

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GOOD RACE RELATIONS are obviously essential to the peace, progress, and prosperity of Africa. That tension between the races is at present especially acute in Zambia has been recognized in speech after speech by President Kaunda. Yet at the week-end he declared that "it would be wrong of me to discourage Rhodesian nationalists from violence". Does he imagine that such a pronouncement is a contribution to inter-racial harmony? Can he not understand that it represents an added inducement to some Europeans to quit Zambia? Readers outside Africa of reports of the statement would be likely to assume that the "Rhodesian nationalists" to whom restraint was not to be recommended by the Head of State of a neighbouring country were residents in Rhodesia who were so dissatisfied with conditions that their resentment had reached the point of explosion. That is, of course, not the case. The reference was to Africans, not necessarily from Rhodesia, for whom Zambia is the point of assembly and departure for attacks upon Europeans in Rhodesia; and President Kaunda is well aware that such agents of anarchy and murder have been trained in Communist countries, armed with Communist weapons, and received orders to kill any white man or woman in Rhodesia who may conveniently be made a demonstration model of the terrorism which it is their task to develop.

atrocities so widespread and grave that the then Governor denounced U.N.I.P. as "Murder Incorporated" and caused details to be published of the appalling crimes committed by officials and other adherents of the party. It liquidated many of its black opponents, soaking some of them in petrol and setting them alight in broad daylight in large towns, and it burnt down churches, mission stations, hospitals, schools, and dormitories containing sleeping children. Among its victims was a white woman who suffered a cruel death by outrageous attack. This quite recent history is not forgotten by Rhodesians, black or white, and is known to everyone in Zambia. Not unnaturally, therefore, the admonition to gangsters from Zambia to discriminate somewhat in their campaign of assassination will be given much less emphasis than the speaker perhaps hoped. It would be absurd to expect rigid obedience to his suggestion that the real targets should be "the oppressors and the police and military who are their instruments".

* * *

That generalization, useful for propaganda purposes, will have no practical application. The victims of a gang recently sent from Zambia, without hindrance from its Government,

Murder Missions From Zambia

were a young white farmer and his wife who were shot down in cold blood, their home near Hartley being sprayed with bullets from a Chinese sub-machine-gun; and only by an inch or so did a four-month-old baby survive this gallant display of "freedom fighting". Knaves sent on similar errands have elsewhere ham-strung or otherwise maimed horses and cattle. Not once have they attacked a police or military post. What did President Kaunda expect the organizers, instructors, and perpetrators of terrorism to understand by his remark that "the targets must be the oppressors"? They must inevitably interpret the words as a recommendation to murder Rhodesian Ministers and other Rho-

* * *

President Kaunda would, he said, "deplore action against innocent civilians". There is little likelihood that that gentle dissuasion will influence the murder gangs. The same speaker, who created and led the "Murder Incorporated" Party of Northern Rhodesia and its predecessor, similarly "deplored" their violence against his own fellow-countrymen, but that did not prevent

desian Front leaders in particular, for what other "oppressors" can President Kaunda have had in mind? There seems no escape from the deduction that Zambia's Head of State—who becomes increasingly excited, aggressive, and violent in his public utterances—has designated Rhodesia's elected leaders as the right targets for the murder missions which now leave his territory with his blessing. What would he and his supporters say if a Rhodesian Minister were to suggest that Zambia would benefit from the disappearance by death of one or more of its politicians?—some of whom are as anti-Kaunda as Dr. Kaunda is anti-Rhodesia.

* * *

By his outburst the President of Zambia should have done more damage by himself, his party, and his country than to the cause of Rhodesia. We write "should have done"

Folly of U.K. Politicians because the Western world now tolerates almost any iniquity and treats the instigator or apologist with unruffled courtesy, or even with honour. The idea of calling him to account or of penalizing him in any way would seem to our appeasing political simpletons to be awkward or puritanical; and they stupidly scorn anything which, however absurdly, can be labelled puritan (or, worse still, pure), and thrust out of mind and sight anything awkward. They will already have considered EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA indecently "awkward", or worse, for mentioning "Murder Incorporated". That, Mau Mau, and much else is expected to be treated as never having happened. According to a telegram from Lusaka this very week to the *Guardian*—ever an advocate of African political extravagance—the stock of the Zimbabwe African National Union has risen in Zambia since it claimed responsibility for the recent Sinoia murders, and because that always violent organizations has become more violent, it is now given equal time in the vernacular propaganda broadcasts beamed to Rhodesia—equal, that is, in sharing the facilities provided by the Government-owned Lusaka radio station with Z.A.P.U., the other violent and consequently proscribed Rhodesian nationalist organization. Z.A.N.U. has not merely claimed "credit" for the Hartley murders, but also for other killings in Rhodesia which, fortunately, are imaginary. And it is the leaders of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. whom incredibly foolish politicians in the United Kingdom want responsible Rhodesians, black and white, to accept as the spokesmen for some four million black Rhodesians!

Statements Worth Noting

"Stock theft, one of Kenya's serious problems, causes grave harm to the development of the agricultural industry"—Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek, Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

"Rainfall in the Turkana district of Kenya is about 10 inches a year, while evaporation is as much as 20 inches. So we must concentrate on boreholes"—The Minister for Local Government in Kenya.

"The Zambian Government will honour all its obligations under the Constitution, which include obligations to pay compensation if it nationalizes any industry"—Vice-President Reuben Kamanga.

"Kenya's annual wage bill of more than £100m. is shared among some 600,000 employed persons. More than half goes to highly experienced or highly trained people, and about half a million in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs share about £45m."—The Minister for Labour in Kenya.

"The arabica coffee crop in Kenya dropped some 5,000 tons in the 1964-65 season, largely because of coffee berry disease. That shortfall can be conservatively valued at £1.5m."—Mr. J. D. Robinson, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

"With realistic planning the gross industrial output in the proposed Eastern Africa Economic Community would increase by more than £1,000m. by 1975"—Mr. T. J. Mboya, M.P., Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

"The only professional theatre company in Kenya has made great efforts to attract African members. Yet whenever I go there my family, friends and I are usually the only Africans present. In a recent play an African actor had a star rôle"—Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

"Before the end of this century Zambia could easily reach the present level of industrial Europe if the share of agricultural output per head be doubled and the share of industry be raised from 20% to 40%. My guess is that Zambia will reach this target by 1976 if we take full account of the findings of the E.C.A. industrial symposium held in Cairo"—Mr. U. G. Mwila, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Zambia, who led that country's delegation to the conference.

"Information officers do not want to be regarded as merely the mouthpiece of politicians, regardless of how important politicians may be. We want to be regarded as the mouthpiece of the nation. It is more important for people in the Coast Province to know the strides being taken in agriculture by the people in the Central Province than to know what some political figure has said at a meeting in Nyeri"—Mr. Achieng Oneko, while Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya.

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Governor's Telephones Reconnected in Rhodesia

Optimism that Talks May Lead to Settlement of the Problem

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Rhodesia, had his telephones re-connected on Friday. The lines to Government House, Salisbury, had been cut five days after the declaration of independence on November 11. So many calls were booked from London that there were long delays.

When asked about the restoration of the lines, the Governor's private secretary said that it had been agreed that neither the Rhodesian Government nor Government House would comment.

Mr. Simon Katilungu, High Commissioner for Zambia in London, commented that what mattered was not the restoration of the Governor's telephone but what lay behind it. "Presumably as Mr. Smith has agreed to restore the telephone he is not the only one who has given in. Has Britain also given way on some point?"

The unexpected gesture of good will by Mr. Ian Smith has been regarded in Rhodesia as a good augury for the talks now in train in Salisbury between British and Rhodesian officials, and Mr. Clifford Dupont, the Officer Administering the Government, is said to have invited to a reception on June 11, the Queen's birthday, a number of people who might not have expected to be included in the guest list.

The so-called "talks about talks", which were resumed in Salisbury last Thursday, are expected, according to news messages from that city, to last a full month. It is believed that the officials representing the two Governments are to work out a draft Constitution for an independent Rhodesia.

Teams for Talks

The British team consists of Messrs. Noel Watson, Oliver Wright, C. Le Quesne, and Kenneth Neale from London, and Mr. John Hennings, head of the British Mission in Salisbury, with whom his colleagues are staying. The officials' first call was on Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor. Two secretaries and two cipher clerks were also sent from London.

The Rhodesian team consists of Sir Cornelius Greenfield, Mr. Stanley Morris, Mr. Gerald Clarke, and Mr. Geoffrey Bryant, (of the Cabinet Office, who did not accompany the other three members to London, where they were joined by Mr. S. F. Brice, head of the Rhodesian Mission in the United Kingdom).

The discussions are being held in the office of the Rhodesian Constitutional Council.

That the talks should be held under the presidency of an independent conciliator was proposed to the Prime Minister before Parliament rose by Mr. Evelyn King, Conservative M.P. for Dorset South. Emphasizing that the proceedings were vital and that heavy criticism would fall on the Prime Minister and on Great Britain whatever the outcome, he suggested that Mr. Wilson's task would be easier if an initiative were to come from a third party.

The Prime Minister replied that he would adopt the idea if he thought it the best way of reaching a settlement on terms satisfactory "not only to all the people of Rhodesia but to this House in accordance with the principles laid down."

He felt, however, that the right answer was more likely to come from the course already adopted. There could be a settlement only on the basis of the six principles so often enunciated, five of them having been the policy of the previous Conservative Government also. The first principle was that of effective progress towards majority rule.

Several newspapers in the United Kingdom have in the past few days published dispatches from Salisbury suggesting that the talks have gone far beyond the preliminary stages, that proposals for the removal of differences are under discussion, and that a beginning may even have been made in the preparation of a new draft Constitution. Though strong optimism has been reported, it appears to have been based merely on a remark by Mr. N. D. Watson, leader of the British team, that "we have really got down to business".

External Attitudes to British Government

Lord Caradon, Britain's Minister of State at the United Nations, was recalled to London last week. Though the visit was officially described as "for routine talks at the Foreign Office", the U.N. correspondent of the *Guardian* telegraphed that "he will have the opportunity to impress upon Mr. Wilson the lack of confidence, amounting to open mistrust, which nearly all Africans at the U.N. now have of British tactics and attitudes in the Rhodesian crisis".

On the same day *The Times* correspondent in Salisbury cabled:—

"The view is held in Rhodesia that there is a split between the Commonwealth Relations Office and a number of other British Government Departments in their approach to the Rhodesian problem. The Foreign Office, it is felt, has already had to draw on a disproportionate amount of its credit with countries such as Japan, Italy, West Germany and France to persuade them to continue with sanctions beyond the time which it was thought would be necessary when they were first persuaded to co-operate last November. The Board of Trade, it is felt, must be concerned at the possible loss of the Southern African market to British exporters, and the Treasury must be unhappy about the cost of maintaining the sanctions against Rhodesia".

During the meeting in Dar es Salaam of the U.N. Committee on Colonialism, the Danish delegate strongly opposed a resolution calling upon Britain to use force against Rhodesia. The Ethiopian representative objected to "that type of intervention", which had lowered the "high and dignified" level of discussion.

Commonwealth A Hollow Mockery

In Nairobi President Kenyatta said that most Commonwealth leaders now agreed that the Rhodesian situation had reduced the whole idea of the Commonwealth to "hollow mockery". That the rebel régime in Rhodesia should have been allowed to linger on was entirely the responsibility of the British Government. The issue could be solved only by compulsive measures, including the use of force. "No solution can be found in furtive discussions between junior representatives of the British Government and delegates of the unlawful régime in Salisbury".

Mr. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, told a Royal Commonwealth Society dinner in Montreal that the Commonwealth would stand or fall on the solution of the Rhodesian problem.

Sir Raphael Cilento, a well-known political broadcaster in Australia, said during a short visit to Salisbury that the problems faced by Rhodesia and South Africa were so similar to those of Australia and New Zealand that the four Governments should appoint delegates to meet and discuss their mutual problems.

The Australia-Rhodesia Association of Sydney has cabled to the Rhodesian Front in Salisbury an expression of "admiration for courage in maintaining Rhodesia's independence". Its increasing membership would, the association was confident, enable it to give increased support to Rhodesia.

The Bank of England having said that holders of the Rhodesian 3½% stock due for redemption only July 15 could not be paid unless funds were received from Rhodesia, Mr. Wrathall, the Rhodesian Finance Minister, replied that for the past six weeks the British authorities had refused to allow settlement of a debt due by Rhodesia to a British banking institution out of Rhodesian funds in London, and that if the Rhodesian stock were not redeemed in London it would be the fault of the United Kingdom Government.

The British Government has issued two further statutory orders declaring illegal the export of asbestos and pig iron from Rhodesia. The two countries which will be mainly affected by the ban are Japan and South Africa. Previous orders have made the export of tobacco, sugar, chrome and iron ore illegal.

Welcome and Warning

Every day we receive offers of help from overseas, and many influential visitors also come here to investigate our potential for investment—that very potential which will make the sanctions fail. Mr. B. H. Mussett, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has told the Association of Rhodesian Industries.

"We have so much to offer that those people and countries who are trying so hard to bring us down can but lose in the long run. We are not likely to return to our old sources of supply or our old markets when we have new and truer friends to whom to turn. I say this, not only as a form of welcoming the countries which have shown us so much good will, but also as a warning to those people who think that they can do what they like to us now and yet would want to enjoy the prosperity for which this country is headed after sanctions are lifted."

The Rhodesian Government's new local loan of £4.5m. in 6½% registered stock maturing between 1986 and 1991, issued at par, was immediately over-subscribed last week. Holders of Rhodesian 3½% stock maturing on July 15 were offered conversion into the new issue.

A Treasury spokesman in London emphasized that British residents would require exchange control permission for subscription to the loan—whether in cash or by conversion. In present circumstances that permission would not be granted.

Mr. J. J. Wrathall, Finance Minister of Rhodesia, said last week that nearly £1m. of the new Independence Bonds had already been sold.

Two farmers in the Harley area of Rhodesia have each bought independence bonds for £4,000.

Building plans valued at £1,101,821 have been passed by the City of Bulawayo since July 1 last year.

H.M. Government has paid the World Bank £759,000 as interest and capital repayments which would normally have been paid by Rhodesia, the loan having been guaranteed by Britain. £174,000 is in respect of a 1960 loan to the Federation for the development of African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, and the balance relates to a 1956 loan for the Kariba dam.

H.M. Treasury has agreed to release funds to enable the Rhodesian Government to pay until the end of this year all pensions due in Rhodesian currency to ex-Federal civil servants. Pensions previously paid from Britain to ex-Federal civil servants living in Rhodesia were blocked by order of H.M. Government shortly after U.D.I.

Aid to and from Rhodesia

Bantu in South Africa recently sent 1,540 gallons of paraffin to Rhodesia for distribution among local Bantu. The initiative was taken by an African churchman. Within three days donations had enabled a lorry carrying 35 drums each of 44 gallons to be dispatched. Further similar gifts are to follow.

Because of a possible shortage of citrus fruits in the United Kingdom in consequence of the shipping strike, the Anglo-Rhodesian Association in Salisbury arranged for half a ton of oranges to be flown to London last week for children in the Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, and Dr. Barnado's Homes. The fruit, a gift from Mazce, was delivered to the airport free of charge by a Salisbury haulage company, and flown without charge to London. A second consignment will follow.

The Rhodesian Government has taken emergency powers to seize any passport issued on or after November 11 to a Rhodesian resident by the United Kingdom Government. Many Rhodesians who would normally have had no claim to a British passport applied after U.D.I. to the British High Commission in Salisbury.

Mr. R. T. PAGET, Socialist M.P. for Northampton, has emphasized in the *Daily Telegraph* that the principles of democracy do not operate in black Africa, "where everything is for the ins and nothing for the outs." He continued (in part):—

"Opposition is equated with rebellion. One-party government becomes inevitable. Armies become the only available means of changing Governments. Conceptions such as self-government, representative government, and self-determination are meaningless.

"It would be absurd to suggest that the Government of Kenya can compare in efficiency and honesty with

that of Rhodesia. A higher proportion both of the budget and of the gross national product of Rhodesia is being applied to African education.

"The gap between African and European wages, although still too wide, is closing faster in Rhodesia than elsewhere. For the moment and until his Communist threat develops, Kenya indulges in less political coercion, but law and order in the criminal sense is far weaker in Kenya.

"Rhodesia still does far too much for the ruling minority and far too little for the subject majority, but there seems little object in spending great sums to destroy a better Government in order to appease worse Governments which are in reality just as alien.

Settlement Available

"Instead, we should be wiser to assist Rhodesia to increase African education (already the largest single item in her budget) and to develop her economy on lines that will give the new educated African employment on a basis of equality with the educated white man. In this way it may be possible to convert a white ruling minority into a multi-racial ruling minority.

"I talked of this with Mr. Smith and his Ministers when I was there in January, and I believe that a settlement on these lines is available. It could mean that within 10 or 12 years there would be more black voters than white voters, but the voters would still be a small ruling minority of the educated.

"It will be nearer 50 years before one-man-one-vote could mean anything but the dictatorship of the leader of the successful and therefore surviving party."

In a short letter to *The Times*, Mr. Evelyn King, M.P. for Dorset South, wrote:—

"Some 20 new African Constitutions have been evolved from Whitehall in the past 12 years. Scarcely one of them has endured, no matter what the safeguards.

"Even if a new Rhodesian Constitution were to be agreed between Mr. Bottomley and Mr. Smith, can anyone give any good reason why Rhodesia is likely to be—or even ought to be—any exception to the prevailing pattern? The vanity of our Commonwealth Relations Office seems to know no bounds."

The Dutch Reformed Church of Central Africa has issued a statement which refers to the Government of Rhodesia as "the legal Government of this country."

The following passages appear in the statement:—

"Die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, one of the first churches to begin work in Rhodesia, and at present numbering some 14,000 adherents, considers that the time is ripe for a restatement of policy on the church's attitude towards the present Government of Rhodesia.

"Silence on a matter of such vital importance to all Rhodesians might be interpreted as unconditional endorsement of views expressed by other churchmen. These views might, generally speaking, be defined as non-recognition of the present Government as the legal authority of this country.

Government Legal, Says Dutch Church

"The Synodical Committee of the Central African Synod wishes to recall that in November it issued a statement to the effect that 'it is inappropriate and unjustifiable to accuse the Government of a rebellious and immoral act' in making a U.D.I. The committee considers that a restatement of its standpoint is called for, and wishes clearly to state that it considers the present Government the legal Government of this country.

"Naturally this does not mean that the church in advance subscribes to all the actions the Government of Mr. Ian Smith might take.

"Whereas the Government, through the Prime Minister, expressed its faith in God and asked for prayers, the N. G. Kerk has constantly been praying for God's guidance in the affairs of our country."

The statement noted that the view expressed was based on New Testament guidance from Romans (Chapter 13) and Article 36 of the Dutch Confession of Faith.

The Rev. Johannes Kearney, D.R.C. Minister in Enkeldoorn, said that he had raised the issue at the synod.

"We were absolutely unanimous in our views", he said. "We are not meddling in politics. There is a definite distinction between the church's relationship with Government and with its politics. We must not fiddle in politics—on this we are unanimous."

Mr. S. Boshoff, general secretary of the synod, said the purpose had been to dissociate the D.R. Church from statements by other denominations which had appeared to oppose the declaration of independence.

President Kaunda Condonos Violence by Nationalists

Their Targets Should Be "the Oppressors", Police and Military

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA said in Lusaka at the week-end that "it would be wrong of me to discourage Rhodesian nationalists from violence. We should deplore action against innocent civilians. The targets, if there is no peaceful way out, must be the oppressors and the police and military who are their instruments".

That statement was made to a correspondent of the *London Observer*, who was also told:—

"All our planning has been based on continual British assurances that they would end the Smith rebellion in first one month and then the next and so on. Now we are asked to wait again. No country can live like that . . .

"If Zambia once lost control of her internal race relations, our efforts to bring European miners, railwaymen, and civil servants into our community has had it, and Zambia is finished. Then we shall have the real threat of a 1960 Congo. Racialism is the one thing I fear.

Race Relations Precarious

"Agents of Smith, Verwoerd, and Dr. Salazar have tried to stir up tribal and racial differences with the slander that I am 'white man's President'. Their purpose has been to cause strikes and discontent to show that non-racialism cannot work".

The foreign editor of the *Guardian*, then on a visit to Lusaka, telegraphed next day that race relations in Zambia "are still precarious, and will probably go on being precarious whatever happens in Rhodesia: it will take years before the brittle cordiality of today gives way to a more natural tolerance. Nothing is more likely to shatter the delicate relationship than a British decision to sell out to Mr. Smith . . .

"The stock of Z.A.N.U. [the Zimbabwe African National Union, a Rhodesian party which has been proscribed in that country] has risen here since it claimed responsibility for the recent Sinoia murders, and it now gets equal time on the propaganda broadcasts beamed to Rhodesia in vernacular languages. Presumably Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U. are the people with whom Britain will have to deal if ever control is established in Salisbury".

Mr. Jo Grimond, leader of the Liberal Party in Britain, also said on Saturday that "there are disturbing signs of growing racial tension in Zambia".

"Mrs. Hart, Poor Girl"

Zambia is discussing with other Commonwealth countries the idea of holding a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference somewhere in Asia at a date earlier than mid-September, although the British Prime Minister has asked for postponement until then of the meeting which it had been arranged to hold in July. President Kaunda made that statement to journalists in Lusaka a few days ago.

Referring to a remark by Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, after her return to London from Lusaka that her visit had led to a better understanding, the President said that he still did not understand the British position.

He had discussed nothing in detail with Mrs. Hart — "who, poor girl, has been dragged into this". There could be no question of the duplication in Lusaka of talks about talks. The talks with the Rhodesians could not, he believed, achieve the desired humane result of racial equality, but if Britain could take over in Rhodesia without bloodshed, "we should welcome it, for we are not bloodthirsty". What Zambia was doing was to follow logically what had been agreed with Mr.

Wilson for the purpose of bringing down the Smith régime.

Dr. Kaunda objected to suggestions in U.K. publications that Zambia had begged money from H.M. Government. Britain had jeopardized Zambia's economy by forcing her into the Federation—at a cost of some £70m.

Zambia Has Turned For Ever

Zambia's new transport links with East Africa would be permanent. "Once we turn, we turn for ever". Any British industries to the south which lost the Zambian market had only themselves to blame.

Zambia was now prepared for any crisis, and within two months there would be "a tremendous change" in her transport structure. Help had been promised by Canada, the United States, and several other countries.

Zambia was ready to pay the railways in South Africa and Mozambique for carrying Rhodesian copper, but would not pay freight charges across Rhodesia except into a blocked account in Zambia.

If Rhodesia were to expel Zambians now in that country, Zambia would not retaliate by expelling Rhodesians, for that would be contrary to her principles.

Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, said in Nairobi on his way back to Lusaka from visits to Washington and London that Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, was "shamelessly losing his principles" and "going astray". Zambians, however, would not give in; "we must die as honest men with principles".

"If we depend on Britain we shall never get anywhere. All their steps are retrogressive, so we just have to go ahead in the Zambian way". That statement was made in Chingola by Mr. P. Matoka, Minister of Health, after visiting Britain. The time for a real showdown had come, he emphasized.

A fight in an hotel in Broken Hill last week between African adherents of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. was stopped by police intervention after bottles and glasses had been thrown. Later another fight broke out in the railway quarters. There were arrests on both occasions.

Inter-Party Fights

Mr. Chona, Minister of Home Affairs, said in Kafue at the week-end that the rival Rhodesian parties, Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U., must cease their fighting, and gave a warning that he would deport anyone convicted of an offence arising from their inter-party clashes. Neither Z.A.N.U. nor Z.A.P.U., he emphasized, was doing enough for the liberation of Rhodesia.

Mr. Sakubita, Resident Minister for the Southern Province, said that members of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. must stop their conflicts, stabbings, and petrol bombings, on Zambian soil.

On Wednesday of last week two Z.A.N.U. members were taken to hospital in Livingstone suffering from stab wounds after a fight with adherents of Z.A.P.U.

All import licences granted in Zambia for goods which would be carried over Rhodesia Railways were rescinded on Friday, when the Finance Minister, Mr. Arthur Wina, said that there would henceforth be very few items of imports from Rhodesia except coal and medical supplies. All licences were ordered to be returned. Traders wishing to apply for new permits were required to propose alternative routes of entry.

A little earlier it had been announced officially that an immediate prohibition of entry would apply to goods on their way to Zambia on a cost, insurance and freight basis if any payment to Rhodesia Railways were involved.

That meant that British and other suppliers who had shipped goods for customers in Zambia to a port in Mozambique or South Africa might be left with the consignments, since entry permits might be unobtainable in Mozambique, South Africa or Rhodesia. It was later stated that the prohibition would not apply to goods bought before May 24.

Transport Agreement with Congo

Mr. Chimba, the Minister of Commerce, said on Sunday in the capital of the Congo that an agreement just signed with the Congo Government justified the hope that Zambia would eventually export 60% of her copper through the Congo. Starting immediately, 10,000 tons of the metal would be sent through the Congo to the Benguela Railway for shipment from Lobito.

Zambia would use the routes through Lobito, Matadi, and Dar es Salaam, and eventually 38,000 tons a month would thus travel through Angola, the Congo, and Tanzania. He gave 61,000 tons a month as the present rate of railage of copper to Beira and other ports which involved carriage through Rhodesia.

Mr. Chimba and Mr. Bantla, the Minister of Transport, had had five days of negotiations with the Congolese Foreign and Transport Ministers.

A Congolese *communiqué* stated that Zambia would provide 250 wagons to the Congolese railway system for the carriage of the extra copper, and that the Congo would provide 12 locomotives and 300 wagons. Payments to the Congo would be made in hard currency.

Criticism in British Press

"DR. KAUNDA'S THREAT" was the title given by the *Spectator* to a leading article which emphasized that his actions ought not to induce Britain to use force against Rhodesia or to pay for damage done to the economy of his own country. The commentary said (in part):—

"The threat by the President of Zambia to expel Britain from the Commonwealth is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The psychological liberation and financial easement that this would bring—not to mention the relief at no longer being lectured at Commonwealth conferences by African leaders, who are incapable of governing their own countries properly—is an attractive prospect.

"Unfortunately, for the time being this is unlikely to occur, and until it does we remain saddled with a number of Commonwealth obligations, among them the obligation to achieve a satisfactory solution in Rhodesia—which Dr. Kaunda's latest antics have done little to facilitate.

"It is impossible not to feel some sympathy with the Zambian President in his annoyance at the way he has been misled by Mr. Wilson—not so much because of deliberate duplicity by the British Prime Minister, but simply because a zigzag course is always the most likely behaviour of a man who takes a pride in flying by the seat of his pants.

"One can sympathize with Dr. Kaunda's obvious embarrassment that the Zambian and Rhodesian economies are so interlocked that in a very real sense it is Zambia even more than South Africa that has been keeping the Rhodesian economy afloat.

"What cannot be condoned is his attempt to inflame the situation by forcing a crisis over the Zambia-Rhodesia railway which could well lead to a complete cessation of rail trade between the two countries. For his objective is the utterly unacceptable one of causing such chaos and disorder that Britain will feel bound to intervene with force."

Non-Violent, Socialist Journal Suggests

Support for President Kaunda was given by the Socialist *New Statesman*, which concluded a long leading article with an expression of the opinion that Dr. Kaunda was making "the final throw of the dice of non-violence: should it fail in its effect, there will be no other choice than the use of force—or capitulation of Smith". The leader said, *inter alia*:—

"What is the Government's Rhodesia policy? Mr. Wilson's famous weeks have lengthened into months. He has blown his economic trumpets; the walls of Smith's Jericho still stand.

"It is hard to disagree with Dr. Kaunda's description of Wilson's handling of the rebellion as 'evasive and shifty', or to refute the claim of Mr. Gershon Collier, chairman of the U.N. Colonialism Committee, that the sanctions policy has been used by the British Government as an expedient to avoid coming to grips with the essence of the problem. Is not Mr. Collier right in arguing that the talks with the illegal régime can only lead to the legalization of the present intolerable situation?

"Meanwhile, President Kaunda has felt it right to force the issue by refusing advance payment for use of the Rhodesia Railways system. By resisting Rhodesian blackmail he may have called Smith's bluff: Zambian traffic is still being carried in Rhodesia, despite Kaunda's decision. Yet the odds are that Zambia's action will lead to a dramatic decline in trade and traffic between the two countries.

"For Zambia this decision entails grave risks. Until U.D.I. Rhodesia Railways carried almost all of Zambia's annual output of 700,000 tons of copper, worth £150m., well over 90% of her exports. Since then emergency measures to reduce

this dependence have been taken: 5,000 tons a month now travel on the Congolese system; 4,000 tons a month are flown to Dar es Salaam; the new road-service consortia will carry 25,000 tons a month by July, and these efforts can be further increased. But it would take at least a year for the Rhodesian route to be entirely replaced. Moreover, copper production itself is heavily dependent on the coal imported from Rhodesia. Nevertheless, President Kaunda has clearly been advised that the risk is worth taking.

"If the crisis develops into a total severance of trade Rhodesia will lose not only her revenues from carrying copper and coal but, more important, the general Zambian market, which takes 25% of her exports, Zambian customers pay the Rhodesians in hard currency and in advance. Their disappearance will severely injure a whole range of Rhodesian businesses and affect the incomes of tens of thousands of white Rhodesians.

"In these circumstances it is difficult to see why President Kaunda's action has not received the immediate and public support of the British Government. Do they believe in sanctions or don't they? If they do, they can scarcely blame Zambia for carrying out their declared policy."

Africans would better serve their own cause if they opted less often for useless words, said the *Economist*, ending a long article with the remark that: "If President Kaunda's resistance to Mr. Smith's demands had not been enveloped in so much angry verbiage about Britain and the Commonwealth, and accompanied by thoughtless African moves at the U.N. that merely tended to reduce that organization's credibility, it would have been easier to see clearly where responsibility for the new crisis lay."

Britain's Lost Sense of Proportion

SHARP CRITICISM of President Kaunda and his Government has been expressed by the influential *Birmingham Post* in a leading article which called on the British Government not to "dance attendance" on Zambia and to withhold British subsidies so long as Zambia continues to be consistently hostile to Britain.

"Britain seems in danger of losing its sense of proportion over Zambia," said the leader. "The Prime Minister dispatched Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, to Zambia for discussions with President Kaunda's Government.

"It was anxiously reported that her reception was frigid: no Zambian Minister was at the airport to greet her. Yesterday Mrs. Hart returned to Britain, and it is gravely reported that the atmosphere is a little better: two Zambian Ministers saw her off. So what? Who cares? Mr. Wilson will misread the minds of his fellow-countrymen if he supposes that they do, or that they will approve if their Government appears in the posture of an undignified suppliant and seems incapable of assessing the views of the Zambian Government at their present worth.

"The Zambians and their actions in the Rhodesian disputes are very much on the periphery of the national consciousness, but if the Zambians do obtrude themselves upon Britain's attention the judgement about the Zambian Government's motives and attitude towards us will be shrewd and un sentimental.

"Although Britain is subsidizing Zambia in the Rhodesian dispute to the tune of at least £1m. a month, Zambia, so far from being grateful, is basically hostile to Britain. Abuse of this country is common place from the lips of Zambian Ministers. Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, has been accusing Mr. Wilson of 'shamelessly losing his principles'. Dr. Kaunda and his colleagues constantly call upon the British Government to use force to bring down the Smith régime. That means, in plain language, that they want to see Britons fighting Britons—as do a number of other Africans.

"It is time for Mr. Wilson and the Government to be much more direct and plain-spoken in their dealings with Zambia—and like-minded African countries. The fact that we have a just quarrel with Mr. Smith's régime does not mean that we accept wholeheartedly the arguments and sentiments of its opponents within Rhodesia and neighbouring African countries.

"The British people have no idealistic illusions about democracy as practised in one newly-formed African country after another. Events in the Congo, Ghana and many another African country have destroyed the idea that all that is necessary is to hand over authority as quickly as possible to an African majority. While there is no intention of allowing the white Rhodesian to dominate their black fellow-

countrymen in perpetuity or even for a long time, there is most definitely no intention to hand them over to the tender mercies of a black majority immediately. Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Kapwepwe by their aggressive statements reinforce British determination to ensure justice for the white Rhodesian minority no less than for the African majority.

"At one time Mr. Wilson did not realize this need—the whole logic of his actions was a quick get-out—but he does now. His behaviour suggests, however, that he is reluctant to offend African susceptibilities, as he would by any arrangement other than a complete sell-out of the white Rhodesians. He will have to make up his mind to the fact that whatever solution he adopts will be unpopular with someone.

"The Prime Minister should make a start now by showing Zambia and Tanzania that if they are consistently hostile to Britain, as they are, they will have to forgo British subsidies. What on earth is the British Labour Government thinking about in continuing the subsidy to Tanzania, which has broken off relations with us, while cutting down on expenditure in Britain?"

Barbarity in the Congo

Former Ministers Hanged in Public

FOUR FORMER CABINET MINISTERS were publicly hanged in the main square of Leopoldville (Kinshasa), capital of the Congo, last Thursday before a crowd variously estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000. So that great crowds might view the spectacle, the Government of President Mobutu had declared the day a public holiday.

A military court had passed capital sentences in six minutes after a 90-minute hearing before a large crowd. The charges were of high treason against President Mobutu and his Government. All the accused denied the allegations.

Mr. Evariste Kimba, aged 40, had been Prime Minister until the *coup* by General Mobutu last November. He had previously been Foreign Minister of Katanga. Before entering politics he was one of the best-known African journalists in the Congo.

Senator Emmanuel Bamba, 46, the second man to be executed, had been Finance Minister from 1962 until 1964 in the Adoula Government. He collapsed as he was led to the gallows, to which he was carried by two soldiers. An original leader of the Kibangist movement, he had spent 10 years in prison under Belgian rule.

Mr. Jerome Anany, 47, was from 1962 to 1964 Defence Minister in the Adoula Administration. He was elected a senator for Central Kivu at the time of independence.

Mr. Alexander Mahambe, 45, had been Minister of Lands in the first Congo Government under Lumumba following independence in 1960, and in the next two years was Minister of Mines and Power. He then left the Government to practise law. He had valuable coffee plantations in Kivu.

Gagged and Hooded

The four men were brought to the square about 9 a.m. in two covered vehicles and were kept waiting for more than half-an-hour until a black-hooded hangman read the sentences of death and buglers sounded the Last Post.

Mr. Kimba was then taken from the vehicle. He walked erect to the gallows, with his hands tied behind his back. He had been gagged and hooded. On the platform were two hangmen in black. Four buglers played the Last Post before the trap was sprung. The body was left hanging for 10 minutes before it was cut down and a successor brought to the platform.

Each of the victims wore blue shorts and a black hood. All were gagged.

No member of the Cabinet attended the public hangings. Last-minute appeals by religious leaders and diplomatic representatives of various Powers had failed to get the death sentences commuted.

A sister of Mrs. Bamba, a mother with four children, tried to commit suicide, but was prevented.

"Zambia is doing well out of the Rhodesian crisis and out of Britain. There is no reason why we should dance attendance upon her. Now, if the Labour Government could imagine for a moment that the Zambian Government were middle-class and Tories—!"

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS TUKER has written in a short letter to the *Daily Telegraph*—

"I am unable to comprehend why the Commonwealth, and at least Great Britain, do not protest at the activities sponsored by Zambia and Tanzania against any other country whatsoever, whether by red-tape standards it is reckoned as being inside or outside the Commonwealth.

"Some of your readers, I trust, will express their views both on the humanitarian and on the legal aspects of the Government of Zambia under Mr. Kaunda, sponsoring this sort of evil. Rhodesia has been very patient hitherto concerning Zambia's exhortations to violence, her threats of violence, and her uncivilized conduct.

"Presumably Rhodesia's patience is not inexhaustible."

President Mobutu said in an interview in *Le Progrès* that he had refused to spare the lives of the ex-Ministers because he had learned the lessons of the past. Gizenga, Mulele and Gbenye, all left-wingers, had been spared after opposing the Central Government. But, after being set free, had launched a rebellion which had cost thousands of lives.

The Foreign Minister, M. Bomboko, told a news conference that the plotters had approached the embassies of Belgium, France, Federal Germany, and the United States and that the Belgian had alone kept contact with the conspirators.

Mr. Kamitatu, a former Foreign Minister, is stated to have been arrested for alleged complicity in the plot.

Le Courier d'Afrique, published in Leopoldville, has described the hangings "a black macabre page in Congolese history, fraught with political intrigue, even conspiracy", adding: "The four personalities hanged were well-known to the Congolese people, often held the same ideals as the present régime, and had participated in plans common to them both".

All Ideas of Justice Mocked

The *Guardian* described the public execution as "yet another sickening chapter in the dark history of the Congo since independence, adding:—

"The brutal treatment of these men must fill with dismay all those who hoped that at least a semblance of order and stability had been restored in the Congo. Their trial mocked all ideas of justice. Their hanging before a vast crowd was an act of barbarism that cannot be excused even by the bloody record of the Congo during the past six years. President Mobutu has demonstrated how far the Congo still is from learning a respect for law and the human decencies".

A leaderette in the *Daily Telegraph* said:—

"It is several years since the world has been so outraged as it is now by President Mobutu's public execution of four former Ministers after their conviction on charges of rebellion by a grotesque drumhead court martial. It seemed that President Mobutu, after seizing power, was restoring stability. By this gruesome and barbaric spectacle the Congo and its Government stand disgraced, and, however unfairly, some of the tarnish will brush off on to the African Continent. There will be fresh alarm about the Congo's future. Is there to be a reign of terror? Why should President Mobutu go to such lengths to silence these men? Were they victims of *agents provocateurs*? Or did the army really plan to revolt and then lose its nerve and leave the politicians to their fate?"

Two Belgians were expelled from the Congo last week. M. Alain Rens, Second Secretary in the embassy, was alleged to have participated in the plot against the Government and to have promised the conspirators money. A. M. Mercier, a police inspector in South Katanga, was accused of "disloyalty while in office".

Three plastic bombs were exploded in different parts of Leopoldville on Sunday. Troops thereupon occupied strategic points in the city.

Three former officers of the rebel forces were executed in Conquihaville on Sunday. Twelve other rebels who were recently captured had jail sentences of from five to 25 years.

A Greek has been expelled from the Congo for destroying several Congolese currency notes, and so showing "a definite lack of respect for the democratic republic of the Congo".

PERSONALIA

MR. WINSTON FIELD was 62 on Monday.

SIR PETER RUNGE is to become chairman of the Industrial Society.

THE AGA KHAN is to open this year's Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition in London.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE received VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA of Zambia last week.

MR. H. M. THORNTON, lately of Lusaka, Zambia, has left England for Ontario, Canada.

SIR RICHARD LUYT has been promoted G.C.M.G. He was made K.C.M.G. in February, 1964.

MR. A. E. HELMAN has been appointed finance director of Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd.

MR. JOHN RIDDOCH arrived in London on Tuesday from Kenya and has left for Scotland.

BRIGADIER SIR GEORGE HARVIE-WATT, Q.C., has been appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Greater London.

MR. DEREK SCORER left London by air on Tuesday to return to Johannesburg. He recently visited Canada and the United States.

SNR. JOAO OLIVEIRA SANTOS, executive director of the International Coffee Agreement, is to visit coffee growing countries in Africa.

LORD COLE was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and PRINCE PHILIP at a private informal luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MRS. CANASIA MTEGA, vice-president of the women's movement in Tanzania, is making a three-week study tour of East Germany.

MR. MUSA AMALEMBIA has succeeded MR. JOHN B. STORY as chairman of the East African Board of the African Medical and Research Foundation.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia, and MRS. DUPONT have just made a five-day tour of the Eastern Districts.

THE EARL OF ROTHES has been elected deputy chairman of the British Electric Traction Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African transport interests.

MR. CHAD CHIPUNZA, leader of the United People's Party in the Rhodesia Parliament, and MR. SAMURIWO, M.P., have paid a "purely private" visit to London.

MR. PAUL NGEJ, who was suspended from the Kenya Cabinet while an inquiry was made into a maize distribution scandal, has been appointed Minister of Housing.

SIR HENRY BENSON, who paid several visits to Tanganyika in connection with the groundnut scheme, has been elected president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON left the London Clinic yesterday after his recent operation, from which he has made an excellent recovery. He will now need a period of convalescence.

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, Minister of Overseas Development, presided at a Government luncheon at Lancaster House on Monday for Mr. J. Z. U. TEMBO, Finance Minister of Malawi.

MR. W. V. VAN DER BYL has been appointed secretary of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., in succession to MR. HUGH GRAHAM, who retired after 35 years' service.

MR. C. K. THOMPSON, Assistant Director of Conservation and Extension in Rhodesia, has joined the Drought Relief Debt Adjustment Committee, of which MR. J. C. GRAYLIN is the chairman.

MR. CHARLES KING, of Bulawayo, who has celebrated his 92nd birthday, arrived in Rhodesia in 1895. As both a mining engineer and a mechanical engineer he has worked in many parts of the two Rhodesias.

SIR PAUL CHAMBERS has been elected a deputy chairman of the Royal Insurance Company and its subsidiaries. MR. F. LESLIE ORME, the chairman of the group, was for some years in business in Tanganyika.

MISS HENRICA ACHIENG has been appointed an assistant information officer to the East African Common Services Organization after taking a course in journalism at the International Press Institute, Nairobi.

DR. WESTAGAARD, a Danish veterinary surgeon, and DR. DINESEN, a Danish dairy expert, have been lent to the Uganda Government's Veterinary Training Institute at Entebbe, of which DR. DAWE is the principal.

Uganda's representatives in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly are now Messrs. SHAFIQ ARAIN, J. M. OKAE, Z. MUNABA, F. X. MUGENI, J. O. ANYOTT, A. G. BAZANYAMASO, O. LALOBO, S. K. MASEMBE-KABALI, and I. K. MUSAZI.

At a farewell party at Rhodesia House, London, for MRS. THORN, the housekeeper for many years, SIR GILBERT RENNIE, a former Federal High Commissioner, made a presentation of a gold watch and a cheque. MRS. THORN will shortly leave for Salisbury, Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, Q.C., a former Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who was created a life peer last month, has taken the title of BARON ROWLEY OF ROWLEY REGIS in the County of Stafford. He was formerly Socialist M.P. for Rowley Regis and Tipton.

MR. M. D. ROSS, who has been appointed export sales manager of a division of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., was on the Uganda staff of the group from 1949 to 1955, when he returned to the United Kingdom. In 1962 he joined the export division of B.I.C.C.

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY, who is accompanied by his wife and two sisters on his visits to South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia, said in Cape Town on Monday that *apartheid* was comparable with intellectual suppression in Russia and summary execution in the Congo.

The Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia Section of the London Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon on Monday for MR. NEPHAS TEMBO, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Mines and Co-operatives in Zambia, and MR. I. F. MAKUNGO, Commissioner for Community Development. COLONEL D. G. DICKSON presided.

LORD COLYTON has now become chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in succession to CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, who had held the office since 1957. MR. P. P. N. COCHRANE has resigned the deputy chairmanship and been appointed resident director in Rhodesia. MR. R. F. MEDLICOTT and MR. D. H. A. WRIGHT have been appointed deputy chairmen.

MR. A. M. MWANGI, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, who has led an industrial delegation to Zambia, had as his colleagues Messrs. R. CHANDASIA (of Kenya Aluminium Works), R. A. GRAY (of the Ministry of Commerce), R. KHIRMASIA (East African Association of Industries), R. MCLAY (Kenya Canners, Ltd.), L. R. SHAH (textile manufacturer), and R. M. SHAH (knitwear manufacturer).

THE VERY REV. A. W. WEBSTER SMITH, Dean of Lusaka, who is now on leave in Britain, has decided not to return to Africa. He became a U.M.C.A. missionary in the Masasi diocese of Tanganyika 30 years ago. In 1951 he was appointed assistant general secretary of the mission in London, but eight years later returned to Africa at the request of the Archbishop of Central Africa. After three years as Rector of Lusaka he was the first occupant of the Deanery of Lusaka.

*Obituary***Major Lewis Hastings****Patriot and Propagandist**

MAJOR LEWIS ALOYSIUS MACDONALD HASTINGS, M.C., who has died in France at the age of 85, as briefly recorded last week, remained to the end of his life a vigorous, versatile, and pungent patriot, a splendid controversialist in speech and script, and as readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA know from his contributions to its pages, a writer with a real gift of phraseology and imagery in prose and verse.

He hated humbug, especially that of Parliamentary. Press, radio and other pundits with more assurance than knowledge or judgment, and was always willing to debate with them. As recently as this year he had visited universities in different parts of the country to tackle some of them at so-called "teach-ins". His verdict was that they, like the present and previous Governments in the United Kingdom, were unteachable in the elements of African problems, and that because of that invincible ignorance and feebleness in influential quarters Rhodesia would have been driven to assume her independence, if not in November last then soon afterwards.

Though born in England and resident here since the last war, Lewis Hastings was above all a staunch Rhodesian. He readily put himself to inconvenience to plead the cause of that country, in which he had spent many happy, active, constructive years. He was a liberal Imperialist of the best type, utterly persuaded of the rightness, and indeed the righteousness, of the doctrine of advancement by merit, but likewise insistent that Africans who strove to improve their lot should receive every help and encouragement.

In his earlier years he had shot over great areas of Central and East Africa, foot-slogging for months with no company except that of Africans, whom he came to know well and appreciate. In chats with old friends—and the writer of this memoir had known him well for about half his life—he often recalled those trips, and his affection for his African employees and companions could not have been plainer. He respected them as much as he distrusted many of the present political militants and schemers of their race.

Africans Held in Affection

He loathed political "baboonery" (a favourite word) because everywhere in Africa it had used intimidation and violence to compel the mass of the people to pretend to support a tiny minority of careerists, many of them unscrupulous men with jail records for serious crimes, most of them hopelessly incapable of performing the duties of the posts they coveted, and few with the character, competence and experience to justify the over-swift preferment which they demanded and obtained.

His sense of adventure lasted throughout his whole life. On leaving Stonyhurst he decided not to become a barrister, as had been planned, and at the age of 19 he went to South Africa and joined the Cape Mounted Police. During the serious strikes in Johannesburg in 1913 he commanded the emergency reserve with ability and courage which won the admiration of General Smuts. He had already been one of the founders of the Unionist Party Club in that city and was its first secretary. He was also the party organiser on the Rand, and in the rowdy meetings of those days developed a delight in controversy.

Immediately on the outbreak of war in 1914, he joined the Imperial Light Horse and served throughout the campaign in German South-West Africa. At the invitation of General Smuts he then undertook a short, sharp, and most successful recruiting campaign. That done, he left for Britain, joined the Royal Artillery,

and spent the rest of the war in France, winning the Military Cross and being twice wounded.

He had always been intensely keen on physical training, considering bodily fitness essential not only personally but to national morale and indeed national economics. He had played rugby football for South Africa, and taken part in almost every field sport, from putting the weight to the 300 metres. Even after being badly gassed on the Western Front, as a consequence of which he was for three years an almost complete invalid, he remained a keen boxer and squash rackets player. Before and during the war he had contributed articles and verse to most of the leading British monthly and quarterly reviews.

In 1920 he married Meriel Edmonstone, daughter of an officer in the 4th Hussars, and two years later returned with her to Rhodesia to farm. He was one of the founders of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, of which he was president for some years, and of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire. He was also one of the early advocates of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Parliamentarian

He was elected to the Rhodesian Parliament in 1932 as a Rhodesian Party candidate. In the House and in the party congresses he pleaded the case for imaginative development, especially of agriculture and secondary industries, and stressed the importance of research of all kinds when that need was little realized.

One achievement on which he looked back with pleasure was the creation in South Africa of a seaside home for Rhodesian children. In proposing its establishment to Parliament he described the idea as a matter of national concern, and was delighted that the motion was unanimously adopted. His ambitious plan was to send up to 1,000 children a year for about four months, making the change at the sea part of Rhodesia's educational system. Even the Finance Minister supported the idea.

So did Dr. Huggins (now Lord Malvern), the then Prime Minister, who, speaking as a medical practitioner, emphasized that a white child could be reared satisfactorily in Rhodesia without holidays at the coast. Hastings agreed absolutely with that assertion, but held that about four months at the coast every five or six years would be pleasurable and beneficial for any child.

When the second war with Germany began in 1939 Hastings, by now the owner of one of the best-run tobacco estates, left Rhodesia and laid siege to the War Office, which then had no use for a man of 58. It was he, not the military diehards, who won the contest of wills. He was soon back in the Artillery as an anti-aircraft gunner. His son, now an M.P., had at that time just left Sandhurst to join the Scots Guards. They had a half-crown wager on who would first reach France.

Military Commentator

Hastings later became one of the best-known, ablest, and most forceful of military commentators for the B.B.C., for whom he saw action on many fronts. Hand-outs behind the lines were no use to him; he insisted on going as far forward as possible and making his own judgment on the situation. If he thought criticism really necessary, he made it without regard to rank. He flew with bombers over Germany, and at the age of 63 made his first parachute jump.

When once asked how many war broadcasts he had made he answered that he had not quite reached the 1,000 mark. Among them were many talks to the German people, upon whom he perpetrated the trick of repeatedly quoting from the military maxims of von Tauchnitz—a man of his own invention!

The war over, he settled in Berkshire, continuing to broadcast and write, and he served on the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association. His reminiscent "Dragons Are Extra" is a splendid book. He also published a volume of verse, "The Painted Snipe".

Later-Major and Mrs. Hastings moved to Beckington Abbey, near Bath. They were inseparable, and wherever he went to address meetings, as he continued to do to the end, she accompanied him. Their friends will deeply sympathize with her in her bereavement.

At 85 he was as alert mentally and almost as active physically as he had been 20 years earlier. He remained the same ardent angler, the same avid reader and correspondent, as forceful as ever-in committee or on the platform, and as fervent in friendship.

In the 40 and more years since this journal was founded there has been among Central and East African leaders no one quite like Lewis Hastings. His zest for life, his enthusiasm for any cause which attracted him, his determination to do more than his duty, his candour in any company, his humour and humanity, these were some of the characteristics of a man whose memory will remain with all who knew him well.

Lord King-Hall

LORD KING-HALL, who has died in hospital after a long illness at the age of 73, will be best remembered in East and Central Africa, which he had twice visited, for his comments on the territories in his *Newsletter* and in broadcast commentaries. A most industrious, versatile, and vigorous person, he wrote and spoke a great deal on international affairs, including those of Africa.

Like his father (who held the naval command in East African waters on the outbreak of the war in 1914) and his grandfather, both of whom had been admirals, he joined the Royal Navy, leaving Dartmouth in 1914 to serve in the Grand Fleet for the next three years, and then in submarines in the North Sea. After some years on the China station and in the Atlantic Fleet, he retired in 1929 to join the staff of Chatham House, which he left six years later to start his *King-Hall Newsletter*. Within four years it had attracted about 100,000 subscribers. Nineteen years later, however, the circulation had dropped to 8,000. He therefore discontinued weekly publication, but issued occasional numbers.

He had begun broadcasting in 1930, and thereafter spoke in all kinds of programmes, always persuasively and usually forthrightly. For some years he had campaigned in favour of unilateral disarmament in Britain.

He founded the Hansard Society; sat in the House of Commons from 1939 until defeated by Mr. Harold Wilson in the general election of 1945; wrote a number of books and several plays; travelled widely; and kept contact with a host of men and women of many races in many parts of the world. He was knighted in 1954, and made a life peer last January by decision of the Mr. Wilson who 21 years earlier had deprived him of his seat in Parliament.

PATRICK MBOYA, the three-year-old son of Mr. T. J. MBOYA, Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya, and Mrs. MBOYA, has died in hospital in Nairobi.

MR. K. G. A. TAYLOR, who died recently in hospital in Aberdeen, where he had been flown from Uganda for treatment, had been on the staff of Directorate of Civil Aviation in East Africa since 1948. For the last four years he had been its regional representative in Uganda.

Commonwealth Day

COMMONWEALTH DAY will for the first time be kept this year on the Queen's official birthday, June 11. As Head of the Commonwealth, Her Majesty will attend at St. Martin-in-the-Fields a multi-religious service organized by the Joint Commonwealth Societies Council.

In a Commonwealth Day message the Queen has written:—

"Faith, loyalty, and steadfastness of purpose are the essence of success. The ultimate ambitions which link us together are freedom and fullness of life and the realization of man's dignity and purpose: It is the constant pursuit of these common aims that today I commend to you all as partners in an enterprise which will influence for good the future of the human race".

At the service in St. Martin-in-the-Field representatives of the Buddhist, Christian, Hindu and Islamic faiths will take part, the Christian representatives including the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Free Churches, and the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Church.

The Queen's birthday has been declared a public holiday in Rhodesia, in which it will be celebrated in the usual way. There are to be receptions in all the main centres, and at each a Cabinet Minister will propose the health of the Sovereign.

Because of operational commitments and the need to conserve fuel, there will be no military parade, but the normal 21-gun salute will be fired in Salisbury by the Rhodesian Artillery.

East African Dinner

THIS YEAR'S East African Dinner in London will be held on June 23. Mr. J. K. Dick will be the chief guest, and Sir Walter Coultis will preside. Tickets may be obtained from the hon. secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss V. C. Young, c/o the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

MR. JOHN DALZELL SLAVEN has retired for health reasons from the post of Secretary for Education in Rhodesia. A Scot, who was educated at Dumfries Academy and the University of Glasgow, he has been engaged in educational work in that country since 1936, when he became a teacher at Umfali High School. He was appointed headmaster of Prince Edward School in 1952, senior inspector of schools in Lusaka three years later, and Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Education in 1958. He became a member of the Federal Public Service Commission in the following year, and Secretary for Education in Rhodesia in 1964.

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President Obote's Four Quarrels with the Kabaka

Differences of Past Two Years Described to Journalists

PRESIDENT OBOTE, asked at a news conference about his quarrels with the Kabaka, replied:—

"In 1964, when I returned from the conferences of the Non-Aligned States in Cairo and the Commonwealth Conference in London, I heard that Sir Edward Mutesa had himself wanted to go to those conferences. His idea was that such conferences should be attended by Heads of States. I told him that the conferences were for the executive heads of Governments, some of whom were also Heads of States, but that a nominal Head of State never attended these conferences. I gave the examples of the Presidents of India and Nigeria, who did not attend. That was quarrel No. 1.

"Quarrel No. 2 was the lost counties issue. The Kabaka did not want the Government to implement the provisions of the Constitution to have a referendum in those areas. By a provision of the Constitution Government had to hold a referendum. Also a party policy statement before the Constitution had committed it to holding a referendum in the 'lost counties'. We did not agree, and everyone knows that Sir Edward refused to sign each and every legal document on the matter of referendum. I signed.

"Quarrel No. 3 was the deliberate attempt by Sir Edward to merge the offices of the President and of Kabaka gradually. I resisted it because I had come to know that the Kabaka's advisers used to go to Entebbe and enjoy Central Government facilities, and that Central Government facilities were taken to Mengo. The office of the Kabaka was quite different from the office of the President of Uganda.

Famous Motion of February 4

"Quarrel No. 4 was personal between myself and the Kabaka about how best to get a Prime Minister who would allow the offices of Kabaka and President to merge into one.

"This resulted in the famous motion in the House on February 4. The motion had earlier been rejected by my party. But immediately I went on tour in the Northern Region a further decision was taken, not by the party, but by only eight people that the motion should be accepted. The eight took that decision at 2 p.m. and the House was due to meet at 2.15. The majority of Government Members therefore had no opportunity to question why their previous decision had been changed, and most of them sat quiet and confused, but in the hope that on Obote's return from the north something would turn out for the good of the party."

"This developed into military requests by the Kabaka in my absence. He never told me about it. Whether it was for precautionary measures or hypothetical request, I was never told either by the Kabaka or by diplomats to whom the request was made until I myself got into this matter by accident almost a fortnight later. I came to know about it on February 23. The request was made on February 9. Neither the Kabaka nor diplomats told me about it. Each kept quiet and silent.

"I have no fear that any African State will support the Kabaka. I should be extremely surprised if any State gave the Kabaka any recognition."

The President said that only one company of troops had taken part in the operations against the Kabaka's palace—not by plan, but because they were fired on when they were sent to search for arms which were believed to have been imported illegally.

Among them were found to be fairly modern machine-guns of different calibres. "There had been no training with machine-guns for the Kabaka's men—unless some foreigners were staying in the palace without the Government's knowledge."

No knowing how to operate the weapons, the machine-guns had perhaps killed some of their own people.

Two Europeans, two Indians and eight African policemen had been killed on the day of the outbreaks.

MR. E. W. ORYEMA, Inspector-General of Police, said in a radio address that some policemen had been killed in attacks on police posts and stations in Buganda.

"The people who sent representations to Government for the opening of a police unit in their area—which representations I and the Government willingly accepted—were the same people who swarmed into the police stations in rural Buganda, murdered innocent policemen, destroyed police facilities, and made impossible for a limited time our work as the friend of law-abiding citizens and protectors of the stability of society. Arrangements have been made to restore the presence of the police at all places which were attacked. The Army is also assisting us in this operation.

"Nothing whatsoever has yet come to light to show why police units in various parts of rural Buganda were attacked in force by civilians. Probably a group of people arranged to mount these attacks in order to demoralize members of the force. I assure the country that the training, loyalty, discipline, and dedication of the police cannot be doubted, and that such attacks will not deter them in carrying on with their difficult task.

"To murder a policeman is to murder the law. To murder the law is to introduce chaos. A society which is chaotic is a society of creatures below human beings. All human societies of whatever unit—clan, tribe or nation—exist on order. They do not thrive by the law of the jungle. Human beings need stability, order, and the law for peace, progress, and personal or family happiness.

"Our citizens in Buganda have the key in their hands for stability, peace, and individual and family happiness—the key to keep calm; never to participate in unlawful gatherings or commit acts of violence or intimidation; to co-operate with the security forces, reporting all acts of lawlessness; and to observe the emergency regulations."

DR. LUYIMBAZI-ZAKE, Minister of Education, attributed the situation to emotionalism emanating from three sources—women, religion, and tribalism, of which tribalism was the most dangerous. Anyone who thought his tribe was greater than other tribes must therefore kill that sentiment.

Discussions with and about Kabaka Yekka

MR. P. MUNYAGWA-NSIBIRWA, Deputy Minister for Information, said that when Sir Edward Mutesa became non-executive President in October, 1963 there were discussions with him, Ministers of Buganda, and leaders of the Kabaka Yekka party with a view to diverting political activities in Buganda into the stream of national politics.

It was strongly felt that the continued existence of Kabaka Yekka would create difficulties for Sir Edward in his capacity as President of Uganda. All the leaders of the Uganda People's Congress proposed to the Kabaka, his Ministers, and the leaders of K.Y. that the continued attachment of the Kabaka's name to a political party active only in Buganda would bring dangers to the country.

At one time there were hopes that K.Y. would be dissolved with the Kabaka's blessing. Twenty-one members representing Buganda in the National Assembly met and unanimously recommended the dissolution of K.Y. They had acted with the consent of the Kabaka and other K.Y. leaders, but when their resolution was reported to the Kabaka, Mr. A. K. Sempa, who at the meeting had supported the resolution, advised the Kabaka not to accept the proposal. Seven members of the K.Y. thereupon resigned and joined U.P.C. in 1964.

It was interesting to recall that on December 31, 1960, the Lukiko passed an abortive resolution declaring Buganda an independent and sovereign State. Mr. Sempa led a delegation to various parts of the world to seek diplomatic recognition. No country agreed to accord any kind of recognition to Buganda, whose reputation was greatly damaged. On May 20, 1966, the Lukiko had again passed the same abortive motion, which it had no power to implement.

"The tendency to use the Lukiko to create unnecessary conflict must be examined and stopped for the good of Buganda. The tendency by all manner of persons to use the name of the Kabaka loosely for their own personal gain also contributed greatly to the present difficult situation.

"Since the alliance between U.P.C. and K.Y. was dissolved in August, 1964, K.Y. members in and outside the National Assembly have used the name of the Kabaka in such a manner that acts of violence, intimidation, and disregard of law and order have been committed openly. Any Muganda loyal to the Kabaka who was not a member of K.Y. was hated; and at times beaten, intimidated, and called a traitor. All these things were done while the Kabaka remained the President of Uganda and therefore the symbol of the whole State. Those who were called traitors merely because they were not members of K.Y. were Uganda citizens who recognized Sir Edward as President of Uganda.

Organ of Hatred and Division

"People began to feel that K.Y. was an organization for the promotion of hatred, violence, intimidation, and division in the country. Since the organization used the Kabaka's name, it was not difficult for people to think that a new rôle of Kabakaship was developing, namely the rôle of hatred and criminal activities.

"Members of the Government drew the attention of the Kabaka to these developments. Nothing was done. The Government was therefore forced to pass legislation to curb the activities of K.Y., and particularly to prohibit the use of the name of rulers for political purposes. This legislation was welcomed throughout Uganda, except by the Lukiiko, which was called to pass a resolution opposing the legislation. The Government went ahead with the legislation. There can be no doubt that use of the Kabaka's name in this way has contributed to the present situation."

Uganda's new Public Lands (Rents and Profits) Bill provides that any official who continues to receive rents or profits from land in Buganda hitherto held by some Ministers and chiefs will be liable to a fine of up to £2,500 or five years' imprisonment. In the early days of British rule, when chiefs and Ministers in Buganda received no salaries, they were given large grants of land from which they received rents. These officials are now paid adequate salaries, and ought in the Government's view not also to receive revenue from land. The rulers of the four kingdoms are not affected by the Bill.

Emergency powers have been taken to impose Press censorship, authority resting in this matter with Mr. Bataringaya, Minister of the Interior. There has so far been no censorship of the dispatches of overseas journalists or of newspapers published in Uganda, except one in Buganda.

Kabaka May Have Been Disguised as Priest

The Kabaka is now believed to have escaped from his palace in the robes of a Roman Catholic priest, according to a telegram to the *Observer* from Mr. John de St. Jorre, who cabled from Kampala on Saturday that the information had been given to him by a senior member of the royal family of Buganda.

"The Kabaka had had a half-hour private talk with a Catholic priest in the palace on May 23, the day before President Obote's troops began to move in. The next afternoon, when the defenders' resistance was weakening, a car carrying the Kabaka arrived at a nearby mission station. This is confirmed by independent sources.

"The Kabaka was taken in by the priest, hidden until nightfall, and then dressed in a soutane and taken to Kisubi training college some miles outside Kampala where one of his sons is at school. It is believed that he stayed the night and left early next morning. After that the trail turns cold. "There has been speculation among other royal refugees that he travelled south into Tanzania—Buganda territory runs right down to the border—in the final stage of his dash for freedom.

"More members of the Kabaka's huge and ramified family have fled. Their presence in neighbouring countries is a source of embarrassment to their hosts, to Britain, and to themselves. Host countries, particularly East African nations which agreed at the East and Central African summit meeting recently to return refugees to their homelands, are in an extremely difficult position.

"Travel documents and money to get to Britain are the greatest immediate needs of the royal refugees. They have many wealthy friends in England, but here in exile they are still suffering from shock and bewilderment. Few have made the essential adjustment to realizing that they are totally dispossessed."

Six prominent Baganda have been instructed by the Central Government to surrender to the police. Like their ruler, the Kabaka, they had been missing since the attack on the palace. Those ordered to report are the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi; the leader of the Buganda Opposition group in the Central Parliament, Mr. Sempa, a former Minister; the Speaker of the Lukiiko, Mr. Kalule; another member of the Lukiiko, Mr. Kagwa; Mr. Kigoni, a well-known chief; and Mr. Matova, information officer to the Buganda Government.

Union Miniere Report

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports profits for 1965 at 822,144,023 Belgian francs (565.8m. in 1964) after paying no less than 3,755,472,375 francs in taxes and other levies. The group provided large sums in foreign currencies for the Congo Government, which in various ways received from the group 13,094m. of Congolese francs.

Last year the Belgian Government transferred to the Congo Government 222,950 shares in Union Minière, whose properties have a book value of 10,129m. Belgian francs and its investments 1,044m. B.f.

The group's copper production totalled 287,568 metric tons, an increase of about 12,000 on the 1964 total. Output of cobalt was 8,388 tons, an increase of 712 tons. Zinc, germanium, cadmium and gold are among the other metals produced.

At the end of the year there were 2,247 agents of the company in the Congo; 229 of them Africans, and a labour force of 22,366, compared with 21,957 in the previous year. Apart from its own vast and varied activities, Union Minière has large shareholdings in many other enterprises.

Its senior representatives in Katanga throughout the year were Messrs. Van Weibergh and M. G. Assaignon.

Elsewhere appear extracts from the annual review of M. Louis Wallef, the chairman.

Captain Charles Waterhouse has resigned from the board, on which he had represented Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. Lord Colyton, who lately became chairman of "Tanks", and Mr. Ronald Medicott now represent Tanganyika Concessions on the Union Minière board.

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"I Am Kamuzu, Not Just Another African"

Dr. Banda's Criticisms of Other African Leaders

DR. BANDA will on July 6 become the first President of the Republic of Malawi.

His title will then be President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda (the Christian name Hastings, which he used for many years while resident in England, having been dropped soon after his return to Africa).

The Republican Constitution provides for an executive President, no Vice-President, and no Prime Minister.

Malawi will become a one-party State. Any M.P. who resigns from the party will automatically lose his seat in the National Assembly. Moreover, constituents who are dissatisfied with a Member may petition the President or the Speaker for his dismissal.

When the Parliament of Malawi, sitting as an electoral college, met to elect the first President, the only nomination was that of Dr. Banda. Mr. Michael Blackwood, leader of the white Opposition Party, said "He is our candidate also".

In the course of a long speech of thanks Dr. Banda said:—

"Do you wonder that people have confidence in their Kamuzu? My people are practical people. When I came here I made up my mind to simplify politics, to go to the villages, to speak to my people about politics in the language they can understand. Don't make it so mysterious.

Chiefs Would Skin Chiume

"All those grey-haired or bald-headed professors at the universities making all this mysterious lingo—Socrates, Demosthenes, Burke, Rousseau, and all that. Whatever Socrates, Demosthenes, Pericles did in Greece was all right over there. Whatever Burke, Penn, Rousseau, or George Washington—that was over there. This is Malawi, not Greece, not Rome, not Britain, not America. In Malawi we have to deal with the situation as we find it.

"It is not only the town boys, the educated school-boys, or men who have been at the university, but the rulers in this country, and if anyone wants to know the chiefs want Kamuzu. The chiefs are the traditional rulers in this country, and if anyone wants to know the truth, the chiefs will be the very first ones to skin Chiume if he appeared tomorrow. Chiefs do not want to see Chiume, Chirwa or Chisiza. Talk to Katumbi about Chisiza. As for Nkosi M'mbelwa, Chiume had better not even try.

"We haven't got wealth here. Have we any rich in Malawi? What insurance company have we here? What mining company? What industrial company? We haven't the Rockefellers, the Fords, to tax. We are all poor here. Therefore don't talk nonsense when you come here about working so many hours and taxing the rich to help the poor. This is one of the things that so many of these African so-called Presidents and Prime Ministers don't know—because they have no knowledge of history.

"Talk about democracy, socialism, African socialism! What is African socialism? It makes me sick. They do not know what they are talking about. They are just shouting like parrots because they have heard these grey-haired lecturers and bald-headed men at the universities, at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

"You must be in a position to interpret what you read. Don't just go to London and attend a lecture by some grey-haired or bald-headed professor and swallow all without questioning it, without knowing that that professor would not be there if Nuffield or some of these rich men had not provided the money for him.

"Very rich men, particularly in America, give money to the university to establish a chair of political science, a chair of sociology, a chair of philosophy, and through the provision of that foundation some poor student whose mother or father were immigrants from Europe, chased away by the Czars, or the Hohenzollerns, or the Hapsburgs, wins a scholarship, goes to Chicago, Yale or Harvard, and there begins to talk against wealth, the very wealth that enabled him to go through university. He has forgotten that his father was a refugee—from the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, or even the Stuarts.

"You can't deceive me like that. Anybody coming here, whether from the United Nations, or the International Labour Organization, or Oxford, must know that I am not going to swallow this purely just because he happens to be a professional or an expert. Anyone who comes here to tell us anything must expect analysis.

"Even the so-called experts, whether they come from the United Nations or any other international organization, I tell them quite frankly: 'Look, come here and make your investigation, but after you have made recommendations don't expect me to accept every one of them. You come from Europe or America or Asia, and the conditions under which you formed your ideas or whatever you did there worked differently from the conditions and the circumstances of the situation in Malawi'. And I mean just that.

"I am saying all this because I want just enough powers to guide this country; and I mean to guide this country according to the best of my knowledge and experience. That is why I am not going to listen to anyone even at the United Nations or O.A.U. I would rather be isolated.

"I am not going to just listen to some fools of O.A.U. who do not know what they are talking about. No! No! I am not. Even in the United Nations itself some of the resolutions are just childish. Childish! Some of the men who shout the loudest there, calling the tune, are not even in a position to pay the piper. That sort of thing irritates me.

Ignorant Africans in Authority

"Just shouting to pose as a champion of African freedom without really analysing the whole situation, thinking about the situation! How much does it cost to do this shouting? No! Not me! With the United Nations or O.A.U. I have my own ideas. When they do the right thing I agree with them. When they do not, I tell them that I do not agree. If I do not want to offend anybody, I just order my representative in New York to abstain, because I am not going to vote just because other Africans are voting like that.

"I am not just another African! I am Kamuzu! Other Africans, other Prime Ministers, or even other Presidents, follow whatever is said by their friends, without thinking for themselves, simply because they are ignorant. It is true! Far too many people in Africa are in a position of power and responsibility. That is the trouble in Africa today—too many ignorant people who do not know anything about history; and, if they know anything about it, they do not know how to interpret and apply it. That is why Africa is in a mess.

"And I can say this at O.A.U. I have said it more than once. I am not saying here what I haven't said. That is the tragedy over Africa—too many ignorant people are in a position of power and responsibility. Well, they must not expect me to do things the way they do things, because I know better. I like to do the right thing, not to please anybody, not even my best friends.

"So too about local affairs in Malawi. Here to be called 'Honourable' is something that everybody back there in the villages wants to be. So if someone can get rid of Kuntumani and gain for himself, he will do it. So he invents stories. Don't worry because I have my own way of finding out. For a long, long time I resisted the complaints of the people from Nkhatakota and Nkhata Bay. Nobody must think that all he has to do to get rid of Kuntumani, or Chidzanja, or Chibambo, or Msonthi, or Tembo, or Aleke Banda, or Chiwanda, is just to file a petition, send it to the Speaker or to me, and that the petition will be acted upon right away, and then off goes Chibambo, off goes Chidzanja, off goes Kuntumani, off goes Tembo, off goes Msonthi. No, it is not like that. There must be a genuine case.

"I have been here since 1958. I know exactly what goes on in every district. Anyone who thinks that I do not know is a fool. I know who are the ambitious people in each district, and how they work. Therefore, when you see me asking as I did in the case of Nkhatakota, and Nkhata Bay South, be assured that it was after thorough investigation by myself, even before I sent investigators there. Before I investigate you officially I have already investigated you secretly. By the time you see the official investigation I have investigated your case already."

Africanization in Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT will soon ensure "complete Africanization in private firms", Mr. Kibaki, Minister for Commerce and Industry, told Parliament last week in reply to a demand for legislation to compel all private companies to appoint Africans to at least half the executive posts for the business.

The motion, as amended, condemned the slow rate of Africanization by businesses in Kenya and urged the Government to introduce early legislation to provide that Kenya citizens should receive first priority in business employment, training, and promotion.

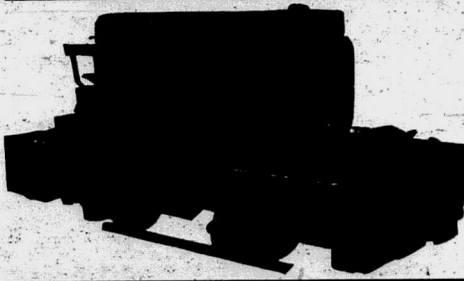
Appeals by the Government had failed, the Minister admitted, and firm measures must therefore be taken.

It has been stated officially that in Government and quasi-Government posts there are now about 4,700 Europeans together earning £73m., 8,000 Asians earning £5.9m., and 160,000 Africans earning £26.4m. In the private sector, however, some 10,000 Europeans earn £15m., 28,000 Asians £14.5m., and 165,000 Africans £20.9m.

The Government has expressed displeasure at such disparities in earnings and at the fact that about 99% of the Africans employed in private enterprise still earn under £600 a year, while most Africans in such employment still receive less than £10 a month.

The Japanese Ambassador to Kenya is also to be non-resident Ambassador to Malawi.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. reports that the average price paid at the Iringa sales of tobacco grown in that part of Tanzania, 1s. 7s. cents per lb, has been a great disappointment to the growers. Though the average yield has been raised above 1,000 lb. per acre, some growers may be hard put to clear their current crop loans if the average price does not rise.



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Communist Paymasters

THE PRESIDENT OF KENYA has been given power to detain persons, control aliens, and impose censorship in the interests of State security by a Bill approved last Thursday by the House of Representatives.

The Attorney-General had said that the need was to have "legal means to face a threat to public security."

Mr. Daniel Moi, Minister for Home Affairs, speaking that day at an election meeting in Nairobi said that China and Russia were the paymasters of the new Opposition party, the Kenya People's Union, but that they would never be able to overthrow the Kenya Government.

President Kenyatta said that "all the members of this sorry group in the Kenya People's Union have been bribed to try to betray our people into slavery". The leaders, who had, he alleged, been bought with large sums of foreign money, had later bought smaller leaders in Kenya for lesser sums. He told electors that they should take the bribes offered by K.P.U. and then vote for K.A.N.U.

Eight Ministers spent four days in Central Nyanza at the week-end, one day in Bondo, the constituency of Mr. Oginga Odinga, leader of K.P.U., which had been registered a few days earlier in order that it might contest the "little general election".

According to a broadcast from the Nairobi station (which is controlled by the Government), "the first phase of Kenya's little general election has started with high tempers, unruly behaviour, and hooliganism".

The elections are to be held in some constituencies on June 11 and 12, and in others on June 24 and 25. When nominations closed K.P.U. had no candidates in four of the 28 constituencies to be contested. Two K.P.U. nominees rejected deposits made by the party in their names, saying that they preferred to stand as independents.

Miss Ruth First, an exile from South Africa, who was said to have written speeches for Mr. Odinga, was deported from Kenya last week at two hours' notice.

Kenya Security Forces are stated to have killed 19 of about 150 Somali *shifita* in an engagement at Garba Tula.

A broadcast from Mogadishu stated that Somali freedom fighters had attacked and destroyed a police station between Garissa and the coast, and had been victorious in many recent clashes with Kenya troops, which in retaliation looted the livestock of innocent Somali nomads and offered them at extremely low prices to other Somalis who refused to buy. Hundreds of Somali who had been deprived of their stock were stated to have taken refuge in Somalia.

The Somali Minister of Defence and Army Commander last week inspected the forces stationed on the Upper and Lower Juba.

Freedom Fighters, Not Shifita

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SOMALIA said when addressing a recent rally in Mogadishu:—

"When the Somali people in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and Ethiopia are forced to fight for their rights of self-determination, they are called *shifita*, or bandits. When Africans fought against the Colonialist Powers for the same rights they were called 'freedom fighters' or 'national liberation movements'.

"If the contentions of the Ethiopian and Kenya Governments that the *shifita* are minority groups of bandits are genuine, why are those Governments not prepared to test the opinion of the people of their territory by an impartial commission either from the United Nations or the Organization of African Unity? The Somali Republic would in return accept such a commission in any part of our territory which the Ethiopian and Kenya Governments claim. This is an open invitation to both those Governments.

"Kenya and Ethiopia have entered into a military alliance which is solely directed against the independence and sovereignty of the Somali Republic. Recently the ruling Kenya African National Union party even demanded that its Government should invade Somali, and that demand has been given great prominence in the world Press".

COMPANY MEETING

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA

Very Satisfactory Outcome of Year's Operations

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 26, 1966, under the presidency of Mr. L. WALLEF.

Statement by the President

Mr. Wallef underlined that the operations presented a favourable situation in 1965. The recovery that had begun in our African industrial operations in 1964 definitely increased during the year under review, and production was marked by a net increase: 287,000 tons of copper and nearly 8,400 tons of cobalt, as compared with 275,500 and 7,670 tons respectively in 1964.

In 1966, provided there were no unforeseen events, the Company hoped to raise those figures to 300,000 tons of copper and more than 9,500 tons of cobalt.

Union Minière produced also this year 204,136 tons of zinc concentrates, 14,638 kilos. of germanium metal, 125,931 kg. of cadmium, and 47,850 kg. of silver.

The increase in our production, associated with the good position in the non-ferrous metal market has had a favourable influence on our operating results: profits before depreciation, duties, charges, and profits tax rose from 3,389 million to 3,872 million Belgian francs. The net profit amounted to 822 million Belgian francs, as compared with 566 million in 1964. Added to the profits brought forward from previous years (938 million Belgian francs), the profit for the fiscal year 1965 amounted to a total of 1,760 million Belgian francs, from which the sum of 1,000 million Belgian francs would be taken to form a fixed asset extension and renewal fund.

That very satisfactory picture has, however, some shadows, and some uncertainty clouded the future.

The dual rate of exchange was again rigorously applied, and, for the 1965-fiscal year, meant that an amount equal to 1,773 million Belgian francs, which brought the total for duties and taxes written into our accounts of 3,755 million Belgian francs.

The President drew the attention of shareholders to the general and particular fiscal measures taken this year by the Congolese authorities. He reminded them that the Company had contributed to an extremely great extent to the maintenance and expansion of the Congolese economy. That explained why, thanks to the investments made by the Company, the production of copper and cobalt had continued to increase.

"This constant rise, together with a continued increase in the price of copper, will provide the Democratic Republic of the Congo with net receipts of more than 9,000 million Belgian francs. If, moreover, the direct and indirect taxes paid to the Congolese State—which, may I remind you, amount to the equivalent of 3,755 Belgian francs—are taken into account, it will be seen that our Company has contributed considerably to the Congolese economy.

"If, despite the ordeals to which it has been subjected in recent years, our Company has retained its vitality, this is essentially due to its sound structure, which is manifest both at industrial level, thanks to the organization of its engineering and research departments in Belgium and in the Congo, and with regard to sales, where its organization, in conjunction with that of its Belgian subsidiaries, enables it to deliver more and more sophisticated products to a larger number of countries.

"We must, at all costs, safeguard this structure, both in the interests of the Company itself and in those of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"In an attempt to establish closer contact with the higher Congolese authorities and with the central public institutions, your board of directors has decided to set up an administrative headquarters in Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville). To this end, a large building will be erected shortly in the Congolese capital, which will house certain units of our Company and its subsidiaries, responsible for maintaining the liaison between the Congolese Government and the various centres of Union Minière. We feel convinced that this realistic decision will dissipate any misunderstanding and enable us to carry on our industrial and commercial activities without hindrance.

"The plan for a company established under Congolese law, which will be responsible for the plants located in the Congo, has already formed the subject of many studies; it is fraught with great difficulties, owing notably to its fiscal implications in both the Congo and Belgium and to the complexity of the Union Minière machine.

"We propose continuing to study this form of structure with the agreement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while taking into account the legitimate interests of all shareholders, so as to reach a solution which will be suitable to propose at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders.

Excerpts from the Report of the Board of Directors

New investments

As in previous years, the Company invested large sums in preparatory work for new undertakings and in the modernization required to maintain and to expand to a certain extent its productive capacity. These efforts will be continued.

Social

At the end of December, 1965, the total strength of the Company's personnel amounted to 24,613. The Company actively continued its policy of promoting Africans on its supervisory staff. The Company also carried on its traditional social accomplishments in all the fields concerned: vocational training, education, medical care, etc.

Dividends

The board of directors proposed to the general assembly of shareholders, who approved it, the attribution, for the fiscal year 1965 of a dividend of:

- Francs 200 net per full share, or
 - Francs 20 net per tenth part,
- payable as from June 7, 1966.

On the same date, and in conformity with the decision taken by the board of directors on April 14 last, the balance of the 1961 dividend, which amounts to 150 francs net per full share or 15 francs net per tenth part, will be paid.

The total payment will therefore be:
Francs 350 net per full share or
Francs 35 net per tenth part.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

at May 26, 1966

after the general meeting of shareholders and the meeting of the board held on this date

- *Louis Wallef, President of the Board of Directors and of the Permanent Committee
- *Maurice Van Weyenbergh, Vice-President, principal managing director, president of the Management Committee in Lubumbashi
- *Richard Terwagne, Managing Director
Jean Verdussen, Managing Director
Gérard Assoignon, Managing Director for the Congo
- *† Lord Clitheroe, P.C., Director
- *Lord Colyton, Director
- *Lucien de Beco, Director
Marcel De Merre, Director
Jean-Baptiste Kibwe, Director
André de Spirlet, Director
- *Chief Lumanga, Director
Ronald Medicott, Director
Great Chief Mwenda Munongo, Director
Médard Mwenenge, Director
- *Member of the Permanent Committee
- † Alternate member of the Permanent Committee

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Edgar Van der Straeten, Honorary President of the Board of Directors

AUDITORS

Léon Helbig de Balzac, President
Aimable Bourgeois, Auditor
John F. Greaves, O.B.E., Auditor
Pierre Jadot, Auditor
Crispin Kasasa, Auditor
Urbain Vaes, Legal Auditor

The Exploration Co., Ltd., of which Mr. W. Woodbine Parish is chairman and managing director, reports profits after tax for 1965 at £88,720. Dividends of 10% less tax take £35,245, leaving a carry-forward of £352,823. The issued capital is £600,000 in 1s. stock units. Group investments standing in the books at £785,695 have a market value of about £1.9m. Net current assets exceed £300,000.

That the copper mining companies in Zambia would have been willing to increase their offer to the local Staff Association by £10 a month was stated by Mr. Erich Bromwich, industrial relations adviser to R.S.T. at a public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the industry. Mr. Richard Farmer, a chartered accountant and M.P. for Kitwe Central, who was called as an expert witness for the Mineworkers' Union, based his opinion that the companies could afford to double the wages of their African employees on the assumption that the selling price of copper would be at least £250 a ton for the next three years. The companies replied that no expert would dare to forecast the price beyond September this year.

News Brevities

A Chinese Red Cross delegation is visiting Tanzania.
A new Nairobi cinema, the Globe, has cost about £80,000.
Zambia Trade Fair is to be held in Ndola from July 1 to 4.
An interest free loan of £7m. is to be made to Malawi by British taxpayers.

The freedom of Lusaka has been conferred upon the 2nd Bn. The Zambia Regiment.

Television programmes in Zambia have now had commercial advertising "integrated".

On the attainment of independence Guyana has become the 23rd member of the Commonwealth.

Sixty local authorities in Zambia are now responsible for annual expenditure totalling about £23m.

Three Europeans, two women and a man, were found dead on a farm near Karoi, Rhodesia, last week.

No country except the United Kingdom has made any contribution to famine relief in Bechuanaland.

The Commonwealth Arts Festival held last year is estimated to have lost £23,000. Total expenditure was £497,000.

Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, sold £289,621 tons of coal and 21,481 of coke in May, compared with 288,168 and 19,025 in April.

Journalists from Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, and Ethiopia have just spent a week in the East German Republic.

A Salisbury-Umtali railcar service, with two journeys a day in each direction in 4½ hours, has been started. At times the speed is 60 m.p.h.

"Violence or Non-Violence" in Africa is to be the subject of discussion at an Africa Centre meeting in London next Monday evening.

Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd., a company in the Lonrho group, is to capitalize £199,623 of reserves and make a one-for-five bonus share issue to holders.

Globe and Phenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rhodesia, reports net profit after tax at £164,397 (£208,371). Dividends totalling 7s. per 5s. share take £117,500, leaving £45,524.

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., intends to register Blantyre Tea Holdings, Ltd., in which every shareholder in the present estates company would receive a corresponding holding.

An African suspected of having participated in the gang murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen in Rhodesia has died in custody. He was shot while resisting arrest.

At an exhibition in Bulawayo postage stamps worth about £250,000 were recently on show. Exhibits had been sent from South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

All Sudanese political parties have agreed to a system of regional government with the Central Government retaining authority in matters of defence, external affairs, and foreign trade.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping group's cricket team beat South Africa House by three wickets in the annual match at Blackheath last week. The tennis tournament was won by seven matches to five.

A contract for two British jet airliners placed by Central African Airways has been taken over by the Government of Zambia, which may lease them for a period to an independent airline which would use them outside Africa.

In the international hockey tournament in Hamburg the Kenya team played five matches, won two and lost three, gaining four points. India topped the table with 10 points, having played six games, won four and drawn two.

East African Airways report a net operating profit in 1965 of £415,258, compared with the 1964 record of £510,373. Revenue was up: 6.9% to £8.8m.; but operating expenditure rose 8.6% to £8.4m. Salaries and wages, which slightly exceeded £2m., showed an increase of more than 15%.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., a group with interests in Rhodesia and Zambia, estimate net profits after tax for the six months to March 31 at R722,800, compared with R1,258,900 in the corresponding period of the previous year, the reduction being due to large wage and salary increases and keener competition.

El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., reports net profits after tax for 1965 at £62,546 (£49,501). The issued capital is £450,000. Group investments with a book value of £648,848 had a market value of just over £1.5m. Net current assets are over £94,000. The company reduced its holdings in Rhodesian stocks and transferred its shares in Falcon Mines, Ltd., to a wholly-owned subsidiary. The report states that the Rhodesian situation has not deteriorated to the extent forecast by the politicians, and in 1966 some shares have been sold at a most satisfactory profit. The holding of wholly Rhodesian shares represents less than 1% of the group's assets.

"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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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 16, 1966

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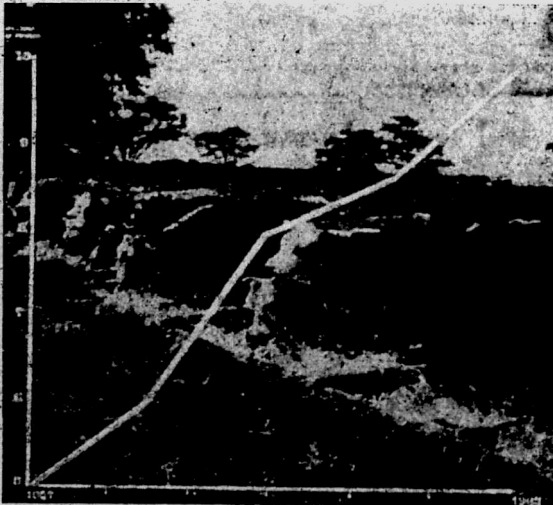
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER, whose judgments about Rhodesia have been staggeringly bad—either because he has received tragically unreliable advice from the Commonwealth Relations Office or has stubbornly refused to be guided by dependable intelligence—would do well to ponder the assessment of the situation supplied to the *Sunday Telegraph* by Mr. Laurens van der Post, a South African who has travelled widely in the continent of his birth, has campaigned for many years against the *apartheid* policy of his mother country, and has most liberal views about African advancement. He is an expert and impartial witness who is appalled at the attitude to Rhodesia of the United Kingdom Government. Mr. Wilson, being an avid newspaper reader, may have seen the dispatch already. Be that as it may, it should be placed before him by those whose duty it is to keep him fully briefed. So much nonsense about Rhodesia has appeared in the British Press since the declaration of independence seven months ago that it is refreshing to find prominence given to the conclusions of a man who really does know Africa and on that knowledge bases his conviction that race relations in Rhodesia remain cordial enough to justify optimism provided the opportunity presented by the present official talks be seized.

Our Socialist Ministers in particular should heed the assertion that "far from feeling a rebel and a traitor, there is hardly a Rhodesian who does not feel that Britain is the traitor and he the betrayed." **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** had been hammering home that point long before U.D.I. **Misleaders Of the Public** Indeed, every aspect of the issue which Mr. van der Post has stressed has been reiterated in these columns. His survey in a widely-read newspaper will be nonetheless welcomed by

our readers, so many of whom share our regret and resentment that Parliament, Press and radio in the United Kingdom should have proved so culpably acquiescent in the continued misrepresentation of the Rhodesian case. Among the misleaders of the public have been the Prime Minister, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, many of their colleagues, all but a few Conservatives in the House of Commons, the farcically misnamed Organization of African Unity, the Disunited Nations, and practically every African politician in East, Central and West Africa except Dr. Banda, whose credible and creditable denunciations of other African leaders, Presidents and Prime Ministers specifically included, have made him the *bête noire* of them all. That does not worry him. If M.P.s of all parties in Britain had been as objective as he on this matter, and as ready to withstand the bluff and bluster of political parvenus in Africa, the continent would not now be in such grievous straits.

Rhodesia, which is misdescribed to the world as threatening its peace, is in fact one of the few States in Africa which is more peaceful today than it was a year ago—because the Smith Government has very sensibly removed from their usual haunts the political thugs who preyed on African society and compelled scores of thousands of decent, reasonably contented men to pretend a spurious support for the apostles of revolution and practitioners of violence. The Rhodesians who most appreciate the restriction of the tyrannical African politicians are the Africans who were to be made their vote fodder and were meantime forced to finance parties which became ever more oppressive and rapacious. Everywhere else in East and Central Africa similarly savage movements had been allowed by a spineless Colonial Office and a flabby generation of Parliamentarians to extort independence as the price for discontinuance of

anarchy. Having both principle and pluck, Rhodesians scorn such abject, absurd and abominable appeasement; and black Rhodesians, being the immediate beneficiaries, are overwhelmingly in favour of their country's

independence, for they know that it guarantees firm and fair government, in which they will share progressively as they develop competence and experience. They see no injustice in the doctrine of advancement by merit.

Rhodesia Wins Case Against London and Zambia

Zambia Appoints Administrator for its Section of Rhodesia Railways

THE RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA applied on Monday to the High Court in Salisbury for an order restraining Rhodesia Railways from carrying Zambian traffic through Rhodesia unless the requirements of the Rhodesian exchange control regulations had been met—namely, pre-payment of the freight in hard currency.

The Railways agreed to obey an order by the Smith Government to enforce advance payments of freight after the court had heard counsel for the Caine Committee in London contest the right of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia to ask for an interdict.

Sir Sydney Caine was appointed governor of the Reserve Bank by the British Government some months ago. He and his colleagues are not recognised by the Rhodesian authorities.

While Mr. John Pittman, counsel for the Caine Committee, was addressing the court, his instructing solicitors were notified by the Rhodesian authorities that they might not continue to act unless paid in advance in convertible currency.

The Rhodesian Reserve Bank submitted that it was vital to the national interest that surplus funds should be transferred from Zambia to Rhodesia, which was incurring a daily loss of £20,000 on the railways. The Railways testified that it could become impossible to operate economically, and that serious curtailment of services would be unavoidable if the imbalance of funds continued.

The judges declined to consider the Caine application because the affidavit had not been signed and authenticated.

Zambian Copper in Rhodesia

Traffic from Zambia had then been interrupted for some days, and trains with copper were being held up in the Wankie marshalling yards and elsewhere. Some reports gave the value of the metal as about £18m. Others estimated it at approximately £9m. Zambia's retentions of money due to Rhodesia Railways' headquarters in Bulawayo were between £5m. and £6m. at the time. It was because of the Zambian Government's refusal to transfer revenue earned in Zambia to the joint management in Rhodesia that the Rhodesian authorities demanded payment in advance in acceptable foreign currency.

Mr. Arthur Kemp, the executive chairman, had flown to London for consultations and re-visited Lusaka immediately on his return. He is expected back in Britain this week. The assumption in Rhodesia and Zambia is that the railway system is on the point of being split in two.

On Friday a railway administrator was appointed under emergency powers by the Government of Zambia. He has authority to override the decisions of the Railways Board in Bulawayo and to give directions to senior officials of the system in Zambia. One of his duties is to control the movements of locomotives and rolling-stock and see that none cross into Rhodesia. A spokesman put the number of wagons in Zambia at about 5,000. Mr. Frank Lucarotti, the administrator, is an official in the railways department of the Zambian Ministry of Transport.

On Wednesday of last week the Anglo-American

Corporation and R.S.T. groups suspended railings of copper to the ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques. There were then stated to be 19 trains with Zambian copper between Victoria Falls and Bulawayo and about 30,000 tons of the metal in Rhodesia.

Three experts sent from London by the Ministry of Overseas Development have had consultations in Tanzania with local officials and those from Zambia about the use of the port of Mtwara as a major import and export route for Zambia.

Because Dar es Salaam's port capacity is fully stretched, it is thought that an airlift from and to Mtwara may be started. The Zambian Government is negotiating for urgent delivery of three Hercules aircraft from the U.S.A. Two were recently bought by R.S.T.

On Saturday President Kaunda and a group of advisers flew to Arusha to see President Nyerere. It was announced that President Mobutu of the Congo would join them so that the whole question of routes alternative to Rhodesia Railways might be considered at the highest level. The Congolese leader did not, however, arrive.

Week-end news telegrams from Salisbury suggested that power supplies from Kariba might be cut if Zambia continued to refuse payment to the railways and split the system. Whether or not supplies of coal from Wankie would be continued in such circumstances was also thought to be doubtful.

Rhodesia's Economic War

To win the economic war was Rhodesia's short-term objective, Mr. John Wrathall, Minister of Finance, told the annual general meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia. Among those present were seven Cabinet Ministers, the heads of almost every Government Department, the accredited diplomatic representatives of South Africa and Portugal, and many company directors and other commercial and industrial leaders.

Mr. Wrathall said that the economic war was still being waged with every means at the disposal of Rhodesia's opponents, whom it was necessary to outwit. Rhodesia's economy had shown tremendous resilience, but concentration on the short-term objective must not obscure the need for long-term economic development. That would call for new skills and for many more trained personnel in the industrial complex.

The Rhodesian Government had, he said, promised the University College of Rhodesia £700,000 for 1967 and £850,000 and £1m. in the following two years. It considered that the committee under Sir Douglas Logan which had examined the financial needs of the college, had done a first-class job.

Mr. C. J. Hughes, the outgoing president of A.C.C.O.R., paid tribute to the Government for the success of its savings campaign and its influence in restricting inflation. The lower purchasing power had, however, reduced commercial employment. If that was the policy, businessmen should be told, for there would then be no point in many businesses continuing with their present holding operation. They would be better advised to reduce their operations to an economically viable level and conserve their reserves until re-expansion became possible.

Rhodesian Situation Need Not Abort in Tragedy

Every White Rhodesian Considers Britain the Traitor

LAST CHANCE IN RHODESIA is the title given by the *Sunday Telegraph* to an article of more than a page in which Mr. LAURENS VAN DER POST assesses the present situation in Rhodesia.

It need not abort in tragedy, he emphasizes, in the first place because white Rhodesians have no desire to keep black Rhodesians for ever in an inferior position in society; the majority of Mr. Smith's followers, he is convinced, abhor *apartheid*.

Far from considering themselves rebels and traitors, "there is hardly a Rhodesian who does not feel that Britain is the traitor and he the betrayed"; and there could be no more dangerous illusion in British political circles than the assumption that there is a more liberal alternative to Mr. Smith. "There is none", Mr. van der Post says categorically; "at the moment he is the most powerful leader Rhodesia has ever had".

The writer, who has travelled extensively in Central and East Africa for many years, testifies that he has "never seen a more orderly and peaceful scene in Africa" than Rhodesia today—despite the incitements from Radio Zambia to Rhodesian Africans to murder Europeans, take their farms, and otherwise disturb law and order.

"What amazed me more and more was how widespread still was the preference at heart among Rhodesian Africans for an ordered if accelerated evolution rather than a sudden and violent revolution of their rôle in society. Individual relationships between white and black have remained so good that even at so late an hour there is just a chance of bringing the races to walk the same road together".

Agreement Next Month

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative, M.P. for Haltemprice, and vice-chairman of that party's Commonwealth Affairs Committee and Defence Committee, said on Sunday on his return from visits to Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia that Mr. Smith's Government would undoubtedly continue to receive vital supplies, which could not be stopped by any action short of war.

Sanctions were beginning to have an effect. Commerce and industry had naturally been the first sections of the economy to be hit, and farmers were now becoming worried; "but I believe that their anxieties will be calmed in the next few weeks when an announcement is made of the amount of tobacco to be planted for the next crop; I have no doubt that adequate credit will be available".

Quite 95% of the people, black as well as white, remained solidly behind Mr. Smith.

"African support is proved by the intelligence passed by them to the security forces, which have thereby been able to pick up large numbers of infiltrators from Zambia without having to deploy the large military effort which the Portuguese have found necessary in Mozambique".

The serious misconceptions about Rhodesia entertained for months by the Wilson Government seemed unlikely to be repeated. Though the talks between the official teams were taking place in complete secrecy, there appeared good grounds to believe that both sides were anxious to reach agreement. Mr. Wall thought that Mr. Wilson was concerning himself personally with the progress of the talks. He expected them to continue into July, and hoped that Parliament would be able to ratify an agreement before it went into recess early in August.

Mr. Wall had said in a radio interview in Salisbury that nobody in the Conservative Party regarded one-man-one-vote as a realistic policy for Rhodesia, and that very few Socialists would now press for immediate universal franchise.

Stand Or Be Destroyed

MRS. SARAH GERTRUDE MILLIN has written from Johannesburg to *The Times* that all that South Africa wants from England is "to let our friend Rhodesia grow as free as we are today and as we hope England may become when she leaves this terrible Commonwealth of Nations sucking her blood until she is ready to perish of anemia."

The issue between England and Rhodesia is this: England requires Rhodesia to become a black colony, which means, as it has meant everywhere in Africa, destruction for the white man. Therefore the white Rhodesian will not agree to it. Therefore England is seeking to starve, if not to slaughter, him. She is asking the whole world to do the same.

"But the Rhodesian is standing, even if he is suffering. He must stand because, despite all the talk on different levels, not to stand is inescapably, without any alternative upon every precedent, to be destroyed".

THE RT. REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Bishop of Masasi, Tanzania, who is in London, replied:—

"It is depressing that so intelligent a woman as Mrs. Millin should write such dangerous nonsense. She writes: 'England requires Rhodesia to become a black country, which means, as it has meant everywhere in Africa, destruction for the white man'."

"Rhodesia is and always has been an African country with a small minority of white settlers, most of whom only left England in the difficult days following the two European wars. In claiming to rule Rhodesia on their own terms for an indefinite period they have neither right nor reason on their side. In perpetuating a crisis on racist lines they threaten to involve Africa not merely in a question concerning the future of the Commonwealth—that is of very limited importance—but in the possibility of war itself."

"There is only one solution to the Rhodesian crisis: that the white settler community should be compelled to recognize that they are living in Africa; that the Africa of 1966 is led by men like Kenyatta and Nyerere, not by Rhodes or Smuts or even Verwoerd; and that their future on the African continent—like that of their kith and kin in Kenya and Tanzania—can be happy only if they recognize reality and do not allow themselves to be misled by voices from a vanished age."

"Neither Rhodes nor Smuts was concerned with the African as a person. Each in his different way had an arrogance of race which is the more inexcusable because each was a man of genius."

"For those of us whose privilege it is still to live and work in an African country our greatest single encumbrance is the arrogance which belonged to colonialism. Our task—whether it be as Christian leaders or business or educationists—is not made easier when this arrogance is paraded as a virtue in the suburbs of Salisbury and Johannesburg and accepted as such by Englishmen".

Embarrassments Abound

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, of Lusaka, has written in the *Spectator*:—

"Dr. Kaunda is faced with all the inevitable difficulties of a newly-independent African State—the crisis of expectancy, the falling behind of a development plan, some internal extremism on the U.D.I. issue, the possibility of labour or tribal or youth movement *bloccs* becoming difficult."

"He and his Government have done very well for their people so far, despite the tragedy of U.D.I. But people are never satisfied, especially in these circumstances, and he must go on doing well and will do, provided the economic risks of a break with Rhodesia now do not turn out to be greater than anticipated."

"President Kaunda has never had much faith in the effectiveness of sanctions. He has taken what seems here, if not in Britain, to be a reasonably logical (if not practical) line—'This is your rebellion, Britain, not mine, and it's your job to crush it'."

"He is still inclined to think that force is the only answer, and that if it does not come from where it should come, then it must come from the Africans of Rhodesia. This accounts for his 'blood must flow if an African freedom movement is to be effective' statement. But he does not like bloodshed.

"Still less does he like the prospect of making Zambia a base for what would be called terrorists in Britain or freedom fighters here. There is always danger in making your own country the seat of rebellion for somebody else's.

"Embarrassments abound. There is the disunity in the Rhodesian African nationalist movement, and Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. followers have already made themselves a nuisance in Zambia in faction fights. The quality of leadership in both parties is poor. The Zambian Government backed Z.A.P.U. as having the biggest following, and Z.A.N.U. is the party that is now taking action".

President Kaunda "Past Caring"

MR. PETER YOUNGHUSBAND has cabled from Lusaka to the *Daily Mail*:—

"Zambia, by starving the jointly-owned Rhodesia Railways of essential funds, is determined to force the railways to a standstill, and so deal the biggest single blow to Rhodesia's economy since the sanctions campaign began.

"President Kaunda seems past caring what the cost will be, or what Zambia will suffer in the process of destroying Rhodesia. It has become an obsession with him. He wants no terms—no conditions.

"He does not want to see Britain making a deal with Mr. Smith. He does not want to see Rhodesia's independence recognized under the Smith Government—even if it was agreed that an African majority were to take over within a month. Dr. Kaunda argues that in that month the white Government would tear up the Constitution.

"So he regards the exploratory talks begun with the Rhodesians as a stab in the back; and he has threatened to propose that Britain be expelled from the Commonwealth because of her 'betrayal'.

"Zambia is gambling that in the economic chaos and confusion she is bringing about, law and order will break down in Rhodesia. Then, she hopes, Britain or the United Nations will be forced to send in troops to secure the situation and overthrow the Smith Government in the process.

"Disruption of the railways was the first move. By holding back £4m. of earnings from the joint headquarters in Rhodesia, Zambia is running the administration into the red and depriving Rhodesia of much-needed foreign exchange.

"As a result Rhodesia, who had already demanded cash-in-advance for all freight from Zambia, seized copper consignments crossing her territories and Zambia's mining companies have suspended exports through the Rhodesia Railways route to Beira.

"Ironically, Rhodesia seems to have done rather well by hi-jacking Zambia's copper. It is believed to be worth £18m. which is nearly three times the amount Zambia owes Rhodesia in income from the joint railways, airways, and Kariba Dam power installation.

International Agreements Broken

"It is expected that Rhodesia will tell the copper companies that Zambia broke international agreements in holding back funds, and will suggest that they apply to the Zambians for compensation for their lost copper".

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HUTSON wrote in a letter in the *Birmingham Post*:—

"I wonder whether the great bitterness caused among Rhodesians by our Government's unwillingness to take any steps to stop the Zambian radio's constant incitement to violence is generally realized here. To most Rhodesians the British attitude is one of connivance, by default if you like, but deliberate none-the-less.

"Rhodesia today is a country which, apart from the recent terrorist infiltrations from Zambia, has never been more peaceful. In a letter received today an African foreman is quoted as saying: 'Independence is good. Now we have no more Sithole, no more Nkomo to frighten us'.

"Surely the best chance of a successful outcome from the present talks lies in a continuance of this atmosphere of calm. The terrorist campaign from Zambia is aimed at their disruption. It would seem, on grounds of commonsense and humanity alike, that Mr. Wilson should do as you urge and get tough with Mr. Kaunda".

The correspondent of the *Statist* telegraphed from Salisbury:—

"Rhodesians are bitter at the belligerent attitude taken by their northern neighbours, particularly since Zambian-based African terrorists shot down a young white farmer and his wife. If Britain comes strongly down on Zambia's side on the Railways issue or any other important matter, there is a very real threat that Rhodesia might break off the talks".

MR. HAROLD SOREF wrote in the course of a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"On what used to be Commonwealth Day Uganda collapsed into disorder. Over 1,000 Baganda, including women and children, were massacred, as well as two Britons. When a reporter telephoned Army Headquarters for information he was told: 'Do not come here. If you do, you will not leave alive—especially if you are white'.

"Mr. Justice Sheridan of the Uganda High Court was ambushed. Although crippled by poliomyelitis, he was dragged from his car and hurled into a ditch.

"Dr. Obote, a supporter of China in the Vietnam war, was one of the sponsors of the United Nations Security Council's resolution demanding force by Britain against Rhodesia. It is surely preposterous that the perpetrator of these dastardly crimes in Uganda should set himself up as an arbiter of international morality.

"What would have been the international, and particularly the U.N. reaction had events in Rhodesia equated with the chaos and butchery in Uganda? However, there are those in this country who would seek to create like conditions in Rhodesia, which is unique in Africa in having a freely-elected Government and a free Parliamentary Opposition.

"On the same day Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations—and lately vice-chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom—told a news conference in Lusaka that the keynote of the talks she would have was that 'we share a common purpose'. This despite the British Government's reluctance to criticize President Kaunda's declaration that 'blood must flow in Rhodesia' or the failure of any British Minister to denounce the recent assertion from the Lusaka office of the Zimbabwe African National Union that the young white Rhodesian farmer and his wife had been murdered on its orders".

A Fortnight on the Road

In the *Sunday Times* Mr. Murray Sayle, the first journalist to travel the 1,200 miles between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka in one of the heavy lorries now carrying supplies over that route, described the fortnight's journey in an eight-wheel semi-trailer tanker which carried 3,200 gallons of petrol in a convoy of 10:

The African driver, who earned £5 a week as a driver for the Public Works Department of Zambia, now receives £25 a week for a 15-hour working day, and also an allowance of £1 daily.

On the first day out of the Tanzanian capital it took until midnight to cover 100 miles. From one point in the Southern Highlands three tankers which had fallen off the road into gullies were visible; each of the drivers had jumped clear.

At Tunduma, on the border, a queue of vehicles more than a mile long waited while Zambian customs officials dipped every tanker as a precaution against petrol disappearing into the black market.

Once in Zambia, "the road was abominable, pounded into huge ruts by the passage of one heavy truck every 10 minutes during the day and every 20 minutes during the night.

"Near Chinsali we lost our first vehicle, a wide trench in the road taking off the entire front suspension, wheels, springs, axles and all. The derelict was dragged off the road.

"Eleven days out of Dar es Salaam we reached Kapiri Mposhi, where the bush road joins the tarred highway connecting Lusaka and the Copperbelt, the only decent road in Zambia".

Rhodesia's next session of Parliament will open on Wednesday. Budget day is to be July 21. Higher taxes are generally expected.

"Waltzing Matilda" was sung by a crowd outside the Athenaeum Hall, Salisbury, when Lord Graham, the Defence Minister, accepted 3,000 gallons of petrol sent by Friends of Rhodesia Associations in Australia and New Zealand.

An African has been sentenced to death in the High Court of Rhodesia for throwing a Russian-made grenade at a lonely European homestead near Kezi.

Rhodesians Warned Against the Platitudes of Foreigners

Essential Differences Between European and African Thought and Action

MR. J. H. HOWMAN, Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism in Rhodesia, denounced current political catch-phrases and shibboleths when he addressed a banquet in Salisbury of the Sons of England Benevolent and Patriotic Society.

He said (in part):—

"A strange phenomenon of modern politics is the way that catch-phrases and shibboleths have grown into acceptance as part of the general principles governing mankind. Catch-phrases and shibboleths such as 'the rights of man', of 'human rights', of 'freedom' and the like are assumed by many to have universal validity.

"Mr. Goldberg, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, was recently critical of our Declaration of Independence and said it was strange to find in it the cadenzas of Thomas Jefferson, whom he described as an apostle of freedom and the foe of slavery. Mr. Goldberg said: 'Never were the words of a great document more cheaply abused. Significantly, one phrase they left out was the self-evident truth that all men are created equal'. He added the quite unfounded and injudicious statement that 95% of the people are denied rights in Rhodesia because of their race. This is, of course, a perversion of the truth.

"The point is that in so speaking he was obsessed by this modern notion that what was proclaimed by that great document, the Declaration of Independence of the American Colonists—that all men are created equal—is now to be read that all men are the same.

U.S. Ambassador Corrected

"When Jefferson penned the declaration a condition of slavery existed in the United States which was not eliminated for many years. Slavery, in fact, flourished at the time. What Jefferson was referring to of course in his great document was that all 'white men are equal': he would have none of the claim that was expressed in England at that time that the colonists were there to obey and the House of Commons was to prescribe the law.

"If Mr. Goldberg had studied the preamble to the Declaration which recited the wrongs to which the American people had been subjected, he would have found that one of the complaints was that the King 'had endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions'. Certainly it would not be apparent from this that Jefferson believed that the Indian savages and the American colonists were equal.

"Alongside the catch-phrase that 'all men are created equal' are a host of others: 'one man one vote', 'freedom of speech', 'religious freedom', 'human rights': all 'obscure so much of the thinking elsewhere in the world and menace the future of an independent Rhodesia—or, for that matter, any State in Africa.

"One can have nothing but praise for the idealism of the American Declaration of Independence, or indeed for the idealism inherent in the kind of phrase to which I have referred, but the danger lies in translating these idealisms into practical politics. Edmund Burke once said: 'What is the use of discussing man's abstract right to food or medicine? The question is upon the method of procuring and administering them'. This kind of practical approach must govern our thoughts.

"Lord Bryce in 1921 drew attention to the danger of 'trying to plant democratic institutions in a soil not prepared for them, either by education, political principles, or the habits of constitutional government'. His advice

was: 'Do not give to the people institutions for which it is unripe in the simple faith that the tool will give skill to the workmen's hands'. Respect facts. Man is in each country not what we wish him to be but what nature and history have made him'.

Making the Outside World Understand

"Our great difficulty is to make the outside world understand why it is that Rhodesians believe their stand to be right and just and proper.

"Human society has much in common, but there are marked differences between a Westernized or European society and a communal or African society, and unless we understand the basic differences we cannot hope to resolve the problems, if indeed they are soluble. The snag in the use of the word 'problem' is that it presupposes a sort of mathematical equation that can be solved by a formula; and human relations are not so expressed or so resolved.

"Let us look at the major differences between the European and African societies. I must necessarily simplify. The first and foremost lies in the emphasis that the European gives to individual rights and liberties. We have learnt, and it is our habit, to live, think, and act as individuals. The contact we make with others is largely a matter of our own choice. The necessity of getting on with others in the sphere of employment continues to exist, but outside this sphere we have gone so far in our individual thinking that we believe that we can live our lives without even the help of others.

"We buy goods from our butchers, grocers, and tailors, and services from our mechanics and civil servants. They give impersonal paid services, without which we could not live. They lie, however, outside the sphere of social relations. Our law reflects our individualistic tendency and is written on the basis of the individual—no person shall . . .

"In African society, however, all is quite different. There we have a closely-knit structure with an essential family element leading into the wider links of the tribal unit. The life of the individual is wrapped up in the life of the community, and the whole of his political, economic, social, judicial, and spiritual life is based upon that of the community. He lives in an intricately woven fabric of kinship and other relations.

"Marriage is not simply a contract between two individuals. It is a link between two families. There exists what is known as the *chipanda* system, a system of relationship between brother and sister which has created extraordinarily close links between the two. The cattle which the family will receive upon the marriage of the sister will provide the cattle whereby the brother can acquire his own wife. Therefore the reliance of the one upon the other is extremely close, and if there arises any question of divorce of either, then naturally enough it affects the relationship of the other. Consequently the whole family system is involved.

Everything Based on Community Bonds

"It is this extended kinship system, these very strong family and clan ties, that explain the existence of innumerable 'brothers' which so often aggravates a housewife who inquires into the identity of the numerous individuals who call at her house.

"The whole political, economic, social, judicial and spiritual life of the African is based upon his community ties. Land is communal, with individual rights of tenure but essential tribal ownership. Individual title or freehold of land is an entirely foreign concept. The community actively participates in the government and administration, in the ceremonial and religious life; in fact, in everything that materially affects the well-being, security, and continued existence of the tribe.

"Clearing lands, putting up buildings, and harvesting crops all represent a collective undertaking. In the education of a child by the family, particularly his aunts, the emphasis is on the obligations of the individual to the community.

"The second sphere of major difference lies in the fact that whereas European society emphasizes the rational, objective, and scientific approach, the African emphasizes an emotional and to us an apparently irrational approach. His religion and ritual emphasized the ancestral spirits, the witches, and supernatural powers. Calamities and misfortunes are the punishments of ancestral or malevolent spirits, and keeping them pleased or avoiding their attention entails adherence to certain customs.

"Let me assure those who tend to think that these things are of the past that witches and the evil that witches do are as real to the African as the trees of the *veld*. This justifies

(Concluded on page 740)

PERSONALIA

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has flown back to Johannesburg from London.

ATO MANASEA LAMA, Governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia, is in London.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., returned to London on Sunday from Rhodesia.

VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA of Zambia arrived in Kenya on holiday last week.

MR. CHAD CHIPUNZA, M.P., has returned to Salisbury from a 10-day visit to London.

MR. ANDREW MILLAR, one of Rhodesia's largest and best-known farmers, is in England for a few weeks.

SWAMI KRISHNANANDA SARASWATI, a Hindu priest in Nairobi, is to manage a new Yoga Centre in that city.

THE REV. R. A. PHILLIPS, Rector of Broken Hill, has been appointed Rural Dean of the Central Province of Zambia.

MR. FRED LEE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided last Thursday at the annual dinner of the Corona Club.

BISHOP FILEMON MATAKA acted as Vicar-General of the Anglican Diocese of Zambia during the absence abroad of the Bishop.

MR. J. M. KARIUKI, M.P. for Aberdares, has been appointed chairman of Kenya's new Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Board.

LORD DEVLIN and SIR ISAAC WOLFSON received honorary degrees as Doctors of Laws from Cambridge University last week.

MRS. PONQUETTE, of Livingstone, recently painted a portrait of PRESIDENT KAUNDA, to whom it was presented when he visited that town.

MR. T. P. LAWLER, secretary of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, returned to London early this week from a short private visit to Rhodesia.

MR. ROBERT KLETTE will on September 1 become principal of the Teachers' College in Bulawayo in succession to MR. R. H. BONE, who is to retire.

MR. WILLIAM ATTWOOD, U.S. Ambassador in Kenya for rather more than two years; has resigned to take up a managerial appointment on the magazine *Look*.

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY and his party spent four days in Tanzania last week, visiting Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, and the Serengeti. They then flew to Nairobi.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has now formally proposed that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference should be held in New Delhi in mid-July. India is ready to act as host.

MR. J. K. MICHIE, who will on June 30 retire from the board of National and Grindlays Bank, was the chairman from 1946 to 1963. He has been a director since 1940.

SIR JOHN WHYATT, O.C., sometime Attorney-General in Kenya, is to be director of studies for a special course for local government officers from overseas which will start in London on October 5.

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MR. JOHN TERRY has been appointed managing director of Rhodesia Television, which he joined five years ago. MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, secretary to the company, is now also senior controller.

MR. A. J. A. PECK'S "Rhodesia Accuses" is now being distributed in Britain. The author, a solicitor in Salisbury, stood unsuccessfully as an Independent candidate for the Rhodesian Parliament.

MR. DENIS BURKITT, F.R.C.S., who has been a Government surgeon in Uganda for 20 years, and latterly chairman of the board of Mengo Hospital, has returned to England to continue research work on cancer.

MR. "BILL" COYLE, who has been chairman of the Copperbelt African Football Association for the past 12 years, has resigned. He remains a member of the executive committee of the Football Association of Zambia.

MISS FREDA GWILLIAM, Woman Educational Adviser to the Minister of Overseas Development and president of the Women's Corona Society, was in the chair at its annual dinner last week. BARONESS PHILLIPS was the guest speaker.

SAYED MOHAMED SALIH EL SHANGITI, District Grand Master of Egypt and the Sudan, and MR. YAHIA OMRAN, D.D.G.M., are in London. They attended last week's quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of England.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development, was the guest at luncheon last week of the Association of Economic Representatives in London, of which MR. LUBAR S. GULBENKIN is the honorary president.

The flat in Admiralty House, Whitehall, which has been allocated to MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, has involved capital expenditure of about £13,000 in the last two years, and the officially estimated annual cost of upkeep is £1,300.

MR. JOHN KASYOKA has been elected deputy mayor of Nairobi, receiving 15 votes, against 14 cast for ALDERMAN LUGONZO, who will continue in office until November, when his aldermanic term will expire. MR. KASYOKA was deputy mayor four years ago.

MR. BOMANI, Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning in Tanzania, has led a delegation to Communist China to discuss closer economic co-operation. MRS. BOMANI went with the party as a guest of the Women's Association of China.

LORD TAYLOR, who was Under-secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies until last October, has been appointed President and Vice-Chancellor of the Memorial University of Newfoundland. He will take up the office a year hence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STUART CHANT, deputy chairman of Galitzine, Chant, Russell and Partners, has added SEMPHILL to the family name because his wife has become LADY SEMPHILL, a baroness in her own right, on the death of her father, the 19th holder of the title.

MR. SIEGMUND WARBURG, who has been knighted, is a member of the board of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia which H.M. Government nominated in December. Under a Rhodesian Act the members are liable to a fine up to £50,000 or 10 years' imprisonment or both.

MISS CAROLYN SINCLAIR, an undergraduate at the University of Edinburgh, has received a Leverhulme Overseas Scholarship for a post-graduate research at Makerere University College, Uganda. An earlier paragraph about the award was unfortunately based on erroneous information.

THE MARQUESS OF WILLINGDON has been elected president of the Fauna Preservation Society, MR. PETER SCOTT chairman of the council, and SIR TERENCE MORRISON-SCOTT its vice-chairman. The hon. treasurer and secretary respectively are Messrs. I. D. MALCOLMSON and R. S. R. FITTER.

SIR RALPH CILENTO, a 72-year-old Australian surgeon, barrister, writer and broadcaster, has arrived in London from Rhodesia for a visit of six weeks. One of his daughters, who is now filming in Arizona, is the wife of MR. SEAN CONNERY, who plays the part of Agent 007 in the James Bond pictures.

SHEIKH BABU, Tanzania's Minister of Commerce, is attending this week's conference in London of Commonwealth Trade Ministers despite the facts that his country has severed diplomatic relations with Britain and that PRESIDENT NYERERE has said that he will not attend the next gathering of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

MR. J. D. DANKWERTS, who recently resigned from the board of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., joined the parent company in South Africa 46 years ago. He was transferred to Salisbury in 1925 and later became managing director. In 1953 he retired from that office in order to farm, but remained a member of the board.

MR. C. S. DAVIES, Secretary for African Education in Rhodesia, will shortly retire after 38 years in the service of that Government. After graduating from Cape Town University in 1927, he studied as one of the first Beit Trust fellows at Birmingham University and Yale University. In the last war he served in Burma with the Rhodesian African Rifles.

MR. AND MRS. CARL BIEROUSKY have recently celebrated in Salisbury 69 years of marriage. Their respective ages are 96 and 88. Mr. Bierousky was one of the first South Africans to enlist for service in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, and when war broke out again in 1939, though then 70 years of age, he bullied his way into the Royal Rhodesia Air Force as a sergeant.

DR. DONALD JOHNSON, M.P. for Carlisle from 1955 to 1964, has received damages for libel in a letter written to a local newspaper by his former agent, who advised electors not to vote for him. In the previous year the local Conservative Association had withdrawn its support from the plaintiff, who later refused the party whip and sat in Parliament as an independent Conservative. For some years DR. JOHNSON has shown keen interest in African affairs.

SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, will retire on August 1, when that Department merges with the Commonwealth Relations Office. SIR SAVILLE GARNER, for the past four years Permanent Under-Secretary at the C.R.O., will continue in the post. He is also Head of the Diplomatic Service. After the merger "Relations" will disappear from the title of the Department. It will become the Commonwealth Office, and MR. BOTTOMLEY will be Commonwealth Affairs Secretary.

When DAME MARGERY PERHAM received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Cambridge University last week the Deputy Orator described her as author of an outstanding biography of Lord Lugard who had perhaps learnt something of her craft from Julius Caesar, whose "Commentaries" she at one time kept at her bedside. She had become *vel omnium Africanissima*, and her intellectual integrity had given her as much influence as anyone both with African leaders and with high officials in Britain.

PILOT, young Englishman, available immediately for three months. Any other work considered. Can pay passage.—Howarth, Hurley, Maidenhead, Berkshire, England.

Birthday Honours

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, published last Saturday, contained the following awards:—

Knights Bachelor

Bates, Julian Darrell, Permanent Secretary to the Government of Gibraltar. Formerly served in Tanganyika Territory

Mackay, George Patrick Gordon, lately general manager, East African Railways and Harbours

Newbold, Charles Demoree, O.C., President of East African Court of Appeal

K.C.M.G.

McPetrie, James Carnegie, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office

C.M.G.

Hinchley, H. J., lately Financial Secretary, E.A. Common Services Organization

Kent, A., lately treasurer, Nairobi City Council

Knight, W. A., Auditor-General, Uganda

C.B.E.

Forsyth-Thompson, A. E., Development Secretary, Seychelles

Gwilliam, Miss F. H., Woman Education Adviser to Ministry of Overseas Development

Morgan, Professor H. V., Sudan

Long, P., Commissioner of Police, Malawi

Pembroke, J. L., lately Commissioner of Income Tax, East Africa

Williams, J. F. C., lately Chief Ports Manager, E.A. Railways and Harbours

Wright, J. H. Collier, lately Chief Commercial Supt., E.A. Railways and Harbours

O.B.E.

Baker, S. J. K., Prof. of Geography, Makerere Univ. Coll., Uganda

Bannister, P., Commissioner for Vet. Services, Malawi

Barrett, M. A., lately principal, Egerton Agric. Coll., Kenya

Coyle, T. J., lately Chief Vet. Research Off., Uganda

Davies, M., Perm. Sec., School of Public Admin., Uganda

Dougal, J. K., general manager, Malawi Railways

McAllan, J. W., lately M.O.H., Nairobi

Moore, D. B., Deputy Commr. Police, Malawi

Pearce, L. H. V., head of appointments and passages department, Crown Agents

Rhodes, J. F., for public services in Malawi

Sharrad, T. W., lately principal Siriba Teacher Training Coll., Kenya

Simmonds, B. H., lately Stores Supt., E.A. R. & H.

Mr. Ngei Exonerated

MR. PAUL NGEI, who was suspended from office four months ago as Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing pending the report of a commission of inquiry into a maize scandal, has been cleared of allegations made against him and has been appointed to the vacant post of Minister of Housing in Kenya. The report has not yet been published, but it has been officially announced that Mr. Ngei has been exonerated of criminal offences. It is understood, however, that the commission recommends that all Ministers should be required to declare not only their own business interests but those of their wives and other close relatives. It was alleged that Mrs. Ngei, the owner of a store, dealt in black market maize during the severe shortage. Mr. Ngei was in detention with Mzee Kenyatta on Mau Mau charges.

Minister's Wife Quits Kenya

MRS. KIANO, the American Neгрess wife of Dr. Kiano, Minister of Labour in Kenya, has been deprived of her Kenya citizenship for having "shown herself by act and speech to be disloyal and disaffected towards Kenya". She immediately flew to London, and then to New York. Born in Arkansas, she was educated at the University of California, and about 10 years ago married Dr. Gikonyo Kiano. They have three sons and a daughter. She was principal of the Ralph Bunche Academy in Nairobi. Mrs. Kiano, who is the first person to be deprived of Kenya citizenship, has applied for a United States visa for a year. She could apply for the restoration of American citizenship.

Mr. Howman's Address

(Concluded from page 737)

individual initiative and enterprise. Logic and reason and the connexion between cause and effect are correspondingly and severely limited.

"How often have employers been frustrated by the apparently illogical action of an old and valued servant, skilled in his particular trade, living in peace and earning a comfortable wage, suddenly and for no apparent reason giving notice and saying that he has to return home for somewhat illogical reason!

"More often than not it will be found that during the night he has had a dream which has indicated that he must deal with certain matters back home, which, unless attended to, can bring marked misfortune upon himself, his family, or his children. No inducement proffered by the European for him to stay and continue his employment will deflect him from the necessity of going back home to allay his fears and rectify whatever it is he has omitted to do.

"A third major sphere of difference is that the European thinks and acts in abstract terms and abstract rights. All are familiar with the omnipotent position in our law of the 'reasonable man'—that mythical person to whom judges and lawyers constantly refer in determining whether or not a certain action was right or wrong. Would it have been the sort of action that a 'reasonable man', placed in the same circumstances, would have done? The abstract notion of the 'reasonable man' determines the issue. Democracy, the vote, private enterprise—these are conceptions of Western abstract thinking.

"The African, on the other hand, emphasizes the concrete and the visible. It is therefore extraordinarily difficult to sell ideas to him unless those ideas are related to practical life, have a visible and a concrete significance, and can be presented in a visible and concrete form.

"Of these three very major differences between the communities, the average European in Rhodesia has little knowledge, and peoples outside Africa no knowledge whatever. Yet these things, neither known nor comprehended, give rise to many of the problems involved in the association of the races in this country.

No Recognition of Individual Initiative

"For instance, tribal loyalties and codes do not extend to others, and there has not yet developed a means whereby a tribal loyalty may be superseded by a loyalty to the State. This can be seen by looking at any of the countries which have become independent in recent years. Tribalism, warring influences and antagonisms, account for most of the difficulties that they are encountering. It was only the imposition of European control that brought to an end the internecine strife and warfare, and it is unfortunately true that the removal of that control inevitably resuscitates the divisions.

"The essential feature of African society is that it should reflect the generally expressed public opinion in which all can participate. Its procedure is thoroughly democratic, but it is leisurely and timeless. It accepts the ruling and government of hereditary chiefs, who are not only responsible for the administration of justice, but for the performance of all executive functions of government. This means that there is no recognized difference in any branch of government, that political parties are unknown, that the concept of 'best man government' is entirely foreign, and the existence of an 'opposition' impossible to conceive.

"This is why all independent countries of Africa promptly outlaw an opposition and bring into being a one-party State. Needless to say, the timeless, leisurely pattern of African democracy cannot exist side by side with Western efficiency. Unlimited time simply cannot be permitted.

"Then consider mutual assistance and individual initiative. The existence of the kinship system obliges a man to maintain and care for many of his relatives by blood or marriage. It therefore tends to stultify initiative. Indeed, the whole environment of African society tends to militate against the initiative of the individual. When all your relatives can make claims upon the fruits of your individual initiative, you do not tend to use that initiative unduly.

"Then African religion is essentially passive. It puts a premium on conservatism and conformism, and prescribes no strong moral concepts.

"Lastly, the attitude to work. Western incentives are entirely lacking. In the rural areas destitution as such is non-existent, for the individual is always entitled to subsistence from the community. The incentives imposed by European society are therefore absent.

"There is, of course, a process of change and mutation in both societies, and the differences that I have described will continue to change. But human nature changes very slowly.

"Let me stress that in drawing attention to differences I in no sense try to weigh in the balance the qualities or merits of one or other of the races. I in no way suggest that one race is superior or inferior to the other. What I say is that they

are different—that all men are not created equal, and that it is the failure to appreciate this self-evident truth that lies at the root of so many of our troubles.

Why Rhodesians Must Decide

"It is a sad reflection on the times in which we live that those who most loudly declaim upon racial issues and policies are generally those most ignorant of the factors influencing them, or, if they are aware of them, choose to ignore them. They blithely assume that philosophies and practices having applications in other countries have like application here — all of which emphasizes once more how vital it is that the future of Rhodesia be determined in a Rhodesian context, and be designed to meet Rhodesia's problems. There can be no future and no joy in accepting the platitudes of foreigners".

A second consignment of oranges for sick children in Britain has been flown from Salisbury to London. Both gifts were made because of a fear that the seamen's strike might deprive children of necessary fruit.

A Malawi African in the Marandellas district of Rhodesia, who has been unemployed since September, has sent £1 to the Prime Minister for the trust fund for the three orphan children of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen, who were recently murdered by a gang of infiltrators from Zambia. The donation was, he wrote, "an appeasement for the orphans whose parents were murdered by the worst people". "God, the omnipotent, would visit retribution upon them," as He did to Cain when he killed his brother Abel".

Mr. Eric Butler, national president of the Australian League of Rights, who has returned to Rhodesia from visits to the United States and Canada, said in a radio interview that there were now hundreds of "Support Rhodesia" clubs in the U.S.A., that opinion was shifting in Rhodesia's favour in Canada, and that pro-Rhodesia sentiment was unquestionably very strong in both Australia and New Zealand.

The Friends of Rhodesia in New York (507 Fifth Avenue) have circularized 100,000 residents in that city, denouncing the "folly" of the American Government in siding with Britain in the attempt to destroy Rhodesia.

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Kenya Leaders Bribed, Says President Kenyatta

Tribalism for Political Purposes Not To Be Tolerated

PRESIDENT KENYATTA'S SPEECH on Madaraka Day has been printed as a Kenya Government brochure and widely distributed.

In the course of a long review of the achievements of the K.A.N.U. Government he said:—

"Our minds go back to the moment three years ago when Kenya became self-governing and I took an oath as first Prime Minister. I promised to uphold and defend the national integrity. Our people can now move in safety. No one is condemned to live in fear. There is no discrimination or privilege. The strong may not oppress the weak. Men may travel widely to conduct their business or be separated from their families and homes and still have peace of mind.

"These are the principal elements of national dignity and human respect. They make up the sense of brotherhood which lies at the root of our African Socialism. As the first outcome of *Madaraka* and *Uhuru* we have created equality between men.

"There is no room in my Government for Ministers who see themselves as V.I.P.s., aloof from their fellow-men. They must produce results and devote the whole of their experience to the service of the people.

"Some individuals claim that I should give everything free to the people. This kind of slogan is a cowardly way of trying to win popularity.

Personal and Property Rights

"Those who speak about getting everything for nothing must mean that I should call out the army and police to seize by force a lot of land or buildings or livestock or equipment which belongs to some of you. They must mean that I should confiscate the property of one man just to give it to somebody else. This would mean utter chaos, total injustice, and would lead to the destruction of the State. We must safeguard the personal and property rights of all our people as a vital element of our hard-won freedom.

"What security or pride could a man feel in being given something free? He would always have to fear that at the whim of some new master this would be taken from him and given to somebody else.

"It was never ethical nor practical to give free land. To do this we would have had to be a Government of rascals, providing opportunity for one man by stealing first from another man or group. Since *Madaraka* we have settled 170,000 of our people on former European holdings. We have given them a new future in ways that involve obligations within their means, so that development is linked with security and self-respect.

"Through this Government the African controls and directs land use, commerce and industry, power and communications, finance and employment. If we weaken the Government we weaken the only major force for African advancement. This force is expressed through the Government's increasing command of the economy.

Africanization of Commerce

"The Government will continue to extend its control over the generation and distribution of electric power. In the principal cities and towns the Government will assume a major interest in the public transport systems. A construction company will set up to organize African building contractors and assist them with such matters as tendering, site organization and quantity surveying. The whole Africanization of commerce will be pursued through a number of programmes.

"The Workers' Investment Trust must now be urgently established. This will increase the workers' share in the country's developing economy. It will also help to speed up housing schemes and will ensure better

retirement benefits for those who participate. A consultant will shortly be engaged to advise the Government on structure and techniques.

"For the farmers, we shall set up a new statutory board responsible for additional artificial insemination services. Two units of 25 tractors each will be operated by the Government for field cultivation and training purposes. Money will be made available through the Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable African farmers to buy tractors under hire-purchase schemes.

"It took the British 70 years to build 141 secondary schools in Kenya. In the three years since we came to power the number of secondary schools has increased by 195, making a total of 336. Such expansion will continue each year. The number of children in schools has increased from 817,000 in 1963 to 1,027,000 in 1965.

Traitors to Kenya

"The country is geared now for rapid advance, sponsored first by the modernization of African agriculture. Through all forms of economic advance we shall be able to afford more liberal social services in education, housing and health. This is the only road to stable progress. I will not insult your intelligence, as the Kenya People's Union set out to do, by promising to provide you tomorrow with imaginary things that are not available or that cannot be financed.

"Some persons suggest that our African Socialism is of no account. They would have Kenya surrender to external interests, and put what they call scientific socialism in its place. Such people are traitors to the cause of Kenya nationalism.

"As they parade in all their vanities let it be remembered that their leaders were purchased with money. These leaders then bought lesser men with lesser sums of money. All the members of this sorry group have simply been bribed to try and betray our people into the slavery of a new colonialism, more grasping and implacable than anything from which we fought free.

"Throughout our struggle for independence one of our greatest obstacles was tribalism, which was played upon by the Colonial régime. Right up to the time of independence there were parties such as K.A.A.D.U. and A.P.P. which based themselves upon tribalism. These parties merged with K.N.U. in the national interest; yet now we are witnessing the fostering of disruptive and negative tribalism in a new party.

"Every man has the right to take a pride and interest in his tribe—its history, culture and customs. We see a healthy expression of positive tribal feeling in football teams, social clubs, and welfare societies. But what we will not permit is the exploitation of tribalism for political ends. Those who try to whip up tribal feelings for political advantage are doing a great disservice to themselves, their fellows and Kenya.

No Man Too Big for Punishment

"My Government has allowed tribal social organizations to continue, but some of these have allowed themselves to be used for political purposes. If any society or its officials engage henceforth in political activities or actions calculated to incite tribal politics, its registration will be cancelled.

"The Government has decided to register the K.P.U., but this decision does not give its leaders licence for subversion or lawlessness. The registration will remain in force only so long as they are law-abiding. Let no man think that he is too big to be dealt with firmly. We shall never hesitate to take appropriate measures to ensure the security of the State.

"Revealing statements have been made already in the election campaign. After promising free land and education and jobs for all, dissident spokesmen admitted that they had no plans for the financial and taxation arrangements that could support these fair-land policies. They were careful not to say that their theories could be based only on plans for raising taxes to impossible levels and introducing the hated system of communal labour.

"It would be wrong to pretend that we in Africa are not bitterly disappointed at the way the rebellion in Rhodesia has been allowed to linger on. The responsibility is entirely that of the British Government. There must now be decisive action in terms of practical politics and certainly in defence of the moral principles and human dignity that Britain always seeks in argument to pursue and uphold. In our view, no solution can be found in furtive discussions at junior level between the Colonial Power and delegates of an unlawful régime. Clearly, the African nationalist leaders in Rhodesia must share in the task of negotiating a final settlement.

"If necessary, this must be brought about by means of compulsion and force. I know that the great majority of my colleagues in the Commonwealth agree very strongly with my view that the present situation in Rhodesia reduces the whole idea of the Commonwealth to a hollow mockery".

Kenya's Little Election

KENYA'S "little general election" has caused the two rival parties—the Kenyatta-led Kenya African National Union and the Kenya People's Union recently registered by Mr. Odinga—to accuse one another of intimidation and violence.

Mr. Mwendwa, Mzee Kenyatta's Minister of Power and Communications, drew his revolver and fired several shots over the heads of the crowd when his car was surrounded on Saturday near Machakos. He is said to have been injured by K.P.U. supporters, but he got away. At a road-block formed by cars a couple of miles away he was stopped, pulled from the vehicle and beaten.

Mr. Bildad Kaggia, vice-president of K.P.U., was at that time under heavy guard at his Kikuyu home, which was surrounded by pro-K.A.N.U. youths armed with cudgels and other weapons. There were conflicting reports as to whether he had been attacked.

In other areas there were cases of introduction by K.A.N.U. youth gangs.

Twenty-nine Contests

The elections are being spread over three week-ends, the first for 16 seats in the House of Representatives, the next for 10 seats in the Senate, and then for a further three seats in the Lower House. Votes are not to be counted until June 27. Polling so far has not been heavy. In some constituencies it is put at only about 40%.

Some K.P.U. candidates are reported to be openly pro-Communist. Almost all talk of wholesale nationalization of businesses and of free grants of land to Africans, especially the "forest fighters" (i.e., the ex-Mau Mau gangsters).

Mr. Odinga said that his party wanted Kenya volunteers to be sent to fight against Rhodesia. He agreed

with Dr. Kaunda that blood must be spilt to liberate Rhodesia.

Dr. Mungai, the Defence Minister, has said that the Government will sever diplomatic relations with any country whose Nairobi embassy attempts to interfere in Kenya's internal affairs or disturb the unity of the people.

Mr. Ayodo told a rally that some foreign countries trying to incite some people to cause alarm and despondency in Kenya.

Situation in Uganda

SHARP CRITICISMS of President Obote of Uganda and of the Kabaka of Buganda have been made by Mr. Eric Downton in a dispatch from Kampala to the *Daily Telegraph*, which gave it the title "Uganda's Caesar Digs In".

Mr. Downton said, *inter alia*—

"In subjugating the Baganda President Obote has given East Africa a frightening glimpse of this continent's modern Caliban—brutal soldiery off the leash. There were too many incidents reminiscent of the Congo, Zanzibar, Burundi, or Nigeria.

"Some of Dr. Obote's statements during the crisis will not enhance international regard for the value of African politicians' words. His assertion at a Press conference that only 40 persons were killed during the battle for the Kabaka's palace at Mengo Hill on the outskirts of Kampala and in clashes throughout Buganda was astonishing. Red Cross officials and foreign doctors on the evidence of their own eyes say the death roll was at least several hundred. Among the Baganda one hears figures of up to 1,700 to 1,800.

"The Uganda Rifles are now the most important factor in Uganda politics. By ordering his Army Chief of Staff, Colonel Idi Amin, to storm Mengo Hill, President Obote released a new chain of political reactions the effects of which no one can now foresee.

Kabaka Invited Disaster

"Mengo Hill had certainly invited disaster. The Kabaka and former President of Uganda, Sir Frederick Edward Mutesa, and Mr. Mayana-Nkangi, his Katikiro (Premier of Buganda), engaged in extraordinary political ineptitude during the four months' crisis between Buganda and the Central Government.

"They provoked Dr. Obote with threats they could not sustain. The Central Government was given plenty of evidence to support its allegations that Buganda was plotting rebellion and secession. Arms, including machine-guns, were stored within the Kabaka's palace compound and distributed among his followers.

"It was sheer folly for the Buganda Government to give the Central Government a week's ultimatum to quit Buganda territory. The country's two main towns, Kampala and Entebbe, with the Central Government's offices and Parliament, are in Buganda. The ultimatum offered President Obote a good pretext for the show-down.

"Now the monarchy in Buganda, the richest and most progressive of Uganda's traditional kingdoms, with almost a quarter of the country's population, is smashed. The Baganda have shown that traditional loyalties and a legitimate desire for more autonomy cannot prevail against rifles.

"The show-down had to come. Buganda's stubborn insistence on expanding its autonomy was incompatible with the integrated development of a federal State. But President Obote has not performed surgery to correct the case; it has been heavy-handed butchery. The scars will not heal in his lifetime.

"If President Obote shows magnanimity he may forge a working political agreement with whoever emerge as the Baganda's new leaders. I doubt if the Kabaka cult is as strong among the younger generations as we have been asked to believe by the king's henchmen.

"Dr. Obote has created a situation which could produce many a Cassius".

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Wholesale Nationalization

THE CONGO HAS REVOKED all concessions granted in the past to mining, forestry, power and water companies. Revocation does not necessarily dispossess the present concessionaires, to whom their existing rights may be re-allocated, perhaps on different terms. It has been officially stated in Leopoldville that "the Democratic Republic of the Congo will proceed as a sovereign body to allocate the rights of exploitation and management."

Payments, amounting to about £24m. annually, are to be discontinued to Belgian holders of Congo bonds.

Another order states that all non-Congolese companies operating in the Congo must establish their headquarters in the republic by the end of this year.

Charter Consolidated

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED, LTD., reports consolidated profit after tax to March 31, the first year of operation, at £7,779,000. Dividends totalling 1s. 8d. per 5s. share, less tax, take £4.8m. The investment and exploration reserves of subsidiaries receive £2m.

The issued capital is £24.4m. Investments with a book value of £92.3m. have a market value in excess of £155m. Net current assets exceed £15.1m., and fixed assets stand at just over £2m.

The company was formed in March 1965 by a merger of the British South Africa Company, the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, and Consolidated Mines Selection Company, which between them received £24.4m. in 5s. shares in exchange for their entire issued capital.

Soon after the merger the principal Rhodesian interests of the group were amalgamated with the Rhodesian interests of companies in the Anglo American Corporation group, and Charter Consolidated thereby obtained shares in Anglo American Corporation (Rhodesia), Ltd., on the basis of underlying net assets of £5.7m. That is now the group's only significant investment in Rhodesia. The holding has been written down to £4,156,000, and loans in Zambia have been written down by £625,000.

Mr. P. V. Emerys-Evans is the chairman. There are three deputy chairmen, Mr. S. D. H. Pollen, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and Mr. W. D. Wilson (managing director). The other members of the board of Sir Keith Acutt, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Comte T. de Feuilhade de Chauvin, Mr. J. E. H. Collins, Sir Frederick Crawford, and Messrs. C. W. Engelhard, H. St. L. Grenfell, J. O. Hambro, H. F. Oppenheimer, P. J. Oppenheimer, Evelyn R. A. de Rothschild, T. P. Stratton, and T. Muir Warden.

There are nine alternate directors, namely Sir Jim S. Holland and Messrs. O. B. Bennett, G. W. Flint, H. R. Fraser, R. St. L. Granville, N. K. Kinkadee-Weekes, J. Christopher Loder, R. H. MacWilliam, and B. W. Pain.

A local committee in Rhodesia consists of Sir Henry McDowell and Messrs. T. C. A. Birley, I. M. Cowan, and C. C. W. Parke.

Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., had income in 1965 totalling £1,158,861, an increase of about £40,000 on the 1964 total. Its land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery stand in the books at just under £7.5m. Current assets total £344,993 and current liabilities £96,247. The issued capital is £100. Loan capital is rather above £5.8m. in 5½% debenture stock 1975-85, the sinking fund for that stock being just under £1.7m.

The statement by the chairman, Mr. V. A. Maddison, appears elsewhere. The other directors are Messrs. E. T. Jones, T. K. B. Mbathi, J. C. Mundy, and J. M. Mwero.

There is a London board consisting of Lord Renwick of Coombe (chairman), Mr. E. R. Wilkinson (deputy chairman), Sir Miles Clifford, Sir John Huggins, and Mr. D. C. Brook.

The secretaries in Nairobi and London are Mr. T. P. H. Leech and Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

During the year Mr. R. E. M. Anderson, a director since 1955 as a nominee of the Kenya Government, died, and Mr. R. J. Ouko, nominated by the East African Power and Lighting Company, resigned. His successor is Mr. T. K. B. Mbathi.

A warm tribute is paid to Sir Andrew MacTaggart, who had been chairman of the London board from its inception in mid-1955 to the end of last year.

Forestral Land Report

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., which has large East African and Rhodesian interests, reports profits after tax for 1965 at £456,724 (£869,932). A 10% ordinary dividend takes £560,000 (the same) and payment of the 6% preference dividend £111,951. Issued capital is just under £7.5m. Fixed assets stand at £8m., investment at cost in the Argentine subsidiary at £5m., and net current assets at nearly £2.9m.

Mr. George F. Taylor is the chairman, Mr. W. R. Merton the deputy chairman, and the Hon. L. J. Leathers vice-chairman. There are three joint managing directors, Messrs. M. Lees, C. D. Macquaide, and T. C. Raymond. The other two members of the board are Lord Glenconner and Sir Walter Worboys.

Mr. J. L. Riddoch is chairman and Mr. A. R. Morris managing director of the Kenya subsidiary, the East African Tanning Export Co. Ltd., their colleagues being Messrs. G. C. Clarke, J. L. Elmer, I. Okwirry, J. H. Symons, and H. D. White.

Mr. B. G. Hewitt is chairman and managing director of the Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd., the other members of the board being Messrs. J. C. Burke, T. H. Eustace and H. R. Goldberg.

There are three other subsidiaries in Kenya—Nairobi Wattle Co., Ltd., Plateau Wattle Co., Ltd. and Sotik Wattle, Ltd.—and the group has a 50% interest in the Art Flooring Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., Rhodesia.

DWA Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD. report profit after tax for 1965 at £2,323, against £38,807, there having been a reduction in the output of sisal from 1,855 to 1,662 tons in consequence of the failure of the rains in March and April, and a serious decline in the market price, the average for all grades dropping from £125 10s. in 1964 to £84 17s. 6d. per ton last year. Despite the reduced output, production costs on the estate were kept to the level of the previous year. No dividend on the ordinary shares is recommended.

At the end of March last the company has 5,557 acres of mature and 1,418 acres of immature sisal. The issued capital is £99,776 in 2s. ordinary shares and £54,900 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. Plantations, plant and machinery, vehicles and buildings have a book value of £252,157 and current assets exceed current liabilities by £52,181.

Mr. S. R. Hogg is the chairman. The other members of the board are Rear-Admiral R. E. Portlock, Mr. R. A. Collet, and Mr. W. H. Heley (managing director). The annual meeting is to be held in London on July 1.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. reports that at March 31 current, deposit and other accounts, contingency reserves and balance of profit and loss exceeded £1,105m., and acceptances, guarantees, indemnities, etc. for customers totalled £125.8m., making £1,231m. The issued capital is £24m. and the reserve fund £20m. Advances to customers totalled £586.1m., investments £165m., bills discounted £138.8m., cash £101.3m., money at call or short notice, £101.1m., remittances in transit £21.8m., and bank premises £25.5m.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report that last year's profits after tax were more than doubled at £683,000. A tax-free dividend and bonus totalling 7% have been paid.

Sisal Outputs for May:—Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,445 tons, making 17,464 since July; Dwa Plantations, 144 tons, making 701 for the first five months (739 tons); Central Line Sisal Estates, 695 tons, making 4,390 to date.

Unless corrective measures be taken, world coffee output may reach 83m. bags by 1971-72, whereas total consumption at that time is not estimated at more than 76.5m. bags by the International Coffee Organization. African producers, who now provide about 25% of world coffee exports are demanding a larger share of the trade.

Seltrust Investment, Ltd. report profits after tax to March 31 at £2,139,466 (£1,753,359). Holders of the £1 ordinary shares receive 53s., less tax, taking just over £1m., leaving £911,962 to be carried forward. Issued capital is £1.9m. Investments have a book value of £3.2m. and a market value of almost £36.5m. Net current assets amount to £698,121. Mr. A. Chester Beatty is the chairman and Mr. E. C. Wharton-Tiger the managing director.

COMPANY MEETING

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Mr. V. A. Maddison's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED will be held on June 30 at the Company's head office, Nairobi.

The following is the statement by MR. V. A. MADDISON, C.M.G., the chairman, circulated with the report and accounts:—

The report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1965, show a further increase in the bulk supply of electricity delivered to the authorized distributor. The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited, from 321.93 million units in 1964 to 333.47 million units.

Owing to the general dry weather conditions prevailing during the year and consequent low river flows, the supplies generated at the Company's hydro-stations were marginally below the previous year.

Electricity supplies purchased under the terms of the Kenya/Uganda Electricity Agreement, 1955, and the First and Second Supplemental Agreements thereto of October 28, 1964, increased from 177.63 to 190.48 million, the nominated demand remaining at 30MW. during the year. "Peak units" purchased during the year amounted to 4.993 million units, compared with 2.033 million units in 1964.

As I forecast last year, bulk supply licence No. 2 was amended on August 27, 1965, permitting up to half the reserve and equalization fund to be applied, subject to the approval of the authorized distributors, to capital expenditure incurred since December 31, 1961. Accordingly, the cost of capital works essential to safeguard the power stations against flooding, amounting to £65,767 has been charged to the fund.

In terms of the debenture stock trust deed £225,607 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption during the year, bringing the total amount redeemed to £1,634,447. The amount of stock outstanding at the end of the year was £5,865,553.

Of exports from Jibuti 96% are from Ethiopia, which takes 86% of the imports through that French Somali harbour.

Some 10,000 African miners on the Copperbelt of Zambia out of a labour force of approximately 40,000 have been promoted during the past 12 months.

Fifty tons of pineapple were flown from Kenya to Britain in January and February, compared with 30 tons in the same two months last year. In February five tons of strawberries arrived from Kenya, and prices up to 12s. per lb. were realized.

Nineteen farms have been distributed to that number of co-operative societies in Copperbelt towns. Their point area is about 12,000 acres. The Government of Zambia has offered to pay £15 for each acre cleared and £5 per acre for area already cleared.

Medical equipment and books worth more than £5,000 have been presented to Haile Selassie University, Addis Ababa, by the Ministry of Overseas Development. The equipment will be used by Dr. J. E. Braithwaite, Professor of Anatomy at the university, and formerly of the University of Liverpool.

The Uganda Prisons Service, which has an establishment of just over 3,000, has subscribed £1,430 to the Toro earthquake relief fund, this being the largest contribution from any single local source. President Obote has said that many of the contributors must have made sacrifices, and that there should be a symbolic memorial of their generosity, perhaps in the form of a school or dispensary.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd. report consolidated profits to August 31 at £1,449,598 (£932,415), subject to U.K. taxation of £439,829 and overseas taxation totalling £180,096, leaving after other adjustments £805,573 (£574,275). No dividend is paid on the ordinary A shares, leaving a carry-forward of £1.6m. in the parent company and £573,495 in subsidiaries. Issued capital is £3.7m. Group fixed assets appear at £2.4m., investments at £8m., and £5.7m. is due from the holding company. Current liabilities are about £2m. above current assets. Mr. David Finnie is the chairman.

News Brevities

A Kenya National Sweepstake may be started. The status of a city has been conferred on the municipality of Kitwe, Zambia.

A 15-storey skyscraper, to be built in Beira, will be the highest in the city.

The Malawi Water Development Department has just issued its annual report for 1962—yes, 1962.

A new ambassador for South Korea has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Forest development in Kenya during the period 1966-70 will involve expenditure of nearly £6m.

Four young Baganda are reported to have deserted from the Uganda Police and fled the country.

The Mombasa-Nairobi road of 307 miles is expected to be completely bitumized by about the end of next year.

£105 for Kenya Stamp

An unused £2 Kenya stamp of the 1925-27 issue was sold at auction in London last week for £105.

During the next five years the City of Nairobi will spend nearly £20m. on capital development schemes.

The British Leprosy Relief Association recently had a flag day in Greater London. Viscount Boyd of Merton is president of Leprosy.

Cultural and friendship agreements between the Congo and Israel were arranged when the Israeli Prime Minister visited Leopoldville.

Ships registered in East Africa are to fly at the main mast a flag "showing a golden sun in glory on a black ground to note that she is East African".

An African cook in Rhodesia is stated to have confessed to the murder on a farm near Karoi of Mr. and Mrs. St. Clare Speldewinde and Mrs. Linda Crawford.

The tourist income of Kenya is expected by the Government of that Republic to increase by 15% per annum during the next five years. Tourism already bring in about £7m. annually.

Delegates from the United States have been discussing air traffic rights in East Africa with representatives of the East African Common Services Organization.

A 48-hour week has been introduced for agricultural workers in the Southern, Central, Western and Eastern Provinces of Zambia. Beyond 48 hours employees will receive overtime rates.

Fifty-two Masai of the warrior class have joined the National Services' of Tanzania for two-year basic military training. They will then be drafted either to the army or the police.

Fossils of a small dinosaur have been found by Bulawayo schoolboys in the sandstone bed of a stream in the Nyamandhlovu area. A London expert has declared the find to be unique in Africa.

A misprint last week made it appear that some 4,700 Europeans in Government and quasi-Government jobs in Kenya together earn £73m. a year. The total should, of course, have been given as £7.3m.

Cambridge Conference

This year's Cambridge Summer Conference will be held at Jesus College from September 4 to 7. It will consider "How to make aid more effective through co-operation". About 150 delegates from some 30 countries are expected.

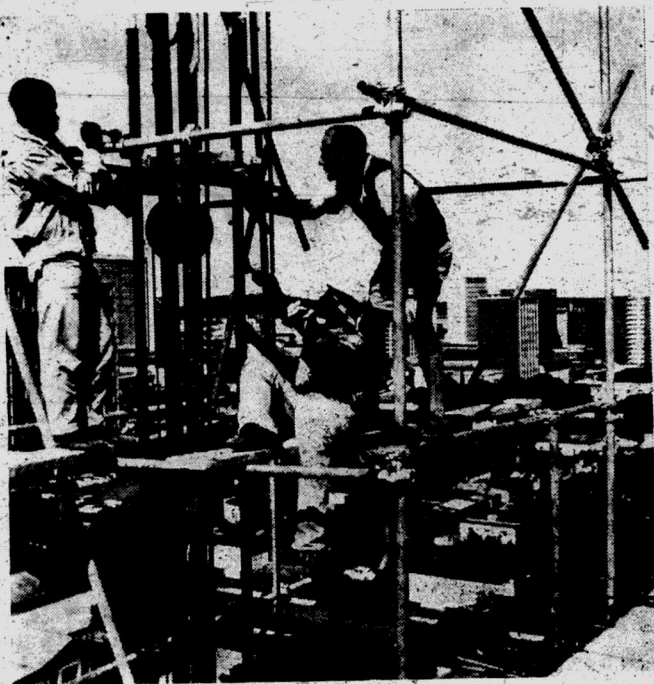
Four young Africans from Zambia will in the autumn attend Cornwall Technical College and Camborne School of Mines as holders of scholarships from Roan Selection Trust, Ltd. Three will study mining engineering and the fourth metallurgy.

Communists from Cuba are now known to be serving with Congolese rebels to the north of Albertville, on the Western shore of Lake Tanganyika. Spanish "mercenaries" have been in action against Congolese rebels near the Sudan border.

Rhodesia's Natural Resources Board has just passed its 25th birthday. There are now 99 intensive conservation area committees in the European areas and 75 in the purchase areas. Seven have been established in tribal trust lands by African chiefs.

Though the land was acquired only in January, development work on the new Chiredzi Research Station in the Lowveld of Rhodesia is ahead of schedule. Some 80 acres have already been cleared and fenced, and irrigation water should be available in about three months.

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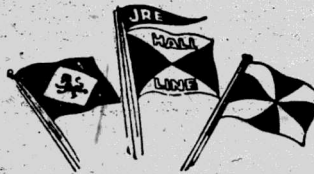
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 23, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REVOLT against the East-of-Suez policy (or, rather, half-policy) of our present Socialist Government might have adverse repercussions on Rhodesia for the entirely extraneous but nevertheless politically significant reason that Mr. Wilson will now be less inclined to risk another clash with his very vocal left-wingers, every one of whom is unsympathetic to Rhodesia for no better reason than that it has a white-majority Parliament and will continue to have a white-majority Government until Africans acquire the knowledge, competence, and experience which will entitle enough of them to qualify by merit for responsibilities which white men must still discharge for a considerable period. What has happened in East, West and Central African States to the north of Rhodesia in the last three years—or, indeed, in the last six months—completely justifies Rhodesian insistence that the political advancement of her Africans must come by merit, not by colour—or, to repeat the words of Mr. Wilson himself, not by clock or calendar. Many of his political associates, however, reject that basic principle, and, in the face of tragic experience, cling absurdly to theories which the harsh facts of Africa have exposed as pathetic. The Prime Minister, who is highly sensitive to criticism, is very well aware that last week's attack on his leadership, though generally presented by the Press as a failure, was in fact most damaging. In emphatic headlines the country was told of a famous victory—by 225 votes to 54. Only later did the political commentators do their homework and point out that of 362 Socialist M.P.s, 159 had failed to support their leader at a vital meeting. Mr. Woodrow Wyatt declares publicly that “the overwhelming majority of Labour back-benchers are against the Government's East-of-Suez policy”, adding for good measure that “the majority of members of the Government are against the policy as well”. There are certainly members of the

Cabinet whose attitude to Africa over the years, and to Rhodesia nowadays, appears to warrant that statement of the Socialist Member for Bosworth. Is it not highly probable that in these circumstances Mr. Wilson will be especially anxious to avoid an early confrontation with his party over Rhodesia?

Yet he knows that if a settlement with Rhodesia be not reached in the next few weeks the struggle will become increasingly bitter, with ever-expanding damage to the economy

Britain Cannot Dictate Terms

and prestige of Britain. He and his Ministers talk confidently about sanctions “biting” deeply, and imply that the Smith Government is desperately anxious for release from its predicament and recognizes that time is on Mr. Wilson's side. Such statements are, we are convinced, as unreliable as all the other assumptions of the Cabinet about Rhodesia during the past seven months. Every responsible Rhodesian would, of course, welcome an end to the controversy, but it is absurd to portray Rhodesian Ministers or the Rhodesian people as dispirited and disposed to admit defeat. Any idea that the British Government can dictate terms must be abandoned if a settlement is to be made. Compromise within limits is possible, as Mr. Smith has made clear throughout, but capitulation is out of the question—primarily, in the words of Mr. van der Post, because every white Rhodesian regards the British Government as the betrayer and himself as the betrayed, and, secondly, because for her own very good reasons South Africa will see that her northern neighbour does not lack any requirements essential to survival. Rhodesia will not be bluffed or bullied into submission, and will accept privations and a drastic new orientation of her whole economy rather than surrender her independence to politicians in Britain whom she profoundly distrusts.

That nothing should really be known about the talks in Rhodesia between the teams of officials representing the two Governments, who have now had twenty-one meetings in

Advantages of London and Salisbury, is all to the good. The puerile **Procrastination** pretence that they are merely talks about talks has been dropped. Though the Prime Minister and Commonwealth Relations Secretary resent any suggestions that these are "negotiations", nobody now believes that the civil servants are merely wasting time—though they have probably received broad hints about the advantages of planned procrastination, which would enable Mr. Wilson to postpone the crucial statement to Parliament until just before it rises for the long recess, or, if he is still more fortunate, to say then that finality has still not been reached. If he could avoid debate until the autumn, but politely tell the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meanwhile that he had reached an agreement which would stand whatever their objections, matters would have panned out very well from his standpoint. Meanwhile the official teams are obviously examining all the possibilities of mutual compromise.

Why, it may be asked, does Mr. Wilson allow Mr. Bottomley and Mrs. Hart to make public statements which are insulting and provocative to Rhodesia while officials of his choice argue day by day with their Rhodesian opposite numbers? Only in politics would a man entrusted with the direction of most serious conversations permit subordinates to jeopardize them by offensive outbursts, specimens of which will be found in the news columns of this issue. Mrs. Hart may well have been sent back to Zambia on behalf of the Cabinet because it was calculated that she would do less damage than the erratic Mr. Bottomley; but that a woman, any woman, should have been selected demonstrates once more the complete lack of knowledge of Africa in the highest Government circles in London. Among President Kaunda's African antagonists—and he has plenty, some quite close to the throne—are men whose obedient propagandists will gleefully spread the complaint that the British Government's poor view of Zambia is proved by the choice of a woman as its messenger; and by the mass of Africans a woman, any woman, is still not considered to rank with men.

Statements Worth Noting

"Rhodesians are Her Majesty's most obedient revolutionaries"—Herr Franz Joseph Strauss, former Defence Minister of Western Germany.

"If Mr. Bottomley is not thought to be the right person to go to Lusaka in the present emergency, it is time Mr. Wilson got himself a new Commonwealth Relations Secretary".—*The Observer*.

"Rhodesia is the notable exception to the bleak picture of most of Africa of either chaos or stern one-man government. It is one country where the people enjoy peace, order, a freely elected Parliament, and a legal opposition".—*Daily Express*.

"We have something not far short of a war in the North Eastern Province of Kenya. Ever since the end of 1963 the Government has had to take exceptional measures to counter the menace of the *shifita*".—Mr. Charles Njonjo, Attorney-General of Kenya.

"The temperature of nationalism is rising very rapidly in Africa. That is all right if it is controlled by the spirit of God. Without that it creates a spirit of tribalism and division".—The Most Rev. Erica Sabiti, Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

"The white man will always be needed in Africa, where order, peace, and progress are desirable. We shall not interfere in the development of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, Malawi, or in any other States of Africa. Nor will we be interfered with".—Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa.

"As long as I am President I am going to discipline you, black, white, yellow, pink, blue, tall, thin, whatever you are. I mean to command. If I cannot knock sense into you, I will hit you with my hands. I mean that".—President Kaunda, addressing a rally in Lusaka. [According to a report issued by the Government of Zambia.]

"The thing that worries me is not whether Britain or Rhodesia is going to win. Everybody is going to lose. Nobody seems to have much idea of what the real end is or ought to be in terms of actual living beings and their lives for the next 50 years. Perhaps it is yet too early to expect, but Christians ought to be at the task of thinking and thinking and thinking".—The Bishop of Mashonaland.

"Tanzania's breach of relations with Britain was hardly a requirement of non-alignment. It was a burnt offering to the purity, or rigidity, of Dr. Nyerere's principles in the Rhodesian issue. He finds it bitter that disagreements with Britain, Germany and America should slow down aid. He might ask himself what would happen to Communist aid if he asserted himself in Zanzibar".—*The Times*.

"Gabriel Ellison, whom I would call Zambia's national artist, has produced this country's national coat-of-arms, flag, and first issue of postal stamps, one that gave Zambia a good reputation among international stamp collectors".—Mr. M. Yeta, director of Zambia's Cultural Services.

"In an emergency the blood from one racial group would be used for the other racial group, but the policy of Bancroft Mine Hospital is not to use African blood for European patients because of the danger of the transmission of malaria parasites. It is a minimal risk, but I am not prepared to take that risk".—Dr. W. P. Harrison, senior medical officer at the hospital.

"As Attorney-General in Tanzania I had in my office in Dar es Salaam a Canadian lawyer who got £2,000 a year more than I did and a very experienced American Peace Corps lawyer who was working for pocket-money. Yet we all lived happily together".—Mr. Roland Brown.

Prime Minister Guardedly Hopeful about Rhodesia

THE PRIME MINISTER is now guardedly optimistic that a settlement with Rhodesia may be reached within the next month or so.

That was revealed in an answer given in the House of Commons to the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. PATRICK WALL, who had asked about the discussions with officials of "Mr. Smith's Government", was told that "talks with officials of the illegal régime are continuing".

He inquired if the Prime Minister expected to make a statement on the conclusion of the talks before the long recess.

MR. WILSON: "No, sir. The important matter is the right conclusion, and one which is acceptable to the House as being fully in accordance with the six principles and the other conditions which have been laid down. I think that I should probably be wrong in trying to forecast the time. We want to get the right result more than perhaps a quick result".

MR. THORPE: "On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. May we know how it is possible for this question with its reference to 'Mr. Smith's Government' to have got past the table office?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is something I shall have to look into".

"This Treacherous Régime"

MR. JOHN LEE: "Will my rt. hon. friend bear in mind that many of us on this side of the House regard these negotiations with grave concern and think that no good can possibly come out of having anything to do with this treacherous régime?"

PRIME MINISTER: "In my opening answer I did not use the word 'Government', of course; I used the term 'illegal régime'. These talks—which are talks, not negotiations".

MR. LEE: "What is the difference?"

PRIME MINISTER: "They are talks to discover whether there is a basis for negotiation, on what terms, and with whom".

MR. HEATH: "We have always urged that these talks should be carried on on a confidential basis, and naturally we wish them well; but I think that the House would like to feel that before it rises for the summer recess it might be possible for the Prime Minister at least to give some indication of how the talks are proceeding".

PRIME MINISTER: "I think that the whole House would like to feel that before that time we shall have an outcome and a satisfactory outcome, but this cannot be guaranteed. I do not want to prejudice them, but I think that the House would be entitled to a statement either on the outcome or to say why it is not possible to reach an outcome by that time".

MR. MICHAEL FOOT: "Will my rt. hon. friend go a little further than that? While all of us on this side of the House at least are extremely gratified to hear of his insistence, so strongly made, on the six principles, will he give an undertaking that before these unofficial talks are made official in any way there will be a chance for the House to debate the whole proposition which the Government propose to make in the official talks themselves?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The statement that I made about the six principles I have made on every occasion when we have discussed the matter. I made it clear at the beginning when these talks began. Certainly, before there were any question of moving from informal and expository talks to anything which might be negotiations, by which time we should know with whom they

would be, here would be a statement in the House. Whether it would then be debatable is of course a matter for discussion through the usual channels and announcement by the Leader of the House".

Question About Mr. Bottomley Evaded

REAR-ADMIRAL MORGAN GILES: "As a contribution to the success of these talks, which I am sure we all desire, will the Prime Minister consider urging the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to moderate the language in which he habitually refers to the elected régime in Rhodesia?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. and gallant gentleman is quite wrong. This is not an elected régime. It is an illegal régime. It was an elected Government; it was the legal Government. It committed an illegal act and was dismissed on the authority of Her Majesty the Queen. I should have thought that hon. Members opposite would at least have understood the constitutional position involved".

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told the House: "Recent evidence, including some significant admissions by the régime itself, amply justifies the claims I made on April 27 about the effectiveness of our policy which we are resolved to maintain until Rhodesia returns to constitutional government. We have succeeded in obtaining overwhelming international support for our economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and have now denied to the illegal régime access to nearly all Rhodesia's normal export markets outside South Africa".

MR. TAYLOR: "Would not the rt. hon. gentleman agree that his assessment that the sanctions would lead to a swift collapse have proved completely wrong? As Rhodesian tobacco is reported to be selling strongly in Dutch and German markets, and now that we are looking forward to the restoration of normal relations, is it not appropriate to reconsider the sanctions, particularly as they are destroying good will to British trade in Rhodesia?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, sir. The information which the hon. Member has conveyed to me about the effectiveness of sanctions does not coincide with my judgment".

MR. THORPE: "Will the Secretary of State confirm that there is no truth in the rumours that H.M. Government either will lift or are considering lifting sanctions at any stage during the talks? Will he confirm that he is looking into alleged breaches by British firms which have been brought to his attention?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The answer is 'Yes' to both questions".

Minister Expects Collapse "Pretty Soon"

MR. JOHN LEE: "Is my rt. hon. friend in a position to say how long he thinks it will be before sanctions have brought down the régime, which is what we on this side welcome?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I cannot estimate the date, but I hope pretty soon".

MR. SANDYS: "Can he say how much the sanctions have cost us to date and what has been their effect on the British economy? If he is not in a position to answer off the cuff, will he consider issuing a detailed statement?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "It is most disappointing that we get from the rt. hon. gentleman questions of that kind which can only cause difficulties—[Hon. Members: "Why"?]—difficulties which I inherited as a result of the rt. hon. gentleman's policy."

(Continued on page 758)

Contradictory Reports About the Talks in Salisbury

Minister Says that Britain Broke Five Promises of Independence

CONFLICTING REPORTS about the search for a settlement by the teams of officials representing the Rhodesian and British Governments have been telegraphed from Salisbury during the past week and given prominence in London and provincial newspapers.

The contradictory nature of the messages may be gleaned from some of the headlines, as for instance: "Success in 10 Days Is Rhodesian Hope", "Hopes Dashed over Talks on Rhodesia Compromise", "Smith Willing to Compromise on Governor, 'Premier May Halt Deadlocked Rhodesia Talks'".

Whereas some correspondents emphasized that a spirit of optimism was prevalent in Salisbury, others referred to "gloomy talk about the tobacco position and difficulties over agricultural credit". The Rhodesian officials engaged in the negotiations were nevertheless said to have "toughened their stand against concessions". At the beginning of this week the British Prime Minister was understood to be contemplating suspending the talks "so that there might be a cooling-off period" before resumption of the discussions, probably in London.

Readers of the leading United Kingdom newspapers were thus left without any real indication of the situation, which Mr. Maudling, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, described to the annual women's conference of the party as "one of the great tragedies of the Commonwealth". Rhodesia might, he suggested, still become Britain's Algeria.

Mr. Chipunza's View

Mr. Chad Chipunza, the African leader of the Opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament, said in Salisbury on Friday that two conditions were required for any settlement with Britain: (1) that the Europeans should be persuaded that the country would be one in which it would be safe for them to continue to live, bring up families, and build up businesses, and (2) that the African people should have "positive advancement and participation in government".

While the Rhodesian Government had to realize that failure to reach a settlement soon would lead to an economic run-down which would destroy much that had been built up during the past 75 years, H.M. Government had to understand that such an outcome would plunge Britain into a still more serious set of problems in Central and Southern Africa than those which it now had to face.

Rhodesia's judges informed the Speaker last week that, because litigation before the High Court involved the standing of the Government and possibly of Parliament, they considered it desirable not to attend the official opening of the Assembly yesterday. Recognizing the need for the judges to preserve impartiality, the Speaker and the Prime Minister expressed understanding of their position.

Leading businessmen, including Mr. Winston Field, the former Prime Minister, and Mr. Evan Campbell, lately High Commissioner in London, spent an hour and a half with the Prime Minister last week. They expressed the view that it was important to secure a settlement with Britain within the next two months, so that Rhodesia could still negotiate from a position of relative strength.

Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., who recently returned from another visit to Rhodesia, has written in the *Economist* :—

"The best estimate of the effect of sanctions on the agricultural industry can be made in the next few weeks when the quantity of tobacco to be planted in the coming year will be

announced. I shall be very surprised if this is much less than was planted last year. Any decrease is made up by the planting of cotton which has a good market in South Africa or increased beef production".

Most Africans Support Mr. Smith

"Rhodesians no longer worry about party politics, for both black and white have united behind Mr. Smith as the British people united behind Mr. Churchill in our years of adversity. Having spoken to a number of African leaders and travelled in the rural areas and the townships, I am convinced that at the present time a large majority of Africans support the Government that has brought them relief from intimidation, petrol bombing and murder.

"It is not so, how is it that security forces receive such excellent information from Rhodesian Africans that they have been able to pick up the large majority of 'freedom fighters' as they cross the border?"

"I found not only a spirit of great optimism in Salisbury but a genuine desire to reach agreement with the British Government that would give their country legal independence. I am convinced that in reaching any such agreement Mr. Smith will have the support of the vast majority of the Rhodesian people".

Mr. Laurens van der Post has said in a second long article in the *Sunday Telegraph* that a Rhodesian Minister told him that U.D.I. had been chosen at a moment bad from the Rhodesian standpoint because:—

"Five times we had been promised full responsibility for our fate, and each time our leaders came back from Britain with the promise unfulfilled. We would have committed suicide as a community had we allowed disappointment a sixth innings. We had no alternative. Our survival depended on it".

Mr. van der Post thought that 90% of the white women and 80% of the white men in Rhodesia would say that sincerity was Mr. Ian Smith's greatest quality. He was repeatedly told: "Had he been insincere he could have made a deal with Britain and then done what all the new States in Africa have done—reject the spirit and letter of the contract. He preferred to act in the open".

Mr. Smith told his visitor that tobacco sales have gone far better than he had ever expected". Whereas 85% of the business people to whom he spoke about sanctions thought that their effects would become increasingly disastrous, every farmer said: "We'll go back to a subsistence economy if necessary—to mealie meal porridge and bilong, but we will not give in".

Act of Trust with Rhodesia Needed

Mr. van der Post's conclusion is that "a new declaration of kinship and an act of trust with Rhodesia would win a far more liberal future for both black and white than any policy of condemnation and punishment".

Nine Africans out of 10 in Rhodesia are, he is convinced, anxious for peaceful and patient progress. Their attitude, he suggests, is well expressed by the Matabele farewell: "May you go slowly".

When Mr. T. P. Lawler, secretary of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, was recently on a short visit to Salisbury, he said in a radio interview that he believed four people out of five in Britain sympathized with Rhodesia and that that sentiment was growing. The society, which already had 22 branches, would reach the 50 mark. An "unbelievable propaganda machine" in Britain was presenting the people of the United Kingdom with a completely false picture of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's trade in 1965 broke all previous records, according to the figures now published by the Central statistical office. Exports reached £165m. and imports £120m., the favourable balance of £45m. being about one-third higher than in 1964. Whereas exports rose 17%, imports were up by only 11%.

Exports and re-exports to Zambia totalled £46m. Electricity from Kariba supplied to Zambia cost that country another £4m.

Export to Britain had a value of £31m., including tobacco at £21m. The next best export customers were South Africa with £14m. and Federal Germany with £13m. Imports from Britain totalled £36m. and from South Africa £27m. the adverse visible trade balance with South Africa being £13m. There was a favourable trade balance with Zambia of £42m.

A trade mission from Angola is shortly due in Rhodesia.

Mr. John Malpas, chairman of the National Export Council, recently led a five-member mission to Angola, and said on his return that he found an eagerness for increased trading and a willingness to help Rhodesia in every way possible. His colleagues were Messrs. J. C. Graylin, H. Lewin, W. Widdup and E. L. Y. Woods.

Japan has stopped imports of Rhodesian asbestos and chrome in response to the sanctions call of the United Nations.

The Netherland Foreign Minister has told the Dutch Parliament that there is no evidence that buyers in the Netherlands intend to purchase tobacco in Rhodesia. The impression of the Government, he said, was that the tobacco sales held by the illegal régime in Salisbury had been disappointing.

Mr. J. Sager, president of the Motor Trade Association, said in Umtali that since petrol rationing started new car sales had dropped by about 40% and commercial vehicle sales by more than 50%. The normal annual turnover of the motor trade is about £30m. It employs some 6,500 people and has a wage bill of £3m.

The diesel oil ration for farmers in Rhodesia has been raised from 50% to 70% of last year's consumption.

The price of motor oil in Rhodesia has been raised 2d. per pint.

Rhodesia Railways have been authorized by H.M. Government to import lubricants from South Africa.

Bechuanaland's Good Will

The Deputy Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, Mr. Mazire, who is also Finance Minister, has said that the Bechuanaland Government will do nothing to prejudice operations in that country by Rhodesia Railways. The Government's attitude was one of good will.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., has received from the trustee of blocked funds in Rhodesia authority to recover the payments already made to that official in respect of interest payment No. 25, due to the 5½% first mortgage debenture stockholders who are residents of the United Kingdom or Zambia. The Bank of England has granted permission to the company to make the interest payments out of blocked funds held on behalf of the company in London.

The Rhodesian Government is said to be building a 250kW radio transmitter near Gwelo at a cost of about £1m. for the purpose of providing coverage of nearly all Africa.

A magistrate has found that the Rhodesian police were justified in killing seven African terrorists in a gun battle near Sinoia. Members of a gang of about 20, all armed with automatic weapons and hand-grenades of Russian and Chinese manufacture, they were in a concealed position three miles south of Sinoia, refused repeated challenges to surrender, and fired on an Air Force helicopter and the police.

Terrorists With Communist Arms

Another seven alleged terrorists, all members of the proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union, have been committed for that by a Salisbury magistrate on charges of unlawfully possessing two sub-machine guns, three rifles, two automatic pistols, 25 Russian hand-grenades, 575 rounds of ammunition, and 20 slabs of Russian-made explosive. Some confessed that they had been trained in Communist China and Egypt before being sent to Rhodesia by Z.A.N.U. officials in Zambia with orders to kill Europeans and blow up the Beira-Umtali pipeline. The men had been arrested in the Umtali and For Victoria districts.

In incidents of arson and stone throwing last week in township near Salisbury a motor vehicle was set on fire, a bomb was thrown into a moving bus, petrol pumps were damaged, wood shavings were set alight at a factory, and stones and petrol bombs were thrown at an hotel.

Mr. Frank Ziyambi, who described himself as chief representative in Britain, Eire and Europe of Z.A.N.U., told London journalists recently that only force would bring down the South Government, that discussions were pointless, and that power must be transferred to the majority after the release of the nationalist leaders and their followers and a constitutional conference.

The fund for the three young orphaned children of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Viljoen, recently murdered by terrorists from Zambia on their farm near Hartley, has passed £5,500.

The Friends of Rhodesia Fund in South Africa has now more than 150 branches.

Zambia Bars Rhodesian African Opposition Leader

President Kaunda Refers to Prime Minister as a "Gangster"

MR. CHAD CHIPUNZA, leader of the African Opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament and of the United People's Party, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Zambia.

The announcement was made last Thursday by President Kaunda in a three-hour speech to the national council of his United National Independence Party. He accused Mr. Chipunza of having flown to London this month in order to try to persuade H.M. Government to make him Minister of Native Affairs in Rhodesia. That charge was promptly described by Mr. Chipunza as "entirely false".

President Kaunda again urged H.M. Government to impose direct rule in Rhodesia, with an interim Government of all racial groups under the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs. From that point the people could thrash out their own Constitution, one leading to majority rule. He added: "We do not include thugs like Smith and his gangsters in the word 'responsible'. They are rebels".

Mrs. Hart's Mission

Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, was due to leave London next day for Lusaka to resume consultations with the Government of Zambia, which is believed to have asked that British taxpayers should meet the extra transport costs involved in the use of emergency routes in place of Rhodesia Railways; that Britain should contribute substantially to port and airport developments at Mtwara, in southern Tanzania, as a supply port for Zambia; that 50 or more experienced railwaymen should be sent from Britain to help in operating the Zambian section of Rhodesia Railways; and that locomotives should be supplied from the U.K. to increase the haulage capacity of the Benguela Railway.

Mrs. Hart arrived in Lusaka from London on Saturday with Sir Morrice James and other officials. She said that she had come to see how sanctions could be "stepped up" against Rhodesia.

Before leaving she had told a miners' gala in Scotland that "we shall settle the matter of Rhodesia only on a return to constitutional rule and in terms of the six principles". The prospect of negotiations leading to an honourable settlement was a tribute to the Government's strong line and economic measures and to the co-operation from other Commonwealth countries. "I wish there were more awareness in this country of the unique difficulties of Zambia throughout these past months and of the statesmanlike understanding shown by the Zambian Government".

Her arrival was interpreted as promising British backing for President Kaunda's plan for complete disruption of trade with Rhodesia. She was understood to have brought a list of proposals, including the supply of railway and road technicians and the promise of railway equipment to increase the capacity of the Benguela Railway.

Rhodesian Freight Terms Met

Zambia agreed on Friday to release enough foreign exchange to meet the freight charges through Rhodesia of some 16,000 tons of copper held up by order of the Smith Government until payment had been paid in hard currency.

Telegrams from Lusaka suggested that the Government would not continue to provide foreign currency for copper to be exported via Rhodesia, but had provided something under £200,000 for the release of copper which, when sold, would bring well over £3m. in royalties and export tax.

Brigadier Andrew Dunlop, Minister of Transport in Rhodesia, has said that events must inevitably lead to an untidy break-up of the unitary railway system because of the intransigence and irresponsible attitude of the Government of Zambia, where political expediency outweighed economic sense, as it did in most of the independent African States.

The chairman of Rhodesia Railways, Mr. Kemp, has made proposals to the Rhodesian and Zambian Governments for orderly division of the system.

At a three-day meeting at Mulungushi last week the national council of the United National Independence Party endorsed President Kaunda's decision to sever all trade connexions with Rhodesia as quickly as possible, called on Zambians to be prepared to forego "some of the basic necessities of life", supported the efforts of the Government to arrange new supply routes, "called the bluff of the Wilson machinations over Rhodesia", and gave warning of "dangers to the sovereignty and integrity of Zambia arising from the hypocritical handling of the Rhodesian crisis by the Labour Party in Britain".

President Kaunda told reporters that British businessmen with interests in Rhodesia who lost markets in Zambia must blame the British Government. He did not think that shortages in Zambia in the next few months would be as severe as had previously been feared.

Civil Service Bedevilled By Tribalism

He had warned the U.N.I.P. leaders that "if tribalism is allowed to continue in Zambia we are going to find ourselves in the same sad position as countries like Nigeria, the biggest country in Africa, which has been split to pieces".

He added that the army and police "are clear of tribalism because I have kept them out of the hands of politicians, but the civil service is bedevilled by tribalism". Any civil servant found practising tribalism would be dismissed.

Mr. A. L. Adu, Commonwealth Deputy Secretary-General, arrived in Lusaka on Monday in order to be available for participation in the British-Zambian talks if required.

When President Kaunda was informed that day that most members of the Commonwealth wanted the next summit conference to be held in September, whereas he had pressed for a date early in July, he commented: "That just shows how much lobbying the British Government has been doing".

"He told a news conference that Zambia would cease to buy coal from Rhodesia as soon as she could obtain enough fuel from her own recently-discovered coal deposits. Three coal-producing countries had been asked for advice on the speediest methods of mining.

Because President Mobutu of the Congo did not fly to join Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda in their recent discussions, as had been expected, two Ministers were sent from Zambia to Leopoldville, and arrangements were made for Congolese Ministers to continue the conversations in Lusaka, where officials of the Government, the mining companies, and the Benguela and Congo railways met last week to consider transport to and from West Coast ports and appropriate freight rates.

Zambian Estimates Mistrusted

It was then said that the Governments and the mining companies expected that about 45,000 tons of copper a month could almost immediately be sent out of the country by routes alternative to Rhodesia Railways—that estimate being about double the computation a month earlier. There was scepticism on the point in business and transport circles in the U.K.

Mr. Bomboko, the Congolese Foreign Minister, who headed a mission of 39 members, said that the Congo would make sacrifices so that Zambia might use all available routes through the Congo for the export of her copper. He and the delegates flew to Musoma, on Lake Tanganyika, on Sunday for talks with President Nyerere, and then to Dar es Salaam for further discussions.

When Mtwarra airfield is in a condition to receive the three large transport aircraft bought in the U.S.A. by the Government of Zambia, about 7,000 tons of copper a month might be evacuated by that route.

Tanzania has agreed to spend about £500,000 on road improvement between Mtwarra and the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa, across which traffic will be carried by barge from a point on the western shore to which Zambia is to construct a road from the Copperbelt.

Mr. Jamal, Minister of Finance in Tanzania, said a few days ago that an additional £4m. would be spent on road developments and £153,000 on extending the runway at Dar es Salaam airport.

Mr. H. D. Banda, Zambia's Minister of Transport, has asserted that all the output of the Copperbelt, now running at about 780,000 tons a year, would reach the ports without crossing Rhodesia.

A communiqué issued in Lusaka states:—

"The Congolese Government agreed in full to support Zambia in her efforts to diversify her export and import routes to the sea. Notwithstanding its decree not to use the Lobito route, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in a spirit of mutual co-operation with the Republic of Zambia, agreed that Zambia would continue to transport goods through the Congolese railway system serving the Lobito route, including other national railway systems.

"It was further agreed that Zambia was free to export through Lobito some 10,000 tons of goods per month with immediate effect, and that a total of 20,000 tons per month capacity was immediately available to Zambia as soon as an additional 250 wagons would be provided by Zambia to cope with the increased traffic. Should Zambia wish to increase its through-put to 38,000 tons per month, this capacity would be available subject to certain guarantees being negotiated with the Congolese Government.

"It was also agreed that the Congolese Government would make available forthwith 12 locomotives and 300 wagons and retain on the Dilo-lo-Lobito line adequate rolling-stock and operating personnel at the disposal of the Zambian Government in order to deal effectively with the Zambian export and import traffic".

It has also been agreed that the so-called Congo "pedicle road" may be freely used and fully maintained by the Government of Zambia, and that the Congo would be given landing rights at Lusaka airport. Air Congo is to continue its flights to Ndola, and Zambia Airways will retain landing rights at Lubumbashi (Elisabethville). When Air Congo planes start to use the new Lusaka airport, Zambia Airways will receive reciprocal treatment at Kinshasa (Leopoldville).

Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister of Home Affairs, told a recent rally that while Zambians should not fight against Rhodesia, they should give every financial and other material assistance to all "freedom fighters" going to Rhodesia, and every encouragement to Rhodesian Africans to "liberate" their country.

Mr. Herbert Chitepo, the barrister leader in Lusaka of the Zimbabwe African National Union (a Rhodesian African nationalist organization, banned in Rhodesia), told journalists that Z.A.N.U. would accept money and other help from any country, and that he saw no reason to doubt that it would be allowed to continue to use Zambia Radio.

Mr. Robert Chikerepa, representing Z.A.P.U., was confident that its broadcasts from Lusaka to Rhodesia would continue.

Subversive Cells in Zambia

ZAMBIAN RECKLESSNESS was the subject of a recent broadcast in the Rhodesian Home Service from Salisbury.

After referring to general instability in African States which have been granted independence during the present decade, the speaker, Mr. Harvey Ward, said *inter alia*:—

"With these examples of instability and chaos, it is incredible that a country such as Zambia, with all its potential, should set a course leading to economic breakdown and eventual political and social chaos. Just how long do the Zambian leaders think they can go on frantically borrowing money and receiving massive loans and aid in order to keep the country afloat economically? The day of reckoning must come.

"President Kaunda is not counting the cost of his folly over the Railways, or the import controls, or of the dangerous game he is playing of harbouring and even helping foreign groups which plot and plan daily for subversive activities in Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories, and South Africa. Already these groups are at war with one another and have been threatened with expulsion by the Zambian Government. But it is probably too late for this type of action.

"These subversive cells are well established, and they are aided and abetted by China and Russia, whose hierarchies are not going to let their plans be thwarted by the likes of President Kaunda or any other Zambian who suddenly sees the danger of the presence of these trained subversive groups. It could be that they will eventually have to unseat their host, or at least get a change of Government which would be more conducive to their plans.

"These subversive elements are in offices in Zambia from which they can carry out their operations, and the Zambian Government permits their leaders to use Zambia radio to broadcast incitement to murder, arson, and violence in Rhodesia. It has already been stated officially in Rhodesia that Zambia has received equipment from the British Government in the form of transmitters to enable these broadcasts to be heard over a wider area in Rhodesia. The British Government

has yet to deny this, categorically, although it has skirted around the subject.

Incitement to Murder

"On the question of inciting broadcasts, in the House of Commons on May 26. Mr. Evelyn King asked: 'Is the right gentleman aware that incitement to murder is going out with some regularity on the Zambian radio? Has he made any protest to Zambia? Is E.B.C. material, re-broadcast from London, also going out from Zambia on the same programme? What steps can he take to stop that practice?'"

Mr. Bottomley replied: "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."

"What more evidence does Mr. Bottomley need? Some months ago verbatim transcripts of the inciting broadcasts in the vernacular were sent to Members of the House of Commons, giving time and date of these broadcasts from Zambia; and a British medium-wave transmitter has been operating in the Livingstone area near the Rhodesian border since early February. This transmitter relayed a programme broadcast in the Zambian English service on May 11 calling on Africans in Rhodesia to give active support to the terrorists operating in Rhodesia from Zambia. That broadcast was transcribed and its contents made known overseas, as were others in the vernacular which had the same theme of incitement to violence and thuggery."

"That Rhodesia is able to defy sanctions and embargoes and maintain its equilibrium, law and order, and take more hardships without capitulating is frustrating the enemies of this country; and this determination in a world stricken by chaos and misery is gaining ever-increasing admiration and support from people in many parts of the world, who are beginning to see that Rhodesia's fight is not just a parochial struggle, but a battle of far-reaching consequence which the people of this country must win."

Key to Mr. Wilson's Policy

Prime Minister's Reply to Party Critics

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, said in a long speech to the Parliamentary Labour Party last week in justification of the Government's East of Suez policy that the United Nations had a central rôle in peace-keeping in the world, and that no action had done more to strengthen the United Nations than that of the Socialist Government of Britain.

He continued (in part):—

"Remembering Abyssinia 30 years ago; remembering the general cynicism in many countries, the scepticism and derision in the Press and in the House about this even on our own side; the effective use of economic sanctions against Rhodesia; of a non-violent means of preserving the rule of law which could also be used in cases of unprovoked aggression—this has brought a new dimension to the United Nations and to world affairs."

"Though we are still regarded with suspicion by some African countries—and I do not forget what happened when I addressed the United Nations last December—I believe our stand on Rhodesia has itself been of historic significance."

"If we had not been there no other British Government would have been able to do this. The Tories would have been split down the middle in Government, just as they were split in Opposition, as we saw over the question of supporting the United Nations on Katanga."

"And what we have done in Rhodesia is not only to assert the rule of law, but to prevent the United Nations and indeed the world splitting down the middle in the greatest and most dangerous divide you can have in this century, a division based not on ideology but on colour and race which would soon make all your existing divisions, the East-West division, the Russo-American division, the Russo-Chinese division, look trivial and out-dated."

"And in all these things we have had the full support of the party—bar one hon. and learned friend. That is our United Nations policy: it is the key of our approach to world affairs."

"Let's take the Beira operation. What we did there could not have been done and could never again be done if we are to clear out of every area except Europe and deny ourselves any ability to get to places where we need to be."

"Or take two other occasions—our airlift of petrol, oil and lubricants to keep Zambia alive, and our action in sending in Javelins to stabilize a possibly dangerous situation in Zambia. Some day we will be able to tell the whole story."

"The key to power to intervene for peace-keeping purposes, whether for the United Nations or for other special operations such as those connected with Rhodesia, means mobility, and even with the much longer-range transports we are getting it does mean staging posts. But this most decidedly does not mean bases on the scale or for the purpose of those we had in the past."

"One of the problems of being in Government, not least a Government created by a democratic and highly articulate party, is that there is often a short-run conflict between getting results and keeping the day-to-day confidence and respect of the party. If I were to make a daily statement I might have an easier passage than I have. But I should not get results."

"It is the same with Rhodesia, where I read inaccurate accounts of the talks now proceeding almost daily in different newspapers."

No Tampering with the Six Principles

"I repeat what I said in the House a number of times before the recess: there will be no tampering with the six principles, no validation or ratification of the illegal declaration of independence; and the talks are limited to the issues of the six principles, the issue of constitutionality, and the question with whom negotiations, if there are to be negotiations, will take place."

"Of course if I answered all the questions the Press put—and I should like to, and it is their job to put them—we would have better treatment in the Press; and I understand their difficulties when we deliberately withhold news. Some day we will tell the whole story, all that we have been up against, far more than any of you present today can realize. But until then we have got to go on doing what we believe to be right."

"Why might Britain have to send forces overseas? One, in case of crisis for the rescue and evacuation of local British communities. Two, intervention—like the four East African interventions in early 1965, for example—at the request of a member country of the Commonwealth. Three, participation in a United Nations peace-keeping operation. We shall be flying in the face of all recent history and all the likely future if we fail to recognize that a high proportion of these eventualities are likely to develop in Africa and Asia."

"Is it really argued that we have no rôle in Africa? If we abdicate responsibility who will exercise that rôle? America cannot. Nor can other European Powers except in a few localized areas. China? Russia? South Africa? A new and perhaps dangerous inward-looking African nationalism?"

Pan-Africanist Principles

MR. L. CHANGUFU, Minister of Information in Zambia, said last week that it was "in pursuance of pan-Africanist principles" that Zambia supported the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in their struggle for freedom, and that Radio Zambia broadcast only factual information about the system created by U.D.I.

Zambia condemned murder whether perpetrated by rebels or freedom fighters, but Zambia maintained that the loss of life in Rhodesia would not have arisen had the British Government adhered to principles of humanity and not racialism.

Criticisms of Radio Zambia were "red herrings by paid agents of the rebel régime to draw public opinion away for the conspiracy in Salisbury."

The allegation that Mr. A. M. Kittermaster, director of the Zambia Broadcasting Services, had been sent to Lusaka by H.M. Government as a consequence of U.D.I. was a travesty of the truth; arrangements for his appointment had been initiated in September of last year, weeks before U.D.I. was proclaimed. He had been appointed because of his sympathy with the aspirations of Zambians.

Dr. Walter Adams

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal since its establishment in 1955 of the University College in Salisbury, Rhodesia, will in October of next year become director of the London School of Economics, of which he was at one time secretary. He will succeed Sir Sydney Caine, whom Mr. Wilson appointed governor of the Rhodesian Reserve Bank when he declared the board in Rhodesia to be illegal. Dr. Adams was for 10 years secretary to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

PERSONALIA

EARL DE LA WARR was 66 on Monday.
BRIGADIER MARTIN HOTINE was 68 on Friday.

Alderman Denis Divaris is to lead a new Rhodesia Front group in Salisbury City Council.

MR. A. D. FREW has been appointed managing director of Vitafoam, Ltd., Ndola, Zambia.

MR. H. BAHNG has presented his letters of credence as Ambassador in Uganda for the Democratic Republic of Korea.

The paintings of a Congolese artist, MAITRE PIERRE-VICTOR MPOY, are being shown in St. Catherine's College, Oxford.

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY and his party made a short stop in Addis Ababa on their way from Tanzania and Kenya to Greece.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor-General of Malawi, and LADY JONES are making a series of farewell visits to different parts of the country.

MISS GAYNOR WATTS, of Bulawayo, has been elected beauty queen of Rhodesia and has flown to New York for a "Star of the World" contest.

MR. R. H. G. HOWDEN, of the Department of Conservation and Extension in Rhodesia, is visiting Italy to study rice production methods.

PRESIDENT NYERERE has opened the new Bank of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam. He was the first man to exchange an old note for the new currency.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, of Nairobi, recently told Haile Selassie University that he would dig near Addis Ababa for remains of early man and prehistoric animals.

THE REV. SEBASTIAN BAKARE has been appointed priest-in-charge of St. Cyprian's Church, Mufulira, with special responsibility for youth work throughout the Copperbelt.

MR. JAYANT MADHVANI is visiting Britain and West Germany to buy plant for a corrugated cardboard factory at Jinja, Uganda. The capital investment will be about £200,000.

MR. C. H. THORNICROFT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education in Zambia, and MR. R. M. SIBSON, Chief Inspector of Schools, are spending a fortnight in Kenya.

MR. MARTIN STEWART, a 21-year-old Briton, was arrested in Katanga last week. Airport police said that he had British, Belgian, and Zambian currency and a camera with a telephoto lens.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM TAYLOR, a founder-member of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury, and dean of the faculty of social studies, has resigned. He is a New Zealander.

MR. VERNON BRELSFORD, a former M.P. in Rhodesia, and previously Director of Information in Zambia, is on holiday in England. Before returning to Salisbury he will revisit France, Germany and Italy.

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, is reported to have rebuked Africans who sang political songs to religious tunes, saying that the practice was wrong "even if the songs are about me".

MR. FRANK MCEWEN, director of the Rhodes National Gallery in Salisbury, Rhodesia, has been appointed president of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Commission of Planning for Art Education in Africa.

Two of the oldest Rhodesians recently met again—MR. JOSEPH MONTEIRO, aged 105, and MR. JAMES CHEYNE, who will reach his 100th birthday next month. Both are former employees of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

MR. P. J. BJERVE, director of the Norwegian Bureau of Statistics, and a former Minister of Finance in Norway, flew to Zambia to give evidence to the commission which is inquiring into conditions in the mining industry.

MR. CLEOPHAS KAMITATU, a former Foreign Minister of the Congo, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment on charges of complicity in last month's alleged plot to overthrow the Government and kill PRESIDENT MOBUTU.

MR. NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Zambia, has said that the leadership of the party will for the time being rest with MR. LISO, M.P., the deputy president. MR. HANSUBA, M.P., has been appointed deputy vice-president.

MR. CYRIL G. DIXON, a Scottish geologist, left London at the week-end to take up his two-year appointment as a mining geologist to the Government of Uganda. He is a former Deputy Director of Geological Surveys in British Guiana.

MR. M. SIPALO, Minister of Labour and Social Development in Zambia, who attended the opening sessions of the 50th I.L.O. Conference in Geneva, has returned to Lusaka, leaving his Parliamentary Secretary, MR. H. B. KALANGA, to lead the delegation.

PRINCESS NAKATINDI, a daughter of the late Litunga Yeta III, has been installed as a chieftainess in Barotseland. She declared: "I am still a 100% member of the United National Independence Party, and if my father was still alive I believe that he would also be a U.N.I.P. man".

NKOSI GOMANI has been installed as Paramount Chief of the Angoni in Malawi. MR. CHIDZANJA, Minister of Local Government, described the installation as proof beyond doubt that "the colonialists are lying when they say that NGWAZI DR. KAMUSU BANDA wants to destroy the chiefs."

MZEE KENYATTA gave a luncheon in honour of SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY during his short visit to Nairobi last week. The PRESIDENT said that the Kennedy Scholarships for Kenya students in the United States and at the University of East Africa were greatly appreciated.

MR. ELIJAH MASINDE, leader of the Dini ya Msambwa movement in Kenya, which he founded in 1948, has been released from prison. Dini ya Msambwa was banned by the British administration, and MR. MASINDE was kept in restriction until five years ago. The Kenyatta Government removed the prohibition on the sect in 1964.

MR. IVOR BENSON, lately chief censor in Rhodesia, has lost his action against the *Natal Mercury*. He had claimed £10,000 for alleged defamation. The newspaper pleaded that the report of which he complained was privileged as being a straight record of proceedings in the Parliament of another country. The defendants were awarded costs.

ALDERMAN I. LUGONZO, deputy mayor of Nairobi, chairman of the Kenya National Football League and of the Kenya National Sports Council, and vice-president of the Football Association of Kenya, has been nominated by the last-named body to be its delegate to the African Football Confederation Conference in London next month.

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MR. F. A. RENE, who represents Praslin and La Digue in the Legislative Council, has returned to Seychelles from a visit to Britain sponsored by the C.O.I. He is president of the Seychelles People's United Party.

DR. JOHN G. FAIRER, consultant anaesthetist to Charing Cross and several other hospitals in London, will at the end of next month take up duty as anaesthetist at the new Mulago Hospital, Kampala. He will also lecture at the Medical School of Makerere College, Uganda. In 1962-63 he was Visiting Professor of Anaesthetics at the University of Baghdad.

MR. G. H. SALTON, a Canadian, who has been appointed Director of Mineral Development by the Government of Zambia, has had extensive experience as a geologist, mining engineer, and underground and surface manager in copper, lead and zinc mines in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, and in recent years has worked in Tanzania and Uganda on external aid missions for the Government of Canada.

MR. JAMAL, Finance Minister in Tanzania, told Parliament last week that the Government would not tolerate mischievous and irresponsible Press interference which was intended to create unfriendly relations between neighbouring African States. He complained that headlines in the *Daily Nation* to a report of a speech by the President might have been interpreted as meaning that Tanzania opposed East African co-operation.

MR. GEORGE MAGOMBE, who was recently appointed executive secretary of the African Liberation Committee of O.A.U., is a 28-year-old Tanganyikan, who studied economics for four years at the University College of Addis Ababa. In 1962 he joined the Tanganyika Ministry of Finance, from which he was transferred to the Ministry of External Affairs, being latterly head of its International Affairs Section. In that capacity he spent several months at the United Nations last year.

MR. M. G. MILLS, who will shortly become Secretary for African Education in Rhodesia, was born in Natal, is a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and did post-graduate work at Transvaal University College, Pretoria. Then, in 1939, he joined the staff of Tjolotjo Government School, Rhodesia, and after war service taught at Essexvale, Bulawayo, before becoming divisional inspector in Fort Victoria. For the past six months he has been in the headquarters office of the Ministry of Education.

MR. J. M. HAMMOND, principal of Domboshawa Training Centre, has retired on health grounds after more than 30 years' service to African education. He was born in Rhodesia, educated at Plumtree School (of which his father was headmaster for 30 years), and then at Cambridge University. After teaching for three years in a preparatory school in England, he returned to Rhodesia as a teacher at Domboshawa. Later he was principal first of Tjolotjo School and then of Goromonzi School, where he established the first sixth form in the country for Africans. Two years ago he started the new training centre at Domboshawa, where one course trains women in leadership for African women's clubs.

Zambia's delegation to the 50th session of the International Labour Conference consists of Messrs. M. SIPALO, Minister of Labour and Social Development; H. B. KALANGA and E. G. KASONDE, respectively Parliamentary Secretary and Permanent Secretary in that Ministry; J. C. MAPOMA, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Co-operatives; S. B. MWAMBA, Director of Co-operatives; and K. B. SILWEYA, a labour officer. Mr. D. A. R. PHIRI, of the staff of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., is the employers' delegate from Zambia, and MR. N. TEMBA, president of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, represents workers' interests.

Obituary

Major-General E. B. B. Hawkins

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD BRIAN BARKLEY HAWKINS, D.S.O., M.C., who has died at the age of 77, served for many years with the King's African Rifles in East Africa and began farming near Thomson's Falls, Kenya, when he retired in 1946 from the appointment of O.C., Southern Area, East Africa Command.

It was he who received the surrender at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, in November 1918 of General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German Commander, against whom he had fought throughout the four-year campaign.

Hawkins, who was born in Bury St. Edmunds and educated at Winchester and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was commissioned in the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1909 and three years later secured secondment to the 4th K.A.R. in Uganda. He served with that battalion throughout the 1914-18 war, eventually commanding it, and later a column in the chase after the German remnant. It fell to him to order the last shots of the campaign to be fired on the British side.

From 1920 to 1923 he was the first British Consul to be posted at Maji, south-western Ethiopia. Then, after a period in Britain, he commanded the 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles from 1925 to 1931, for the last year or so acting also as brigade commander of the Southern Brigade of the regiment. He then returned to England to command first the regimental depot and from 1936 the 2nd Battalion of West Yorkshires. He was appointed G.O.C., West Africa, in 1940, and undertook the training of African troops who were to fight in the Far East. By the end of the war he had transferred to Nairobi as G.O.C.

He married in 1924 Anne Debayser, of Paris. There were one son and one daughter of the marriage.

Hawkins, who was keenly interested in all aspects of African life, had been a subscriber to this journal from the first issue nearly 42 years ago. He was for years chairman of the African Section of the British Legion in Kenya. Gardening and golf were two of his recreations.

Sir Rupert Bromley

SIR RUPERT HOWE BROMLEY, M.C., ninth baronet, who has died at the age of 55 on his farm near Salisbury, Rhodesia, where he had lived since 1948, served throughout the last war in the Grenadier Guards and the Guards Armoured Division. Wounded in action in Normandy, he was awarded the Military Cross. He married the only daughter of Sir Walford Selby; they had two sons, the older of whom succeeds to the baronetcy. The marriage was dissolved in 1960, and Sir Rupert later married Mrs. Ethel Mand Coats.

Rhodesian African Petition

A PETITION from Africans in Rhodesia protesting at the imposition and continuation of sanctions against that country was presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. Patrick Wall. The Anglo-Rhodesian Society has in its London office the signatures of more than 200,000 Rhodesian Africans to similar petitions, which state: "We Rhodesian Africans, whether by birth or adoption, solemnly protest against the imposition of sanctions by the British Government and the world in general, as it would result in great suffering to the African community, increasing the already grave unemployment problem".

No Buganda Government

Dr. Obote Warns Press

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA and his Katikiro (Prime Minister) are in hiding, President Obote told a news conference in Kampala a few days ago. Now the Kabaka is known to be in Burundi.

His brother, Prince Henry Kimera, who arrived in London on Wednesday of last week, then said that he had had to run for his life and had had no news about the Kabaka since the attack on his palace. There have been numerous rumours. He was variously stated to have been killed in the fighting, to be hiding in Buganda, and to have escaped in disguise to Tanzania, Burundi or Kenya, perhaps on his way to Britain.

Prince Henry said in a B.B.C. television broadcast that he believed that at least 15,000 people had been killed in Buganda.

President Obote declared that there was no longer a Kabaka's Government and that the Kingdom of Buganda would be divided into four administrative divisions, based on Masaka, Mubende, Bombo, and Mpigi. The Central Government had, he said, tried to obtain the co-operation of the leaders of Buganda, but two of them, the Kabaka and the Katikiro, had not been seen since May 24, "either from cowardice, fear, lack of responsibility, or because of determination not to co-operate". Since there could be no Kabaka's Government unless the Kabaka was present and seen, and unless there was a Chief Minister physically present and seen, the gentlemen who appeared in Mengo every day as Ministers could not be recognized.

The Press Will Not Dictate

A sharp warning was then given to the Press in these words, according to the official text: "You will not dictate to us. In any case, who are you? Why should we consider journalists more than farmers, fishermen, or cotton and coffee growers? Do you produce more revenue in this country than the growers of cotton or coffee? You produce more trouble than others and very little revenue.

"It looks as though the Press in Africa is following the policy that the weaker the Government the better for them. It was because they led strong Governments that the Press attacked people like Nyerere, Nasser, Sekou Toure, and Nkrumah.

"The future for Uganda journalists is the same as that for coffee and cotton growers. Your future is here. If things got too hot here, those who finance your papers and employ you would flee the country. But where could you go?"

At the recent summit conference in Nairobi of 11 African nations it had been agreed that the newspapers in African States should not be allowed to create problems for neighbouring Governments. Nairobi newspapers had apparently not read that declaration, for all of them had tried to bring Uganda into conflict with the Kenya Government and continued to attack Uganda without reason.

Individual Newspapers Criticized

Uganda had no intention of introducing Press censorship. Newspapers could report what they wished so long as they checked for accuracy with the Minister of Information personally.

The *East African Standard* had reported that Radio Uganda had failed to broadcast the usual 8 p.m. news one night; that was nonsense. He (the President) had listened to the bulletin at that time. The *Standard* had described a member of the Buganda Lukiko as a Member of Parliament, whereas there was only one Parliament in Uganda.

The *Nairobi Sunday Post* thought that the Kabaka has occupied a position in Uganda equivalent to that of the Queen in Britain, when the Kabaka was, in fact, only a local chief—one who had plotted against the Uganda Government.

The *Nairobi Reporter* appeared to believe that an election in August should be the answer to Uganda's problem; the *Sunday Nation* and the *Daily Nation* were guilty of sensationalism; and the *Kenya Weekly News* seemed to consider that Uganda had a sub-human population and that the only people capable of running the country were Kenya editors.

Uganda newspapers had taken care with their reports, but local journalists who acted for publications in Kenya must be on their guard; they could not be allowed to endanger the security or image of Uganda.

Buganda Not Tribally-Minded

The public should not be deceived into regarding the Baganda as tribally-minded. "It is the Mengo clique who are tribally-minded. There is sufficient nationalism in Buganda. We want one country, one people, one Parliament, no rebellions, and one destiny".

Turning to the Government's record, President Obote said that; whereas the British had failed to solve the "lost countries" problem in 60 years, he had done it within two years. So he asked the country to give him a change to solve the other problems of the country.

The Speaker of the Lukiko, Mr. E. M. Kalule, the Saza Chief of Kyandondo, Mr. Kigozi, and the Information Officer at Mengo, Mr. Nathan Matovu, have reported to the police, as ordered, and have returned home.

The Uganda Government has ordered all former senior members of the Buganda Government to report in the Public Service Commission of the Central Government.

Mr. Martin Flegg, a London advocate who has acted for the Kabaka, said last week that he had heard from a reliable source that the Kabaka's wife, sister, and sister-in-law, now under arrest, had all suffered physical violence. His informant estimated the number of Baganda arrested at about 8,000.

Kabaka Reaches Burundi

SIR EDWARD MUTESA, whose whereabouts had been unknown since his palace at Mengo was attacked by Uganda Government troops on May 24, has reached Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, and asked for temporary political asylum.

Accompanied by five companions, he arrived on Sunday by car from the Congo. He was suffering from malaria contracted eight days earlier.

The Kabaka, who attributed his escape from the palace to the loyal resistance of his personal guard, said that he hoped in the near future to "return to my people, who have remained faithful, but for the time being I want to leave for London to be near my brother". He was anxious about his wife and children still in Uganda.

No request from the Kabaka to be allowed to settle in Britain had reached the Commonwealth Relations Office when this issue went to press. Any such application would be considered by the Home Secretary.

Parliamentary Delegations

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has granted leave of absence to Sir George Sinclair, Sir John Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. Andrew Faulds, and Mr. G. R. Strauss in order that they may present a Speaker's chair to the National Assembly of Malawi, and to Sir Barnett Janner and Messrs. Hugh Fraser, James Ramsden, and A. Woodburn so that they may present a bookcase containing Parliamentary and constitutional reference books to the House of Representatives of Kenya. Mr. J. F. Sweetman, a senior clerk of the House, will accompany the delegation to Malawi, and Mr. H. R. M. Farmer, clerk administrator in the House of Commons, the delegation to Kenya.

Father of 27

AN AFRICAN who was fined for traffic offences in Tanga pleaded for leniency on the ground that he had 27 children, some still at school. The offender is a vice-president of the Tanzania National Transport Society.

Kenya Angry with Mr. Babu

PRESIDENT KENYATTA'S PARTY, the Kenya African National Union, on Monday denounced Mr. Abdul Rahman Babu, Minister for Commerce in Tanzania, for what is described as a "provocative and deplorable outburst" when addressing East African students in London, whom he was alleged to have told that "imperialists were trying to wage war between Kenya and Tanzania and that the British wanted to isolate President Kenyatta from his own people and from Tanzania".

The K.A.N.U. statement added: "We cherish friendship with all our neighbours and have the highest regard for President Nyerere, but it would be too much to expect Kenya's diplomatic silence when Ministers from a neighbouring country blatantly interfere in our internal affairs... Who is Babu to tell us what to do? We don't expect lessons from such a character, whose name has become synonymous with China".

At Nairobi airport, while on his way back from London to Dar es Salaam, Mr. Babu denied the remarks attributed to him, saying: "I did not single out President Kenyatta or say that the British were trying to isolate him from his people or from Tanzania. What is true is that the imperialists are trying all over Africa to isolate the leaders from their people. This applies to all leaders".

Mr. Babu's Visit to London

A REMINDER of the career of Mr. A. M. Babu, Minister of Commerce in Tanzania, has been given by "Peter Simple", the *Daily Telegraph* columnist, who wrote:—

"Two months ago, it is reported, Mr. Babu was refused entry into Kenya for some reason or other. He has been luckier in our more enlightened country, where he has this week been calmly leading a Tanzanian mission to a Commonwealth trade conference.

"It may be that this personage, who has visited Moscow, Peking and Havana, worked for a Communist Chinese propaganda magazine, and played a large part in the bloody *coup* which overthrew the legitimate Government of Zanzibar in 1964, has in two months turned into a moderate elder statesman and friend of the West, a man we can all joyfully welcome to our shores.

"Or it may be that nobody in the British Government any longer thinks it necessary to explain to us what is going on. It may be that nobody in the British Government any longer understands what is going on anyhow. It may be that a State visit by Mao Tse-tung, or the late Genghis Kahn, or Beelzebub, or all three together, will be announced at any moment".

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Israeli P.M.'s Visit to Uganda

The Israeli Air Force plane carrying the Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Eshkol from Madagascar was escorted on the last stage of its flight by four jets of the Uganda Air Force. With the Prime Minister were Mr. Amos Benin, Defence Minister, Mr. Moshe Leshen, director of the Africa Department of the Israel Foreign Ministry, Mr. Yacob Herzog, a political adviser, and eight journalists.

At a State luncheon President Obote recalled his visit to Israel four years ago. Since then there had been a great development of relations between the two countries.

The African revolution for independence was two-pronged, being aimed at the creation of African Governments responsible to the African people and at transformation of the economy and the social services despite lack of enough highly-trained personnel. Assistance had therefore to be sought from outside Africa. In that quest African States found themselves caught by the winds of ideology, which sometimes threatened their stability or distorted their development aims. Uganda was grateful to many countries for help, and that from Israel had been greatly appreciated. Israel personnel working in Uganda were, he believed, as happy as Ugandans.

Whereas the Bible was read in Uganda as a full book, including the New Testament, at the hotels at which he had stayed in Israel he had found the New Testament missing. The Koran was also read in Uganda.

Joint Statement on Rhodesia

Mr. Eshkol replied that the long oppression of the African and Jewish races challenged the conscience of mankind. He brought greetings from Jerusalem, the city of prophecies, the source of Christianity, and the capital of his country.

A *communiqué* issued at the end of the visit said:—

"The Prime Minister declared Israel's support for the African effort for the liberation of those territories still under colonial rule. The two leaders reiterated their opposition to all forms of colonialism and urged that the peoples still living under the yoke of colonialism should be granted independence forthwith. Strongly condemning the illegal régime established in Rhodesia, they declared that the only just solution to the Rhodesian problem is the granting of full franchise based on one-man-one-vote for all the people of Rhodesia".

Mr. Eshkol then flew to Nairobi. After he had had discussions with President Kenyatta a joint statement condemned the illegal régime in Rhodesia and declared that a solution of the Rhodesian problem lay in unqualified recognition of the inalienable rights of all the people of Rhodesia".

Problems of Co-operatives

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT, based on the ideals of African Socialism, is destined to become a dominating social and economic factor in Kenya, and the co-operative sector of the economy should be 1970 contribute 16% to 20% of the gross national product, Mr. R. G. Ngala, Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services, said recently in Kilifil.

Among the pressing problems were those of failure by co-operative societies to maintain proper accounts, inadequate training facilities for officials of the movement, shortage of long-term financial aid, and co-operative units so small as to be uneconomic.

Correctives were to be provided by Government action, which would consolidate uneconomic units into viable entities, give district unions power to control all societies within their area, and develop a sound credit system, with the eventual establishment of a co-operative bank.

Five Africans from Tanzania are spending a fortnight in East Germany at the invitation of that Government.

Another £3m. in interest-free loans has been promised to Kenya by H.M. Government, which recently promised to lend £18m. for development projects in the next four years.

According to Radio Mogadishu, 630 Somalis, many being women and children, have fled from the North Eastern Region of Kenya into the Somali Republic. A spokesman said that they "could no longer bear the brutal colonialist treatment of the Kenya Government, army, and police".

A grant of just over £26,000 by the Ford Foundation, New York, has been made to the Institute of Race Relations in London, "for expanded research on racial problems, particularly in Britain and the less developed countries".

American Policy on Aid

Under-developed States Warned

WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT there can be no security, MR. ROBERT McNAMARA, Defence Secretary of the United States, emphasized when he addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He gave a warning that aid from the United States to under-developed countries would henceforth be hard-headed and rigorously realistic, on the principle that such aid would be futile unless the potential recipient nation was determined to make the essential primary effort to develop itself. That would be the crucial condition for all future assistance.

Traditionally listless areas of the world, Mr. McNamara said, had been turned into seething cauldrons of change, and not very peaceful change.

"In the past eight years there have been 164 internationally significant outbreaks of violence—each specifically designed as a serious challenge to the authority or the very existence of the Government in question. Eighty-two different Governments have been directly involved.

"Only 15 of these 164 significant resorts to violence have been military conflicts between two States; and not one of the 164 conflicts has been a formally declared war.

"At the beginning of 1958 23 prolonged insurgencies were going on about the world. On February 1, 1966, there were 40. The number of outbreaks of violence has increased each year: in 1958 there were 34 and in 1965 there were 58.

Rich And Poor Nations

"The rich nations are those with a per capita income of 750 dollars (£268) a year or more. The current U.S. level is more than 2,700 dollars (£1,065). There are 27 of these rich nations. They possess 75% of the world's wealth, though roughly only 25% of the world's population. Since 1958 only one of those 27 nations has suffered a major internal upheaval on its own territory.

"Observe what happens at the other end of the economic scale. Among the 38 very poor nations—those with a per capita income of under 100 dollars (£35 14s.)—no fewer than 32 have suffered significant conflicts.

"Since 1958, 87% of the very poor nations, 69% of the poor nations, and 48% of the middle-income nations have suffered serious violence. There is then, an irrefutable relationship between violence and economic backwardness; and the trend of such violence is up, not down.

"Annual per capita income in roughly half of the 80 under-developed nations that are members of the World Bank is rising by a paltry 1% a year or less. By the end of the century these nations—at their present rates of growth—will reach a per capita income of barely 170 dollars (£60) a year. The U.S., by the same criteria, will attain a per capita income of 4,500 dollars (£1,428).

"The conclusion—to all of this is blunt and inescapable: given the certain connexion between economic stagnation and the incidence of violence, the years that lie ahead for the nations of the southern half of the globe are pregnant with violence.

"This would be true even if no threat of Communist subversion existed—as it clearly does. Both Moscow and Peking regard the whole modernization process as an ideal environment for the growth of Communism, and they have developed a considerable array of both doctrine and practical measures in the art of political violence.

"Communists are capable of subverting, manipulating, and finally directing for their own ends the wholly legitimate grievances of a developing society. But it would be a gross oversimplification to regard Communism as the central factor in every conflict throughout the under-developed world.

"Of the 149 serious internal insurgencies in the past eight years, Communists have been involved in only 58 of them, 38% of the total; and this includes seven instances in which a Communist régime itself was the target of the uprising.

"In a modernizing society, security means development. Security is not military hardware, though it may include it. Security is not military force, though it may involve it. Security is not traditional military activity, though it may encompass it. Security is development.

"Without development, there can be no security. A developing nation that does not in fact develop simply cannot remain secure—for the intractable reason that its own citizenry cannot shed its human nature.

"Security implies a minimal measure of order and stability. Without internal development of at least a minimal degree, order and stability are not possible, because human nature cannot be frustrated beyond intrinsic limits. It reacts because it must.

"That is what we do not always understand, and what Governments of modernizing nations do not always understand.

Security Arises From Development

"By emphasizing that security arises from development I do not say that an underdeveloped nation cannot be subverted from within, or be aggressed upon from without, or be the victim of a combination of the two. It can.

"To prevent any or all of these conditions a nation does require appropriate military capabilities to deal with the specific problem; but the specific military problem is only a narrow facet of the broader security problem.

"Military force can help to provide law and order—but only to the degree that a basis for law and order already exists in the developing society.

"Assistance in the purely military sphere is not enough. Economic assistance is also essential. The President is determined that our aid should be hard-headed and rigorously realistic: that it should deal directly with the roots of underdevelopment, and not merely attempt to alleviate the symptoms.

"His bedrock principle is that U.S. economic aid—no matter what its magnitude—is futile unless the country in question is resolute in making the primary effort itself. That will be the criterion and the crucial condition for all our future assistance".

Reply to Bishop of Masasi

LORD SALISBURY has replied in emphatic terms to the statements of the Bishop of Masasi which we quoted last week. In a letter to *The Times* he charged the Rt. Rev. Trevor Huddleston with arrogance and other faults, saying:—

"The Bishop of Masasi starts his letter with these words: 'It is depressing that so intelligent a woman as Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin should write such nonsense on so vital a subject as the Rhodesian crisis'. It is not for me to defend Mrs. Millin. She is quite capable of defending herself. Nor, I suspect, should I find myself altogether in agreement with her views.

"But I must say that, as I read the Bishop's letter, I felt that the same thing might well be said about him. He ignores everything that does not fit in with the views that he himself happens to hold.

"All that Rhodes did for Africa, all that Smuts did for Africa, all that British Colonial rule has done for the peoples of Central Africa, and, equally, all that has happened in those countries which the white man has abandoned, the wholesale massacres, tortures and mutilations in the Congo and Zanzibar, the steady deterioration of standards in the countries which have reverted to purely black government, all these he ignores.

"To him black is always morally white and white is always morally black. Majority rule is a cure for all Africa's ills, and no facts must be allowed to conflict with that.

"Of course, times are changing. But to do what he does in his letter, to ignore all the good that the white man has done and is at present doing in Rhodesia to raise the standard of life of the African; and to do that in the name of Christianity, this must to many of us be a profoundly shocking thing.

"He says that the Rhodesian problem is a simple one—which it is not. He says in effect that his own point of view is the only one compatible with Christianity. I could not but feel as I read his letter that it was not for him to castigate others for arrogance".

£2m. from Communist China

Cost of Tanzania's Non-alignment

COMMUNIST CHINA has promised Tanzania a £2m. interest-free loan for development projects which were to have been financed by a British loan of £7.5m., which has been withheld since Tanzania severed diplomatic relations some months ago.

Mr. Paul Bomani, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, made the announcement in Dar es Salaam last week on returning from Peking. He said that there would be a five-year grace period and that the loan would be for 10 years. £5m. had already been received by Zanzibar from the £16m. previously promised by China. One of the projects for the mainland was a broadcasting transmitter to serve all Southern Africa. China was also making a grant of £1m. for various projects to be surveyed by Chinese experts.

President Nyerere had previously told the executive committee of the Tanganyika African National Union that Tanzania's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Britain in fulfilment of the resolution of the Organization for African Unity had meant the loss of the £7.5m. interest-free loan. That was a consequence of a decision taken as a matter of principle.

There were two reasons for the frequent accusation that Tanzania's political leaders and party newspapers often attacked the West but never the East. One reason was that in Colonial times Tanganyika had had to fight against Western imperialism. "We are very conscious of it. We are less conscious of other forms of imperialism, and as a result some of our people are over-sensitive and over-suspicious in one direction only, believing that they are safeguarding their country provided that they disagree with whatever the British or the Americans do. We must fight against this attitude, for we shall not be a mature State until we have grown out of it".

Tanzania had paid dearly for strict adherence to the policy of non-alignment. The West German military aid programme had been halted because of the establishment in Dar es Salaam of an East German Consulate-General, and Tanzania had afterwards rejected other assistance from Bonn in order to avoid becoming "a puppet State of Germany in return for any charity she cared to give us". Tanzania's stand on Vietnam had provoked criticism from the United States and perhaps reduced aid from that quarter.

Rumour-Mongers

President Nyerere's list of 17 people whom he has denounced as alleged rumour-mongers, contains the names of two Britons (Mr. B. G. W. Ledingham, an accountant in the Ministry of Health and Mr. Findlay Gemmell, of East African Cargo Handling Services), a member of the American Peace Corps (Miss Judith Azavedo, who is teaching at a convent in Dar es Salaam), one Indian, two Goans, and 11 Tanzanians, among them a former secretary-general of the T.A.N.U. Youth League, a resident magistrate who was formerly an area commissioner, the manager of the Nuta Press, and an employee of the U.S. Information Service in Dar es Salaam who was previously on the staff of Radio Tanzania.

When releasing the list, the President said that he wanted to see the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps (the French Ambassador, M. de Bourdelle), whom he would ask to warn people in various embassies.

Mr. Shaba, Minister for Housing, told a public meeting in Bukoba that stern measures would be taken against Africans in responsible positions who despised their juniors of the committees of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers. Juniors who were affronted ought to report such men to the regional commissioners.

Trouble in Seychelles

THE GOVERNOR OF SEYCHELLES, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, informed London last week that the Colony's small police force might be unable to cope with the situation if a strike of some 3,250 persons led to a breakdown of law and order. The Seychelles Workers' Union had called on the United Nations to intercede in the dispute about higher wages.

On Friday a party from the British destroyer CARYSFORT was landed in Victoria, but the strikers dispersed peacefully, singing and dancing. The frigate MOHAWK, 2,300 tons, then at Mombasa, and a Royal Marines Commando at Aden were alerted.

On Sunday, when the frigate GURKHA left Aden for Seychelles, a military spokesman said that the crew of 250 men would assist the police if necessary, but that the 100 Royal Marines who had been standing by would not need to be sent.

Tension is said to have eased after Maitre Albert René, M.L.C., legal adviser to the union, urged the workers to avoid violence. Men of the CARYSFORD played cricket and football matches against local teams at the week-end.

Smallpox

SMALLPOX CASES in Africa notified to the World Health Organization last year numbered 15,882. Of East and Central African States the Congo had the worst record, with 3,643 cases (2,302 in 1964). Then came Tanzania, 2,016 (1,405); Uganda, 1,315 (523); Burundi, 1,209; Zambia, 528 (2,214); Kenya, 271 (266); Malawi, 228 (704); Mozambique, 111 (250); Sudan, 70; Ethiopia, 58 (103); Rhodesia, 40 (200). Burundi and Sudan have not given the 1964 totals.

Black Imperialism

BLACK IMPERIALISM is uglier and worse than white imperialism. Mr. Abdullahi Osman Said, Attorney-General of Somali Republic, told a recent seminar in Tanzania.

More Chinese

TWENTY CHINESE, all described as "experts", have arrived in Tanzania during the past fortnight, five of them at the beginning of this week.

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Commons Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 747)

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked for a statement on the relations between H.M. Government and Rhodesia with special reference to the effectiveness of the restriction on imports to Rhodesia.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Oil is the only commodity the import of which into Rhodesia has been restricted. The advisability of imposing further restrictions on imports to Rhodesia is always under review, and should the circumstances so demand, further action to this end will be taken."

MR. HUGHES: "Will my rt. hon. friend take great care that, whatever negotiations take place, the British rule of law will be maintained so as to give equality of opportunity to all the citizens there regardless of colour?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I hope that the British standard of the rule of law will always be maintained."

MR. WALL: "Is it not clear that the rt. hon. gentleman's estimate of the effect of the sanctions has been proved wholly wrong on more than two occasions? Would he not agree that it is equally clear that vital supplies are getting through to Rhodesia?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, sir. I still think that my judgment is far superior to that of the hon. gentleman."

MR. DEMPSEY asked the Minister if he was aware that public representatives throughout the country were being subjected to propaganda in support of the illegal régime in Rhodesia by Rhodesians and South Africans and if he would take steps to stop these activities.

Freedom of Expression

MRS. HART: "I naturally deplore the propaganda which has been circulated on this subject, but the British Government do not believe in suppressing freedom of speech and expression. The good sense and understanding of the British people ensure that extravagant propaganda of this kind makes very little impact."

MR. DEMPSEY: "Does not my hon. friend agree that at least six could negate these activities by in turn advising civic leaders, especially those in Scotland, of the effective steps which the Government are taking in an attempt to end the rebel régime in Rhodesia?"

MRS. HART: "Of all people the people of Scotland are the least susceptible to this kind of propaganda, but the facts speak for themselves. It is very valuable to have questions from hon. Members on both sides of the House which enable us to draw attention to the intensity with which we are pursuing the sanctions policy."

MR. DAVID STEEL: "While appreciating that this propaganda cannot and should not be stopped, may I ask the hon. lady to give publicity to the fact that air letters received by individuals in this country, apparently typewritten from individuals in Rhodesia, are often printed, stereotyped letters issued by the Rhodesian régime?"

MRS. HART: "Yes; indeed, this is so. The alternative would be to impose censorship, and this obviously we would not be prepared to do; but it is true that many of these are unacceptable and undesired by the people who receive them."

MR. FAULDS asked if non-discrimination in land allocation would be made a precondition of any advance towards legal independence.

Land Apportionment Acts

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "When announcing the start of the informal talks which are now continuing between officials in Salisbury, the Prime Minister made it clear that no final settlement could be accepted which did not satisfy the six principles. These principles of course include the need for progress towards ending racial discrimination."

MR. KING: "Would the Minister agree that the initiative towards Land Apportionment Acts came not from the white settlers but from the United Kingdom Government itself when the Labour Party was in office?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "However the Acts came about, they cause racial discrimination and I should like some day to see racial discrimination removed altogether."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "In considering the changes in the Land Apportionment Acts, would the rt. hon. gentleman keep in mind the difficulties which would face African traders if they had to confront European competition?"

MR. NOTT asked the Minister what action he had taken on the claims of Major H. Bell, a former officer in the Rhodesian Army, for a refund of travelling expenses to the United Kingdom and loss of personal chattels which directly resulted from his refusal to support the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

MRS. HART: "Arrangements are in hand for refunds to Major Bell in respect of his own and his wife's sea passages and certain

other travelling expenses between Rhodesia and Britain. I regret that it is not possible for H.H. Government to accept responsibility in regard to claims which officers may wish to submit for loss of personal chattels."

MR. NOTT: "Does the hon. lady make distinction between compensation for losses incurred by loyal British subjects and losses incurred by foreign-owned pipelines? If not, can she give an assurance that no compensation has been paid to the owners of the pipeline which runs from Beira and which suffered a certain loss of its earnings?"

MRS. HART: "That is rather a different question."

MR. NOTT asked what compensation would be offered for loss of office to Rhodesian officers who lost their jobs as a result of their remaining loyal to the Crown at the unilateral declaration of independence and had not been offered re-employment H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

MRS. HART: "None, sir. Provision already exists for assistance to such officers in other forms."

MR. NOTT: "Is the hon. lady aware that it was stated in a letter from her Ministry that Major Bell was considered by H.M. Government as still serving the constitutional Government of Rhodesia? If that is so, does she not think that Major Bell should either still be on full pay or receive some compensation from the Government?"

Central African Transport Undertakings

MRS. HART: "My rt. hon. friend described on December 22 the very considerable assistance which the Government was prepared to give such officers. This includes the guaranteeing of salaries for six months and assistance in finding alternative employment."

Asked about the operation of transport undertakings managed jointly by Rhodesia and Zambia, Mrs. Hart replied:—"The two public transport undertakings operated jointly by Rhodesia and Zambia are Rhodesia Railways and, with Malawi, Central African Airways."

"Rhodesia Railways has been operating at a loss, and their position has been further aggravated by an acute shortage of cash in the Rhodesia section. The Zambian exchange control authorities have refused to permit transfers of cash from Zambia to Rhodesia. Rhodesia Railways some weeks ago announced a new system of payments under which Zambian freight carried over the Rhodesian section of the railway would have to be paid for in advance. The Zambian Government obtained an injunction in the High Court of Zambia restraining Rhodesia Railways from enforcing its new charges. The Zambian exchange control authorities issued instructions having the same effect."

"The illegal Board of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia then issued contrary directions under exchange control regulations introduced in Rhodesia since U.D.I., and sought an injunction in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia restraining Rhodesia Railways from disobeying these directions. The legal Board of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, under Sir Sydney Caine, took steps to dispute both the competence of the illegal board and the validity of the regulations under which they were purporting to act."

"On June 13, however, the action brought by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia was discontinued on the basis that the Railways would be subject to an order having the same effect issued by the Minister of Transport in the illegal régime in Rhodesia, under which freight from Zambia through Rhodesia may be impounded unless payment arrangements acceptable to the Rhodesian régime have been made."

Mrs. Hart's Visit to Zambia

"The Zambian Government on June 10 introduced Government regulations which will empower an Administrator of Railways, appointed by the President, to control the movement of locomotives, rolling-stock, and railway equipment from Zambia to Rhodesia."

"It is understood that no copper is at present being railed from Zambia through Rhodesia and that some 8,000 tons of copper are at present held up on the Rhodesian section of Rhodesia Railways. Coal from Wankie is believed to be moving normally. The position regarding other imports from Rhodesia to Zambia is obscure."

"The operations of Central African Airways have been curtailed as the result of the refusal of the East African Government to permit any C.A.A. aircraft registered in Salisbury to operate in their territories."

MR. BOTTOMLEY said of the first visit of Mrs. Hart to Zambia:—

"The Minister of State visited Zambia in order to discuss with the Zambian Government the measures necessary to intensify sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia and at the same time to maintain the Zambian economy in the circumstances resulting from the Rhodesia rebellion. Ways and means of maintaining copper exports from Zambia in the event of normal routes through Rhodesia being denied were fully covered in these discussions."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is it not the case that grave hardships are being inflicted on the people of Zambia by the sanctions imposed against the Rhodesian régime? [An Hon. Member: 'The rebel régime.'] The Rhodesian régime. Will the Minister realize that it is desirable for the sake of Zambia to bring this situation to an end as early as possible? Will he also realize that people in this country want to help Zambia, but at the same time will be glad if the hate propaganda from Zambia ceases?"

Sacrifices by Britain and Zambia.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The desire of the Zambian Government and our own Government, and indeed of most people in this country, is to bring down the illegal régime in Rhodesia, and it is with this end in view that both Zambia and ourselves are prepared to make some sacrifices to bring that result about."

MR. THORPE: "In view of the fact that above £10m. worth of Zambian copper has been illegally detained by the Rhodesian régime, and in view of the court proceedings yesterday, will the rt. hon. gentleman consider the possibility of a case stated to that court upholding or challenging the legality of the actions of Rhodesia Railways which have presumed to act on the illegal instructions of the Rhodesian régime?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We are considering the result of yesterday's decision in Rhodesia, and we will take account of that in due course."

MR. PAGET asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary what wireless transmitting equipment had been exported to Zambia with the sanction of H.M. Government since November 11, 1965; what agreements had been made with the Zambian authorities about its installation and purpose; to what extent wireless transmitting equipment installed in Zambia since November 11 had been paid for by H.M. Government; and whether it was operated by British engineers and technicians under the control of H.M. Government.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Despite Rhodesian assertions to the contrary since the Parliamentary answer I gave on this subject on May 24, H.M. Government has given no financial assistance for the installation of civil wireless transmitting equipment in Zambia since November 11, 1965."

"There are at present no British engineers and technicians under the control of H.M. Government operating wireless transmitting equipment in Zambia, other than those serving with R.A.F. units now stationed in that country. The export of civil wireless transmitting equipment to Zambia by private British manufacturers is not subject to control by H.M. Government, but I am glad to say that Zambia does purchase a substantial share of her requirements in this field from suppliers in this country."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked when broadcasts inciting disorder in Rhodesia were resumed in Zambia and what representations had been made concerning them.

Broadcasts from Zambia

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I understand that with the exception of a very limited number of broadcasts some weeks ago, recent programmes directed to Rhodesia have been quite objective and composed largely of news items. I have made no representations."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked "to what extent the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was now in communication with the Government of Rhodesia?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We remain closely in touch with the Governor of Rhodesia."

MR. NOTT asked the Minister "what additional assistance he intended to give to those Rhodesian officers who have remained loyal to the Crown after the unilateral declaration of independence and now found themselves without financial support following the expiry of the initial six months' help already provided by H.M. Government?"

MRS. HART: "The Government will continue to extend assistance to those officers who have the firm intention of returning to duty to Rhodesia upon the restoration of constitutional government. Those officers who do not find temporary employment will be eligible to receive full salary advances for a further three months, making nine months in all; thereafter they will receive advances of half-salary."

"If they should find temporary employment in this country, assistance will be in the form of a topping-up allowance, this being the difference between their income from such employment and the amount of any higher advances related to their normal Rhodesian salaries which they would otherwise receive from H.M. Government. This assistance will be maintained until these officers resume their posts in Rhodesia."

"Some officers foresee particular difficulty about returning to their duties in Rhodesia and are therefore thinking in terms of starting a new career. Such officers will not be eligible for further advances in salary after the initial period of six months. Their rate of pension or other terminal benefit will be safeguarded."

MR. G. CAMPBELL asked the Foreign Secretary why the U.K., although a member of the U.N. Committee on

Colonialism, had not sent a representative on its tour of African countries.

MRS. WHITE: "As the British representative told the Committee of 24 on March 16, H.M. Government did not consider that a further tour of Africa by the whole committee at this time would result in any advantage commensurate with the expense involved. A decision not to go on the tour in no way affects our willingness to co-operate in the constructive work of the committee."

MR. CAMPBELL: "Does this mean that the Government have decided that it is better to boycott the committee rather than attend and use their membership and their moderating influence?"

MRS. WHITE: "There is no question of boycotting. This committee went to Africa on an extended tour last year. It is now engaged upon a tour of some 70 persons lasting six weeks going around the five capitals, and we felt that this was not the best way to employ the funds of the United Nations or the time of the members of the committee."

Rhodesian Promotion Council

DISCRETION in the national interest has been more important in the past seven months than publicity for the Rhodesian Promotion Council, Miss P. M. Brown, its director, writes in her report for 1965-66.

In the 11 months covered contact was made with 245 visitors, of whom only 12 went to Rhodesia on visits sponsored by the Promotion Council, which had invited 23 in the previous year. They included financiers, industrialists, journalists, and others of influence in various spheres of activity. Special efforts were made to introduce them to leading Rhodesians and show them developments of importance. Expenditure for the year to March 31 totalled £16,682. There was then a balance in hand of £9,726.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs is the patron, Viscount Malvern the president, and Sir Ernest Guest, Mr. D. P. Wadman and Mr. W. R. Whaley are trustees. Mr. C. G. Tracey is chairman and Colonel J. de L. Thompson vice-chairman of the management committee, whose other members are Colonel B. N. Adams and Messrs. E. R. Campbell, G. Ellman-Brown, T. H. Eustace, P. M. Jamieson, P. E. N. Nicolle, and J. V. Samuels.

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British and Commonwealth Shipping

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO. LTD., owners of the Union-Castle, Clan, and other lines, report group profits for 1965 after tax and depreciation at £2,614,000, compared with £3.2m. and £2.3m. in the two previous years. Depreciation of the fleets required just over £6m. After adding £1.16m. to the investment allowance reserve and making other adjustments, net profits attributable to the parent company are £1,671,000, compared with £1,865,000 and £1,425,000 in 1964 and 1963 respectively. Ordinary shareholders receive 12% (the same). Results for the fourth quarter were affected by dock disputes and unusually heavy repair costs

Wage Demands in Zambia

THE ZAMBIAN MINeworkERS' UNION has told the commission of inquiry into the mining industry that it has decided to reduce its claim for an increase of 150% in wages for about 35,000 Zambian Africans employed by the mining companies to an increase of 100% phased over four years, with an initial rise of £10 a month on the lowest wage scales.

That suggestion was stated to be feasible by Dr. Selby Ngobo, senior lecturer in economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Professor William Taylor, head of that faculty, suggested a 10% payroll tax on expatriate employees as an incentive to the companies to accelerate Zambianization.

Mr. Edward Shamwana, representing the United National Independence Party, argued that Africans coming to the mines from Tanzania, Malawi or the Congo should be paid at expatriate rates.

Faither Quinn, a member of the commission, pointed out that if African mineworkers were put on a European standard of wages and living, as had been suggested, the wage bill of the Copperbelt would be not less than £415m. a year. The average increase in real wages was already 15%, while the rise in the national income had been only 11%.

Mr. Albert Kevati, a member of the commission and mayor of Kitwe, said that the commissioners had been told at the mines that the Zambianization programme of the companies was no more than window-dressing, and that the old system of "European jobs" and "African jobs" was being perpetuated. The allegation was strongly denied by Mr. Eric Bromwich, industrial relations adviser to R.S.T., and Mr. Mars-Jones, Q.C., for the companies submitted that the commission was entitled to listen only to evidence given in public.

Mr. B. Etheredge, a director of Anglo-American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., and its personnel consultant in Zambia, emphasized the difficulty of establishing a relationship between productivity and wages. At Nchanga, for instance, there were in effect three mines, one underground and two open pits. While the open pit produced 11.32 tons of ore per employee (and the Chingola open pit 18.31 tons), the outturn underground was only 3.28 tons. So if wages were related to productivity an employee at Chingola would be paid six times as much as a man working in the underground pit.

Expatriate employees on the mines who became Zambian citizens were, he said, paid exactly on the same basis as African Zambians. So far 21 expatriates employed by the mining companies had taken out Zambian citizenship. They were given three choices: to accept compensation and leave the industry; take compensation and remain on local terms; or remain on local terms and conditions and take an allowance.

Mr. Mars-Jones said that the average annual earnings of Africans in the mines had risen from £61 in 1950 to £289 in the second half of last year. Between 1956 and 1964 the mines had spent more than £11m. on building 17,000 houses, and 6,000 more were planned within the next five years.

The mines employed 52 qualified medical practitioners for one-sixteenth of the total population of the country, while 159 were available to treat the remaining 34m. people. Mine hospitals provided beds at the rate of 84.5 per 10,000 of the population of the mine townships, a ratio which compared favourably with the situation in the U.K. or U.S.A.

Mr. P. Chibuve, of the Mines Local Staff Association, said last week that if the companies continued to resist legitimate wage demands his association would urge the Government to nationalize the mines. He added: "That is not easy at this stage, but it will be the ultimate goal unless this commission changes the colonial attitude of the mining companies".

The recommendations of the commission are expected about mid-August.

Selection Trust

MINING FINANCE AND EXPLORATION

Results for Year ended 31st March, 1966

	£	£ (1965)
Revenue, less expenses, of the Company and its subsidiaries	6,607,000	4,910,000
Taxation amounted to	3,271,000	2,279,000
	3,336,000	2,631,000
Interest of outside shareholders in profits of subsidiaries was	120,000	140,000
leaving	£3,216,000	£2,491,000
This amount has been applied as follows:—		
Transferred to Reserves or Surplus ...	1,287,000	1,006,000
Ordinary Dividend of 3s. 3d. per share (1965: 3s. 6d.) less income-tax at 8s. 3d. in the £	1,586,000	1,485,000
Income-tax relating to final dividend	343,000	—
	£3,216,000	£2,491,000

Exploration expenditure of £411,000 (1965, £447,000) was charged to Exploration Reserve.

In his statement accompanying the Annual Report the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, said:—

"In the coming year we reach the point at which the effects of last year's Budget will be fully felt in regard to the cost of dividends. Although this will prevent us from improving the return to shareholders, we should as a result of buoyant income arising from high metal prices be able to maintain the total dividend at this year's rate of 3s. 3d. per share."

Consolidated Net Assets

	£	£
Quoted investments at book values	7,164,000	6,077,000
Unquoted investments at book values	146,000	361,000
Net current assets	3,107,000	3,141,000
Other assets less other liabilities ...	2,508,000	2,593,000
Outside interests in subsidiaries ...	(2,948,000)	(1,973,000)
	10,875,000	9,999,000
Appreciation of investments over book values*	58,916,000	47,265,000
Total Net Assets	£69,791,000	£57,264,000

* Taking quoted investments at Stock Exchange prices, including the investment dollar premium where applicable, and the unquoted investments at arbitrary valuation.

Analysis of Assets

Geographical and by Commodity (in percentages)

	North America	Zambia	South West Africa	South Africa	U.K. and elsewhere	Total
Molybdenum	31					31
Aluminium	7					7
Potash	3					3
Oil	4					4
Copper	3	6	5	3		17
Lead/Zinc	2		6			8
Gold				14		14
Diamonds					9	9
Miscellaneous				1	6	7
Total	50	6	11	18	9	100

The above percentages take into account both direct and indirect interests in the countries and commodities concerned and are necessarily only approximate.

Principal Interests

American Metal Climax	Sierra Leone Selection Trust
Bikita Minerals	Tsumeb Corporation
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
Palabora Mining Company	Western Decalita
Roan Selection Trust	Western Holdings

Exploration work for base metals and diamonds is centred mainly on North America, Australia and Africa; in addition, the Company is participating in North Sea oil and gas exploration.

Copies of the Annual Report of Selection Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1966, may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd., 6 Greencourt Place, London, S.W.1.



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 Zambesi 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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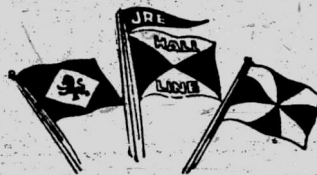
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§ CLAN ROBERTSON		July 4	July 7	July 14
† HALL VESSEL		July 18	July 21	July 28

* If inducement

† also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)

§ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

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