provinces. This is strategically sound, since Mozambique and Angola bestride the ocean outlets of Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia, and the Rand.

"After a burst of rebel activity on the Mozambique front last August; which caused considerable casualties, there was a lull until the beginning of March, since when activity has once more increased. Armed insurgency is confined to the northern districts of Niassa and Cabo Delgado.

O.A.U. Sole Threat to Peace

"The terrorists receive their training at Songea and Mtwara in Tanzania. The leading insurgents are Makonde, a warlike people often in trouble with their neighbours. Their neighbours, particularly the Swahili-speaking Moslems on the coast and the Makua to the south, support the Portuguese, who are gathering them into new villages for protection.

"On the Niassa flank the frontier tribe is loyal, but insurgents often under Makonde leadership infiltrate by boat from Lake Malawi. After sowing mines they usually return overland to Tanzania. The terrorists receive no support from Dr. Banda.

"The O.A.U.-sponsored terrorism, though militarily

ineffective, has led to Portugal stationing some 60,000 troops in Africa.

"The only threat to peace in Southern Africa is the activity of O.A.U. and its outside supporters: In sub-Saharan Africa nationalism touches few: mainly those in power or who covet it. The emotions of the majority are still rooted in the tribe, and only when these can be stirred is there a response. That is why African nationalists have to resort to terrorism against their own people.

"In Rhodesia nationalist gangs from Zambia have elicited little response. An eminent Rhodesian of proved integrity, an opponent of U.D.I. told me that the Africans there had never been so happy as they had following the lifting of the shadow of terror by the Smith Government's restrictions on a few hundred nationalists.

"Attempts to coerce the white-dominated south by force cannot bring desirable results, and the prostitution of the United Nations Charter to this end can only in the long run be disastrous to the creation of any sort of world order based on law".

"Blood Must Be Spilt" Statement of President Kaunda

Admission that He Had Praised Z.A.N.U. Terrorists Who Invaded Rhodesia

THE OFFICIAL TEXT of the "Blood Must Be Spilt" statement by President Kaunda of Zambia has now reached London.

The remark was made at a news conference in Lusaka after he had been asked to comment on reports that relations between Britain and Zambia were cool. President Kaunda replied:—

"I wonder if you can expect anything else. This difficulty is not of our own making. It is a British Government's difficulty.

"I can reveal that as soon as U.D.I. took place I did not only press the British Government for military action immediately, when there was so much numbness in thinking activities of the rebels, but also I said that we were willing as Zambia, if the British Government could undertake to help us, to make a total break with Rhodesia at that time—shut up everything. That, plus military action, I am sure, could have pulled Rhodesia to pieces. The British Government was reluctant; they said they wanted to see how they could prepare this, that, and the other. Now surprise, as we all know in all these things, either in war or semi-war, is one of the greatest weapons, and I felt very strongly at that time that if we went ahead and hit hard at Smith it would have made a clear show to his supporters that this U.D.I. was going to be destroyed.

"This Annoys Me"

"We allowed Smith to grow in self-confidence—not only Smith, but also his followers; and once the rebels became more rebel, it was obvious it was going to grow into a more difficult and rather prolonged affair. It is this that annoys me, because so long as we have these rebels around here our own economic development would not be as fast as we would like it to be. If we are going to feel that at our back we have got an enemy, I can't see how we can really put all our resources, human and otherwise, into developing our country. This annoys me, because it's now my difficulty—this which is a British problem. Yet here we are wasting our time and effort because of British inactivity or, rather, indecision.

"This is why I think it's inevitable that there should be some sort of coolness in relationship between Britain and Zambia. I can only hope that this is a quickly passing affair. If it is not, obviously it is going to place us in Zambia in a rather embarrassing and difficult situation".

Asked if Zambia would give increased assistance to the Rhodesian nationalist organizations, President

Kaunda replied: "It all depends on what assistance you mean".

The questioner explained. "You told us last year that you would not allow gun-running through Zambia, as that would place Zambia in a difficult position. Would you now allow gun-running through Zambia? I think you did praise the Z.A.N.U. fighters at Sinoia".

President Kaunda: "I did praise them. I can't see how any other way is going to move the rest of the world into believing there was something wrong. In any case we ourselves here, although comparatively non-violent, lost a number of people, a number of freedom-fighters. So either way, blood, I am afraid, has got to be spilled. It is the foundation of any freedom movement that leads on success".

MR. M. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs in Zambia, wrote a few days later in a letter in *The Times*:—

"Regrettably Anglo-Zambian relations are worsening day after day due to Britain's handling of Ian Smith. In your editorial of May 10 you state that President Kenneth Kaunda had taken a lead in militancy over the Rhodesian crisis. You implied that he did not mind whether there was bloodshed. This remark is offensive to those who have heard our President emphasizing urgency in taking action against the Rhodesian rebels in order to avoid bloodshed.

Minister's Strange Assertion

"Most of us in Africa believe that if force was used now the rebels would not offer any substantial resistance at all. This fact is accepted by top British civil servants I have personally spoken to.

"The British Government, having branded the rebels as having committed an act of treason, have started negotiations with the hope of reaching a compromise. But we cannot see how it is possible ever to reach any kind of compromise other than a compromise to sell the four million African people permanently to the rule of the European minority.

"Anyone who has studied Central African politics and the history of Mr. Smith himself cannot see how sanctions alone would make Smith and his ultra-right-wing extremist Europeans accept any compromise that would lead to majority rule in Rhodesia. Throughout his speeches Mr. Smith has emphasized that the words 'defeat' and 'compromise' were not in his vocabulary. The only word he knows in any confrontation was victory.

"The Zambian fear is that compromise based on the five conditions laid down by the British Government will be reached. Those five conditions in fact amount to selling the African people in Rhodesia. One of these conditions—the

one that is most being stressed by the Labour Party leaders—is that there will be 'unimpeded progress towards majority rule'.

"This means that a Constitution will be given to Rhodesia under which she will be given independence before majority rule but that safeguards will be entrenched which will ensure majority rule after independence has already been given to the Europeans.

"In case the British public have not been told the truth this is the correct interpretation of the phrase 'unimpeded progress towards majority rule'. This was confirmed by Mr. Wilson at the Lagos Commonwealth Conference. Indeed, a Labour M.P. told me that this is the argument which they were using to convince Europeans in Rhodesia that there was no need to fear a Labour Government.

"The Labour Government, he told them, was not going to bring majority rule in the near future but would leave it to the European leaders themselves to introduce a majority rule Constitution at any time which suited them—which means never.

"Anyone who knows the policy of the Labour Party and the policy of the Rhodesian Front, which was once called the Dominion Party, cannot see how the two political parties can ever reach any compromise. There is no doubt in my mind that any negotiations are bound to fail. They are just a waste of time. Federation had to be dissolved without consent. Only an imposition can succeed in Rhodesia.

"The danger of course is that time is on Smith's side. The more time he has, the more he can prepare for any drastic action, including the use of force, which may be contemplated by Britain or the United Nations in future. This is the reason for Zambia's impatience. Any further worsening of the Anglo-Zambian relationship will be the entire responsibility of the British Government".

Ignorance in High Places

Dr. Banda's Denunciation

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi said when speaking in Parliament on the President of the Republic Bill that the tragedy of Africa was that far too many ignorant people in the continent were in positions of power and responsibility. They did not know history; or, if they did, they did not know how to interpret it.

He would rather be isolated than listen "to those fools at the Organization of African Unity". He continued: "They must not expect me to do things the way they do. I know better. I will agree with African leaders only if what they say is true. Childish resolutions are being proposed by African delegates at the United Nations when those who call the tune are in no position to pay the piper".

Mr. Blackwood, Leader of the Opposition, said he had full confidence in Dr. Banda and his administration.

Without Ministers or M.Ps.

Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, and Minister for Development and Planning, said that the committee which had drafted the Constitution had had difficulties because people in the villages wanted Dr. Banda to be President for life without Ministers or M.Ps.

Mr. Msonthi, Minister for Transport and Communications, described the Ngwazi as a wise leader who insisted on observing the rights of the people, who by petitioning the Speaker could now ask for the expulsion from Parliament of an M.P. whom they no longer wanted.

Mr. Chibambo, Minister for Health, expressed confidence that the Prime Minister would not be deceived by people in the villages who were jealous of M.Ps. and coveted their positions.

The Bill, which provides for the Republican Constitution which will take effect on July 6, passed all three readings and the committee stage in 20 minutes.

Soviet Arms for Somalia

"Massive Military Assistance" Alleged

MODERN AIRCRAFT, tanks, guns, and other heavy equipment are reported to have reached Somalia from Russia in substantial quantities, and Somali officers are known to have returned recently after undergoing military and air force training in the Soviet Union.

Emperor Haile Selassie said last week that "this massive military assistance" from Russia constituted a security threat to Ethiopia and Kenya. He greatly regretted "huge shipments of Russian arms to Somalia at a time at which the Somalia Government is pursuing a policy of territorial aggrandisement against its two neighbours".

When Mr. Malik, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., visited Addis Ababa a few days earlier the Emperor protested at Russia supplying Somalia with far larger quantities of arms than were needed for her security.

A Kenya Government statement issued on Thursday criticized Russia for "prolonged propaganda attacks on President Kenyatta and his K.A.N.U. Government". It referred to Mr. Oginga Odinga, until recently Vice-President of Kenya, and his supporters as "Communist puppets".

Kenya Will Not Surrender Territory

The statement, provoked by remarks made to journalists in Dar es Salaam by the Somali Ambassador to Tanzania, accused him of "malicious propaganda against Kenya, despite the recent agreement of member States of O.A.U. to refrain from newspaper or radio propaganda against one another".

Kenya, it was emphasized, would in no circumstances surrender a square inch of territory to Somalia, with which good neighbourly relations were desirable.

Radio Mogadishu announced that the Foreign Ministry had instructed the Somali Ambassador in Tanzania to inform Uganda's representative in that country that there was no truth whatsoever in a report in the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, that the Somali wireless had spoken ill of Uganda or broadcast lies about its Government.

An announcement from the Kenya African National Union suggested that the time had come for Kenya to invade Somalia and re-assert its historic claim to Jubaland.

The Somali Prime Minister, acting in his capacity as secretary-general of the Somali Youth League, said in a broadcast on the 23rd anniversary of the formation of that party that the Somali Government and people should strengthen their determination to liberate their Somali brethren still under alien rule.

When they thought of Somali people who were missing, they meant those in territories in the hands of aliens. How could Somalis live quietly while their brothers and sisters were still in the hands of aliens? How could they condone a state of affairs whereby members of a single family were separated? How could they live peacefully while those members of the family were under cruel, agonizing, and the worst type of administration?

"We must move forward with determination, in unison, taking steps towards the total liberation of our brothers still under alien rule".

Subversion in Mozambique

PORTUGUESE land, air and naval forces in Mozambique announce that eight men were killed in the first half of May in many actions against terrorists from Tanzania, at least 34 of whom were killed. Many others were wounded or taken prisoners. Among large amounts of military equipment captured were three machine-guns, 12 automatic rifles, one bazooka, ammunition, and hand grenades. Mr. Paulo Gumahe, the newly elected president of the Mozambique Revolutionary Committee (C.O.R.E.M.O), said in Lusaka last week that foreign industrialists who invested in Mozambique were collaborating with the "Portuguese Fascist junta". He refused to answer questions about quarrels with Frelimo, another Mozambique Liberation Party, whose spokesman had said that the split had been caused by C.O.R.E.M.O.

African Attacks on Press Freedom International Press Institute Comments

THE MAIN TASK of the Press in Africa is to prevent newspapers becoming obedient servants of one-party Governments, Mr. Per Monson, director of the International Press Institute, wrote in a recent bulletin. His article states (in part):—

"The developing countries and the new nations, where newspapers are shaking loose from the Colonial past, have their special problems with regard to Press freedom. One of them is the founding of national news agencies, not as co-operative enterprises, but as official agencies backed by Government subsidies or contributions.

"Although they do not all become instruments of slanted reporting, and they present the readers with material which give them a distorted version of the facts.

"This was clearly proved in Kenya where the Government-sponsored Kenya news agency gave a twisted version of the Congo paratrooper and suppressed the full story transmitted by Reuters.

"In Africa Press freedom has no tradition in the new nations, and it is impossible to apply American standards to a continent where newspapers were the white man's mouth-piece and where the great majority of the population cannot read or write. In a British newspaper it was stated that 'the lights of Press freedom in Africa are going out'; but these lights have hardly been lit at all in black Africa.

Servants of One-Party Government

"Newspapers formerly run by expatriates are being Africanized and Press freedom only functions in limited areas and with great restraint. The main task is to prevent newspapers becoming obedient servants of one-party Governments.

"Arbitrary seizures of newspapers and expulsion of journalists have occurred in several African countries. Zanzibar has come under the influence of a totalitarian Government, and in East Africa great efforts are made from Chinese, Russian and Eastern European quarters to penetrate into the information field. They are assisted by deep-rooted feelings of anti-colonialism and the new Governments' hypersensitivity to criticism.

"The outcome of the struggle for the survival of an independent Press in Africa depends largely on political developments, but also on the professional attitude of the African journalists who are now taking over in news agencies and newspapers.

"The most outrageous suppression of Press freedom of the year occurred in Southern Rhodesia, where the Government of Prime Minister Ian Smith banned the *Daily News* of Salisbury, the only spokesman for the African majority population, although the paper had sought to oppose violence and exercise a moderate influence.

"Freedom of expression is the foundation of all other liberties and an essential human right, and without public discussion and criticism it is hard to envisage how the democratic process could operate. This is the very essence of Press freedom, whether in America, Europe, Africa, or Asia."

Starting A Pan-African News Agency

MR. NGETHE NJOROGE, a senior official in Kenya's Ministry of External Affairs, said in a broadcast talk from Nairobi:—

"The need to establish a Pan-African News Agency is recognized. Most of the world news today is distributed by five world agencies—Reuters, Tass, Associated Press, United Press-International, and the French News Agency. Although they claim to be objective in their reporting, there is a tendency to slant news to their own advantage.

"There are regional news agencies—such as the well-known Middle East News Agency—specializing in news gathering and reporting in a given area. Thirdly, there are national news agencies. Our own Kenya News Agency falls within this category.

"Although what is happening in Africa is given attention by the three types of agencies I have mentioned, African news of importance is quite often either ignored completely or reported

in a distorted or sensationalized fashion.

"Many O.A.U. members hope that a Pan-African News Agency will be established with a minimum of delay in order to report African news more objectively in greater detail. Kenya will certainly participate in negotiations leading to the establishment of such an agency."

Attitudes of African Politicians One-Party Government Formed from Fear

PROFESSOR J. HENRY RICHARDSON wrote in a letter to *The Times*:—

"Having just completed 18 months in the principal countries of East Africa, working with the Governments and having meetings with Heads of State, political leaders and others representing a cross-section of African opinion, my impressions may be of some interest in your current discussion about Africa and the West.

"The African leaders during the struggle for independence used every means, including the trade unions, youth wings, and various forms of agitation and unrest, to end the Colonial system. After achieving political independence they continue to attack the West by pointing out the dangers of economic imperialism, but they do so largely to divert attention of the masses from difficulties experienced in providing the economic and social benefits that had been promised.

"Also, they fear that they may be unable to maintain unity and prevent splintering into rival political groups or even a reversion to tribalism.

Democracy Opposed

"They see dangers of disunion arising from democracy as it is understood in the West and regard political opposition parties as a menace to stability and an obstacle to progress. So opposition is suppressed in favour of a one-party system, while the trade union movement, which before independence had been encouraged to act politically, is now increasingly brought under control by the Governments.

"If democracy is opposed, so multi-racialism as a system is dead. Also, on the economic side much land owned by Europeans is wanted to honour promises made of farms for Africans. Any toleration or economic opportunities promised at the present time to Western farmers and businessmen is mainly because the African leaders fear weakening the economy and recognize their need of Western aid to achieve economic progress.

"Strong racial emotions and pressures will long continue in the hope of ensuring full control of Africa by Africans. Yet there are few signs of enough unity for effective combined action. In world affairs a policy of neutralism is widely supported, but the dangers which it involves of sitting on the fence are not faced.

"These various attitudes and policies must be understood and accepted as inevitable if the West is to use opportunities, and they are many, to assist African development and to overcome present disillusion."

Registrations Cancelled

EIGHTEEN TRADE UNIONS in Zanzibar have had their registrations cancelled by the Government. They are the Zanzibar and Pemba Civil Workers Union; the Plantations and Allied Workers' Union; the Wharfage Employees Union; the Zanzibar and Pemba Painters Union; Pemba-Born Civil Servants; Zanzibar and Pemba Clove Growers Association Workers Union; Hotel, Domestic and Allied Workers Union; Metal, Engineering and Allied Workers Union; Pemba Union of Public Employees; Health Workers Union; Maritime and Allied Workers Union; Pemba P.W.D. Workers Union; Zanzibar Seamen's Union; Zanzibar and Pemba Building and Construction Workers Union; Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union; Medical Workers' Union; Zanzibar and Pemba Dock Workers and Stevedores Union; and Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation Staff Union.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. J. A. PECK has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. T. A. BAILEY, Commissioner of Police in Bechuanaland, is in Britain on leave.

MR. ESHKOL, Prime Minister of Israel, will shortly visit Uganda at the invitation of PRESIDENT OBOTE.

MR. D. G. MOORE has been appointed joint deputy chief general manager of National and Grindlays Bank.

MR. FREDERIC SEEBOHM, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been elected president of the Institute of Bankers.

MR. ALI MDAHOMA is leading a delegation to China from Zanzibar Afro-Shirazi Party Workers' Department.

MR. T. P. LAWLER, secretary of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, left London by air yesterday for a short private visit to Rhodesia.

MR. "BENNY" GOLDBERG, former Federal Minister of Health, has arrived in London from Rhodesia for medical treatment.

MR. W. NKANZA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education in Zambia, has been visiting Denmark, Russia and Yugoslavia.

BRIGADIER LLEWELLEN PALMER, vice-president of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, is due back in England at the week-end from a visit to Rhodesia.

MISS GRISELDA GRIMONDY, 24-year-old daughter of the leader of the Liberal Party, left London at the week-end to spend a month in Zambia.

SIR ALFRED BEIT was last week the guest at dinner of the South Africa Club in London. DR. CAREL DE WET, the South African Ambassador, presided.

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY is expected to visit Tanzania for a few days early next month for the special purpose of meeting groups of students and other youths.

MR. and MRS. L. B. JAMES have flown from London to Australia. They will then revisit New Zealand. Later in the year they expect to go back to Rhodesia.

MR. LEI JEN-MIN, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, has led a six-member trade delegation to Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and the United Arab Republic.

MR. T. R. CROSTHWAIT has flown to Georgetown to take up his appointment as British Commissioner in Guyana. He was for some months Deputy High Commissioner in Zanzibar.

MR. JACOB MALIK, Deputy Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, was last week the guest at dinner in Mogadishu of the Commander-in-Chief and other senior officers of the Somalia Army.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., lately United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, has been elected chairman of the Defence and Services group of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., has been elected chairman of the East and Central African Sub-Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Commonwealth Affairs Committee. This sub-committee deals extensively with Rhodesia.

COLONEL LAURENS van der POST, who attended the 25th anniversary celebrations in Ethiopia of the return of the Emperor, is visiting Kenya and will then go to Tanzania, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

MR. PAUL NGEI declared last-week that there could be no question of his leaving the Kenya African National Union. There had been rumours that he might join Mr. Odinga's Opposition movement.

MISS MARY BENSON, a former secretary of the Africa Bureau, who had been under house arrest in South Africa, has returned to Britain. Being a British subject, she got herself deported after intervention by the British Embassy.

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, president of the Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council, was entertained to dinner at the House of Commons last week by the EARL OF SELKIRK, the chairman, and group chairman of that body.

MR. M. I. FREEMAN, a managing director of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of the Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Zinc Development Association and the Lead Development Association.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P., was entertained to luncheon in London a few days ago by the Commonwealth Writers of Britain. He is Deputy Leader of the Conservative Party and its chief spokesman on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs.

MR. NEPHAS TEMBO, M.P., MR. I. J. MAKUNGO, Commissioner for Community Development, and MR. S. R. MWAMBA, director of the Co-operatives Department of the Government of Zambia, are in Britain for a month as guests of the C.R.O.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, who died recently, left £1,814,378, on which duty of £1,148,581 has been paid. He was president of the Mitchell Cotts group, and chairman or a director of a large number of other companies, some having large African interests.

The six Kabaka Yekka members of the Uganda Parliament who have been suspended for refusal to swear allegiance to the new Constitution are MRS. F. A. LUBEGA, MRS. SUGRA VISRAM, and Messrs. B. LUKYANUSI, Y. K. MUSIT, A. K. SEMPFA, and P. N. SERUMAJA.

MR. GERARD KAKUBA, a 28-year-old African from Ankole, Uganda, is the first East African to take the diploma course at the Institution of Air and Space Law of McGill University, Canada. He studied law at University College, Dar es Salaam, and two years ago qualified as LL.B. (London).

MR. GEORGE BRIND, a former member of the national executive of the Rhodesia Front, has been found guilty of publishing in a South African weekly journal an article likely to cause "fear, alarm, and despondency" among the public in Rhodesia. A sentence of six months' imprisonment was suspended.

THE QUEEN has approved the proposal of the Prime Minister of British Guiana that SIR RICHARD LUYT, Governor of the Colony, should be appointed Governor-General when Guyana becomes independent on Saturday. He was in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

On his visit to Washington to conclude negotiations with the World Bank for a loan towards Zambia's road development programme, MR. ARTHUR WINA, Finance Minister of Zambia, was accompanied by Messrs. M. L. O. FABER and S. B. MAKATE of his own Ministry, J. M. FASKEN, Deputy Director of Roads, R. G. MAPULANGA, of the Ministry of Transport, and R. H. STREETEN, from the Attorney-General's Chambers.

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GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM and PROFESSOR C. H. PHILLIPS were the guests of honour of the Anglo-Ethiopian Society at a dinner in London held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Ethiopia. PROFESSOR EDWARD ULLENDORFF presided. ATO BARAKATAB HABTE SELASSIE was one of the speakers.

MR. JOSIAH MALULEKE, the African student who escaped from Gonakudzingwa restriction camp and returned to the University College, Salisbury, disappeared almost as soon as it had been announced that students on whom restriction orders were served would henceforth be confined to the campus. He is believed to have made for Zambia or Bechuanaland.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Conservative M.P. for Surbiton, who voted with the Government for the oil blockade against Rhodesia, has been defeated at a second attempt to regain office in the Commonwealth Affairs Group of the party, of which he was formerly vice-chairman. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the Caribbean sub-committee.

THE RT. HON. LESLIE STRADLING, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, and previously Bishop of South-West Tanganyika, was among Church leaders who last week joined in a silent demonstration outside Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, against the South African Government's bans on the movement of individuals against whom no specific charges had been made.

M. GODEFROID MUNONGO, who was MR. TSHOMBE'S Minister of Internal Affairs during Katanga's period of secession, and later held the same office in the Central Government while MR. TSHOMBE was Prime Minister, has been elected Governor of the new Congolese Province of South Katanga. The other candidate for the office, MR. DOMINIQUE DIUR, formerly Governor of Lualaba, is the Vice-Governor.

MR. AND MRS. S. F. BRICE are giving a farewell party at Rhodesia House tomorrow evening for MRS. THORN, who has been on the staff for 24 years, for much of the time as housekeeper. She will shortly leave for Rhodesia, where her son is on the staff of a large company in Salisbury. SIR GILBERT RENNIE, a former Federal High Commissioner, is to make a presentation to MRS. THORN.

In the Dissolution Honours List published last Thursday MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, for many years a Socialist M.P., who was Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations for a few months in 1947, was made a life peer; and MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Socialist M.P. for Llanelli since 1936, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1950-51, when he visited Central Africa, was appointed a Companion of Honour.

MISS JUDITH TODD, daughter of MR. GARFIELD TODD, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, took part in a march in London last week organized by the recently-formed Nation-Wide Student Rhodesia Committee. Her banner demanded immediate majority rule in Rhodesia on the one-man-one-vote, basis. Beside her was a man representing the Anti-Apartheid Movement whose slogans were "Bust Smith; Enforce Sanctions; Immediate Majority Rule".

London Sisal Association

MR. N. J. ROBSON, a director of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the London Sisal Association in succession to Mr. A. S. P. Neish, who has held the office for two years. The new vice-president is Mr. J. S. Ferrier, of William F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd. Mr. G. W. Williams, who represents the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association on the executive committee, is now its chairman. The deputy chairman is Mr. E. M. Pope, of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. Mr. W. N. Rayner has been re-elected treasurer.

The Word of Mr. Wilson

MR. IAIN MACLEOD has written in the *Daily Mail* of Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister: "When Mr. Wilson makes any political pronouncement, study not the headlines but the small print. Few Tory M.P.s listening to him explaining to the House of Commons with his customary candour that the British Government would neither blockade Beira nor raise the matter at the United Nations doubted that in fact he would do both. We know our Harold. And, of course, he escaped the charge of duplicity by pointing to the small print of his statement. Oh, yes, we know our Harold!" The writer was the Conservative Colonial Secretary whom Lord Salisbury described as "too clever by half".

Mr. Arthur Haller

MR. ARTHUR HALLER, chairman and general manager of the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya until the chairmanship was Africanized, left London on Monday for Addis Ababa to take up duty as general manager of the recently-formed Oil Seeds Development Corporation of Ethiopia. Born in Nairobi in 1914, the son of a father who had arrived in Kenya in 1905, he was educated at Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, and Leeds Grammar School, and then qualified in the United Kingdom as a chartered accountant. In the last war he was on the staff of the 29th (East African) Infantry Brigade from 1939 to 1944, and then entered the Colonial Service as chief accountant in the Maize and Produce Control in Kenya.

Obituary

At a memorial service in St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, to the late TIMOTHY BAZARRABUSA, Uganda's first High Commissioner in London, THE QUEEN was represented by BARONESS PHILIPS. DR. LESLIE BROWN, lately Archbishop of Uganda, gave the address, and PRINCE JOHN BARGE, Acting High Commissioner, read the lesson.

SIR ANTHONY KILICK, K.B.E., C.M.G., who has died at the age of 64, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda as an agricultural officer in 1924, and served there until he went to Trinidad in 1936 as Deputy Director of Agriculture. Three years later he became Deputy Director in Tanganyika, and in 1941 transferred to Kenya in a similar capacity. Six years later he returned to Uganda as Director. In 1952 he went to Trinidad as Professor of Agriculture in the Imperial College, which he left in 1956 to become Minister of Natural Resources in Uganda.

MR. DAVID MATTHEWS, whose death in a motor accident in Britain was reported last week, was head boy when he was at Malvern College, whence he went to Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, to study anthropology. Then he returned to Kenya to join the Kenya Broadcasting Company, for whom he composed and composed a programme which he called "Sweet Dreams". He left to acquire technical and practical experience in television in London, working with the B.B.C., I.T.V., Westward Television, and the Central Office of Information.

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U.N. Rejects Force African Motion Defeated

THE SECURITY COUNCIL of the United Nations rejected on Monday a motion calling on Britain to blockade Rhodesia by air, sea and land and take all necessary measures, including the use of force, "to abolish the racist minority régime in Rhodesia". The text of the resolution was published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week. Originally it had the support of 30 African States. Two more joined later.

Of the 15 members of the Security Council, eight abstained from the division. Six voted for the motion, and one, New Zealand, against it. Those who supported the motion were Uganda, Nigeria, Mali, Jordan, Bulgaria, and Russia.

The United Kingdom, the United States, France, Netherlands, Argentina, Uruguay, Nationalist China, and Japan abstained.

A vote was expected to be taken on Friday afternoon, but African members then asked for an adjournment until Monday. Their move was attributed to a recognition that there was then no likelihood of gaining the necessary nine affirmative votes in the 15-nation Council, and to the hope that during the week-end further countries might be persuaded to support at least that part of the resolution which would make complete economic sanctions mandatory on all member States of the United Nations. Several African delegates then said that they realized that if the resolution were moved as a whole it would have only five or possibly six supporters.

The Rhodesian Government's request to be allowed to participate had been rejected on the ground that the United Nations had declared the Smith régime to be illegal.

Zambia Would Tolerate British Presence

Mr. Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia, was allowed to intervene twice. He declared that relations between Zambia and Rhodesia had deteriorated to danger point, but said that Zambia would tolerate a British military presence if used to crush the Smith régime. It was ridiculous for Britain to persist with measures which had proved futile. Zambia was shocked at the British talks with Rhodesia.

Representatives of Algeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, India and Pakistan, countries likewise not members of the Security Council, were also allowed to speak.

The general attitude was that economic sanctions had failed because South Africa and Portugal had openly defied the United Nations by helping Rhodesia.

India, Pakistan and Senegal wanted Britain to use force to crush the rebellion.

Lord Caradon, the British representative, replied that those who advocated violent action failed to appreciate the practical difficulties or the possible consequences of a conflict which risked extension and widespread bloodshed. By intervention at that stage the Security Council could prejudice and prevent attainment of Britain's purpose. Moreover, a deadlock at the United Nations as the result of defeat of the resolution would be a disservice to the people of Rhodesia and to the United Nations. Britain was determined to settle the problem peacefully and justly.

African delegates were reported to be disappointed and angry with Lord Caradon's speech.

The Soviet Ambassador spoke of "racist repression in Rhodesia", accused Britain, the U.S.A., and Western Germany of collusion with the "racist minority", and said that Russia could no longer tolerate the present situation.

Representatives of New Zealand, the United States, Uruguay, and Japan were the first four members of the Security Council to express approval of the action taken by Britain.

The Argentine delegate wanted a last appeal to be made to those countries, especially South Africa and Portugal, which had not complied with the earlier resolution recommending discontinuance of economic relations with Rhodesia.

Mr. Apollo Kironde, representing Uganda, urged a military blockade of Rhodesia. He declared that Africans had lost their faith in Britain's capacity to take an impartial line where black and white were concerned. To the British, he said, "white is right". A Mau Mau-like situation was about to develop in Rhodesia.

The French Ambassador insisted that the problem was exclusively a British responsibility and no business of the United Nations.

Mr. Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, suggested later to members of the African group that the Security Council should be asked to send a mission to London for direct consultations with Mr. Wilson.

House of Commons

Mr. Bottomley's Statement

MR. PAGET asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether he would make a statement on the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen by African terrorists at Hartley, Rhodesia.

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: "I have heard of recent incidents in Rhodesia, including the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen yesterday, with the deepest regret. The British Government have always condemned violence from whatever quarter it may come".

MR. PAGET: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that under the terms of the Rhodesia Order he is responsible for law and order in Rhodesia? Secondly, that this murder marks a new phase in the Rhodesian problem—a phase of violence of the gravest description?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We have made our general views clear to all concerned—that we condemn violence, and we hope that this kind of murder will not happen. I can only repeat what I said before, that it is the illegal declaration of independence which has led to this kind of terrible murder".

HON. MEMBERS: "Oh".

MR. MAUDLING: "I think that the rt. hon. gentleman should think again about his last remark; it is not in accordance with the facts. Will he accept that this incident, which may be followed by others, is another reason for pushing ahead with the talks with the greatest possible urgency?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I quite agree. The discussions are taking place with this objective in view".

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON: "Has my rt. hon. friend any evidence that this incident is connected with the I.D.L.?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No. There is nobody who can give any proof which connects it. [Hon. Members: 'Why say it?'] What I said was that illegal action leads to violence, which we condemn".

Incitement to Murder

MR. EVELYN KING: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that incitement to murder is going out with some regularity on the Zambian radio? May I ask him whether he has made any protest to Zambia in that respect; secondly, whether B.B.C. material re-broadcast from London is also going out from Zambia on the same programme; and, thirdly, what steps he can take to stop that practice?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We have made our general views clear to the Zambian Government, but I should require further evidence before making anything in the nature of an official protest".

MR. ABSE: "Is it not inevitable and predictable that as long as Africans are denied constitutional methods of expression violence is bound to increase?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I can only repeat that the British Government have repeatedly condemned violence. We shall continue to do so. We do not think that we can solve any problem by these means".

MR. SANDYS: "Does not what the rt. hon. gentleman has now said twice almost amount to saying that U.D.I. justifies murder? [Hon. Members: 'No!'] Is not that a very irresponsible thing to say?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The rt. hon. gentleman must not put words into my mouth. He has carried the responsibility which I am carrying now, and I am very sorry that he should introduce words which add still further difficulties to a very important matter".

MR. PAGET: "On a point of order. I beg to ask leave to move—"

MR. SPEAKER: "This is not the time to beg leave to move anything. That will come later".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for Defence what British forces were now stationed in Commonwealth and foreign territories in connexion with supplying Zambia and enforcing sanctions against Rhodesia, and the cost to date.

MR. HEALEY: "A detachment of Transport Command is providing an airlift with Britannia aircraft from Nairobi to Zambia, partly to meet the fuel requirements of the air defence force in Zambia and partly to supply oil products for the civil economy. A detachment of Shackletons is based at Majunga to assist in the surveillance of the sea approaches to Beira.

"The cost of the R.A.F. oil airlift to date has been about £1.75m., including the cost of supplying fuel for the aid defence force. The cost of the R.A.F. surveillance operations is not yet available".

German and Japanese Trade

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what agreements had been made with the West German and Japanese Governments on banning the import of Rhodesian asbestos, chrome, and iron ore, and with which other countries negotiations were being pursued with similar ends in view.

MRS. WHITE: "On German trade with Rhodesia I refer to the Prime Minister's reply of May 10. The Japanese authorities have co-operated by reducing very substantially their imports from Rhodesia. We are in touch with them about the possibility of their stopping their remaining imports. We are also in contact with those few countries which continue to take some substantial imports from Rhodesia".

MR. HAMILTON: "When will these negotiations be concluded?"

MRS. WHITE: "We are having discussions with the Japanese continuously on the few commodities about which we have had difficulty. Progress has been made with tobacco, sugar, iron ore, and chrome. Others, such as asbestos, are proving more difficult".

SIR A. V. HARVEY: "Is it not difficult for foreign countries to carry out the Government's policy when it has been widely reported that Britain imported about 8,000 tons of chrome from Rhodesia after the sanctions had been introduced?"

MR. O'MALLEY: "In view of the very large contracts that some Japanese firms have with Rhodesia for iron ore, what has been happening to the iron ore trade between Rhodesia and Japan in recent months?"

MRS. WHITE: "All but one company in Japan have agreed to come into line with the policy of stopping imports".

MR. PAGET: "While H.M. Government are busy negotiating with Japan to reduce Rhodesian trade, are not the Japanese at present in Salisbury most energetically negotiating the increase of trade with Rhodesia—at our expense?"

MRS. WHITE: "My hon. and learned friend made that same point when the Prime Minister was replying to him last week".

HON. MEMBERS: "Is it true?"

MRS. WHITE: "I trust that none of these people are being encouraged by my hon. and learned friend".

Lord Cromer Criticizes Aid

LORD CROMER, governor of the Bank of England, said at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industries: "It is sometimes suggested to the City of London and industry that you cannot invest a deficit. How much less can one indulge in economic aid grants and loans which total considerably more than the overseas investment permitted by the Government! To deprive British industry of the opportunity to expand abroad, in order to maintain such a high level of overseas financial patronage, is a policy which in my opinion can only prove self-defeating".

Beira—Umtali Pipeline

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told the House of Commons a few days ago: "We have agreed that we will for the time being help with the expenses of the Mozambique pipeline undertaking, and in particular the expenses of maintaining and repairing the pipeline and installations, since the pipeline is out of use. Our agreed contribution is £54,000 a month, for a minimum period of three months from April 7. Parliament will be asked to approve the necessary supplementary estimate. In the meantime, advances will be made as required from the Civil Contingencies Fund".

£225m. of British Aid

BRITISH AID to underdeveloped countries, which totalled about £200m. in the financial year 1965-66, is expected to rise to £225m. in the next year, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Overseas Development, told the House of Commons last week.

At least two-thirds of the aid resulted in additional exports of goods and services, and was therefore not a burden on the balance of payments.

"The basic reason why we give aid to developing countries is that their living standards remain appallingly low while ours are going up. Such a situation is no more acceptable in the world nowadays than such disparities of wealth could be at home".

Mr. Richard Wood recalled that in the 13 so-called wasted years of Conservative Governments nearly £1,500m. had been devoted to overseas aid, rising from £52m. to £190m. a year.

Mr. Henry Clark thought that Parliament received inadequate information about the Ministry of Overseas Development, whose pamphlet very inadequately described the problems. The Ministry had, he believed, lost some of the vitality of its predecessor, the Department of Technical Co-operation. The quality of aid was far more important than quantity; and in quality Britain led the world.

Mr. Anthony Kershaw argued that reasonable political discipline ought to be expected from the recipients of Western aid. Whereas Britain was prepared to accept 30% of her textile requirements from the developing countries, the Continent of Europe would take only 5%.

Mr. James Johnson said that the increased income of the United States in 1964 was about equivalent to the total national incomes of all African States.

Mr. V. Goodhart thought it reasonable to withdraw aid from countries which could not manage it or would not spend the money on sensible projects.

White Men Warned

"EXPATRIATES are not indispensable. Zambia is a rich country. If 20 expatriates go today I will recruit 40 tomorrow".—President Kaunda of Zambia, addressing a rally on the Copperbelt.

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Rhodesian Brevities

SIR HERBERT BARBER, foundation chairman of the Southport Branch of the United Nations Association, and holder of that office during the subsequent 21 years, has resigned in protest at the Security Council's actions against Rhodesia. His letter of resignation emphasized that the dispute concerned Britain alone, not the United Nations, and that he was totally opposed to oil sanctions or the use of force being raised at the U.N.

Mr. Eric Butler, chairman of the Australian League of Rights, said in Salisbury last week that a first gift of more than 1,000 gallons of petrol would arrive shortly from Australia and New Zealand. An Anzac Petrol-for-Rhodesia Fund had brought contributions from thousands of Australians and New Zealanders. He spoke of the British Prime Minister as "a squalid little politician who is merely a messenger-boy of Communist revolution".

In Defence of Civilization

The Rev. Gerald Short has written in the magazine of the Anglican Diocese of Natal that Rhodesia should be grateful to Mr. Smith for having stood against tremendous odds to preserve civilization and the Christian way of life.

Mr. Michael Weller, an architect in Vancouver, leader of a 10-member committee, has said that it hoped to raise 5,000 dollars before the end of May to buy oil for Rhodesia, and that some 500 similar groups had been or were being formed throughout the world.

Mr. Amos Brown, chairman of the Cathcart, Cape Province, branch of the Friends of Rhodesia Association, interviewed while in Salisbury, said: "Practically every South African is a friend of Rhodesia these days". His area had so far sent 10,000 gallons of petrol, and he and the secretary had come to see things for themselves and to present to the Prime Minister

a cheque for £500 to be used as he thought best for Rhodesia.

South African Enthusiasm

Mr. Ivor Benson, lately senior information adviser to the Government of Rhodesia, said in Salisbury after his return from some weeks in South Africa that he had found great enthusiasm for the Rhodesian cause everywhere, especially in Natal, where a really tremendous demand for Rhodesian goods had suddenly developed. "It is quite usual to see dear old ladies walking round Durban with medals on their chest saying 'Buy Rhodesia'."

A representative of European residents in Swaziland went to Rhodesia a few days with a variety of gifts, among them golf balls. He presented the Prime Minister with a "survival kit" which contained bottles of whisky, gin, and liqueurs and a book containing recommendations for overcoming disaster—such as shipwreck and the acceptance of a rash proposal of marriage!

In Pretoria last week Chipperfield's Circus gave the entire receipts for one night to the Rhodesia Fund of the Friends of Rhodesia Association of South Africa, whose collections for help to Rhodesia have now passed the £50,000 mark.

Gift petrol from Lourenço Marques reached Bulawayo by road last week.

Ten truck-loads of petrol arrived in Salisbury and Bulawayo on the same day last week from Fouriesburg, Petrus Steyn, and Arlington.

Fifty pupils from a high school in Pretoria have visited Salisbury to present the Minister of Education with sports equipment worth about £750. It was bought by the pupils from their pocket-money as gifts for Rhodesian schools.

Rhodesia is supplying petrol and other requirements to Bechuanaland.

A report from the Lusaka office of the proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union that a pantechnicon carrying petrol into Rhodesia had been blown up near Fort Victoria has been officially denied. All that had happened was that a furniture van not carrying petrol, had caught fire accidentally. No terrorist activity had been involved.

Threat to Prime Minister

An 18-year-old African has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Salisbury on conviction of displaying notices calling for the murder of the Prime Minister and the Officer Administering the Government.

In the past three months about £306,000 is stated to have been invested in new industrial expansion projects in Salisbury.

Watch manufacturers in an unnamed European country intend to start an assembly plant in Rhodesia about the end of this year.

Because of the shortage of drums, bulk storage of molasses in Rhodesia is now by the "hole-in-the-ground" method. At first filling a little seepage quickly seals the soil, leaving a "well", which is, of course, best sited near the feed troughs.

The only full report of the Monday Club meeting held in London on February 3 has been that published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The text of the speeches of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Julian Amery, Mr. Biggs-Davidson, Mr. Stephen Hastings, Judge Sparrow, and Mr. Patrick Wall is now available in booklet form from the secretary, 6 Elm Park Road, London, S.W.3. (2s. 6d.)

Experimental growing of crambe in frost-free areas of Rhodesia has been recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a new oil-seed crop, developed in the United States and requiring only about 100 days from planting to harvesting. It is thought that it might grow well under irrigation during the Rhodesian winter.

The Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa is experimenting with the control of tsetse by radio-active rays and chemicals to ensure the sterility of all male flies which hatch out. Field work is being done on two islands in Lake Kariba.

Pakistan has offered Zambia goods to the value of one million rupees as an aid to her economy, and has imposed a total ban on exports to and imports from Rhodesia.

Prices of all drinks must now be clearly displayed in bars throughout Zambia. Shops and market stalls must likewise show clearly the price of any price-controlled article.

Seventy young Africans are being trained in Zambia for army commissions.

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Tobacco, Maize and Cattle

Good Prospects for Tea and Maize

TEA AND COFFEE are being profitably expanded in the Eastern Districts of Rhodesia, and will in the future play an important rôle in earning foreign exchange. Mr. George Rudland, Minister of Agriculture, said in a recent radio and television broadcast.

The worst drought the country had ever known had caused great hardship to some farmers, but agriculture had come through a very testing season with flying colours, and all the country's food requirements were assured.

"Our flue-cured tobacco, our most important crop, is, on the basis of quality for price, unbeatable in the world. It has enabled us to create and develop the healthy agricultural industry of today. If tobacco is our major cash crop, then maize is our major food crop, essential for man and beast. Our maize is in demand in export markets for various industrial purposes. It actually finds its way into Scotch whisky.

Industry worth £200m

"Fifteen years ago I predicted that our cattle industry would come to equal our tobacco industry in importance. That trend is now clear. Taking into account the acreage now put to cattle, improvements such as bush clearing, fencing, and water supplies, and adding the value of the animals, then the industry is worth more than £200m. More than half the cattle are owned by Africans, and the Cold Storage Commission makes special arrangements to help them sell their beasts.

"The three key words in Rhodesian agriculture are 'water', 'diversification', and 'intensification'."

For Dedicated Service

Royal African Society's Awards

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has made five further awards of its bronze medal "For Dedicated Service to Africa", and elected the recipients honorary life members of the society.

The new medallists are Sister Eietta Mantiero (Uganda), the Ven. K. E. Stovold (Kenya), the Rev. W. E. Mellor (Nigeria), Mr. S. A. Germond (Basutoland), and Brother Innocent (Sierra Leone).

The citations of the two East African recipients read:—
"SISTER EIETTA MANTIERO of the Verona Sisters has given 25 years of devoted and selfless service to the people of Northern Uganda in medical work. The greater part of this service was spent at Kalongo in East Acholi, one of the most remote parts of Uganda, where she has done pioneering work of the highest quality. It is almost certainly due to Sister Eietta's efforts that Kalongo has been built up from a small dispensary into a maternity centre where close on 1,000 deliveries a year are now carried out and a hospital with a reputation unparalleled throughout Northern Uganda. Her tireless devotion to her task of helping the sick who gather at Kalongo in increasing numbers, and often from great distances, has deeply impressed all who go there."

"THE VENERABLE KENNETH STOVOLD has completed over 30 years of missionary service in Africa broken only by a three-year period in the United Kingdom. During that time he has held a variety of posts in Kenya, which posts reflect his wide experience over the whole field of missionary effort—evangelical, educational, and administrative. He has spent the last 18 years in Nyanza operating from the C.M.S. Mission at Maseno. Nyanza owes a great deal to his calm and mature personality and his keen interest in the promotion of mission work in the district. He is known to members of all races throughout the province. The Venerable Kenneth Stovold has devoted his life to the service of Africa, working quietly and devotedly towards a better Nyanza. Because of his very quietness and efficiency, it is not always realized what both the district and province owe to him, not only in matters educational and evangelical, but also in the general amelioration of relations between different tribes and races in these troublesome times."

Long Turmoil Likely in Africa

Tendency Is Divisive, Not Cohesive

BLACK AFRICA will experience a long, long period of turmoil, Mr. Tom Stacey has written in the London *Evening Standard*.

Minimally educated, detribalized Africans in the towns found little or no continuity of their previous rôle in the tribal structure, and "naked like Adam before a white God", their spiritual destitution was almost complete; and they could not return to the tribe to recover their Africanness.

"There is almost nothing left except the Guinea ballet; a novel or two from Nigeria; a fragment of poetry emanating more from Martinique and the Sorbonne than from Africa; grotesque masks manufactured for the tourists at the big hotels; pagan churches, aping Christianity, mushrooming in tribe after tribe; the witch-doctors of Kenya forming a trade union."

While needing his roots, the African was rejecting them with a profound sense of guilt and mental confusion. Almost all African States were dictatorships, tyrannical or benevolent, and the main efforts of the leaders were to retain power.

"We can expect little from the portentous Organization for African Unity. The recent history of the African continent has emphasized a divisive, not cohesive, tendency.

"The enormous reliance of black Africa upon the advanced Western and Communist worlds for technical help, for capital, for markets, for defence, for internal security, even for ideas filling the void that will be Africa for as far as we can see, is already becoming a fact accepted throughout the world in a way that applies to no other emergent area.

"A year ago Banda of Malawi talked to me of the new scramble for Africa—for the soul of Africa rather than its body. He is right. It has begun, not only in the sense that he meant—the ambitions of the Chinese and Russian Communists, but because the whole political, administrative, economic, and cultural structure of Africa can exist only by the massive intrusion of outsiders."

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Kabaka's Palace Shelled

THE KABAKA'S PALACE at Mingo was shelled on Tuesday by Uganda Government troops led by Colonel Amin.

When this issue went to press the fate of Kabaka was unknown. Latest reports gave the number of dead at about 200 among the defenders and 40 among the attackers.

Elsewhere two young Europeans engaged on road work were beaten to death.

The Uganda Government had imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Buganda on Monday, when five Africans were killed and several wounded in clashes between police and rioters in and near Kampala.

A state of emergency in the kingdom of Buganda was declared. It gave the security forces authority to arrest without warrant. There are stated to have been about 50 arrests so far, Amos Sempa, a former Minister, being among the first to be detained.

On Friday the Lukiiko of Buganda adopted a resolution which called on the Central Government of Uganda to remove itself from Buganda territory by May 30 because the Constitution under which Buganda was recognized as a federal State had been suspended.

It became known on Monday that the Kabaka of Buganda, Sir Frederick Mutesa, who had also been President of Uganda until recently, had informed the United Nations of the Lukiiko resolution, taken against "an act of rebellion and treason", and had asked for U.N. intervention. Dr. Obote had removed Sir Frederick from the Presidency on charges of having approached foreign embassies for military assistance to remove the Central Government.

Subversion in Buganda

MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Minister of Internal Affairs in the Government of Uganda, said in a broadcast from Kampala last week that a relentless campaign was being conducted in the Kingdom of Buganda by word of mouth, the distribution of leaflets, and through local newspapers for the purpose of disseminating dissatisfaction against the Government, exciting discontent among the people, promoting hostility between classes and races, and jeopardizing the economic life of Uganda by a trade boycott. He called upon the people to disregard the lawless elements who were attempting to undermine stability, and warned them that the Government would not hesitate to deal firmly with individuals and would close newspapers which aided subversion in any form.

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Unsatisfactory Civil Servants

A WARNING that some Africans in Kenya who have received rapid promotion to responsible civil service posts do not properly discharge their responsibilities has been given by the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, who said recently: "It would be unreasonable to expect these people to be able to deal with complex matters as quickly as the officers of long experience whom they replaced, but it is not unreasonable to expect them to make up for their inexperience by additional hours of hard work and further study in their spare time. Instead, many of them delay their work or dispose of it in a careless fashion. As a result, I find it difficult to resist requests for the retention of expatriate officers or the recruitment of fresh ones. This is not the way in which a national civil service is created".

Precedence for O.A.U.

"I WATCHED the ceremonial arrival of the Emperor at Addis Ababa airport. Precedence over all ambassadors, even the doyen, was given to Mr. Diallo Telli, the Guinean secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, which has its headquarters in Addis Ababa. It is an often resented privilege which this over-bearing, meddlesome official enjoys—in addition to a tax-free salary of 24,000 American dollars, a house, servants, two cars, and unlimited free travel".—Mr. Kenneth Rose, in the *Sunday Telegraph*.

Zambians in Russia

MR. W. P. NYIRENDA, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, and leader of a Parliamentary delegation from that country to Soviet Russia, said before they left Moscow that he and his colleagues had been greatly impressed by the Kremlin museum which commemorated Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party. "He worked 18 hours a day, and suffered privations though he could have lived in luxury. His entire activities are an example of serving the people. Africans know and honour Lenin".

Paradise on Earth

PRESIDENT KUANDA recently told a mass rally at Broken Hill that Zambia's new development plan would change the whole face of the country and make it "a paradise on earth"—provided everyone worked hard, especially in the rural areas, to which those who were unemployed in the towns should return. The people must, however, be on their guard against "the agents of Smith and Verwoerd", who hated Zambia's policy of non-racialism because it constituted a threat to the evil and ungodly policy of *apartheid*.

Prefabricated Housing

SWEDISH EXPERTS have flown to Zambia to examine the possibility of establishing in Lusaka, and possibly also on the Copperbelt, plant for the production of prefabricated housing, the initial annual target being about 10,000 dwellings. The project was discussed by Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Local Government and Housing, when he recently visited Sweden. He has described it as a revolutionary answer to a very pressing problem.

Mr. Tshombe Ousted

MR. TSHOMBE, a former Prime Minister of the Congo, has lost his Parliamentary seat and been accused of high treason by 96 votes to three, with nine abstentions. As the Chamber of Deputies has 167 members, many clearly absented themselves. The ground for unseating him was that he had not attended the requisite quarter of the meetings during the past session. When he came to Europe in January for medical treatment Mr. Tshombe said that he had been given leave of absence from the National Assembly.

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports profits after tax for 1965 at R29,227,000, compared with R27.5m. and R23.6m. in the two previous years. Shareholders receive dividends of 130% (120% and 100%), taking R16.5m.

Quoted investments standing in the books at R138.7m. had a market value of R388.4m. and unquoted investments are valued by the directors at R31.5m.: The issued capital is R17,494,000. Revenue reserves exceed R115.7m. The parent company's investments in subsidiaries stand in the books at R67.7m., loans to associated and other companies at R86.2m., and other investments at R102.3m.

The group has large interests in Zambian Anglo American, Charter Consolidated, Bancroft Mines, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Rhokana Copper Refineries, Rhokana Corporation, Zambia Broken Hill Development Co., Baluba Mines, Chambishi Mines, Chibuluma Mines, Mufulira Copper Mines, Rhodesian Acceptances, Ridgeway Hotel, Mazoe Citrus Estates, Hippo Valley Estates, Rhodesian Copper Products, Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Rhodesian Milling Co., Rhodesian Alloys, Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, and the Copperbelt Power Co.

The sharp rise in royalty payments in Zambia raised the payments by the copper mines in the group from £15.7m. in the year to June 1964, to almost £26m. in the year to June last, and £17.9m. for the next six months. Anglo American mines in Zambia accounted for 10.7% of the free world's output of copper and 59% of the production in Zambia.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. R. B. Hagart are the deputy chairmen. The directors are Sir Frederick Crawford, Sir Albert Robinson, and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, E. T. S. Brown, P. H. A. Brownrigg, Dr. M. H. de Kock, P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. W. Engelhard, G. C. Fletcher, H. C. Koch, H. MacConachie, P. J. Oppenheimer, S. D. H. Pollen, G. W. H. Rely, M. W. Rush, J. W. Shilling, the Hon. H. A. V. Smith and Messrs. S. Spiro, and W. D. Wilson.

The alternate directors are Messrs. C. R. Anderson, P. H. Anderson, O. B. Bennett, F. S. Berning, P. D. de Kock, H. M. Forrest, H. R. Fraser, C. J. L. Griffith, W. J. Hefer, M. B. Hofmeyr, B. T. A. Hone, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, E. S. Newton, D. G. Nicholson, B. W. Pain, H. H. Taylor, J. Ogilvie Thompson and A. Wilson.

Zambia's New Coalfield

ZAMBIA'S MINISTER OF MINES has announced the discovery of another and better quality coalfield at Sinkandoba, to the south-west of Nkandabwe. Top priority is to be given to development. Government circles suggest that the country may soon become self-sufficient in coal, which has hitherto been imported from Rhodesia. A 20-ft. seam has been traced at Sinkandoba over a strike length of 10,000 ft.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., produced 23,723 long tons of copper and sold 24,041 in the January-March quarter for an operating profit of £40.6 per ton. After providing for tax of about £603,000 there is an estimated net profit of £736,000 for the three months. For the first nine months of the company's year sales have totalled 72,849 tons and net profits £5,293,000. For the year ended June 1965 profits after tax had been £9,198,000. Royalty payments to the Government averaged £55.9 per ton during the last nine months and £67.3 for the last quarter, compared with £40.3 for the year to June last. Necessary capital expenditure has been equivalent to £15 per long ton since July last, compared with £8.3 in the previous year.

Bancroft Mines, Ltd., have informed shareholders of the terms on which the Government of Zambia has agreed to remit royalties from May 7 last year to March 31, 1966, the basis being "the amount by which overall working costs (including royalties paid) exceeded the company's net revenue from all sources, such remission not to exceed the total amount of royalty paid during the period". Net revenue will include £1.2m. received for the processing of ore at Bancroft from the Nchanga mines. A preliminary estimate is that the amount of relief will be about £800,000, or approximately 40% of the royalty already paid.

The Anglo American Corporation is spending about £40,000 a year on prospecting in Rhodesia. Sir Frederick Crawford, a director, said when the Minister of Mines opened its new geological centre in Salisbury.

Zambia Broken Hill, Ltd., had an output of 4,153 long tons of lead in the March quarter and of 11,231 tons of zinc, for an estimated profit after tax of £271,000. In the 12 months to December last net profits had slightly exceeded £1m.

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Chairman. Mr. S. John Pears, F.C.A.

In his Statement circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended the 31st March, 1966, the Chairman comments on the year's results, which show:—

	31st March 1966	31st March 1965
Capital (Issued)	£13,104,000	£13,104,000
Earnings (Net)	£1,425,000	see note
Additional Abnormal Earnings (Net)	£123,000	£236,000
Dividends paid	13½%	9½%
		for 9 months
Special Dividend paid on account of Abnormal Earnings for the two periods	1¼%	—
Reserves	£4,470,000	£4,096,000
Debenture Stock	£3,543,000	£3,543,000
Assets	£62,441,000	£59,592,000

Note—For the nine months ended 31st March, 1965, the normal earnings were £990,000, which is at the rate of £1,320,000 per annum.

News Items in Brief

Tanzania's new currency will be introduced on June 14. African women in the Congo are being trained as para-officers.

Commonwealth trade Ministers are to meet in London on June 13.

A restriction camp is to be built in a small and remote island in the Northern Province of Zambia.

Japan has reduced their import duty on Magadi soda ash from Kenya from £4 10s. to £3 per ton.

The Overseas Service Pensioners' Association will hold its annual general meeting in London on June 15.

Imports into Uganda of Japanese goods are to be limited to 75% of the value of cotton exports to Japan.

Richard Costain, Ltd., report group profits after tax for 1965 at £624,205, against £604,477 in the previous year.

The Rhodesian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., has re-opened its open-hearth furnace, which was shut down in January.

In order to induce Africans in Zambia to return to the land, the Government is offering £15 for every acre stumped.

The World Health Organization voted at its annual assembly in Geneva to deny its services and technical assistance to Portugal.

A full-scale military parade will not be held in Rhodesia on the Queen's birthday, June 11, but a 21-gun salute will be fired.

A. G. Burton & Co., Ltd., Lusaka, have received road building contracts worth nearly £1.5m. from the Government of Zambia.

More than 150 United Kingdom teachers will spend part of their summer holidays instructing teachers in developing countries.

Compulsory National Service is to be introduced in Tanzania. All young men will undergo six months' basic military training.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga is reported from Leopoldville to have agreed to move its headquarters from Brussels to the Congo.

The registered office of "Sibeka" (Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka) will be transferred on June 1 to 52-Rue Royale, Brussels.

Uganda Meat Packers, Ltd., are to spend about £245,000 with Czechoslovak manufacturers for plant and equipment for a meat processing factory in Soroti.

Threat to Kill President Obote

An African clerk in Uganda who pleaded guilty to receiving a pamphlet containing a threat to kill President Obote has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Twenty-three prospectors for the Anglo American Corporation who had inadvertently crossed the border from Zambia into the Congo are reported to have been arrested.

Four police-boats lent by West Germany are no longer used in Tanzania because they were found not to be in good working order and would be too expensive to repair.

Residents of the Fort Johnston area of Malawi have been warned by the Minister for Natural Resources not to give shelter to rebels who are still in hiding in that part of the country.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has been visited in recent months by delegations from, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Korea, Pakistan, India, Hungary, Spain, France, and the United States.

The Bechuanaland Independence Party has criticized Britain for sending troops to guard the new radio station near Francistown, describing the presence of the soldiers as "a provocative act by British imperialists".

El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd. reports group profits for 1965 at £62,546 (£49,501) after tax of £42,139 (£37,075). Dividends total 10%. The directors hope to pay not less than 20% for the current year.

A British civil servant in Malawi has been charged on five counts of theft by a public servant involving £450. He has pleaded not guilty. A recent change in the law provides a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

An international Socialist gathering in Uppsala, Sweden, resolved to press for an International Development Bank which would make loans and grants to developing countries without regard to economic or political consideration.

Industrial investments in Uganda since the country became independent are estimated at £7m. A further £5m. is involved in projects under construction, and another £7m. will be spent on schemes agreed but not yet started.

After spending about £430,000 on exploration work, Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., is to open a new mine at Mimbula-Fitula, about 10 miles south of Chingola and some eight miles south of the Nchanga mine.

Conviction for driving a motor vehicle recklessly or while under the influence of liquor or drugs in Rhodesia will now involve suspension of a driving licence for periods up to six months and a year respectively, even for the first offence.

Political dissidents in Kenya are not to be allowed to penetrate the trade union movement, the Minister for Labour, Dr. Kiano, has declared. The Government has decided not to register a rival union to the Kenya Central Organization of Trade Unions (C.O.T.U.).

Roan Selection Trust, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2 1/2% (16 1/2%). Two of the main subsidiaries, Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., are raising their interests from 4s. to 5s. 3d. gross and from 6d. to 1s. 3d. gross per share respectively.

Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln, manufacturers of sisal decorticators and other products, report net profits for 1965 of £8,798, against a loss in 1964 of £74,059. Dividends of 5% on the ordinary and preference shares take £6,361, leaving a carry-forward of £1,646.

A sugar refinery costing £1.5m. is planned by Ntjwa sugar estate near Morogoro, Tanzania. The area now under cane of 2,500 acres is to be doubled. The refinery, which is expected to be commissioned four years hence, would also take cane from peasant growers in the vicinity.

Establishment officers from 15 Commonwealth countries are taking a nine weeks' course in London arranged by the Ministry of Overseas Development. Sudan and Zambia have each sent two officials and Malawi one. No other East or Central African State is represented.

The Uganda Coffee Marketing Board having decided to discontinue reports on production and purchases of dry-processed robusta, Kampala Coffee Exchange has asked for reconsideration, stating that "the recent sales policy of the board leaves the trade without any information whatsoever."

Insurance representatives in Zambia have suspended their intention to raise motor insurance premium rates by 50% pending consultations with the Government. The Finance Minister had publicly protested at increases of which the authorities had been given no prior notification.

Zambia's National Union of Public Service Workers has decided not to co-operate with the Government Commission set up to investigate wages and conditions of service of Government employees because its representation on the commission was considered unsatisfactory. The union claims to have about 9,000 members.

Lobito Barred to Katanga Copper

The Congolese Government has ruled that after the end of June all copper from Katanga must be sent westwards to the Congo port of Matadi or eastwards to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, and no longer through the port of Lobito in Angola. The Lobito route now carries about 60% of the annual output of some 300,000 tons.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., has sold the assets of Eastern and South African Investment Trust Co., Ltd., to Electra Investments, Ltd. Its African Finance Co., Ltd., in Rhodesia, has ceased to operate as a dealing company, and has sold its assets in Zambia to Electra Investments (Northern) and its Rhodesian assets to Electra Investments (Southern).

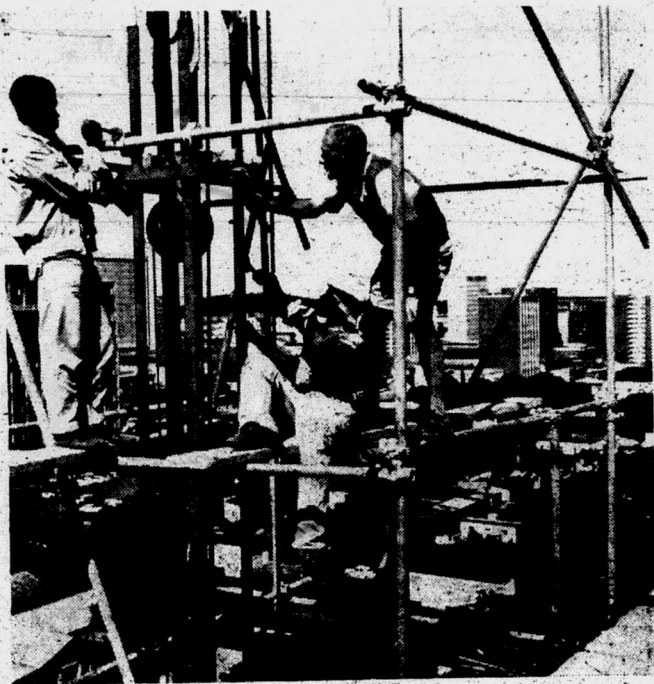
African cotton growers in the Lake Victoria regions of Tanzania, to whom about £100,000 had been advanced for the hire of tractors and the purchase of fertilizers and insecticides, have been relieved of their liabilities, the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions and the Lint and Seed Marketing Board of Tanzania having agreed to share the debt and repay the Government immediately.

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., of which Greenham (East Africa), Ltd., is a subsidiary, and which holds a half-share in Northall Investments (Pvt.) Ltd., Rhodesia—reports group profit after tax for 1961 at £1,404,779 (£909,348). The ordinary dividend is 1s. 7 1/2d. per 5s. share, plus a bonus of 3d., taking £441,480 after tax. The general reserve is increased by £1m., and the carry-forward is £116,398. Mr. Francis Taylor is the chairman and managing director.

Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd., report profits to March 31 of £917,000 (£810,000) after tax of £411,000 (£370,000). A final dividend of 8 1/2% again makes 15% for the year. Northern Breweries, Ltd., declared at the end of March an interim dividend for the year to June 30 next of £300,000, half of which accrues to Rhodesian Breweries; though the £150,000 cannot be remitted from Zambia in present circumstances, it has been taken into account in calculating the profits.

Though about 240 members of the crew of the mailship EDINBURGH CASTLE were under contract for a further voyage, only five of the deck crew were willing to sail last week, though many of the catering staff were ready to make the voyage. Departure had consequently to be indefinitely postponed, pending settlement of the seamen's strike. A cruise for which more than 1,400 passengers had booked berths in the REINA DEL MAR, operated by the Union-Castle Line, had also to be cancelled.

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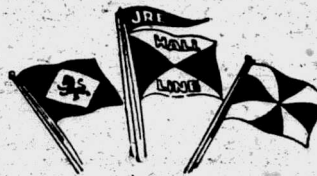
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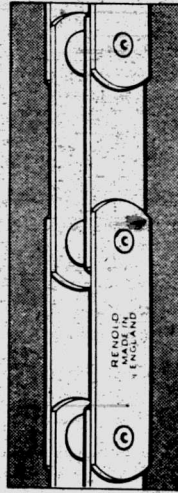
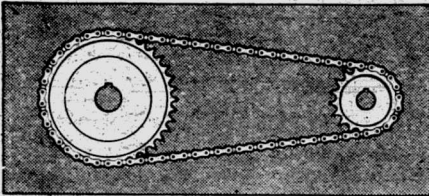
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Thursday, June 2, 1966

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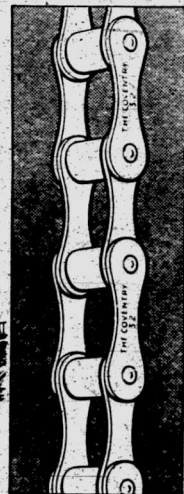
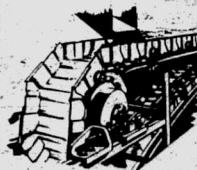
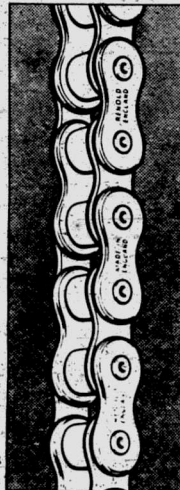
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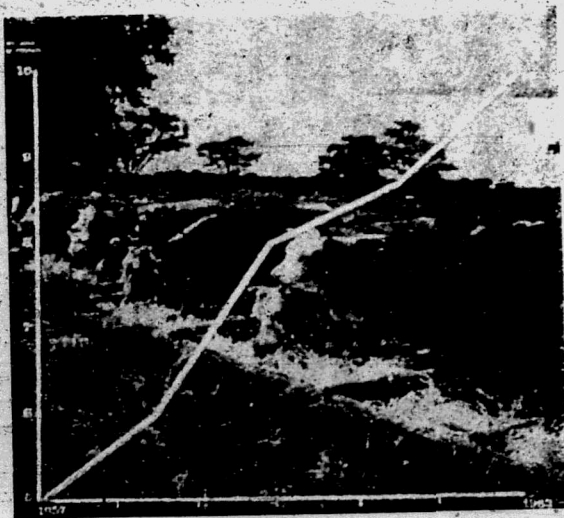
Vessel	Glasgow	Birkenhead
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UGANDA'S PRESENT TRAGEDY — and it is deeply tragic that so attractive, fertile progressive, and promising a country should have been brought to the brink of civil war— provides yet another blood sacrifice to the pretence of ignorant but incorrigibly and disastrously opinionated politicians and other pundits in the United Kingdom that the deep, wide and ancient divisions within a country still in the early stages of emergence into the modern world can be bridged by some formula from the Lancaster House or Marlborough House factory which, after long negotiation, some tantrums, much entertainment and more guile and flattery, can be made to appear acceptable to delegates from the country in question as the price of instant independence. Though the customary pleasantries were expressed in public after the last Uganda Constitutional Conference in London, the misgivings of the delegates, including the Kabaka himself, were readily, and indeed eagerly, confided to non-Africans whom they trusted. The Colonial Office, which was presumably equally aware of the general anxiety, was unperturbed. The fatuous Macmillan Cabinet sought only a formula for the day, not firm ground for faith for the future. Under such misguidance, Parliament, when it passed the Act conferring independence on Uganda, naïvely assumed that divisive difficulties which had caused recurrent anxieties from the earliest days of British protection had suddenly disappeared or were no longer important. The truth, of course, was that they remained dominant, especially among the leaders of Buganda, the largest, most advanced, and most influential of the kingdoms, whose inhabitants were and still are far from reconciled to the submergence of tribal sentiment and solidarity in a wider nationhood which for all but a tiny minority of politicians was theoretical rather than actual.

Because of the understandable insistence of the Baganda, notions of a unitary State

had to give way to a federal structure, under which Buganda retained very substantial authority in regional affairs.

Kabaka v. the Politicians Whereas other areas were to elect their representatives in the National Assembly by the usual direct method, Buganda could be persuaded to co-operate only by the concession that her members of the Central Parliament should be chosen, not by the votes of the electorate, but by the Lukiiko (Parliament) of Buganda sitting as an electoral college. Buganda was determined to remain a state within the state. When Dr. Obote, as Prime Minister, later decided that the Kabaka of Buganda should also become the first President of Uganda, superficialists innocently assumed that their differences had been settled. That merely proved that they knew the mind of neither man. That each would strive for supremacy was inevitable, the Kabaka, the thirty-sixth of his line, because he had been born to autocratic power within his own tribal society and could therefore not be satisfied with an illusory territorial title, and the Prime Minister because the essential purpose of the politicians was to destroy the feudal sway of the tribal rulers and eventually usurp all authority for themselves. Until quite recently that struggle had been waged behind the scenes.

During Dr. Obote's absence on tour in the north of the country earlier this year a member of the National Assembly from Buganda (who was a guest of the President at the time) charged the Head

Charge of Treason of the Government and two other Ministers with corruption. Instead of roundly condemning that grave indictment of its leaders, the governing party supported the Opposition proposal for an inquiry. Dr. Obote immediately invited the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania to lend three of their judges to form a commission of inquiry, which, after

exhaustive hearings, found no justification whatsoever for any of the allegations. Meantime the Prime Minister had discovered that mysterious orders had been given for troop movements of which he and the Ministers for Defence and Internal Affairs had no knowledge, and that Kampala would consequently have been almost devoid of troops when, he was told, a *coup* against the Government was to be made. He then publicly accused the Kabaka of having asked foreign embassies (which he did not name) for military assistance if in his capacity as President he thought it necessary. The Attorney-General of Buganda admitted in a television interview in London a few days ago that such an appeal had been made to the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. Of course, Britain rejected the request. Since it had been made without his knowledge, Dr. Obote not unreasonably described it as treason, and, not surprisingly, decided to deprive the Kabaka of the office of President and assume that title himself.

When the Lukiiko of Buganda retaliated by ordering the Central Government of the country to quit Buganda territory (including Entebbe and Kampala, the administrative and commercial centres) by May 30, the crisis had obviously reached flash-point. Much of the rest of the story is still nebulous. Though his palace was attacked and taken, the Kabaka escaped to a still unknown place of refuge. According to official statements, he had illegally and secretly imported substantial quantities of modern weapons, which were stored in the palace and used in its defence before a shot had been fired by the security forces, who thereupon opened fire and eventually used heavy weapons. Statements about the losses vary ludicrously: whereas President Obote apparently told journalists that the dead on Mengo Hill numbered only twenty, other estimates of fatal casualties have been at least fifty times as high, and a correspondent of one London newspaper put the number at about two thousand. Angered by the attack, militant Baganda called upon the tribe for a mass uprising on Monday, the day stipulated by the Lukiiko, obviously with the Kabaka's assent, for the evacuation of Buganda territory by the Central Government. The call went unheeded. Indeed, some Ministers in Buganda appealed for peace and calm. For the sake of all Uganda that is deeply to be desired. If, as we believe, President Obote has the support of the army and the police, order

may soon be restored and a new era for Uganda begin.

WE CRITICIZED the United Kingdom Government last week for neglecting to protest against the assembly in Zambia of African terrorists known to be awaiting orders to murder white men, women and children in Rhodesia and for failing to denounce the Zimbabwe African National

Contemptible Complacency Union's claim from Lusaka that a young white farmer and his wife shot in cold blood in Rhodesia had been killed by its orders. Before the words were printed Mr. Evelyn King had asked in the House of Commons what representations had been made to the Government of Zambia "in respect of men equipped with Chinese arms now infiltrating from that country into Rhodesia". The complacent reply of Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, was: "I do not consider that it would be appropriate to make representations; I am confident that the Zambian Government are fully aware of the implications of cases of this kind". Not one question, not even a murmur of protest, followed that deplorable remark. Why would it be inappropriate for Britain to make representations to a Commonwealth Government which United Kingdom taxpayers are assisting in every possible way against its harbourage of bloodthirsty criminals whose task is to enter Rhodesia in order to murder, maim, and generally subvert law and order? Mr. Bottomley would certainly have condemned the conspiracy if the traffic were from south to north instead of from north to south. Complacency by geographical direction is contemptible.

What justification, moreover, has the Secretary of State for his confidence that the Zambian Government is "fully aware of the implications" of providing hospitality for murder gangs? There is not the slightest evidence that that Government exerts itself to prevent the organization within its own territory of outrages against innocent persons in neighbouring Rhodesia. On the contrary, it allows political bodies which have been proscribed in Rhodesia solely because of their record of violence to operate openly in and from Lusaka, and such bodies—which are known to be subsidized by the Organization of African Unity, and may also receive funds from Communists and neo-Communist sources—have been given frequent opportunities to use the Lusaka radio station to

incite Rhodesian Africans to subversive actions, including in particular the murder of white farmers and their families, theft and maiming of stock, arson of farmhouses and other buildings, and destruction of communications. By its stubborn refusal to tell Zambia of its abhorrence of such activities the Socialist Government in Britain must be considered in that country to regard such conduct as acceptable in the joint Anglo-Zambian offensive against Rhodesia's assumption of independence. Britain must consequently be regarded by Africans as accessory to the homicide of innocent individuals in Rhodesia

by black terrorists who have been trained by Communists, armed with Communist weapons, and sent on their despicable errands from Zambia. Yet Mr. Bottomley considers that representations would be "inappropriate". Would he be so acquiescent if his own children were farming in Rhodesia? It is astonishing that his tolerance aroused no indignation in the House, where not one Member impugned his detachment. We prefer the honourable and honest anger voiced in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Salisbury. But there too the official Socialist spokesman stonewalled in a bad cause.

Kabaka Escapes When Palace Is Attacked by Troops

Baganda Ignore Call from Militants for Mass Rising on Monday

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA, Sir Edward Mutesa II, escaped when Uganda Government troops forced an entry into his palace on Mengo Hill, just outside Kampala, after hours of fighting on Tuesday of last week.

That was revealed on Friday by President Obote, who also told journalists: "I know no more than you about his whereabouts". Conflicting rumours then circulating in Kampala suggested that he was in Kenya, in Ethiopia, in Burundi, or on his way to London.

The President emphasized that the security detachments had been sent to the palace, not to arrest the Kabaka, but to search for illegal arms. Met by machine-gun fire from the palace, they had had to defend themselves.

"Because of the casualty risk, they did not force the pace, and that is why it took all day to take over the palace. Heavy guns were brought up late in the evening, when the last-ditch defence in one building containing machine-guns could not be overcome by other means".

President Obote said that his reports were that only 20 people had been killed in the fighting at the palace, none being members of the Uganda Army. There had been 20 deaths elsewhere in Buganda and some 600 arrests in the kingdom for rioting, attacks on the police, breaking of the curfew, and robbery.

He defended the operation as comparable with that which President Kennedy of the U.S.A. had had to undertake against Alabama. The Uganda Government could, he added, not allow any province of the country to rebel, whatever opinions might be held in that province.

Queen and Sister Arrested

By the week-end it was believed in Kampala that the Queen of Buganda and a sister were under arrest; that the Kabaka's escape had been made during a lull in the fighting caused by a torrential rainstorm; and that he had been accompanied by several Ministers, including the Katikiro (Prime Minister).

A group of Ministers in Buganda issued a statement late on Saturday calling upon the people of the kingdom to co-operate with the Central Government in restoring peace and order. They ordered chiefs and civil servants to remain at their posts.

Strong military and police patrols were then still active throughout Buganda, in which the situation remained tense. Further arrests were made, and many women, children, and elderly men were reported to be moving away from Kampala and the neighbourhood.

An attack was reported on a police station at Mayanja; a policeman was stated to have been beaten and hanged by a mob not far from Jinja; and sporadic firing from the outskirts of Kampala continued to be heard at night.

The Central Government ordered all holders of firearms to surrender them immediately at the nearest police station.

Legislation was rushed through Parliament to deprive Buganda and the other three kingdoms of the regional powers granted to them in the Independence Constitution four years ago.

The mass rising of Baganda threatened for Monday if the Central Government had not then left Buganda territory appears to have been completely abortive. The Baganda Government had itself appealed for calm and peace on the previous day.

Students who reached Tanzania at the week-end said that at least six of their number had been killed in the fighting at Mengo. Some complained that Baganda had tried to force them to fight against the Government troops, and others that villagers had compelled them to help in cutting down trees to make road-blocks and to tear up railway lines and pull down telephone and power connexions.

Heavy Casualties Reported

Heavy casualties occurred when units of the Uganda Army attacked the Palace of the Kabaka of Buganda on Wednesday of last week. First estimates were of about 1,000 dead on Mengo Hill. During the action a Red Cross worker said that more than 200 bodies had already been collected in a police mortuary from the fringes of the engagement, among them those of troops, police, Buganda defenders, women and children.

A reporter who telephoned Army headquarters for information was told: "If you come here you will not leave alive, especially if you are white".

A television team of an American and two Germans had their equipment, valued at about £2,000, smashed by rifle butts, and they were forthwith put on an aircraft leaving for Nairobi.

In a 90-minute speech in Parliament that day President Obote mentioned that two Europeans had been killed and three injured. He did not refer to the fate or whereabouts of the Kabaka, who was then generally thought to have been killed.

He accused the Kabaka of a "three-pronged plan for rebellion". The first stage had taken the form of appeals to African States to promise diplomatic recognition and moral support. The second had been the demand by the Buganda Parliament that the Central

Government should quit Kampala, which is within Buganda", the Kabaka having packed his Parliament with hooligans who shouted down any attempts to express reasonable viewpoints". The third move had been the Kabaka's appeal to the United Nations for intervention in Uganda.

President Obote added that the troops who had stormed the Kabaka's Palace that day had found within it large quantities of arms which had been illegally imported into the country without the knowledge of the Government.

Arms Issued from Kabaka's Palace

Next day the following statement was broadcast from the Government-controlled station in Kampala:—

"Yesterday morning a group of Buganda ex-Servicemen, who had been selected by Mengo, attacked a unit of the Uganda Army at Makindye, near Kampala. The Army unit successfully repulsed the attackers in an incident in which two persons among the attackers died and six were arrested. Some of the arrested persons stated that the weapons they were using when they attacked the Army unit were distributed to them from the Palace of the Kabaka. Army and police units in other parts of Buganda also arrested persons in possession of dangerous weapons, whose stores were again stated by the persons arrested to be in the Kabaka's Palace at Mengo.

"In one of the incidents three elderly European civil servants were attacked, and two have since died. The third is in hospital.

"In other incidents attempts were made at over-running police stations in the rural areas of Buganda by armed persons. In these incidents eight policemen and another 10 civilians lost their lives. In view of these developments the Government was duty-bound to get to the source of the supply of the weapons used in the incidents.

"Statements by the arrested persons have now been fully confirmed by the amount of arms of various makes and calibre which have been captured by the security forces at the Kabaka's Palace at Mengo. It is important to note that the arms captured at Mengo today were illegally obtained without the knowledge of the Government, and could only have been brought into the country not only by illegal means but also for the express purpose of overthrowing the Uganda Government by force of arms.

"When the security forces went to the Palace at Mengo this morning to investigate the statement of the arrested persons referring to these arms, persons in the Palace opened fire. The security forces returned the fire and finally took over the Palace.

"It is now clear, once again that the arms which have been used in various incidents, as well as those found at Mengo, were the arms which Sir Edward Mutesa sought to use against the Government to give effect to his threat to secede from Uganda."

Mr. Onama, the Defence Minister, told the House that Members who wanted to know the whereabouts of the Kabaka should ask the Ministers and chiefs in Buganda who had misled Sir Frederick Mutesa and were responsible for the current troubles.

Opposition M.P.s. asked for elections as soon as normal conditions were restored, so that the country might show whether it accepted the new Constitution.

Lukiiko Resolution An Act of Rebellion

The following statement on the security situation had been issued by the Uganda Government on May 23:—

"The Government has considered the resolution passed by the Buganda Lukiiko on Friday, May 20, and has concluded that this resolution amounted to an act of rebellion. The Government has further considered the contents of a letter dated May 20, said to have been written by Sir Edward Mutesa in the name of the Kabaka of Buganda to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Here again the Government has concluded that the attempt by Sir Edward Mutesa to say that the Government of Uganda must leave the soil of Buganda—which is part of Uganda—by May 30 constitutes an act of treason.

"The Government reiterates its statement issued on Friday, May 20, and reaffirms that Uganda should remain one country under the executive authority based on its headquarters at Entebbe, and that actions and attitudes such as those expressed by the Lukiiko and in the contents of Sir Edward Mutesa's letter, both of last Friday, must be stamped out in the interests of stability, good government, and the sovereignty of Uganda. The Government has furthermore information to the effect that the Katikiro of Buganda has today issued a statement which amounts to inciting to violence the people of Buganda.

"These three instances—the Lukiiko resolution, Sir Edward Mutesa's letter, and the statement of the Katikiro—all amount to a deliberate, systematic attempt, not only to undermine the authority of the Government of Uganda and oneness of Uganda, but also to subvert the foundation of law and order. It is in view of these instances and developments that the Government has decided to have under protective custody three saza [county] chiefs whose activities have been known to endanger peace and good government. The chiefs have today been detained, and the Government is determined not to hesitate in taking similar action against any person or persons conducting themselves in a similar manner.

"The police have today received reports that after the meeting of the Lukiiko last Friday a few of its members sought to bring chaos by misleading innocent men and women to resort to violence. It was as a result of such activities that some 50 men were arrested near Makindye for attempting to obstruct security forces in the course of their lawful duties. The Government has taken a most serious view of this incident, particularly because some of the men arrested were found with dangerous weapons which they attempted to use against the security forces, which made the security forces retaliate.

"The Government has therefore now taken the decision to declare the whole of Buganda to be in a state of emergency. This is to come into immediate effect. During the state of emergency the security forces will have powers to arrest without warrants any person or persons. Members of the public are warned to be in their houses except those whose duties require them to work at night. All persons who are employed in essential services must report to their place of work during curfew hours, and the security forces will assist them in every possible way. The curfew should be observed between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. The Government has been forced into taking this drastic measure because the situation warrants it.

Government Would Have Forgiven Kabaka's Treason

"It will be recalled that Sir Edward Mutesa committed treason by attempting to negotiate without authority for foreign troops. It was the desire of the Government to forgive and forget that treasonable offence. In accordance with its kind decision, which in other countries would never have been forgiven, the Government introduced a new Constitution last month, which left the provision of the kabakaship intact. The only major changes which the new Constitution introduces in Buganda have been the removal of highly-paid civil servants such as saza chiefs from being members of the Lukiiko.

"The only other change has been the bringing to an end of the system whereby the Ministers in the Kabaka's Government and chiefs draw revenue from official land while at the same time being paid by the Buganda taxpayer fully for their services. In these changes nothing can possibly be said to have affected the position of kabakaship or the Kabaka himself, unless of course Sir Edward Mutesa had some vital and personal interest in keeping saza chiefs in the Lukiiko and in perpetuating the double payment of Ministers and chiefs by the taxpayers in Buganda.

"The Government further wishes it to be known that the U.N. cannot interfere in our internal affairs. The first letter which was sent by Mengo [the seat of the Kabaka's Government] to U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General, was sent partly in ignorance and partly in an attempt to keep people in Buganda in the hope that Mengo was doing something. It must be clear to most people in Buganda by now that this was the same tactic which Mengo used in the abortive appeal to the Privy Council on the subject of the 'lost countries'. The letter of May 20, however, is of different kind. This was an act of rebellion.

"It is the view of the Government that the people of Buganda as a whole cannot be blamed for the resolution passed by the Lukiiko last Friday and the letter of the same date. The state of emergency in Buganda will aim, therefore, as its primary objective to bring under control the few persons who committed acts of treason or rebellion. It is possible that these few same persons may try to encourage members of the general public to support them by breaking the law. The Government wants everybody to keep the law, to abide by the terms of the emergency declaration, and to realize that those who committed acts of treason and rebellion will themselves be unable to come forward against the security forces."

The statement was also broadcast in Luganda and other languages.

Leaflets then began to be widely circulated throughout Buganda calling on the people to compel the Central Government to obey the Kabaka's order to move from Buganda soil by the following Monday, May 30.

A number of police stations in Buganda had meantime been seized, substantial quantities of weapons and ammunition falling into the hands of militant Buganda, who were heartened by rumours that their hereditary leader had not been killed but had escaped to a neighbouring country.

Refugees from Kampala who reached Nairobi during Thursday stated that, after himself using an automatic weapon against the Government forces, the Kabaka, accompanied by 12 personal bodyguards, had slipped away, using the "gate of death" in the palace wall which is traditionally used only on the occasion of the funeral of a Kabaka. A car then carried them to safety—in, it was believed, Burundi.

Crippled Judge Thrown into Ditch

Mr. Justice Sheridan, a judge of the High Court, who is crippled by poliomyelitis, was reported to have been dragged from his car about 80 miles from Kampala by men armed with bush-knives who threatened his life but contented themselves with throwing him into a ditch and stealing his car.

Dr. William Woolf, who has been engaged in tsetse control work, was severely wounded in a bush-knife attack at a road-block 30 miles north of Kampala.

Gangs armed with bush-knives made other attacks on cars and lorries, one group seizing a consignment of tin valued at about £40,000.

The situation was, however, described as generally quiet in an official announcement that meetings and processions had been forbidden.

The Kenya Government prohibited entry by Uganda residents, the Ministry for Home Affairs describing the regulation as "a defence against panic". Checks were established at all points of entry by road, rail, and air.

Telephone and telegraphic communications with London were only interrupted for a very brief period.

A Congolese carpenter in Kampala told journalists that he had seen the bodies of two sisters of the Kabaka in the ruins of the palace.

Commenting on the Lukiiko resolution "purporting to say where the Government of Uganda should be seated," an official announcement stated:—

"The Government holds very firmly that the independence and executive authority of Uganda cannot be shared with the Lukiiko, and that its actions and attitude must be stamped out for the good of the country. The Buganda Lukiiko has no power, constitutional, executive, or otherwise, to effect any resolution against the Government of Uganda.

"As the sole executive authority for the whole of Uganda, the Government re-affirms its determination that the whole of Uganda shall remain firmly under the administration, control supervision and constitutional authority of the Government at Entebbe. Every measure will be taken without fear or favour in carrying out this and other responsibilities of the Government at Entebbe."

Dr. Obote said that he had now documentary evidence that Sir Edward Mutesa had decided by April 12 to mount a full-scale rebellion against the Government of Uganda. In addition to making appeals, which were abortive, to African States for diplomatic recognition, he had sent emissaries outside Africa for the same purpose. He intended the Province of Buganda to secede from Uganda, despite the fact that it was an integral part of that sovereign state.

Sir Edward had directed county chiefs to propose a resolution committing the Lukiiko to the idea of rebellion, but that endeavour had failed; and there was no shred of evidence that that was the view of the people of Buganda as a whole.

Mr. A. K. Sempa, a former Minister of Uganda, and a few county chiefs then decided that the best way to commit Buganda to Sir Edward's personal rebellion was to plot for removal of the Kabaka's Council of Ministers. Hooligans were to shout down anyone who dared to speak against the motion. That had happened on the previous Friday, when the resolution was passed purporting to order the Government and the sovereign Parliament of Uganda out of Buganda. That was an open declaration of rebellion.

Insurrection Planned Last Year

As to the letters written to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by Sir Edward Mutesa, not one of them had ever been posted to New York. They had been written solely for propaganda purposes in Buganda. In any case, U.N.O. was prohibited by its charter from interference in the internal affairs of a member State.

As to foreign reactions to what had happened in the Lukiiko, not one Government had indicated any change in its relations with Uganda since the introduction of the new Constitution.

"I am now fully satisfied, as are my colleagues in Government, that persons in Mengo, including Sir Edward Mutesa as the leader, have for a long time, even before the beginning of this year, been planning for an insurrection and for control of Uganda as a whole. For this reason we as a Government are fully determined to bring under control all rebellious elements who have brought this misery to innocent people, to keep Buganda as an integral part of Uganda, and to maintain the Parliament of Uganda supreme."

Rhodesia and Zambia Railways

Are Rhodesia Railways and Rhodesian Government Now At Loggerheads ?

WHETHER ZAMBIA'S COPPER EXPORTS will be allowed to pass through Rhodesia to the ports this week was doubtful when this issue went to press.

The High Court of Zambia gave an interim injunction last week on an application by the Attorney-General which challenged the legality of a Rhodesia Railways demand for pre-payment in hard currency of the charges for railage through Rhodesia of goods for export. The Attorney-General, who appeared as "guardian of the public interest", told the court in Lusaka that the new payments system would cause serious harm to Zambia's economy. He was held to have established a *prima facie* case that the Railways had exceeded their powers and given an undue advantage to Rhodesia, that being forbidden by the regulations governing the joint railway system.

Though the injunction could have no legal effect outside Zambia, the Railways withdrew the demand upon Zambia. Compliance within Rhodesia would have required similarly successful action in the High Court of Rhodesia.

After Mr. Arthur Kemp, chairman of the Railways, had left Bulawayo by air for London on Saturday for a visit arranged some time ago, there was an official statement that the injunction had not changed the attitude of the Rhodesian Government or of the exchange control

requirement that traffic from Zambia would not be accepted for Beira, Lourenço Marques, or South African ports under the old payments system; traffic would not be moved unless payment were made in advance in an acceptable currency or into an account controlled by Rhodesia, not by Zambia.

There is consequently a prospect that trainloads of copper travelling southwards to the border this week will either not cross into Rhodesia or may be detained if they did so.

The Finance Minister of Rhodesia said on Saturday: "Steps have been taken to ensure compliance with the payments arrangements over Zambian goods. Should the railage payments fail to be made in accordance with the Rhodesian exchange control requirements, such goods will be refused passage through Rhodesia."

President Kaunda of Zambia said again last week in a radio and television broadcast that he was utterly contemptuous of Britain's handling of the Rhodesian situation. He simultaneously criticized the Organization of African Unity, saying that half the members had not paid their dues for 1965-66, with the consequence that O.A.U. now risks financial paralysis.

Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, said in Lusaka on Sunday on returning from visits to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia that the talks

between British and Rhodesian officials were a smoke-screen. He described the United Kingdom Press as engaged in "a Satanic campaign of character assassination against Zambia", and alleged that every British newspaper was against his country.

Mr. Arthur Wina, the Finance Minister, just back from visits to the U.K. and U.S.A., asserted that he had discovered in London that Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, "had complete misunderstanding and lack of appreciation of Zambia's Rhodesian policy".

Those criticisms of Britain were uttered just as Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, was about to leave Lusaka for London to report to the Prime Minister. She arrived on Monday, and will return to Zambia in the middle of next week for further conversations. Two Ministers saw her off. She had been met on arrival only by two junior officials. She breakfasted with President Kaunda on Saturday. Sir Morrice James, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the C.R.O., has also returned to London.

Mr. Tilak Gooneratne, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, flew to Lusaka last week for talks with the Zambian Government at its request. He has presided at meetings of the sub-committee on Zambia set up by the Rhodesia Sanctions Committee of Commonwealth countries in London.

The airlift of oil from Dar es Salaam to Zambia ended on Sunday. Since January civil aircraft chartered by the British Government had carried 1,935,660 gallons in 43,595 barrels, weighing some 8,300 tons. At the peak of the traffic in January and February 10 aircraft a day were employed, with crew of 70 and ground staff numbering 80. The cost to British taxpayers has been about £4m.

Copper Groups' Joint Statement

Last Thursday the two great mining groups in Rhodesia, Anglo American Corporation and Roan Selection Trust, declared *force majeure* in order to protect themselves from legal action if they should be unable to meet their contracts with buyers in consequence of the Rhodesia Railways crisis. A joint statement said:—

"The Zambian copper mining companies announce that as Rhodesia Railways will not accept copper for raling to Beira or Lourenço Marques except on new terms and conditions of payment with which the companies are unable to comply, they have been obliged to declare *force majeure*".

Telegrams from Lusaka suggested that heavy pressure had been put on the groups by the Government of Zambia, which could in any event have declined to approve applications for foreign exchange for payment of freight rates in convertible currencies acceptable to the Railways.

It was stated that the seven copper mines would meantime continue normal production at a rate in excess of 2,000 tons daily.

There was then no expectation that supplies of coal to the Copperbelt from the Wankie Colliery in Rhodesia would be interrupted.

There are normally some 70,000 to 80,000 tons of copper on the way to the United Kingdom from Zambia, the time between loading at the mines and unloading in the docks averaging about eight weeks. Some 44% of U.K. copper imports come from Zambia.

Optimistic estimates are that about one-third of the output could in present circumstances reach world markets via Angola, Tanzania, or Malawi and Mozambique. A more usual assumption in mining circles is nearer 25%.

R.S.T., which recently bought two American aircraft in order to carry copper to Dar es Salaam, may fly some 1,600 tons monthly to that port, which, however, is already over-taxed. The maximum additional traffic which could be handled inwards and outwards is put at 5,000 tons a month.

How much metal could be sent to Dar es Salaam by road is not known, but for some time the tonnage cannot be large. Within a few months many large lorries now on order in Italy will have been delivered for the route through Tanzania.

The Benguela Railway may also increase its capacity, and the Government of Zambia has offered contracts to several air charter companies in the United States.

About 7,000 whites, many of them South Africans, and 40,000 Africans are employed on the Copperbelt mines. If the whites were progressively laid off, many would be likely to leave the country permanently, for as there is a world shortage of skilled mining men they could readily find employment elsewhere.

The threat of interruption of traffic results from Zambia's refusal to remit to the railways' headquarters in Bulawayo freight earnings paid in Zambia since the end of March, some £5m. having since accumulated in blocked accounts in Lusaka. All requests from Rhodesia having failed, the exchange control authorities in that country ruled that no further export traffic from Zambia should be accepted unless payment in hard currencies were made in advance for the railage charges within Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Minister's Explanation

A broadcast from Salisbury by the Minister of Transport and Power, Brigadier Andrew Dunlop, said, *inter alia*:—

"Until June 1, 1965, Rhodesia and Zambia were in a common monetary area. As there was a single currency it did not matter to Rhodesia Railways if the revenue they received was paid into a bank account in Rhodesia or in Zambia.

"Since the dissolution of the common monetary area Rhodesia and Zambia have had their own currencies. All payments made to the Railways by users in Zambia have since been made in Zambian currency into accounts in Zambia. These payments relate not only to revenue earned by the Railways in Zambia, but also to the revenue earned through transit of goods to and from Zambia through Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, South Africa, Mozambique, the Congo and Angola.

"Because the Railways' headquarters and main workshops are in Rhodesia, and because the Rhodesian part of the system has not only to compete with Rhodesian traffic but also with heavy transit traffic, a higher proportion of the Railways' expenditure is incurred in Rhodesia than in Zambia. This means that the revenue paid into the Railways' bank accounts in Zambia is more than sufficient to meet their expenses in that country, whereas payments into their bank accounts in Rhodesia, which represent revenue received from the Rhodesia users, are not sufficient to meet the Railways' cash expenses in Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, but also payments to other railway administrations.

"Until recently this has presented no problem, because the Zambian Government had been complying with the provisions of Article 20 of the Inter-Governmental Agreement relating to the Railways, which requires the Governments of Rhodesia and Zambia to facilitate transfers of funds by the Railways for the purpose of making necessary payments in connexion with the Railways' obligations or operations as a whole. Thus Zambia had been allowing the necessary funds to be transferred to Rhodesia.

"For many years the Railways have not kept separate accounts of their operations in each country. However, calculations made during the Federal dissolution negotiations, and since then brought up to date by my Ministry, show that due to the policy of localization on the Zambian section of the Railways, operating costs have increased immeasurably, resulting in considerable decrease of profits on that section of the railways.

"The Railways must move a sum approaching £1m. a month from Zambia to Rhodesia in order to continue their operations for the benefit of the three countries they serve. No such transfer has been authorized by the Zambian authorities for April, and I understand that they have refused to authorize any further transfers.

"This means, if the situation continues, that all goods carried by the Railways to and from Zambia are being carried for nothing so far as the Rhodesia and Bechuanaland sections are concerned. This is so because payments into a Zambian bank account, if not convertible into Rhodesia currency, can be used only to meet the Railways' costs in Zambia, with no contribution to the costs of operating the rest of the system.

"The position is, in fact, even worse than this, because foreign exchange to pay for the costs of moving Zambian goods over the South African Railways, the Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique, the Chemin de Fer du Bas Congo au Katanga, and the Caminho de Ferro de Benguela is met by

Rhodesia from its foreign exchange reserves. Furthermore, virtually all foreign exchange payments for the purchase of goods and services for use of the Rhodesia Railways in Zambia are also made from the Rhodesian foreign exchange balances.

"The attitude of the Zambian Government, which is part-owner of the Rhodesian Railways undertaking, in refusing to permit the transfer of funds to enable the undertaking to operate for the benefit of Zambia, amongst others, seems to indicate that Zambia is bent on the destruction of the railway system. If Zambia does not fulfil the requirements of Article 20 of the Inter-governmental Agreement, a unitary railway system will be impossible to operate."

Many newspapers have attributed the crisis to the determinations of the Government of Zambia so to increase the economic and political pressure upon the United Kingdom Government that it will become reconciled to the use of military force against Rhodesia.

A leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* said:—"President Kaunda, by blocking for months all payments due to Rhodesia Railways and rejecting the consequential demand for advance payment of freight charges, has wantonly cut the lifeline over which nine-tenths of Zambia's trade normally flows. In cutting the railways at his frontiers he thinks he is also cutting in a spectacular blow the Gordian knot of the

Rhodesian problem which Britain, in the interests of all concerned, would prefer patiently to unravel.

"This will win applause from the United Nations Colonialism Committee, with whose presence in Africa President Kaunda's action seems to be synchronized. In purely economic terms, however, it will damage Zambia far more than Rhodesia. Rhodesia loses the freight revenue on Zambia's exports, almost entirely of copper, and this will hurt her balance of payments; but Zambia will lose the price of the copper, of which the freight charge is only a few per cent.

"If President Kaunda's aim had been, at the cost of a calculated strain on his own country, to pile the economic pressure on Rhodesia, he could have made major cuts in imports from Rhodesia, which are still 65% of normal. These are being paid for in hard currency, including the freight charges. The loss to Rhodesia would have been far greater and the hardship to Zambia less. Britain's advice to Zambia has been to increase the pressure steadily in this way.

"In exploiting Britain's need for Zambian copper, President Kaunda is counting on massive British aid to finance the construction of roads and railways that will make him independent of Rhodesia. Any aid must depend strictly on co-operation by Zambia in an agreed sanctions policy. His main desire, however, is to force the pace with the aim of achieving chaos and bloodshed.

Anglo-Rhodesian Talks Restart Today in Salisbury

President Johnson Supports Africans "Heart and Soul"

THE TALKS between British and Rhodesian officials will be resumed in Salisbury today.

The composition of the Rhodesian team has not yet been announced, but it is almost certain to include Sir Cornelius Greenfield, Mr. Stanley Morrice, and Mr. Gerald Clarke, who came to London for the initial discussions. Mr. S. F. Brice, who is in charge of Rhodesia House in London, the fourth member of the London team, has not returned to Rhodesia for the second stage of the conversations.

Mr. Duncan Watson, an Assistant Under-Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, leads the British team, which includes Mr. Oliver Wright, one of the private secretaries of the Prime Minister and Ambassador-designate to Denmark; Mr. K. J. Neale, of the C.R.O.; Mr. C. M. Le Quesne, of the Foreign Office; and Mr. John Hennings, of the British High Commission in Salisbury.

It was announced at the week-end that Mr. Wilson had decided on resumption of the talks "after consultation with and on the recommendation of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor."

Rhodesian Office Opened in Washington

President Johnson said on Friday when addressing African diplomatists visiting the White House that the United States was "heart and soul" behind African leaders in their efforts to remove the remnants of racial inequality, and that the U.S.A. "backed orderly transition to majority rule in every quarter of the globe." That was the reason for its support of the British Government and the United Nations in their efforts to restore legitimate government in Rhodesia. "Only when this is accomplished can steps be taken to open the full power and responsibility of nationhood to all the people of Rhodesia—not just 6% of them."

That same day a spokesman for the State Department said that an information office had been opened in Washington by the rebel Rhodesian Government and legally registered with the U.S. Department of Justice, although the U.S. Government did not recognize the Smith régime. Under American law any agent representing foreign interests must be registered at the Department of Justice, but such registration was automatic. It had been given to other organizations or Governments which were not recognized by the U.S. Government.

The Colonialism Committee of the United Nations, meeting in Dar es Salaam, decided on Friday to demand the release of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the two Rhodesian nationalist leaders, in order that they might be flown to testify to the committee.

The delegates of the U.S.A. and Australia, while saying that they would welcome the release of the two men, thought it futile to telegraph the demand to Britain, since the persons concerned were not within British control. All the Afro-Asian members backed the demand.

On Monday the committee called upon Britain to take all measures, including the use of force, to bring down the régime in Rhodesia; to use air, sea and land forces to prevent any supplies reaching that country; and to condemn the South African and Portuguese Governments for their support of the "Rhodesian rebels". An 11-point resolution in that sense was moved by the Ethiopian delegate. India's representative described the Rhodesian Government as "the unshamed, unrepentant Al Capones of our time".

Mr. Bernard Musset, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Rhodesia, said on Thursday that he expected Rhodesia's industrial production figures for 1966 to surpass those of 1965, which had been 9% above the 1964 and 19% above the 1963 totals. He referred to "new-found friends overseas" and said: "We are not likely to return to our old sources of supply or our old markets when we have newer and truer friends to whom to turn".

Rhodesian Tobacco "Pouring into Holland"

The *Sunday Express* reports that "Rhodesian tobacco is pouring into Holland's tobacco markets after important changes in Dutch customs procedure. The Dutch have switched from demanding the country of origin and are asking the country from which the tobacco was dispatched. The result is that Rhodesian tobacco, packed and mixed in South Africa, enters Holland despite the official ban. Holland is not the only country involved with Rhodesian tobacco. Trade reports say that some is passing through Antwerp and Bremen".

An expulsion order against Mr. Ronald Robson, Central Africa correspondent of the B.B.C., has been declared void in the High Court of Rhodesia. Mr. Justice Lewis was told that the Government did not oppose Mr. Robson's application for the order to be quashed. Mr. Robson said afterwards: "Out of all the many countries in which my family and I have lived we consider Rhodesia to be the finest".

Two young Scottish airmen who left their R.A.F. squadron in Zambia on the day before it was due to return to Britain said in Bulawayo that they had swum the Zambezi not far from the Victoria Falls in order to reach Rhodesia. They were

Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Viljoen, the young Rhodesian farmers who were murdered by terrorists from Zambia, were buried in Salisbury last week. The Methodist Church was filled to overflowing. A Minister represented the Government.

Commonwealth Governments, which were promised a meeting on Rhodesia in July by Mr. Wilson at the Commonwealth Conference in Lagos in January, have been asked to agree to a postponement until mid-September.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. J. A. PECK flew back to Rhodesia on Sunday after a week's visit to London.

MR. G. G. N. NSUBUGA is now Acting High Commissioner for Uganda in London.

MR. AND MRS. J. A. R. KING left by sea yesterday on their way back to Rhodesia via Beira.

DR. R. N. WEIR, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Zambia, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. JAMAL, Finance Minister in Tanzania, is leading an eight-member economic mission to the Soviet Union.

SIR SYDNEY PHILLIPSON, a former Financial Secretary in Uganda, left £18,223, on which duty of £2,196 has been paid.

THE REV. and MRS. CHARLES RENDLE have resigned from the C.M.S. after 29 years' service in Uganda and Kenya.

MR. W. N. CORKHILL was recently appointed chairman of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.

CROWN PRINCE CHARLES OF BURUNDI has been summoned to Brussels to meet the Mwami, MWAMBUTSA IV.

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Somali Republic and his party have returned to Mogadishu from their official visit to West Germany.

MR. T. ASAD, lecturer in social anthropology at Khartoum University, has been appointed to a similar post at the University of Hull.

MR. R. L. ROLFE will next month lead an Oxford University expedition to Uganda to study bird life in the Kidepo Valley National Park, Karamoja.

MR. THOMAS KANZA has resigned the office of "foreign minister" in the Congolese "government-in-exile" led by "PRESIDENT" GBENYE.

THE PRIME MINISTER of ISRAEL and MRS. ESHKOL are due in Uganda on June 12 for a three-day visit at the invitation of PRESIDENT OBOTE.

MR. MAL WHITEFIELD, an American Olympic medallist, who has been coaching athletes in Kenya, is to give courses for selected runners in Zambia.

DR. GAKUO, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has been appointed chairman of the board of governors of the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi.

Among officials on leave from Malawi are MR. G. E. CRICHTON, Conservator of Forests; MR. P. B. DODD, Controller of Customs; and MR. R. G. A. PARVIN, Principal Auditor.

SIR RONALD BENNETT, who for the past six months has conducted training courses for Africans near Mombasa, has been required to leave Kenya on the expiry of his visitor's permit.

DR. AMBROSE REEVES, a former Bishop of Johannesburg, who has been prominent for many years in African racial discussions, is to be an Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Chichester.

MR. MUHAMMAD FAIQ, director of the Office for Afro-Asian Affairs in the United Arab Republic, flew to Dar es Salaam last week with a message from PRESIDENT NASSER to PRESIDENT NYERERE.

MR. F. MPANGA, Attorney-General in the Buganda Government, who came to London to explain in official and other influential quarters its differences with the Central Government of Uganda, may remain for an indefinite period.

PROFESSOR W. F. HELLMUTH and MESSRS. HASSAN NOORANI, BROWN NGUILULUPI, and J. C. RWEGASIRA have been appointed directors of the Bank of Tanzania, of which MR. E.-I. M. MTEI is governor and Mr. G. AKERMALM director-general.

MR. H. A. FOSBROOKE, who has been conservator of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania since its creation in 1959, has been appointed co-manager of the Kafue Basin Survey, Zambia. His successor at Ngorongoro is MR. OLE SAIBULL.

At an African Centre meeting in London on Saturday to discuss "The European Economic Community and Africa", the speakers will include SIR WILLIAM GORELL BARNES, M. MARC LACOTTE, MR. J. C. OBIORAH, and M. CEYDOU DJIM SYLLA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NEIL MCLEAN, formerly Conservative M.P. for Inverness, who attended the celebrations in Addis Ababa of the 25th anniversary of the return of the EMPEROR after his period of exile, took greetings from the Anglo-Ethiopian Parliamentary Group in Britain.

DR. JAMES PIKE, Bishop of California, who has announced that he will shortly resign, was recently declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Rhodesia. He had previously been accused of heresy by 14 clergymen in Arizona, but the charge was unanimously rejected by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.

MR. J. A. C. HOULTON has been appointed Secretary for Education in Rhodesia, in succession to MR. J. D. SLAVEN. The new Secretary, who was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, is a graduate of the University of London and an M.A. of the University of South Africa. He has been engaged in education work in Rhodesia since 1938.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, who lost his seat as Conservative M.P. for the Test Division of Southampton in the general election, has decided not to re-contest the constituency. He is about to leave England to spend three months at the University of Colorado, U.S.A., where he lectured for a year in 1961-62. He is a former Deputy Governor of Tanganyika.

PROFESSOR KJELD PHILIP, chairman of the Commission on East African Co-operation, has presented its report to the East African Governments, each of which appointed three senior Ministers to the commission. Kenya was represented by Messrs. GICHURU, MBOYA, and BRUCE MCKENZIE; Tanzania by Messrs. BOMANI, JAMAL, and SWAI; and Uganda by Messrs. KALULE-SETALA, LUBOWA, and BATARINGAYA.

MR. CLIFFORD N. HAYTER, chief horticulturist of the Department of Research and Specialist Services in Rhodesia, has retired after 20 years in the Rhodesian Civil Service. Born in Salisbury, England, he graduated at Reading University, and after a term at Cape Town University as horticulturist, became Government Horticulturist in Southern Rhodesia, being then the only man in the country with such qualifications.

MR. W. P. PERRY, who has been elected president of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, is managing director of Lancashire Steel (Rhodesia), Ltd., whose rod mill and wire works are in Que Que, in which town he has lived for the past six years. He is also president of the Midlands Chamber of Industries. In the last war he was a flight-lieutenant navigator in the Royal Air Force, and after demobilization ferried aircraft between Canada and South America for a time. Then he served his articles and qualified as a chartered accountant in England.

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*Obituary***Lady Aline Jackson****Mr. H. B. Thomas's Tribute**

LADY ALINE JACKSON, O.B.E., widow of Sir Frederick Jackson, a former Governor of Uganda, has died in her 89th year at her home in St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Mr. H. B. Thomas writes:—

Those who knew East Africa in the halcyon years before World War I will be saddened by the news of the death of Lady Jackson, widow of that greatly loved pioneer, Sir Frederick Jackson, who ended his long career in Africa as Governor of Uganda from 1911 to 1917.

In the memories of this diminishing company there will always be a green place for "the Jacksons", seen through the mists of years in the setting of Government House, Entebbe, irradiated by their supremely happy partnership. Romance can be real. After a five-year engagement they were married in 1904. He was then well into his forties, with 20 years' experience of Africa and a world reputation as a big-game hunter. She, many years younger, held great promise as an artist of exceptional talent. Into this partnership she brought her Irish vivacity, charm with candour, a love of beauty, courage, competence in affairs, and common sense; and she entered whole-heartedly into the, to her, new world of his special interests in wild life and ornithology.

The war darkened their last years in Uganda. He suffered much, but bravely, from ill-health—a mutineer's bullet had passed through his right lung in 1897—which compelled them to winter in the South of France. There, devotedly attended by his wife, he died in 1929. He left his memoirs uncompleted, and only unorganized records of his 34 years' study of bird life in Africa. But for her loyal and almost single-handed determination, that delightful account of his experiences, "Early Days in East Africa", would not have seen the light of day.

Later she cajoled his friends to help her with the magnificent illustrations and the publication in three volumes of "The Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate" (1938). As the years and old friends passed on, it remained her greatest comfort to recall that she had kept faith with "Fred", and had erected for him an enduring monument of which he would have approved.

MR. E. K. G. BILL, a Canadian professor at the University of Zambia, who was on holiday in Kenya with his wife, was trampled to death by an elephant on Mount Kenya at the week-end.

SIR HERBERT DOWBIGGIN, C.M.G., who has died at the age of 85, made a special investigation of police organization in Northern Rhodesia some years ago. He was formerly Inspector-General of Police in Ceylon.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, a great Rhodesian patriot, a former member of its Parliament, a most successful broadcaster, a forceful speaker, author and poet, died in France last week at the age of 85 after a stroke. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. DAUDI OCHENG, Opposition Chief Whip in Uganda, has died at the age of 41. It was he who accused Dr. Obote and other Ministers and the Deputy Commander of the Uganda Army of "looting" gold and ivory from Congo rebels. MR. OCHENG had recently paid two short visits to London.

Kenya's Appetite for Aid

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has asked the World Bank for £3,595,715 for its educational development plan. Of the total, only £313,940 would be spent on technical education.

Sir Robert Menzies's Advice**Moderation Without Surrender of Principle**

SIR ROBERT MENZIES, lately Prime Minister of Australia, has described the Rhodesian issue as the greatest challenge to the Commonwealth since the 1939-45 war, and as a problem to be settled between Britain and Rhodesia, not by onlookers "who are sometimes more productive of heat than of light".

In a letter to the Monday Club, which had invited him to be the principal speaker at a Commonwealth Day rally, Sir Robert wrote:—

"That we should go to war with Rhodesia is a horrible thought. Some composition which reconciles moderate opinion on both sides must not and cannot be impossible.

"I believe that the matter is one essentially for Great Britain and Rhodesia, with all the rest of us helping and not hindering. No extreme view can succeed or endure. But once it is accepted that in due course, in the new African world, there must be an African electoral majority, but that it cannot come precipitately without predictable disaster, it must be possible and practicable to work out a programme which will bring on a day when, the central issue having been settled, Rhodesia may return to the old friendships and become a valued member of the Commonwealth.

Greatest Challenge to Commonwealth

"I so much desire this myself that I urge moderation on all sides without abandonment of principle. If we all have the same objective, some virtue must have gone out of us if we resign ourselves to accepting extreme action and bitter conflict about the means of achieving the objective.

"This is the greatest challenge to Commonwealth statesmanship we have faced since the war. I pray that it will be solved by those directly concerned with it, and not by the onlookers, who are sometimes more productive of heat than of light.

"This does not seem to me, who have supported both Alec Home and Harold Wilson in their basic approaches, to be a domestic party matter. If I thought it was, silence on my part would be indicated. But its wise solution concerns British people all over the world. Speaking as one of them, I hope that the discussions now about to begin will lead to a settlement which will command the support of all of us."

"Contempt for Britain"

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in a broadcast on the eve of Africa Freedom Day that Zambia felt utter contempt for Britain's handling of the Rhodesian situation and her connivance with conspirators. "Her policy has been evasive and the shiftest. We are watching the turns and twists of Britain's policy, but our patience is running out". Britain would bear the blame if, as seemed likely, "more innocent blood is shed in Rhodesia as a result of a self-generating explosive local situation or external intervention". Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, was in Lusaka at the time for talks with Zambian Ministers.

Parliamentary "Hyenas"

MR. SIKOTA WINA, Chief Whip of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, has said that Zambia will follow Kenya and Malawi in legislation to compel the resignation from Parliament of a Member who resigns from a party for which he was a candidate, "for this is the only way to deal with hyenas in sheep's clothing". Since Zambia became independent, he added, one M.P. had resigned from U.N.I.P. and one from the opposition African National Congress, but both continued to sit in the House as independents.

Monday Club Discusses Rhodesia

Mr. Victor Montagu's Address

THE AFRICA GROUP of the Monday Club held a largely attended meeting in a committee room of the House of Commons last week.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the group, who presided, said that it was perhaps significant that the former vice-chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, Mrs. Judith Hart, M.P., who had recently been appointed Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, had said on reaching Lusaka on behalf of H.M. Government that the keynote of the talks would be that "we share a common purpose".

A recent public meeting of the Movement in London had been addressed by Mr. Michael Foot, M.P., Mr. Ben Whitaker, M.P. and Mr. David Mutasa as representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union, which organization had since claimed the "credit" for the murder of a European couple in Rhodesia and for organizing a campaign of massacre which was intended to terrorize the African population of Rhodesia and so break down law and order. Mr. B. Desai, speaking for the Pan African Congress, had said at that meeting that "the only way out of the situation in Southern Rhodesia is armed revolution".

Hideous Act of Self-Mutilation

Lord Moran's biography of Sir Winston Churchill recorded that great man as saying that "the Empire had been cast away by a hideous act of self-mutilation". He had been particularly shocked that the attack had come "not from without but from within".

Mr. Anthony Montague Browne, who had been Sir Winston's private secretary from 1952 until his death, had commented: "I heard him strike this note again and again at the successive phases of our self-inflicted injuries. It was a melancholy chain of events for him to see forged link by link in his declining years—the comforting of our enemies and the alienation of our friends. Meanwhile he found that those who had succeeded him in high office were no longer interested in his counsel".

The liquidation of the Empire, said Mr. Soref, had led to the extinction of patriotism. The double standards of modern public life had produced national disapproval of Rhodesia. It was ironic that she should be arraigned at the Security Council of the United Nations by Uganda, which was now plunged into civil war. What would have been said and done if Rhodesia had done what at that moment was being done in Uganda?

Blackmail was holding the new Commonwealth together.

Monumental Stupidity

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, chairman of the Monday Club, said that "Mr. Kaldor-Callaghan" had devised another monumental stupidity, that of exhortation by the Government that Britain should delay investment in the developed areas of the Commonwealth.

British industry and finance were being asked to decelerate investment in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and presumably South Africa—all friendly to Britain, among Britain's best investments which would produce more business.

But industry was exhorted, as a national act of self-immolation, to invest in the under-developed Commonwealth—which was critical of Britain, which combined at U.N.O. to thwart British interests, which made British investments liable to expropriation; and which could not pay unless we over-taxed our own economy to lend money which was then often frittered away in corruption.

One of the great post-war tragedies had been the Tory Party's lost faith in the Commonwealth. There could be no excuse for the neglect of Britain's basic defence and trading

interests and no sense in continuing that trend. A Commonwealth trading policy based on mutual self-interest. "To those who say that is no longer possible I reply 'Oh ye of little faith'."

"So long as the European in Africa is sniped at and sneered at by intellectual Socialists he will feel that he is compassed about by a host of enemies. That is the argument for Rhodesian independence.

"If Salisbury be made the focal point for decision, then African and European, possibly after an initial period of doubt, will make the Constitution work. Britain should make haste with independence. The current talks should be about 'when', not about 'if'."

British Policy Dangerous and Ugly

MR. VICTOR MONTAGU welcomed the *detente* in relations between the British and Rhodesian Governments and the talks between civil servants. Since hope of reconciliation might arise from minute concessions on either side in the current negotiations that was not the best time to produce plans of action or to express decided views. But he continued:—

"British policy in the immediate past has been dangerous and ugly. It has worn the aspect of a vendetta, and vendettas in international affairs never pay off. Indeed, the pay-off is against us. There is an estimate that the cost to Britain since the declaration of independence only six months ago is already between £50m. and £60m. The Army and the R.A.F. are now involved in four different African States, and unspecified numbers of ships are patrolling off the coasts of a fifth—Mozambique.

"The Oxford Dictionary defines vendetta as a 'family blood feud customary among Corsicans'. I always thought Mr. Wilson fancied himself in a Napoleonic cast. In international terms vendetta means a quest without hope, a policy without outcome. Some British actions in the past have, alas, been dishonourable, but have succeeded; many more have been honourable, and have succeeded too. I can think of only one action founded on the highest moral and legal principles, to which all party leaders gave their support, but which was doomed to failure, and that is Britain's recent policy in Rhodesia. Even Suez had its proponents and opponents. Now our whole Establishment is wrong.

Quest Without Hope

"Why is Britain's policy a quest without hope? First, because we are trying the temper of men and women of our own stock beyond endurance, and therefore getting their enmity instead of their friendship and adherence. They have always looked to Great Britain for leadership; and that we have ceased to give them.

"Secondly, because of an intolerable selfishness on our own part in taking ourselves 100 years to rise from a Rhodesian-type franchise to the state of one-man-one-vote, and then having the effrontery to enforce the prospect of this on Rhodesia a comparatively few years after we have decided upon a policy of winding up the Colonial Empire.

"Thirdly, because of a quite unusual departure, historically speaking in our method of treating our allied countries and Colonial peoples individually, to that of treating them all the same, irrespective of their state of development.

"Fourthly and finally, because we have been led since the war, largely by America—and Americans know comparatively nothing about international affairs—to believe that majority rule and independence could defeat Communism more certainly than prosperity under stable Governments. This was a conviction of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. MacLeod, and one of the reasons why Sir Roy Welensky, who took the other view, was overthrown.

"All these various things the Rhodesians are now strongly and successfully resisting. It is now beginning to be seen that economic sanctions, however severe, will never bring about a change of heart or force the Rhodesians to return to Colonial tutelage. Indeed, we have already got beyond that. Mr. Smith has accepted the idea of talks at the official level in order to secure some easement in the circumstances of his independence. He has now got independence with sanctions, and he wants to advance to independence without sanctions. There is therefore nothing he can concede on this front.

"The 1961 Constitution itself gave him the Parliamentary, if not the legal, power to make a unilateral declaration of independence, and no political organization exists in Rhodesia strong enough to make him change his mind. The concessions he can afford to make in return for the rescinding of sanctions are minimal, such as a move to universal franchise on the B register, the establishment of the so-called 'blocking third', and perhaps some slight geographical changes in the Land Apportionment Act.

"None of these concessions would cost him dear; but that only shows how enormous the gap is between what the Rhodesians are able to do and what the British Government and the Labour movement are demanding. An almost unbridgeable gulf exists between the reality of the case, as I conceive it to be, and so-called 'liberal thinking' in this country.

"The sooner the world stops staring and glaring at Rhodesia the better. It is time the international heat was taken off that country.

"The suggestion of partition has been mooted in some of the weekend papers. Partition can be a very bloody business even when arranged internally, such as in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in and after the 1914 war, or in India in 1947. When outside Powers get involved in partition, as in Cyprus or the two Vietnams today, matters can be a great deal worse.

"With African nations both on the spot and in the United Nations pouring venom on Rhodesia, it would be disastrous if the Labour Government in England began to speculate and canvass on partition. It would be a virtual invitation to Dr. Kaunda to march into the areas he supposed would eventually become black, and perhaps even to Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Salazar to secure their respective frontiers.

"If partition is to come, it is best left to a Rhodesian Government of the future to secure, methodically and quietly, even if, while it takes place, the world dubs it with the hated name of *apartheid*.

No Logic for Years

"I was once asked by a naive group of German journalists what was the secret of Britain's successes in history. I replied that it was because we had never known where we were going, and if we had somebody would have been sure to find out and stop us getting there! The best thing that could be said today in reply to Mr. Dean Acheson's opinion about Britain's bewildering rôle in the world is that we are in fact barging into our own Commonwealth rump first and desperately hoping that something will happen.

"There has been no logical principle behind our actions of recent years—not the establishment of the supremacy of the Crown, or of multi-racialism, or Parliamentary democracy, or of dedicated anti-Communism, or of aggressive trade. Not even a policy of complete *laissez faire*.

"Yet I am far from pessimistic. If you avoid logic, as all politicians should, the future is far from black. It is impossible to believe that the achievement of centuries can be cast away in one post-war generation, even if that period, as we are beginning to realize, has been crammed full of mistakes. I am quite certain that our nation will before long achieve abiding unity, and that with that we shall find a regeneration of our national spirit and new wisdom.

Mr. Victor Goodhew, M.P., and Mr. A. J. A. Peck, author of "Rhodesia Accuses", then spoke.

Mr. Peck, who said that he had twice stood for the Rhodesian Parliament in opposition to the Rhodesian Front, believed that 95% of the white population was behind Mr. Ian Smith. People in Britain unfortunately failed to realize the nature and extent of the intimidation practised by African nationalists against the African population.

University of East Africa

THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA received 1,994 applications for admission during the academic year 1966-67 and has accepted 1,283. Of 166 students in the faculty of arts and social sciences at Makerere University College, Kampala, no fewer than 154 are Ugandans, and of 122 science students, 113 are Uganda nationals. Twenty Ugandans are reading agriculture at Makerere, seven are taking art and architecture courses and five the commerce degree at University College, Nairobi, where 33 are studying engineering and 14 veterinary science. Twenty-one Ugandans are reading law at University College, Dar es Salaam. In the School of Medicine at Makerere there are 30 Ugandans.

Mr. Maudling: "I thank the Secretary of State for that information and associated the Opposition with the expression of sympathy to the relatives of the young men who were killed. Will the rt. hon. gentleman keep a very careful eye on the situation to see whether there is anything at any time that H.M. Government can possibly do to help in this tragic development?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Yes, sir".
 Sir G. de Freitas: "Can my rt. hon. friend say how many British subjects there are in Uganda?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Speaking from memory, about 7,000".
 Some 4,000 were believed to be in or on the borders of Buganda.

Condoning Violence

Lord Salisbury's Accusation

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Marquess of Salisbury called the attention of the Government to the statement by President Kaunda on May 12 that "Blood has got to be spilt" in order to oust the Smith régime in Rhodesia, and asked that such incitements to violence in Rhodesia should be condemned, whether made by President Kaunda or anyone else.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL, the Earl of Longford, replied: "The Government have repeatedly said that they are opposed to violence from whatever quarter it may come".

LORD SALISBURY: "I would like to thank the Lord Privy Seal for that answer. (Laughter). Am I to understand that it applies to the case that I have in mind?"

LORD LONGFORD: "Lord Salisbury is at liberty to interpret any answers I give in any fashion he chooses. I must not be thought to be coming here to pass a criticism on the head of a friendly Commonwealth country".

LORD SALISBURY: "The second answer will be regarded by a great many people in this country as condoning violence and even murder". (Opposition cheers).

LORD LONGFORD: "I am shocked that Lord Salisbury, whose experience is unrivalled, and who is held in special esteem in this House, should have twisted my answer in that way".

LORD CONESFORD: "As the context of this reported statement shows that the blood which would have to be spilt was British blood, surely the Government on that occasion was not showing itself to be particularly friendly to this country?" (Opposition cheers).

LORD LONGFORD: "I would have thought that was not a remark calculated to help the situation at a moment when one of our own Ministers is in Zambia, and that it seems most unwise to indulge in any premature criticism".

House of Commons Statements

MR. EVELYN KING asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the House of Commons what representations had been made by H.M. Government to the Government of Zambia "in respect of men equipped with Chinese arms now infiltrating from that country into Rhodesia".

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I do not consider that it would be appropriate to make representations. I am confident that the Zambian Government are fully aware of the implications of cases of this kind".

MR. KING asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary to take steps to ensure that the British Broadcasting Corporation refused any co-operation with the Zambian Broadcasting Company in the relaying of British material so long as that company broadcast incitements to violence to the Rhodesian people.

MR. BOTTOMLEY replied: "Any overseas organization can pick up and relay programmes put out in the B.B.C. Overseas Services if it sees fit. There is no truth in allegations that the British Government has supplied transmitters to carry Zambian broadcasts to Rhodesia".

Mr. Maudling asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the House of Commons what steps had been taken to safeguard the lives and property of British subjects in Uganda.

Mr. Bottomley: The House will know of the tragic incident in which two young British surveyors lost their lives and will wish to join me in expressing the deepest sympathy to their relatives. This incident took place in an isolated area of Buganda, and as far as I can ascertain on the basis of reports so far received, there is no reason to think that it indicates a general threat to the British community.

"The British High Commissioner in Kampala is in touch with the Uganda Government authorities, both about this incident and about the safety of British citizens generally. The High Commissioner has been contacting members of the British community in the disturbed area and advising them to avoid unnecessary travel. There appears to be no immediate danger in areas outside Buganda".

(Continued at foot of next column)

South Africans Would Volunteer

THOUSANDS of South African volunteers, not merely hundreds, would fight with Rhodesians in defence of the white man's survival in Africa if war occurred. That is the conclusion reached by Mr. Richard Cox, defence correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, after a visit of two months to Southern Africa. He wrote:—

"Officers of all three [British] services are becoming increasingly worried that the pressure of African States may lead to an attack on Rhodesia. The Prime Minister has given assurances that Britain will not use force against Rhodesia unless the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, asks for it. But there are fears that a minor breakdown in law and order, for instance by sabotage, might be engineered in Rhodesia by African nationalists to justify Britain sending troops.

"There are two main reasons. First, the rash of African revolutions since last November have made the services more conscious than most people of the failings of black African rulers.

"Ironically, the R.A.F.'s 38 Group, which supports the Strategic Reserve and so would have the job of safeguarding any attack on the Colony, is commanded by a South African-born ex-Rhodesian Air Force pilot, Air Vice Marshal Peter Fletcher.

"This is not to suggest that one single British officer or man would disobey an order, however distasteful. But it is idle to pretend that an order to attack Rhodesia would not put a strain on hardy loyalists.

"I was hardly surprised to learn last month that white officers serving in the Zambian Army, some of whom are Rhodesians transferred from the old Federation Army, have made a private agreement to resign rather than take part in an attack on Rhodesia.

"A two-month visit to Southern Africa convinced me that Britain is unaware of the size of the forces Rhodesia could muster against an invasion. Despite the South African Government's clear policy of non-interference in the dispute, there are many South Africans ready to go north and fight for the white man's survival in Africa.

"Whereas the few hundred who signed on as Congo mercenaries did so for the money, these volunteers would go to Rhodesia at their own expense for idealistic reasons. English-speaking South Africans are rapidly becoming more anti-British than the Boers. A war in Rhodesia against a British Government they thoroughly mistrust would bring volunteers to Rhodesia not in hundreds but in thousands".

Rhodesia on Top in Sanctions War

Addressing a public meeting in Salisbury last week, Mr. Jaek Musset, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said that Rhodesia had so far come out on top in the sanctions war and would undoubtedly win in the end; but, despite the talks between Rhodesian and British civil servants, the public should not feel that the end of the road had been nearly reached.

Mr. Butler, national director of the Australian League of Rights, said in Wankie that the New Zealand vote in the Security Council against the African demand to overthrow Rhodesia by force was an indication that world opinion was changing, as was the fact that other Western countries had abstained from voting. If just one Commonwealth country came down on Rhodesia's side others would follow.

Three South Africans have accepted invitations from the Rhodesian Government to serve on a commission of inquiry into alternative rail routes between the two countries via Beitbridge. The chairman designate of the commission is Mr. W. G. Muller, a Johannesburg attorney. The other two members will be Mr. H. G. Ashworth and Mr. M. B. Marais.

An African was arrested on Monday on suspicion of being a member of the gang which recently murdered a white farmer and his wife near Hartley.

Two charges of publishing false information have been laid against the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. The Government contend that two false reports in the *Bulawayo Chronicle* in November and December were likely to cause alarm and despondency. A plea of not guilty was made. The case has been adjourned until June 9.

The Caudour League of South Africa has sent 3,000 gallons of petrol from Cape Town to the Ministry of Defence in Rhodesia. Mr. J. M. Gray, chairman of the League, said that donations had been received from Britain, Canada, the United States, and New Zealand, as well as from all parts of South Africa.

The South African Motor Racing Club of Johannesburg has decided to send 1,000 gallons of high octane racing fuel to Rhodesia so that a motor race meeting may be held in Bulawayo on June 5.

Coup Foiled in Congo

THE CONGO GOVERNMENT announced on Monday that a plot to kill President Mobutu that day and throw his body to crocodiles in the river behind his palace had been scotched by the loyalty of officers who had pretended to be sympathetic. Among those arrested are a former Prime Minister, Dr. Evariste Kimba, former Finance and Defence Ministers, and a senator.

Malawi's Army

COLONEL THORNTON, who commands the Malawi Rifles, has told journalists that the weapons and training of the force are now comparable with those in the world's most advanced armies. The 81mm. mortar, for instance, is the most up-to-date close-support heavy weapon in infantry battalions anywhere. The troops are also being provided with modern housing, the ordinary private having a three-bedroomed house with running water.

Congo-Belgian Agreement

AGREEMENT has been reached between Belgium and the Congo on a number of matters, the Congolese having withdrawn their demand for cancellation of the debt agreement signed early last year and their claims to public buildings in Belgium allegedly constructed some 60 years ago with funds produced by the sale of Congo products. There are to be further discussions about shareholdings in Congo companies. The Congo Museum at Tervueren, near Brussels, is to be operated jointly by the two Governments. Belgium has promised to build a scientific and cultural institute in the Congo.

An earthquake in north-eastern Congo last week killed about 90 Africans.

Two elephants were observed to take 90 minutes to swim four miles from one island to another in Lake Kariba.

Somali students abroad are not to be exempted from the order to report for military training as soon as they return home.

The Sudanese Prime Minister has offered to mediate in the border disputes between Somalia and Kenya and Somalia and Ethiopia.

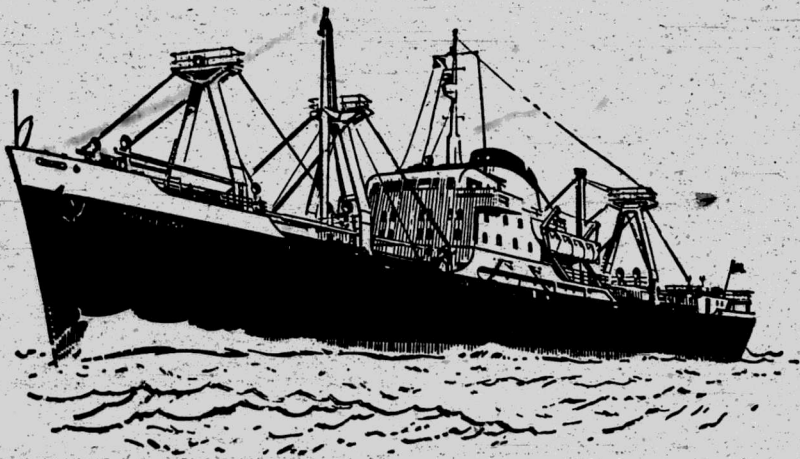
A Journalists' Association of Zambia has been formed. The Minister of Information has denied a claim that it has Government backing.

A London car hire firm which refused to carry a trade union official from Uganda has been reported to the Home Office. The Ugandan was not aware of the refusal.

The International Press Institute's centre in Nairobi is to be expanded as a pan-African centre for journalists from all parts of Africa except Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) Mission School at Mtambile, Pemba Island, has been nationalized by the Zanzibar Government, which has confiscated two more Arab-owned estates.

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Preventative Detention for Kenya

Two-Chamber Parliament Condemned

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were passed last week by the Kenya African National Union Parliamentary Group:—

"While this meeting is committed to the safeguarding of all the personal freedoms and entrenched clauses in the Kenya Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and the United Nations Charter, and while this meeting rejects all forms of totalitarian authority and suppression of minority rights—

"Noting that free and democratic countries have a duty to ensure the proper security of the State without which freedom and democracy are not practical;

"Noting also that most countries today have one form or other of legislation to deter anyone from abusing the basic freedoms guaranteed to all citizens in an effort to subvert established authority;

"Noting further that foreign countries seem determined to use nationals of the new nations as the agents with which to promote influences and subversion;

"Noting that Kenya has no legislation to cope with threats to the security of the nation;

"This meeting resolves to urge the Government immediately to introduce suitable legislation to ensure the proper security of the State.

"(2) Whereas the people of Kenya have never understood or accepted the need for a bicameral legislature in Kenya and whereas the present bicameral legislature was the creation of imperialism against the wishes of our people and today serves no useful purpose, this meeting resolves that Government take appropriate action to study the measures necessary to introduce a unicameral legislature as soon as possible.

"In this regard (a) to take account of the need to advise the Electoral Commission on the proper size of the new House of Representatives ensuring that each district receives at least one more seat in addition to the thirteen more seats already provided for; (b) to take account of the fact that some senators would be coming for election in 1967 while others would come for election in 1969 and 1971 respectively; and (c) to take appropriate steps for absorbing the present senators into the House of Representatives on equal footing with present members of that House.

"(3) Having regard to administrative, development and communication problems experienced in some districts, the Government institutes immediately steps to ascertain the need for adjusting boundaries of the existing administrative districts;

"In particular, to take immediate steps in accordance with the wishes of the people: (a) to divide Central Nyanza district into at least two administrative districts; and (b) to consider boundary adjustments in the case of other districts and provinces as may be desirable".

The meeting resolved that, "as a consequence of the recent amendment to the Constitution and the principle requiring members of the National Assembly who cross from the party which sponsored them at elections to another party to resign their seats and seek a fresh mandate, the Government takes immediate action to apply similar legislation in respect of municipal, county and provisional councils".

Kenya's Permanent Secretaries

MR. D. N. NDEGWA has been appointed Secretary to the Cabinet of Kenya, and Mr. J. Kyalo Permanent Secretary in the office of the President.

Other postings of Permanent Secretaries announced by Mzee Kenyatta are:—

Messrs. J. D. M. Malinda (Vice-President's Office); J. N. Michuki (Ministry of Finance); W. Wamalwa (Economic Planning and Development); D. C. Mlamba (Defence); G. K. Kariithi (Agriculture and Animal Husbandry); J. K. Arap Koitic (Health); T. C. J. Ramtu (Local Government); R. J. Ouko (Works); T. K. B. Mbatia (Power and Communications); M. A. O. Ndisi (Labour); A. J. Omanga (Home Affairs); A. P. Achieng (Tourism and Wildlife);

P. Shiyukah (Lands and Settlement); J. Oluoch (Housing); P. J. Gachathi (Information and Broadcasting); J. M. Ojal (Natural Resources); B. C. W. Lutta (Co-operatives and Social Services); K. S. N. Matiba (Commerce and Industry); J. K. Njoroge (Education); and M. K. Mwendwa (Office of the Attorney-General).

Mr. Oneko Rescued by Police

Rioting Started by K.A.N.U. Youths

SHOTS were fired by Kenya police at Nakuru on Sunday when rioting started during a political meeting held by Mr. Achieng Oneko, lately Minister of Information, who resigned from the Kenyatta Government to join the Opposition movement led by Mr. Oginga Odinga.

After bottles, sticks and stones had been thrown at Mr. Oneko by K.A.N.U. youth wingers, the police broke up the gathering by the use of batons, dogs and rifle butts.

Kenya Polytechnic

EXTENSIONS to the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi, are estimated to cost £335,000, of which the United States Government will lend £196,000 through its Agency for International Development. When the Polytechnic was started in 1959 the British Government made a grant of £170,000, and four years later added another £75,000. Running costs during the current year will be about £167,000. Mr. J. K. Njoroge, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, has expressed the Kenya Government's disappointment that "hardly any Africans are coming forward" to take up 10 fellowships offered for the training of local Africans who could replace experts supplied by U.N.E.S.C.O. when they leave.

The Kenya Navy ship SIMBA has been delivered at Port-mouth to a crew sent from Kenya.

Fourteen youths left Zanzibar recently to take six months' courses in Communist China.

Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda, has now another lodge, called Chobe, which cost £179,000.

The People's Defence Forces of Tanzania have started an air wing with two aircraft presented by the Government of Canada. Six Tanzanian pilots have completed their training in Canada.

A national rehabilitation scheme for the disabled, the first of its kind in East or Central Africa, has been started in Uganda under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and Community Development.

The Regional Commissioner of Pemba Island, has distributed three-acre farms to local Africans, saying that it was part of the fulfilment of the revolutionary promises of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

An act of mercy killing by an elephant in the Addo National Park, South Africa, has been reported. A very old elephant was seen to be pushed gently by others towards a feeding ground, where she collapsed. The leader, a large bull, then killed her with a stab in the side with his tusk, while the others watched and trumpeted.

Students at Busoga Farm School, Uganda, were all sent home for refusing to obey instructions from the Ministry of Education that their grievances should be submitted in writing to the chairman of the board of governors. They had gone on strike, engaged in acts of intimidation and violence, and refused to obey police who arrived to restore order.

The solidarity of workers could not be undermined by permitting disaffiliation from the Central Organization of Trade Unions, Dr. Kiano, Minister of Labour in Kenya, said after the secretary-general of the Kenya National Union of Teachers, who is also assistant secretary of C.O.T.U., had announced that the teachers' union want to disaffiliate.

Seventy African farmers in the Geita district of Tanzania have been told that the Government will give no further assistance to their settlement scheme because they have shown themselves so lazy. It was not fair that taxpayers should maintain lazy settlers. The decision was announced by Mr. Maswanya, Minister for Land Settlement and Water Development.

Hotchpotch Commonwealth

Let Britain Become Independent

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was about to publish a note on President Kaunda's idea that Britain should quit the Commonwealth when the following letter from Mrs. Elspeth Huxley appeared in *The Times*: —

"May I strongly support President Kaunda's sensible suggestion that Britain should be expelled from the Commonwealth? This hotchpotch of Imperial leftovers, embracing everything from military dictatorships to nations so hating each other that only the good offices of the Russians prevented actual warfare, has for years been a somewhat farcical embodiment of the principles of brotherly love, mutual compatibility, and loyalty to such common ideals as democracy.

"From Britain's angle, one might define it as an exchange of costly aid for constant vituperation.

"From highly understandable political motives, President Kaunda wishes to sever rail communication between Zambia and Rhodesia; the bill, however, for air-lifting copper is to come to us.

"If precedent is any guide, expulsion would prove a turning-point in our economy, as it has for South Africa, which since its expulsion has never looked back. Millions more would then become available to modernize ourselves, build more schools and roads and hospitals, and do many other things we badly want to do but cannot afford.

"So let us warmly welcome President Kaunda's initiative, and indeed start the ball rolling ourselves".

Independence, Go Away

PRESIDENT KUANDA said in a long address to a National Development Seminar: "We leaders should talk, talk, talk until independence is understood by our people. What does it mean? On the Copperbelt we have heard some people saying: 'This independence came in 1964; when is it going away?' This is very sad indeed. Because people were suffering when independence came in 1964 they associate independence with those sufferings".

Ethiopia and Somalia

THE INFORMATION MINISTER of Ethiopia has declared in a broadcast in Amharic that "Ethiopia will not surrender any part of her territories, despite Somalia's incessant and intensive insults and false allegations". In October the two Governments undertook to end hostile propaganda against one another, but, according to the Ethiopian spokesman, "in a recent speech in Parliament the Somali Prime Minister touched slightly on that agreement and then hurled false insults at Ethiopia".

Conscription in Somalia

RADIO NAIROBI, which is controlled by the Government of Kenya, said recently: "Somalia does not carry out her promises. She utters empty words. She has now issued a new law against the population, particularly students, announcing that no student over 17 will be allowed to continue his studies unless he produces a military training certificate. Is this a step for the Somali Government's self-defence? The countries adjoining Somalia have no territorial claims against her. The money now being spent on propaganda should have been used for the benefit of the Somali people, who are permanently short of water. Her policy is destructive, not constructive. Somalia should work for the achievement of progress instead of insulting the progressive Government of Kenya".

Traders in Zambia Warned

Government's Wishes Resisted

IMPORTERS in Zambia, having failed to give the Government the voluntary support which had been invited, are henceforth to receive directions concerning the ports and routes by which their goods are to be consigned.

That information was given to Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry by Mr. J. Chimba, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who said in the course of his speech: —

"The illegal declaration of independence in Rhodesia shows the need for a change in existing trading patterns. The response of the business community has on the whole been regrettably slow, and there are signs of a definite resistance to the changes which the Government is determined to bring about.

"It is the Government's policy to use all the means at its disposal to establish a new and permanent pattern of trade links with countries to the north of us.

"What we need now is an indication from commerce that it too is prepared to change and adapt, and that it is ready and willing to use them. The transport rates for the new Dar es Salaam road are in the majority of cases competitive with existing rail rates. We would like to see the new road route from Dar es Salaam used straight away for all goods coming from Asia and Australia. Imports from Europe and America should be directed to Lobito Bay.

"In the past Government has sought your voluntary support, but this has not been readily forthcoming. The Government is therefore going to direct commerce and industry which port or routes will be used in future.

"It is very distressing to note the continued reluctance to train Zambians for managerial position. In general, business has lagged chronically behind in the training of Zambians. The emergence of a Zambian managerial class is as important to your firms as it is to the Government. Zambians, given the training and the experience, can do many of the jobs now done by expatriates, but they require the guidance and wealth of experience which you have to offer them.

"Entrepreneurs do not, any more than managers, materialize overnight, but the managerial class is the breeding ground for future entrepreneurs in any nation. Window-dressing by the appointment of incompetent directors is no alternative to sound management training. It is, moreover, bad business and only adds to your overheads.

"The training of Zambians is an investment for the future, and I am sure it is a good one. By training local people you will be helping yourselves and helping to create a new class of experienced men who will be able to contribute to the general expansion of our economy and to the expansion of your own business".

Africa Day

MR. KARUME, First Vice-President of Tanzania, told an Africa Day rally in Dar es Salaam last week that Tanzania would continue to give active support to "freedom fighters" until all Africa was free.

Mr. Kamanga, Vice-President of Zambia, who was visiting Dar es Salaam, admonished African States for failure to consolidate their power and throw colonialism out of Africa. Not one African territory had gained independence last year, in which neo-colonialism had penetrated a number of independent African States. What were the African States doing to topple the Smith régime in Rhodesia?

A number of "freedom fighters" spoke of their determination to set their countries free.

The Committee on Colonialism of the United Nations arrived in Dar es Salaam on Sunday week. The party consist of 36 delegates and a secretariat of 20. The estimated cost of the tour, £70,000, is about double the committee's annual budget.

President Nyerere of Tanzania has publicly named two women and 15 men as responsible for spreading rumours in Dar es Salaam against the public interest. Their punishment, he said, would be to have their names frequently publicized in broadcasts and newspapers.

COMPANY MEETING

SIBEKA

"SIBEKA", Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka, formerly known as the Société Minière du Bécéka, held its annual meeting in Brussels on May 25.

The annual report records that world diamond sales in 1965 reached the new record of more than £148.3m., compared with £133.1m. in 1964. The share of the Congo, almost entirely confined to industrial diamonds, was 5%, compared with 8%, all legal productions being from the properties of the Société Minière de Bakwanga, which are managed by "Sibéka". The heavy fall resulted from the development of illicit production in the Congo.

Illicit Diamond Trade

South Kasai remained calm, but its economic and social life was affected by the illicit diamond production. In June-July the efforts of the authorities encouraged hope of an improvement in the position, but later expansion of the illicit trade compelled M.I.B.A. to make some reduction in its activities, investments, and social work.

Towards the end of the year the new Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced measures to re-establish public order and reduce fraud in the diamondiferous areas, and the South Kasai authorities co-operated in a psychological campaign. Both endeavours were methodically pursued during the early months of 1966. Continuance is required for the protection of the legal diamond trade and its contribution to the economy of the Congo.

Production in 1965 was reduced to 12,489,768 carats, from 14,751,880 carats in 1964.

In consequence of local circumstances it was decided not to proceed with construction of a new hydro-electric station on the Lubilash River, but to instal a less expensive diesel installation. MIBA spent 1,165m. Congolese francs on industrial and social installations, compared with 1,240m. in 1964.

On December 31, 1965, the company's agents numbered 205, of whom 43 were Congolese. The labour force totalled 3,672, their families numbering 3,442 wives and 13,114 children.

Effects upon Group Finances

Of MIBA's distributable balance for 1965 of 420m. Congolese francs, compared with 620m. in 1964, half was attributable to the State as granters of the concession. The reduced total was caused by the effects upon the company's sales of the fraudulent trade in diamonds.

Société Bécéka-Manganèse reported net profits of 14.3m. francs, compared with 11.4m. in 1964. It continued administrative, financial and commercial assistance to the Société Minière de Kisenge and the Afripile Company, in which it acquired an important shareholding.

Société Minière de Kisenge made a net profit of 36,743,000 francs, comparable with the results of the previous year. A dividend of 25 francs net per share was again paid. Deliveries of manganese totalled 320,000 tons, compared with 280,000 in 1964. Deliveries for 1966 are estimated at 310,000 tons.

Bécéka-Manganèse, Société Minière de Kisenge, and other companies provided a capital of 300m. Congolese francs for Afripile.

Sibéka has important shareholdings in a number of other companies.

Business Brevities

F. Boero & Co., (East Africa), Ltd., have ceased to have a place of business in Tanzania.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation's annual report for 1965 has been published.

A trade mission from Kenya, consisting of seven businessmen and two officials, visited Zambia last week.

The Economic Commission for Africa has opened a new regional office for Central Africa in Leopoldville.

Minerals Separation Ltd., report that group profits are up from £3,573,123 to £4,624,051, subject to tax of £1.9m.

The commercial paper category of mail will not be recognized by the postal services of Zambia after June 1.

Recent sales of Tanzanian coffee to East Germany are stated to have reached a value of £240,000. The latest deal was for 280 metric tons, sold for approximately £100,000.

The Uganda Electricity Board has placed in the United Kingdom a £270,000 order for generator and auxiliary equipment for the Owen Falls power station.

Uganda's favourable trade balance in 1965 at £23m. showed a reduction of more than £10m. Imports at £40.9m. were up by more than £8m., while domestic exports at £62.7m. were down by £1.7m.

Kenya's Unfavourable Trade Balance

Kenya's unfavourable trade balance last year was £37m., an increase over the 1964 total of £14m. Imports rose to £89m. from £76.6m., while domestic exports were almost stationary at £74.2m.

Mozambique tea production last year is reported to have totalled 10,970 tons, of which 6,217 tons were sold to the United Kingdom, 1,060 to Kenya, 890 to the U.S.A., 706 to Holland, and 624 to South Africa.

Exports and re-exports from mainland Tanzania in 1965 are officially stated to have had a value of £64.1m., a reduction of almost £10m. on the previous year's total. Imports, worth £50m., showed an increase of about £6m.

Seltrust Investments, Ltd., reports net profits after tax to March 31 at £2,139,466 (£1,753,359). Dividends totalling 53s. per share take just over £1m., and after adding £100,000 to the general reserve there is a carry-forward of £911,962 (£262,496).

Selection Trust Ltd., reports group net profits after tax to March 31 at £3,216,145 (£2,490,739). Dividends totalling 3s. 3d. take almost £1.6m. Exploration reserve and general reserve are increased by £500,000 and £100,000 respectively, leaving a carry-forward of £1,656,266 (£1,025,851).

The Governments of Kenya and Israel and Planning and Development (International) Ltd., of Tel Aviv, Israel, are jointly to build a large hotel in Nairobi which is estimated to cost upwards of £850,000. Another luxury hotel in Nairobi with which Pan American Airways are connected is expected to cost almost double as much. It will have 210 bedrooms.

Uganda's New Notes

Uganda's new currency notes are to be introduced in July, and the new coins early next year. Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya notes will be exchangeable within East Africa at par, and current account payments between the territories are to be unrestricted. Capital transfers may, however, be controlled, as Uganda and Tanzania want to build up capital markets of their own.

Group net profits of the Standard Bank, after tax and all charges, totalled £3,477,071 for the year to March 31, compared with £2,258,267 in the previous year. The dividend remains 174% on increased capital. A 10% interim in respect of the current year has been paid. Dividends absorb £1.8m. After transferring £1.1m. to contingencies account and £262,500 to reserve funds, the carry-forward is £1.1m. (£88,791).

The 210-room luxury hotel to be built in Nairobi at a cost of £1.6m. is to be called Hotel Nairobi Intercontinental. A quarter of the equity capital will be provided by the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation, an associate company of Pan-American Airways. Other shareholders will be the International Finance Corporation, the Development Finance Company of Kenya, Ltd., and two private investors in the U.S.A.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., which has declared an interim dividend of 5½% (the same), states that business has continued to expand but that profit margins have been reduced by salary increases, the high cost of raising funds, and the effect of credit restrictions in the U.K. and overseas. Deposits exceed £1,100m., and capital and published reserves total £44m. When deposits totalled £870m. two years ago a rights issue was made to stockholders. To meet present and foreseeable needs in the next few years an issue of unsecured capital loan stock is intended.



RHODESIA BIDS YOU WELCOME

Rhodesia is packed with scenic splendours which make the heart of Africa a Wonder of the World. The Victoria Falls, where the mighty Zambezi river thunders into a chasm more than a mile wide and three hundred feet deep, are the greatest natural spectacle in all Africa. Within easy reach of the falls is the famous game reserve of Wankie which provides many modern amenities for the comfort of the visitor, in the heart of the African bush. Visitors are assured of seeing elephant, lion, antelope and many other species of wild life.

Not all Rhodesia's tourist highlights are the work of nature: the silent ruins of Zimbabwe and the gigantic Kariba Dam stand as impressive monuments to the ingenuity of ancient and modern man. These exciting places are not so far away as you may think! The V.C.10 will get you there on any day of the week in under 14 hours. A grand safari holiday is not beyond your reach when you take advantage of a package tour to this sunny land.



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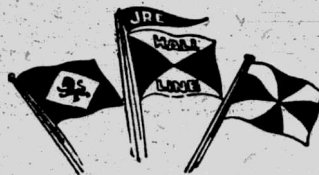
SEE HOW WE SAIL: Monthly sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

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To Union-Castle Line. Please send full details of freight services.

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CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD to MOMBASA,
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and if inducement MTWARA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
† CLAN MACLAY				June 2
‡ CITY OF SWANSEA		June 6	June 9	June 16
† ARBITRATOR		June 20	June 23	June 30

* If inducement † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)
‡ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN
also by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS :

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Leading Brokers
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.3