

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 30, 1966

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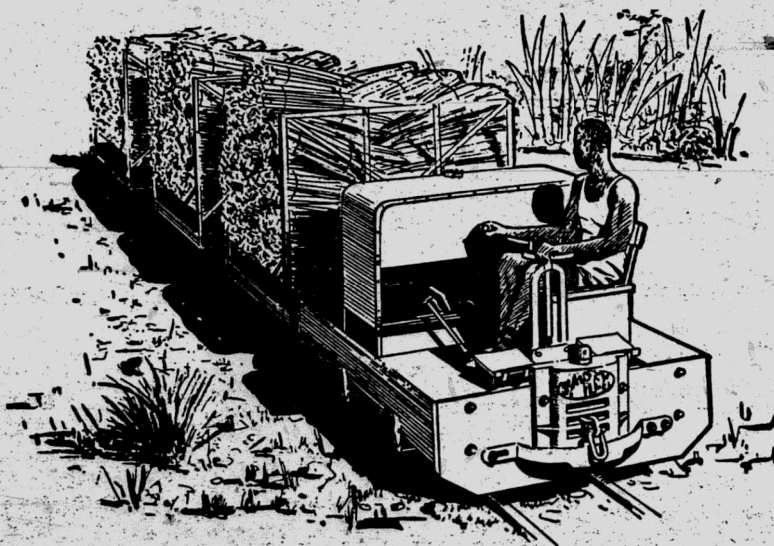
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Rhodesia Talks Worth While, Says Mr. Bottomley

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRETENCE has again been paraded in Kenya as a substitute for reality, on this occasion in connexion with the "little general election" which was forced upon the country in order to crush Parliamentary opposition to the Kenyatta Government. There thirty by-elections, in which the recently-formed Kenya People's Union gained nine seats, seven in the Lower House and two in the Senate. Blandly ignoring their assertions for weeks that K.P.U. would win not more than three or at most four of the constituencies, K.A.N.U. leaders promptly represented the results as a triumph for the Government; and no news telegram which we have yet read from Nairobi has compared their expectations with the outcome. The caption in *The Times* read "Kenya Opposition Defeated". A much longer message in the *Guardian* bore the heading "Mr. Odinga's Party Rejected at Poll". Neither report even hinted at K.A.N.U.'s great miscalculation. "It had been generally expected that Mr. Bildad Kaggia, the vice-president of the new party, and one of the oldest and closest Mau Mau associates of Mzee Kenyatta, would fail in a Kikuyu constituency, and that Mr. Achieng Oneko, lately his Information Minister, and another of his former lieutenants, would fail to hold Nakuru. Neither was successful. Some consolation for K.P.U. will be the gain of two seats at Machakos and Kitui among the Kamba tribe, in which there is much latent dissatisfaction with the political alliance with the Kikuyu. The K.A.N.U. excuse that these were "freak results" will not worry the Kamba. Another shock for K.A.N.U., which had gone to great lengths to whip up enthusiasm, has been the refusal of scores of thousands of Africans to vote. In some constituencies the abstentions are reported to have been as high as four out of every five persons on the register, and in others three or four out of five stayed away. There

are allegations that supporters of K.P.U. were intimidated, and it is to complain to the Electoral Commission this week. All in all, this was not the famous victory which the Government desired and required.

Funds from Communists

The real target was Mr. Oginga Odinga, whom Mzee Kenyatta had appointed to the second office in the State, that of Vice-President, despite his flaunting of his attachment to Communism. He boasted some months ago that "Communism is food to me", and he had for years made no secret that he had received large sums, perhaps totalling hundreds of thousands of pounds, from Peking and Moscow. Far from resenting such subventions, the Kenyatta party, the Kenya African National Union, eagerly used such money for electoral and other purposes until it had eliminated the rival Kenya African Democratic Union—which it could almost certainly not have done without Communist and American money (for K.A.N.U. and its allies also had substantial gifts from the U.S.A.). Having been defeated, Mr. Ngala and his supporters in the true African fashion climbed about the K.A.N.U. band-wagon. When it had carried Mzee Kenyatta to State House he required "Mr. Double O" with the office of Vice-President—greatly to the chagrin of those in the party who envied him the preferment. Mr. Odinga's chief antagonist has been a fellow Luo, Mr. Mboya, secretary-general of K.A.N.U. and Minister for Economic Planning and Development, who is able, assiduous, astute, artful, ambitious, and without a rival in the country as a self-publicist. His career obviously depended upon loss of influence by the spell-binder from Nyanza, whose agitation in and out of the old Legislative Council had done more than anything else to secure the release of the former Mau Mau leader. To start and maintain a campaign

against him required nerve, but pertinacity, coupled with an accumulation of slights and humiliations, at last left Mr. Odinga no alternative to resignation.

About one-fifth of the Members of Parliament sided with him, and many others who were sympathetic promised to join the declared dissidents if, and only if, their numbers increased rapidly. That danger the Kenya Government averted by cynically rushing through legislation to provide that any M.P. who crossed the floor must contest a by-election. Politics being the easiest road to comparative wealth in a

black African State, the threat of loss of a seat is a very powerful argument for obedience to the party in power. An Opposition of merely seven in one House and two in the other will have to endure much unpleasantness and cannot expect to achieve much, but it at least demonstrates the hypocrisy of the pretension that all Kenya Africans trust the K.A.N.U. Government. The truth is that the present Ministry is held together by the President, and that if he were to die suddenly the ostensible cohesion would disappear. Mr. Odinga's small group would then offer a rallying point—which is why those now in office have been so anxious to suppress any kind of Opposition.

Mr. Dupont's Address from the Throne in Rhodesia

Industrialists Planning Major Manufacturing Developments

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, the Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia, said when he opened Parliament in Salisbury on Wednesday of last week:—

"Mr. Speaker and Members of Parliament, I welcome you to the second session of the 11th Parliament of Rhodesia. The first session of the present Parliament was opened a little over one year ago, since which time Rhodesia has assumed its independence. The challenge which this has presented to my Government and to Rhodesians of all races has been eagerly accepted, and it may be said without fear or favour that the response has been such as to demonstrate to the world that Rhodesia possesses the maturity and strength of purpose to assume its rightful place in the world community.

"African tribal leaders, together with others, have continued to demonstrate their support for my Government's actions, and there is ample evidence to indicate a widespread willingness by Rhodesians to co-operate and work with my Government. My Ministers acknowledge and remain conscious of this response.

"The path which the country has elected to follow has not been an easy one since November, and my Government and people have experienced disappointment. Nevertheless, my Government is secure in the knowledge that the threats of dire consequences voiced by those who bear no responsibility to the future welfare and prosperity of Rhodesia have not materialized. Without courage and steadfast adherence to the course ahead, they cannot materialize.

Diversification and Expansion

"Rhodesia can indeed be proud of the loyalty and devotion to duty shown by its public service, which demonstrated its adaptability by accepting the problems forced upon it just over two years ago by the dissolution of the Federation. It has again risen to the further challenge of present conditions, and normal services have continued with a minimum of dislocation, thus giving my Government much cause for gratification.

"The imposition of sanctions has led to the introduction of import controls. The resultant inconveniences to the peoples of Rhodesia, and more particularly to merchants, have been accepted in a most generous and co-operative manner. These controls have not been without positive advantages, which industrialists have been quick to exploit. While clear evidence is already to be seen of the accelerating development of industry, new products in substitution of imports are constantly coming on the market. Industrialists are con-

tinuing to expand and diversify, and are producing goods now which they would not have thought possible to make a few months ago. Planning for early implementation of major new development in the manufacturing industry is proceeding satisfactorily.

"My Ministers will continue to provide to the maximum possible extent such foreign currency for capital goods and raw materials as may be required for new investment projects. Endeavours will continue to be made to expand trade and to establish closer economic relations with other countries on a bilateral basis.

"The assumption of independence and the resultant action taken by some other countries against Rhodesia have not interfered with my Government's policy of sound and rapid development of the important agricultural industry, with its emphasis on the subsistence sector. It is more important than ever for the industry to diversify its enterprises and research and advisory effort is geared to this objective.

Farming and Mining

"Priority attention will be given to productive water conservation and utilization in order to minimize as far as possible the effects of the country's climatic vagaries. To counter the near disastrous consequences of last season's drought, which was cumulative in some parts of the country, irrigation development is an absolute essential in all parts of Rhodesia, and reassessment of the needs in this respect are in hand, and will be pursued with utmost vigour.

"The beef industry is going from strength to strength, while cotton production has maintained expansion at a phenomenal rate. Advances are being made in several directions, for example in wheat production, with special emphasis on winter irrigated wheat.

"Marketing and prices are being kept under constant review, and in this connection my Ministers have continued to receive the utmost co-operation from organised farming bodies and the statutory organizations serving the agricultural industry. Some of the projects envisaged by the Sabi-Limpopo Authority in its 1966-1970 development plans have been initiated, and it is hoped to progress in the year ahead within the limits of available finance. Work on the Lake Macdonald scheme, due to be completed in 1966, has reached the stage where water is being supplied to the wheat scheme.

"My Ministers will continue to encourage tenant farming by maintaining the provision of loan funds.

"My Government's policy of exploration of mineral deposits has continued unabated, and this, together with improved prices for several major base minerals, has proved a great stimulant to the mining industry in general.

"You will be asked to consider legislation to replace the Audit and Exchequer Act, to consolidate the income tax laws, to amend the laws relating to death duties, to review and improve the laws relating to the transfer of stocks and shares, the control of the insurance business, the operations of the Land and Agricultural Bank, and the issue of bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes. You will also be asked to provide for the introduction of decimal currency.

"The programme of development in the tribal areas has continued, with considerable progress in the provisions of roads, bridges, and water supplies. Minor irrigation schemes have been developed, mainly in drought-prone areas, whilst four major schemes in tribal areas have been initiated. Further primary development will take place in the year to come, and funds are to be provided to complete the four major irrigation schemes.

"Progress continues to be made in my Government's policy of community development, and the response in tribal areas is most encouraging.

"You will be asked to consider legislation to improve administration in the tribal trust areas. My Ministers are pursuing their endeavours to expand the operations and responsibilities of local authorities in both rural and urban areas, and legislation is contemplated for the creation of multi-purpose authorities in place of the council system in rural areas. It is also the intention of my Ministers to bring to finality the creation, where appropriate, of a system to provide for regional planning and co-operation in order to provide a better basis for the development of the larger urban centres and for the proper carrying out of regional responsibilities.

"Considerable progress has been made in the provision of new houses for the married urban African population. The programme will be continued within the limits of the availability of finance during the coming year.

Replacing Alien Labour

"My Government will continue its endeavours to divest itself of its direct responsibility for the administration of African townships. While continuing to maintain the high standards of education of the European, Asian, and Coloured sections of the country, my Government is pressing forward with a new plan for African education, and it is expected that by 1970 universal primary education for all Africans on a voluntary basis will have been established, with half of those completing primary courses proceeding to secondary education by 1976.

"Legislation is contemplated for the control of import, manufacture, possession, and sale of medical substances.

"In pursuance of my Government's policy of providing increasing work opportunities, the programme of extending the national employment services and of establishing rural employment exchanges, including services in tribal trust areas, will be continued. My Ministers will proceed with the policy of replacing alien labour with indigenous labour whenever this is compatible with the requirements of the national economy.

"Legislation will be placed before you providing for the establishment of an industrial tribunal to deal with the arbitration of industrial disputes. You will also be asked to legislate for the protection of the status of workers in certain skilled trades and for the registration of welfare organizations.

"My Ministers continue to attach great importance to the need for a proper and extensive communications system, and have placed the Ministry of Transport and Power and the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic under the full-time attention of one Ministry, thus achieving the important objective of co-ordinating all forms of transport.

"The commission of inquiry into the Beitbridge rail link will be reporting within the next two or three months, and this report, which will include that being prepared by Rhodesian Railways, will enable my Ministers to reach a decision which will be made in the national interest. The branch line from Chiredzi to Nandi has been completed.

"My Government is proceeding as a matter of urgency with the extension of the runway of Salisbury Airport in order to raise it to an international standard capable of handling most modern types of aircraft.

"Road works continue, and, among other projects, plans are in hand to complete the Triangle-Chiredzi road. In pursuance of my Government's policy of providing maximum employment, construction work is being switched from mechanization to manual labour wherever possible.

Telling the World

"Never before has the Ministry of Information played such a vital and important rôle as it is now doing in informing world opinion concerning the justice of and the necessity for our independence. With the action taken against Rhodesia House in London, it was feared that the normal functions of information overseas would be affected. In order therefore to overcome and to continue this essential work, the Ministry of Information has assumed the increased responsibility for the dissemination of news in the areas formerly served from London. Results so far achieved are most encouraging, and indicate a change of outlook of people in many areas previously hostile towards us.

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"In the field of tourism finance will continue to be provided for the construction and extension of rest camps and other facilities in Rhodesia's national parks. My Ministers also propose to introduce legislation providing for the development and improvement of hotels in the interest of tourism.

"It would be imprudent for my Ministers to ignore the threat to security which faces Rhodesia from those

who resent the peace and tranquillity enjoyed by all people in this country and who would for their own purposes rather see chaos supervene. My Ministers have no intention whatsoever of relaxing the measures to deter aggression from any external source or to eliminate internal subversion. The regular forces of the British South Africa Police, the Army, and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force will continue to be maintained at maximum efficiency, and every endeavour will be made to provide the additional training for which, in their keenness to be prepared, all branches of our reserves are today calling.

"My Government has assumed full responsibility for the conduct of external relations, and the possibility of establishing formal diplomatic relations with other countries is under constant consideration. My Ministers appreciate the action of other Governments who have retained missions in Salisbury, notwithstanding that some have been reduced in size. Indeed, my Government notes with gratification that of the 20 countries represented in Salisbury before November only two, regrettably both members of the Commonwealth, have withdrawn their local missions and three others have terminated the appointment of their honorary consuls.

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations. In Her Majesty's name I now declare this, the second session of the 11th Parliament of Rhodesia, to be duly opened".

Seven Saboteurs Sentenced

SEVEN AFRICAN SABOTEURS from Zambia were last week sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each after being found guilty in the High Court, Salisbury, of illegally possessing a large quantity of weapons and explosives of Russian and Chinese manufacture.

All were members of the Zimbabwe African National Union, an organization formed in Rhodesia and proscribed in that country, but still operating in Zambia, Tanzania, London, and elsewhere.

Mr. Justice Davies said that 25 Russian hand-grenades in their possession might have been considered to be bombs, and death sentences could therefore have been passed. His decision not to impose capital punishment was "very much a borderline one". He had been influenced by defence counsel's plea that the men had been deceived by their leaders.

They were members of a gang of 13 which crossed the Zambezi on April 1 with orders to attack white farmers, blow up the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline, and fight Rhodesian troops and police in an attempt to overthrow the Government. They claimed that they were at war with the Smith régime and had genuinely intended to restore constitutional rule.

Rejecting that contention, the judge said: "Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Government is illegal, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the accused intended to claim government for themselves and themselves become an illegal government." They had not been justified in taking the law into their own hands.

"There is no evidence before us that, even if the Government is illegal, it constitutes a threat to the lives of its citizens or that there is any state of disorder. In fact, far from it being the duty of citizens to break the law, it is their duty to assist and maintain the law."

Claiming to be prisoners of war because they had declared war on the Government of Rhodesia, the accused had asked for trial by military tribunal. They admitted having undergone training in China and Egypt.

Crown counsel referred to still unarrested members of the gang having possibly been responsible for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen on their farm near Hartley. The judge ruled that evidence in that sense would be too indirect and prejudicial.

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No Early Settlement Expected by Mr. Ian Smith

But British Government Finds Talks Worth Continuing

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, the Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia, opened a new session of Parliament last week. The text of his speech is given in other columns.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Chad Chipunza, entered the Chamber together, but Mr. Chipunza, four other African members, and Dr. Ahrn Palley, the only European Member not of the Rhodesian Front party, withdrew after the Speaker had proclaimed the official opening of the House and before Mr. Dupont read his speech. Mr. Gondo, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, was one of those who left the Chamber.

Mr. Chipunza said that "as members of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition we could not remain in the House to listen to a speech delivered in the Queen's name which clearly had not Her Majesty's authority".

Reproved by Speaker

He was later reproved by the Speaker for referring to Mr. Dupont's speech as "a mockery, an act of hypocrisy". The fact that there was no mention of the exploratory talks between Rhodesian and British officials indicated, he suggested, a new *impasse*. No British Government would, he was confident, give independence on terms which the Rhodesian Government would like. He did not believe that the Government had any desire to bring in Africans as equal partners, and because the situation was more serious than people believed, he did not expect the Government to last long.

History would regard Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, and Sir Hugh Beadle, the Chief Justice, as good Rhodesians and true patriots who had stood firm. "Guilty but insane" was likely to be history's verdict on the Smith Government's seizure of independence.

Two African M.P.'s, Mr. Isaac Samuriwo and Mr. Philip Rubatika, did not enter the House until Mr. Dupont had left. They said that "as legal subjects of the Queen we feel in all conscience that an amicable solution should have been arrived at before the opening of Parliament".

The Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force and the Commissioner of Police were present. Members of the Chiefs' Council were among the invited guests. The only diplomatic representative present was the Acting Head of the Portuguese Consulate-General.

Rhodesia Will Not Throw in Sponge

Two days earlier the Prime Minister had told the annual congress of the National Farmers' Union that "the last thing we are going to do is throw in the sponge". The farming community would keep up the good fight: "I wish I could say the same for some people who have rushed into print in the past few days. Some people must have been born with a sponge in their hands". If Rhodesia threw in the sponge it would lose everything for which the country had stood and worked.

Mr. T. Mitchell, president of the R.N.F.U., had told the 400 delegates that Rhodesian agriculture was facing a situation unequalled since the depression in the 'thirties and the war years, not because of the drought or the "spineless bullying and mercenary actions of the British Government", but because of many other factors, including the policies of past Governments.

There was now no overall profit in agriculture. The Government should consider proposals from the N.F.U. for higher prices for produce which would take account of increased costs, more and cheaper credit and subsidies on fuel, fertilizers, and transport.

Mr. Smith said on Saturday that it might be optimistic to expect a solution of the Rhodesian problem within the next two months.

"The talks between the two teams of officials are progressing according to plan. I have the feeling that when they really grapple with the problem they will not find it such a formidable one as for some reason they think it is; but they will not find that out until they stop talking about talks and get on with the talking.

"While talks about talks continue the teams are never going to get to grips with the problem. They are walking round it, deciding whether to start talking about it or not. As long as they stay in that position they will go on walking for a long time".

The Prime Minister welcomed the visit to London of Mr. Oliver Wright, deputy leader of the British team. Then he said: "It would be wishful thinking for anyone to believe that the complicated problem can be solved in a few weeks. It will take a couple of months; but even that may be optimistic".

Focal Point in Struggle with Communism

Mr. Smith had said a few days earlier in a message to the Friends of Rhodesia in South Africa that the Rhodesian Government was not prepared to give ground on important matters in the present talks with the British Government. He regarded Rhodesia as the focal point in the world struggle between freedom and Communism, and there was indisputable evidence that international Communism regarded Rhodesia as the greatest obstacle to the success of its plans in Africa. That was why Rhodesia was the first target for the extremists on the left.

Mr. Wright arrived in London on Saturday and drove straight from the airport to Downing Street to see Mr. Wilson.

Ministers directly concerned with Rhodesia met on Monday, with Mr. Wright in attendance. Among them were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Bottomley, and the Attorney-General, Sir Elwyn Jones.

Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, said in the House of Commons that afternoon that the exploratory talks with Rhodesian officials had not been adjourned. He added: "Obviously there is something still worth exploring; otherwise the talks would not be continued".

The correspondent in Salisbury of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled on Sunday in a message about the talks:—

"The British view is that Mr. Smith must return to constitutional rule and be reappointed Prime Minister at the head of an acceptable Government by Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, before talks can develop into negotiation. Mr. Smith is obviously not going to submit himself for reappointment until he is certain that an agreement will be reached. It is equally clear that if Mr. Smith and his Cabinet find British terms unacceptable the British will continue to apply sanctions.

"The most likely course is that the present round of talks will end soon in another pause for reflections. This will last until both sides are ready to start a third round in Salisbury or London".

Endurance Test

On the same day Mr. Roy Perrott telegraphed from Salisbury to the *Observer* a long dispatch which concluded:—

"The situation is warming up to a dramatic endurance test between Zambia and Rhodesia, which will become critical in September. One hazards the prediction that if Mr. Wilson has not settled the Rhodesian issue on the six principles basis within three months he may never have the chance to settle it at all".

The message, which conflicted with much that the *Observer* had published in the last seven months, emphasized that even the most severe results from

sanctions might not have the political effects expected by the British Government.

"The Whitehall experts, predicting Rhodesian reaction to these blows on the basis of the 'reasonable man' test, would presume surrender tomorrow. He could be wrong again . . .

"It may be a big misconception on the British side to suppose they can bypass the extremists in and around the Cabinet . . . Mr. Smith will never accept any deal that he cannot sell domestically—not only to those last-ditchers in his Cabinet, but also to those well-cushioned supporters who still cannot see that sanctions are making the economy shaky."

Contradictory Reports

Contradictory reports from Salisbury continue to appear in responsible publications. On the same day last week, for instance, the *Financial Times* gave prominence to a dispatch which stated that "there is still very little, if any, evidence to suggest that the weight of sanctions will lead to political concessions to Britain in the independence talks", while the *Statist* correspondent described the Rhodesian economy as "now under very fierce pressure".

According to the *Financial Times*, Rhodesia's national income might fall by 20% this year. However, "the downward trend started only relatively recently, and there is a long way to go before any levelling off is achieved at a much reduced level of national income and economic activity. So far Rhodesia has managed to preserve a solid balance-of-payments position. Manufacturing industry has managed to recoup some of its lost Zambian markets by increased sales to South Africa, but on nothing like the scale necessary to make up all the exports lost in Zambia.

Both reports made the point that commerce and industry are retaining staffs in the hope that a negotiated settlement with Britain will soon be reached, and that there is constantly "widespread under-employment" (those same words appearing in each of the stories).

One suggested that the Government's Tobacco Corporation might be left with between 100m. and 130m. lb of the current tobacco crop, and the other estimated 125m. lb. One expected that most growers would plan "savagely reduced acreages" for the crop to be planted in August-September, and the other that growers must plan "a very small crop for next season". From other sources, however, there are expressions of confidence that plantings will not have to be much reduced. Guidance is to be given by the Minister of Agriculture in about a fortnight.

Overwhelming African Support for Mr. Smith

Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., said in a letter in *The Times* on Monday:—

"The Bishop of Matabeleland and Mr. Clutton-Brock complain of my saying that 99% of Rhodesians both black and white today support Mr. Smith as the leader of their country. This percentage was, of course, used as a figure of speech to indicate a large majority and I believe this to be true for a number of reasons.

"Any impartial observer must admit that the atmosphere in the African townships is today cheerful and friendly whereas a year ago it was sullen and hostile. Africans have been freed from the physical battle between Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U. and from the accompanying intimidation which at times included murder, assault and arson. In the rural areas taxation has been reduced and the authority of the chiefs supported.

"If Africans do not support their Prime Minister, why is it that the large majority of 'freedom fighters' who cross the border are almost immediately picked up by the security forces, largely from information given by Rhodesian Africans? Surely the fact that these raids do occur, even though they are largely unsuccessful, justifies the state of emergency?

"The Bishop says he has yet to meet an African who supports the régime: I can only suggest that Africans, who are naturally good-mannered, knowing the Bishop's strong views, tell him what they think he wants to hear.

"I stand by my view that today a majority of Africans support their Government because it is exercising authority and because they believe it has, anyhow for the time being, beaten the nationalists. Should this situation alter and should Messrs Sithole and Nkomo be released and continue their campaign of intimidation, then I am perfectly ready to concede that African support can also alter—almost overnight. Even more than the European, the African tends to jump on the winning band-wagon."

The Rev. and Mrs. T. Baird, Rhodesians on holiday in the United Kingdom, wrote on the same day in the *Guardian*:—

"There is a grave danger that Great Britain will shrug off her political responsibility for more than 4m. people in Rhodesia by granting independence before majority rule has

been achieved. To do this would be to play right into the hands of a small group of people in Rhodesia whose deepest political instincts are to keep power for the majority for as long as they possibly can. Great Britain has a responsibility for Rhodesia which can be completed only by the final achievement of majority rule."

Mrs. Helen Cockrain, writing from Eastbourne, held that "to deny independence to Rhodesia simply because her Prime Minister is a white man smacks of racial discrimination". She asked someone to state in plain language what benefits had been brought to Africans elsewhere in the continent by independence under majority rule.

New Taxes to Raise £2m.

Mr. John Wrathall, the Finance Minister, has announced a doubling of the sales tax from 4d. to 8d. in the £1. as from July 1; an increase of 1s. per bottle in the duty on imported and local spirits; and a raising of the duty on cigarettes by between 6d. and 1s. 6d. per thousand. Tobacco and cigarettes will, however, be exempt from sales tax, which does not apply to most essential foods. Because of a reduction in excise duty, there should be no price rises in wines and beers. The increases are estimated to produce an additional £2m. in a full financial year.

Mr. George Rudland, Minister of Agriculture, said that a full directive to the tobacco industry would be ready by mid-July. Cheaper nitrogenous fertilizer ought to be available within two years.

Rhodesia Railways announced that day that it had released between 16,000 and 17,000 tons of copper from Zambia, worth more than £10m. the haulage charges having been paid in advance. The copper had been held in Rhodesia for a fortnight, pending payment. Coal supplies from Rhodesia to Zambia had continued normally.

Mr. William Harper, Minister of Internal Affairs, referring to the fact that the opening of Parliament had been televised for the first time, said that the televising of normal meetings might be considered.

He expected the session to last well into September. There might be some controversial legislation. He would introduce very significant Bills dealing with African affairs in compliance with the policy of putting more responsibility in the hands of local authorities in the tribal areas and giving more power to the chiefs. To help in the tribal areas there would have to be alterations to the Constitution.

Mr. J. H. Howman, Minister of Information, speaking at a meeting to launch a book of cartoons entitled "Life Under U.D.I.", said that preparations were being made to show Rhodesians as unreasonable, reactionary, intransigent racials. Led by the B.B.C., that kind of propaganda referred to Rhodesians as frightened little men, ogres, and shivering, cringing people who sought peace from a benign and forgiving motherland. In fact, Rhodesians were firm-minded and quietly determined people who would not allow left-wing theorists to dominate their existence.

African farmers in Rhodesia are given the same services and attention as European farmers. Mr. Lance B. Smith, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said when addressing Africans near Sinoia. He told them that research workers were so improving maize seed that, with proper attention to their crops, they might soon hope for yields of 40 bags and even more to the acre.

When asked in a broadcast interview what he felt about being declared a prohibited immigrant in Zambia, Mr. Chad Chipunza, the African Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, replied: "I could not care less. I have no desire to visit Zambia. To declare me a prohibited immigrant has no effect whatsoever on my activities here, and I do not think it will affect me in any way."

He added that when recently in London for solely private and personal reasons, he had not attempted to make contact with any representative of the British Government, with any official, or with any M.P.

The Rev. N. Sithole and other Z.A.N.U. leaders have been moved from Sikombala restriction camp to the remand prison in Salisbury.

A seven-member trade mission from Angola arrived in Salisbury on Monday.

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* has been acquitted of a charge of publishing a false statement which was likely to create public alarm. The magistrate found that the report, from Reuter, was false but that the phrasing was such as to invite readers to treat sceptically statements attributed to deserters from the police. Alarm was therefore unlikely to have been caused to ordinary readers.

PERSONALIA

LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON are in London from Kenya.

MR. J. P. DU CANE has joined the board of Selection Trust, Ltd.

SIR HENRY PHILLIPS has left London for Malawi, Zambia and Kenya.

PRESIDENT NYERERE has inaugurated the supply of electricity in Musoma, on Lake Victoria.

MR. JAYANT CHANDE has been elected president of the Association of Round Tables of Eastern Africa.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, flew to Mauritius at the week-end.

THE MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS OF BATH left yesterday for Ethiopia to buy 20 more lions for their reserve at Longleat, Wiltshire.

MR. Y. E. ONABA, national officer of the Young Farmers of Uganda, is attending a seminar in Federal Germany on rural youth work.

SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO and MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., addressed the African Group of the Monday Club last Thursday on their recent visits to Rhodesia.

MRS. LIRBAI ALIBHAI WALJI, of Tanga, Tanzania, who has passed her 103rd birthday, has 160 grandchildren and great-grandchildren still alive.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Vice-President of Kenya, flew to the Malagasy Republic last week to take part in that republic's independence anniversary celebrations.

MR. C. H. THORNICROFT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education in Zambia, has completed his visit to the United States to study American systems of education.

MRS. JANETTE A. COWPLAND, an artist resident in Salisbury, has presented to MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, a portrait of himself which she had beaten out in copper.

LORD CARADON has denied that he had threatened to resign the post of British representative at the United Nations if H.M. Government made a compromise settlement with Rhodesia.

MR. D. C. MWIINGA, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs in Zambia, has returned to Lusaka from a tour of the United States at the invitation of the American State Department.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, a member of the London Committee of East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., left at the week-end to re-visit Kenya. He expects to be away about a fortnight.

MR. R. LAMBERT has been appointed assistant manager and secretary to Barclays Overseas Development Corporation in succession to MR. W. J. MCWILLIAM, who has become an assistant to the general managers of the parent company, Barclays Bank.

MR. A. M. RAWJI, a student from Tanzania at Cambridge University, will shortly lead other students on a two months' study visit to India. They will travel by bus through Europe and the Middle East.

MR. C. A. TALBOT, who has retired from the Uganda Police, where he had charge of the C.I.D. Central Office, has previously served in Malaya and Kenya. He is to remain in Kampala as managing director of a night security company.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., sometime Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, has rejoined the board of Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd., to fill a vacancy caused by the death of MR. HARLEY DRAYTON.

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, M.P., who was recently appointed Minister of Overseas Development, flew to Rome last week to visit the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He was received by the Pope.

CHIEF ERASTO MANGENYA, chairman of the Permanent Presidential Commission of Inquiry, and the secretary, MR. KATUA, have returned to Tanzania after visiting Australia, New Zealand, and Israel to study the work of similar institutions.

Two Africans from Tanzania, MR. PETER I. LUGAYULU and MR. HILAL R. M. NYANGA, both of them ranch managers for the National Development Corporation, are taking a pastures improvement and management course in Australia.

THE MOST REV. ERIC TABITI, Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, recently had a long talk with PRESIDENT OBOTE, who said that the Government would welcome the co-operation of all religious bodies in seeking solutions for the country's problems.

SIR TAYABALI KARIMJEE, MR. KENNETH RAWSON-SHAW, and MR. SYLVESTER MARTIN WINSOR have been promoted P.G.D. in the Grand Lodge of England. MR. ERIC STANLEY SPECK (Rhodesia) has been appointed P.A.G.D.C. and MR. DOUGLAS DUNCAN (East Africa) and MR. P. W. GIBBS (Rhodesia) P.G.St.B.

MR. ANTONIN BESSE, who has had charge of the family business since his father's death, is to retain control of all operations in Aden, while the companies in Ethiopia and the Somalilands will come under the control of his brothers and sisters. Assets of all the companies are estimated at more than £10m.

DR. HIRAM WILD, who has been in charge of the Government Herbarium and the National Botanic Garden in Rhodesia, has resigned to become Professor of Plant Sciences at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A B.Sc. and Ph.D. of the Imperial College, London, he has been in Rhodesia for 21 years.

MR. JOJUK ODINGA, a brother of MR. OGINGA ODINGA, has been fined £25, with six months' imprisonment as the alternative, on a charge of unlawful assembly. When the case was taken in Kisumu last week evidence was given that the accused and two other men had in April tried to overturn and set fire to an official car, saying that it had been "bought with Tom Mboya's money".

The Malawi Ambassadors in London, Washington and Bonn, Messrs. MBEKEANI, GONDWE, and MANGWAZU, have returned for consultations and to attend the republic celebrations. MR. MBEKEANI said in a broadcast from Blantyre that the President-designate, NGWAZI DR. KAMUZU BANDA, was held in high regard in Britain by the Establishment, the Government, and even the Royal Family.

Obituary

MRS WINIFRED DINAH GILL has died in Nairobi.

MR. MARTIN AROMA, M.P., a Member of the Uganda Parliament, has died suddenly in Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

SIR WALTER HARRIGAN, Q.C., who was Attorney General in Kenya from 1933 to 1944, died on Sunday at the age of 75.

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Kabaka of Buganda Arrives in London

His Account of Escape When Palace Was Attacked

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA. Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, arrived at London Airport last Thursday night.

He had left Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, early that morning in a United States Air Force Transport aircraft, which took him to Brussels. He then continued his journey to London by a scheduled flight of British European Airways. During his short stay in Burundi he had been the guest of the Government.

When he reached London the Kabaka was still suffering from the effects of a severe attack of malaria and strain, and he apologized to reporters for reading a short statement, which he prefaced with the remark that he had been overwhelmed by the welcome he had received.

"I have been through a long and harrowing experience", he said. "I am most grateful that the people of England have made this show of warmth and for this extension of friendship towards me on my arrival. I am terribly harassed because of my concern, particularly about my wife and my sister and mother, who are held by the Uganda Government. It is very difficult for me to be calm. God willing, I hope not to be a problem to Britain for very long. I hope to go back. I am looking forward to seeing the few members of my family who are already in Britain and looked after by loyal friends".

His brother, Prince Henry Kimera, had flown to Brussels to meet him. He was awaited by Mr. Martin Flegg, his London solicitor, and Mr. "Roddy" Owen, a former A.D.C. His only luggage was a small and battered suitcase. He was wearing an open-necked shirt, a check waistcoat, sports jacket, and khaki drill trousers.

Restoration Expected by Use of Force

In the International Television News programme "Dateline" the Kabaka said on Thursday evening that he expected President Obote to try to get him extradited. Asked what the President would do to him if he fell into his power, he replied: "The worst possible—and I think I should do the same to him".

He would be prepared for the Baganda to use force to secure his restoration, for that was the only answer. He did not think that the Baganda would accept a republic.

He had always held the view that the British Government's policy of federating Buganda with the rest of the country had represented a false solution to Uganda's problems.

Sir Edward was reported to have said before leaving Bujumbura: "I am not abdicating. I shall be back when the country returns to sanity. Dr. Obote is a criminal, not I".

On Saturday he went to Seaford, Sussex, to see his 11-year-old son, Prince Ronald, take part in the annual sports at King's Mead School.

Accompanied by his son and two daughters, he attended a country church next morning. With them was Mr. Owen, who was a captain in the Grenadier Guards when the Kabaka joined the battalion in 1947. They have since been close friends, and Mr. Owen is godfather to the son, who was named Ronald after him. When the Kabaka returned to Uganda after his period of exile in London he was accompanied by Mr. Owen.

When dropping a month ago from the 12-foot wall surrounding the palace the Kabaka injured his back, which has continued to give him considerable pain. He also wrenched an ankle by jumping off a lorry travelling at speed when troops were seen ahead.

In a six-column article in the *Sunday Telegraph* he has described the escape from Mengo, Kampala.

The attack on the palace was made, he says, by two companies from each of the four battalions of the Uganda Army, behind an advance party of the Special Force, a security shock group. At least 1,000 men and possibly 2,000 were sent for what Dr. Obote had described as simply a search for arms. The palace guard of 100 had half-a-dozen sub-machine guns, six automatic rifles, and a Lee-Enfield rifle for each man.

Not Recognized by Patrol

By noon the attack, which had started before dawn, was on the point of succeeding, and the Kabaka, his brother Prince Henry, and about 20 men retired to the cattle kraal. A violent storm then caused a lull in the fighting. As their ammunition supply was almost exhausted, and as he felt that he would be more useful to his people if he could get away, the Kabaka, with eight others, under the cover of fire from the rest, made for the high wall surrounding the compound, scrambled over it, and were almost immediately overtaken by two taxis, by which they made the first stage of escape. Prince Henry, who had become separated from the rest, queued for a bus without being recognized. The Kabaka wrote that he had not at any time been disguised as a priest, as had been reported by British newspapers.

Scouts whom he sent out found that army patrols were very active towards the Kenya border and that Government forces had shelled and sunk his yacht on Lake Victoria. So the party marched westwards to the Congo.

Later, when it had been reduced to three, himself, Captain Jehoash Katenda, adjutant of his guard, and Mr. George Mallo, an A.D.C., they were stopped by troops in two trucks, who, however, thought them just three shabby Africans walking along a deserted road. They had already discarded their revolvers. There were numerous patrols about, but no serious searching of the bush, the soldiers contenting themselves with tearing up and down the roads in motor vehicles.

On reaching the Congo the party was held up for some hours by an army patrol under a very incompetent corporal who seemed afraid of local rebels.

Once in Burundi they hitch-hiked into the capital. The Kabaka knew the King, members of his family, and several Ministers, and the Cabinet Council quickly decided to help. So did European friends in Burundi.

President Obote had meantime told the authorities in Burundi that Sir Edward "had committed criminal offences before he escaped from this country".

Kabaka's Wife Raped in Prison

Prince Henry Kimera told journalists in London last week that about 15,000 people in Buganda had been killed since the attack on the palace on May 24; that about 8,000 had been detained; that the Kabaka's wife, the Nabagereka, had been repeatedly raped by soldiers in Murchison Bay prison; and that she had been beaten and had her hair torn out. His younger brother, aged 26, David Simbwa, had been tortured and had suffered a broken arm.

Girls from the Catholic High School at Nagunga and the C.M.S. High School at Gayusa had been raped by soldiers, who had shot dead two children who shouted "Kabaka yekka".

The Prince said that he had managed to escape by wearing the clothes of a garage mechanic.

Mr. S. Odaka, Foreign Minister of Uganda, in London on a private visit, called on Tuesday on Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, who is understood to have made representations about the personal safety of Lady Damali, wife of the Kabaka, his sister Victoria, and his brother Prince David.

Mr. Horace White, sometime Information Officer in Uganda, has written in a short letter in *The Times*: "Could an old friend and former resident of Uganda plead with Dr. Obote to show his statesmanship and compassion by releasing the unhappy Nabagereka forthwith, or at any rate permit a representative of the International Red Cross to visit her?"

Anglo-Rhodesian Society

Twenty-Five Branches in U.K.

TWENTY-FIVE BRANCHES of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society have already been formed in England and Scotland or are in process of formation.

Buckinghamshire: Convenor: Mrs. M. B. Kabell, of Fairings, Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury
Cornwall: Chairman: Mr. L. Hicks, Polgreen Vean, St. Newlyn East, Newquay. Vice-chairman: Mr. D. Smith. Hon. secretary: Mrs. B. Tabor, Coozevan, Ferranarwörthall, Truro.
East Cornwall Ward: Mr. H. W. Matthews is chairman, and Mr. D. Tozer hon. secretary.

Devon (West): Chairman: Mr. A. L. Andrew, Grimstone, Horrabridge. Vice-chairman: Mr. W. Ames. Hon. secretary: Mrs. H. C. Andrew, Grimstone, Horrabridge. Hon. treasurer: Mr. F. Hodgson. Other members of the committee: Messrs. E. E. Gaymer and J. McOran Campbell.

Hertfordshire (Harpenden): Chairman: Mr. H. M. Cowan, 19 Salisbury Avenue, Harpenden. Vice-chairman: L. T. Claison.

Hertfordshire (Tring): Chairman: Mr. J. G. Crauford, Brightwood, Aldbury, Tring. Hon. secretary: Mr. R. J. Crauford, Brightwood, Aldbury. Hon. treasurer: Mr. B. S. Lord.

Lancashire (Liverpool): Convenor: Mr. G. A. Markey, 27 Marine Park Mansions, Wellington Road, New Brighton, Cheshire.

Lancashire (Manchester/Oldham): Convenor: Miss L. A. J. Crabtree, 126 Oldham Road, Grasscroft, near Oldham.

Norfolk: Steering Committee: Brigadier H. E. Cubitt-Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O., Poplars, South Street, Sheringham; Mrs. C. D. Flowers, Denton House, York Street, Norwich; Mrs. B. Kane, Point House, Thorpe, Norwich.

Oxfordshire: Hon. secretary and acting chairman: Mrs. M. de Mey, 29 Toot Baldon, Oxford. Hon. treasurer: Mrs. M. B. Pentland. Other committee members: Mrs. M. Marriot, the Rev. P. Grant, Mr. P. Hutchings, Mr. D. W. Symes, Mrs. Tarrell.

Scotland (Angus): Convenor: Brigadier W. E. Duncan, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., Greenside, Montrose, Angus.

Scotland (Glasgow—Strathclyde University): Convenor: Mr. W. S. Eaton, 27 Derby Street, Glasgow, C.3.

Suffolk: Steering Committee: Mr. A. W. Rudd, Offton Place, near Ipswich; Mr. P. R. Brown, Cocks Green, Great

Welnetnam, Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. A. F. X. Baron, The Wake, Clive Avenue, Ipswich.

Surrey, East: Steering Committee: Mr. A. H. K. Guest, 21 West Street, Reigate; Major-General H. P. W. Hutson, O.B.E., 92 Blue House Lane, Oxted; Mr. T. F. Peachey, Holmesdale, St. Paul's Road, Dorking.

Surrey (West) and Middlesex: Convenor: Major R. A. Dey, 5 Thames Eyt, Twickenham.

Sussex (Brighton): Chairman: Dr. S. Alder, 48 Park Crescent, Brighton 7. Hon. secretary/treasurer: Mr. S. A. Secar, 28 Granville Road, Hove. Other committee members: Mrs. T. Faulkner, Mrs. J. W. Murdoch.

West Midlands (Shropshire): Convenor: Major R. N. Topham, New Marton Hall, St. Martins, Oswestry.

Wiltshire (Salisbury): Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranborne, The Manor House, Cranborne, Dorset. Hon. secretary: Major P. H. Cox Martin, M.B.E., Audley House, 97 Crane Street, Salisbury. Hon. treasurer: Mr. A. J. Bowker.

Yorkshire: Chairman: Lt.-Cdr. R. Howarth, R.N.V.R., Gatooma, Longcliffe Avenue, Harrogate. Hon. secretary/treasurer: Mr. A. J. Holden, Crow Nest House, Fernbarch Drive, Bingley.

Branches are in process of formation in Bath, Somerset; Bexhill, Sussex; Bournemouth, Hants.; Bristol, Gloucestershire; the Isle of Wight; Jersey; Luton, Bedfordshire; and Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Anti-Rhodesia Rally

FIFTEEN SOCIALIST AND LIBERAL M.P.'s. were among about 5,000 people who attended a rally in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday with "Freedom for Rhodesia" as the theme.

At the head of the marchers from Marble Arch was Miss Judith Todd, daughter of a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia. She was flanked by Mr. David Steel, Liberal M.P. for Roxburgh, and Mr. F. Ziyambe, representing the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. John Grigg said that he was taking part in the march "because a sell-out to the Rhodesian white supremacists would be damaging to British interests and a dark stain on the country's honour".

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P. for North Devon, who recently paid a short visit to Rhodesia and Zambia, described the talks between British and Rhodesian officials as a farce. Unless they were archaeologists there could now be nothing left for the officials to explore. There was no change of heart on either side.

Mr. Ben Whitaker, Socialist M.P. for Hampstead, alleged that the situation in Rhodesia was worse than in the Mississippi area of the United States, that there were more graduates in restriction camps in Rhodesia than in the Rhodesian Cabinet, and that majority rule would therefore raise the intellectual standard of the Government.

Mr. John Ennals, M.P., urged the British Government to ask the United Nations to instruct all members, including Portugal and South Africa, to apply economic sanctions against the Smith régime.

Miss Todd wanted Mr. Wilson to say specifically that independence would not be granted to Rhodesia until after the establishment of majority rule.

A resolution delivered to the Prime Minister's residence called for British support for mandatory sanctions by all member States of the United Nations, and demanded the release of all political prisoners in Rhodesia, and expressed concern at the failure of the British Government to remove the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

The rally was organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the United Nations Association.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union boycotted the march and the meeting because an official of the rival organization Z.A.N.U. had been asked to speak.

Empire Loyalists showed banners calling for support for Mr. Smith.

Drink and Drugs

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has sent to the executive committee of the newly-formed Zambia National Council on Alcoholism and Addiction a message expressing his concern about the extent of alcoholism and drug taking in Zambia. A conference is to be held in Zambia next year under the auspices of the International Council on Alcoholism.

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Somalia and Kenya

Senate Call for Invasion

THE SOMALIA GOVERNMENT resigned at the beginning of the week after the National Assembly had rejected two Bills. According to the Minister of Information, the resignation was handed to the Parliamentary Group of the Somali Youth League.

The President, Mr. Aden Abdullah Osman, has, however, refused to accept the resignation of the Government or of the Prime Minister, Mr. Abdirasaj Hajji Hussein.

A few days earlier the Kenya Government had severed trade relations with Somalia in consequence of the continued activity of Somali "freedom fighters"—called *shifita* (brigands) by Kenya Ministers — and hostile broadcasts from Mogadishu.

Dr. Mungai, the Defence Minister, told Somali residents in the North Eastern Region last week that if they did not disclose the whereabouts of *shifita*, "we shall assume you are all *shifita* and sweep you away together with them".

Mr. Osogo, Minister for Information, announced that Somalia Ministers would not be allowed to enter Kenya except as delegates to international conferences and that aircraft from Somalia might no longer land. Since January Somali Airlines had made one flight a week to and from Nairobi and East African Airways had had landing facilities at Mogadishu.

Strength of Somali Forces

On Friday the Kenya Senate adopted a motion calling on the Government to send troops into the Somali Republic in order to counter *shifita* activities.

Reports from Mogadishu state that the Somali Army has now five independent brigade groups and an armoured brigade, all the tanks and other equipment are Russian.

The Air Force has a strength of about 150 fighter-bombers, all Russian.

Russian "advisers" in Somalia are estimated at about 1,250. Several hundred Somali officers are in training in the Soviet Union, from which a couple of hundred have already returned.

About 20,000 Somali students have begun training at military camps during the past few weeks.

K.P.U. Hold Nine Seats

Kenya's Little General Election

THE KENYA PEOPLE'S UNION, led by Mr. Oginga Odinga, until recently Vice-President of Kenya, has won seven seats in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate in the "little general election" which has been spread over three weeks and the results of which were declared in Nairobi on Monday.

The ruling Kenya African National Union won 13 seats in the Lower House and eight in the Senate. The 30 by-elections were caused by a Bill which was rushed through Parliament to enforce the resignation of any M.P. or Senator who defected from K.A.N.U.

Mr. Odinga had an overwhelming majority against his K.A.N.U. opponent, Mr. Walter Odede, father-in-law of Mr. T. J. Mboya, who had only 1,942 votes against Mr. Odinga's 16,695; but his party vice-president, Mr. Bildad Kaggia, was defeated in a Kikuyu constituency by nearly 18,000 votes, and Mr. Achieng Oneko, lately Minister for Information in the Kenyatta Government, lost his Nakuru seat by 1,487 votes.

Mr. Okello Odongo, lately Assistant Minister for Finance, polled 12,187 votes in a Central Nyanza constituency against 363 gained by the K.A.N.U. candidate.

In Central Nyanza Senator Chillo polled 55,014 votes for K.P.U. against only 5,673 cast for K.A.N.U.

In Machakos and Kitui, in the Kamba country, two K.P.U. candidates were successful. Mr. Mboya, secretary-general of K.A.N.U., commented that those were "freak results", and claimed that "it is obvious that the country has rejected K.P.U."—which might not be recognized as a Parliamentary Opposition, since standing orders provided that an issue could be fought only if it had the support of at least 10 members.

Mr. D. Akumu, administrative secretary of K.P.U., said that complaints would be made to the Electoral Commission about the conduct of the elections.

In some districts the poll is believed to have been not more than about 10%. Elsewhere it is said to have varied between 20% and 40%.

Joint Africa Board

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the joint African Board, of which the vice-chairmen are Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, the Hon. Leslie Leathers, and the Rt. Hon. Fred Bellenger, M.P.

At the 41st annual general meeting, held last week, Lord Hastings and Mr. Alfred Roberts, M.P., were elected Parliamentary members of the Council, to which Sir Ronald Russell and Sir Edmund Teale were re-elected.

Lord Colyton, Earl De La Warr, Mr. J. W. Kendrick, and Major H. E. P. Sparing, who retired by rotation, were re-appointed; and Messrs. G. F. Bedford, A. A. P. Ethelston, Rolf Gardiner, J. Robson, J. R. Stourton, and J. H. S. Tranter, were elected appointed members.

East African Dinner

SIR WALTER COUTTS, president for 1966 of the East Africa Dinner Club, presided at last week's annual dinner, at which Mr. J. K. Dick was the principal guest.

Referring to the imminent closure of the East African Office in London, Sir Walter said that it had done great work since its establishment in 1927, and that no one had contributed more to its reputation than Miss Young, who had joined as a very young typist in 1928 and had afterwards made herself indispensable. For many years she had also been secretary to the Dinner Club and made the arrangements for the annual gathering. All present were most grateful to her (Loud applause).

Britain still had an important development rôle to play in the new East Africa, Mr. Dick emphasized. While aid was provided from Government to Government, much could and should be done by private enterprise, preferably in association with local partners.

It was regrettable that the fine old title of merchant adventurers was no longer used on the City of London. It had been a true and honourable description. Today there was no need to apologize for participation in the development of Africa or for earning a fair return on such ventures.

Sir Colin Thornley proposed the toast of the president.

Common Market

THE HEADS OF STATE of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda failed to reach agreement on the future of the East African Common Market at their three-day meeting in Nairobi last week. They will resume discussions in Dar es Salaam at a date still to be fixed.

East African Shipping Line

FOUR GOVERNMENTS — those of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia — and Southern Lines, Ltd., Mombasa, will be partners in a new East African State Shipping Line, which will have four "ports" of registration, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean, and two far from the sea, Kampala and Lusaka. Southern Lines were started in 1948 by Mr. T. Bentley-Buckle and Mr. Richard Bainbridge, both former officers in the Royal Navy.

Parliamentary Questions

Costs of Sanctions Not Calculable

MR. SANDYS asked the Prime Minister for the best available estimate of the expenditure incurred up to date, by H.M. Government in connexion with the imposition of sanctions on Rhodesia, including military and financial assistance to Zambia, and the effects of that policy on Great Britain's visible and invisible exports and her balance of payments.

PRIME MINISTER: "The total expenditure incurred up to the latest date for which figures are available is about £8½m. The total cost to the balance of payments is more difficult to assess and no reliable estimate is possible. In the first five months of 1966 British exports to Rhodesia were about £11½m. lower than in the same period of 1965".

MR. SANDYS: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman consider giving a much fuller statement of the economic and financial effects of sanctions? Does he not think that it is quite a good thing that the African Governments, who all the time are complaining that we are not doing enough, should be aware of the extent of the burden which we are carrying? Is it not also right that the British people should know what sanctions are costing?"

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir, and to the extent that these figures may be amplified we shall certainly consider doing what the rt. hon. gentleman suggests. Other Commonwealth Governments in Africa are being regularly told by us of what it means and that we are following the policies necessary to carry out the principles laid down by the rt. hon. gentleman and his colleagues and by us on the question of the future of Rhodesia. I did not think—I hope that I am right in this—that the rt. hon. gentleman was suggesting any withdrawing from giving effect to the principles which he and we have laid down".

MR. MOLLOY: "Will my rt. hon. friend acknowledge that while many hon. Members opposite are concerned about Her Majesty's subjects in other Dominions, there are many of Her Majesty's subjects in Rhodesia who are suffering the burden of being under an illegal régime? Does he not agree that some attitudes of hon. Members opposite are incongruous with the traditions of a democratic society?"

Clash with Liberal Leader

PRIME MINISTER: "That raises an issue more suitable to debate than to a short answer, but certainly hon. and rt. hon. gentlemen of more than one party opposite who have asked us to take a firm line with sanctions, for example, must recognize that it would be impossible to do what we have done with the airlift to Zambia or the supply of Javelins to Zambia if we had scuttled on the basis of what the Leader of the Liberal Party was suggesting a few moments ago".

MR. GRIMMOND: "Does the Prime Minister realize that this harking back to old questions convinces me of the extreme pertinence of my question, which has obviously troubled the rt. hon. gentleman a good deal? To turn to the current question, would he not agree that however heavy the expenditure, and no one under-estimates it, it would be quite disastrous, having accepted all this, if we were to go back on principles generally agreed for a settlement with Rhodesia, and that, having spent all this money, we must ensure that we stick to the principles which have been laid down and agreed by all parties? Will he give an assurance that there is no going back on that?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I am happy to find a point on which the rt. hon. gentleman and I are in agreement. I fully endorse what he has said—that of course there can be no going back on the principles laid down by successive Governments and approved by at any rate a very large majority of the House every time we have debated them. I would also say that there would have been no hope at all of making a reality of these principles—and heaven knows that it is difficult enough—if we had not vigorously pursued the sanctions policy introduced by this side of the House and supported by the rt. hon. gentleman and some other hon. Members opposite".

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "Does the Prime Minister consider that it is more costly to abandon a principle, as the Tory Government did when they proposed the withdrawal of sanctions against Mussolini over Abyssinia in 1936?"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. There must be a limit to the width as well as the length of questions".

PRIME MINISTER: "For that reason it will be very difficult to quantify the answer to my rt. hon. friend's question. Certainly I would say that, even in terms of hard cash and economic interest—quite apart from the very deep principles involved in this issue—if we had given cost this country far more in terms of loss of standing in all our dealings with the world".

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "On a point of order. May I respectfully ask that you should look at my question tomorrow, Mr. Speaker. You will see that there were very few words in it and that its length was due to interruptions from the other side of the House. Will the Prime Minister consider that the cost of what was done in 1936—[*Interruption*]"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. I would not want the rt. hon. gentleman to misunderstand my observation. I was not complaining about the length of the question, but the fact that he was going back in history to the time of Mussolini".

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "Is it not relevant to cite a case in which sanctions were withdrawn, when the whole purport of the question was that sanctions should now be withdrawn?"

MR. SANDYS: "On a point of order. Is it not quite improper for the rt. hon. Member for Derby South, when rising on a point of order, to try to impute to me a motive in asking a particular question?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I hope that the rt. hon. gentleman is not going to get too sensitive when political criticisms are made across the floor of the House".

Not Exceptionally Sensitive

MR. SANDYS: "I am not more sensitive than anyone else in the House. All that I was objecting to was the use of a point of order to make a point of that kind".

MR. SPEAKER: "The chair is neither dismayed nor encouraged by noises of approval or disapproval. The Chair intervened when the rt. hon. gentleman the Member for Derby South went wide in making his point of order".

MR. SHINWELL: "On a point of order—a perfectly valid point of order—at least I hope so. Is it not very embarrassing, and to some extent improper, to probe into the past of the Tory Party?"

MR. EMRYS HUGHES: "On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, would you mind clarifying your ruling that we must not go back in history to 1935? If that is the case, what happens to Erskine May?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I am grateful to the hon. gentleman for raising under the guise of a point of order what I must regard as a rhetorical question".

MR. HEATH: "Will the Prime Minister examine his own party's record on defence in answer to the point made by the rt. hon. Member for Derby South?"

"If we may return to the original point of the question, as the Prime Minister has been unable to give a factual reply with any degree of accuracy, will he now consult the National Institute which has worked out a figure, I believe with a considerable degree of accuracy, of the cost of the Rhodesian policy, which is far greater than that which the Prime Minister has given this afternoon?"

PRIME MINISTER: "Briefly, the relevance of the Abyssinian question. I was asked about this by the Leader of the Opposition—the relevance of this was, as Sir Winston Churchill pointed out, that if the then Conservative Government had shown any resistance and effective sanctions World War II would not have happened.

"With regard to the second part of the question relating to Rhodesia, the figures which I have given the House are the best figures which we have in a situation in which it is difficult to estimate. I do not know whether the rt. hon. gentleman was suggesting that they were inaccurate or that anything calculated by the National Institute with less access to the facts than we have is likely to be more accurate.

"The rt. hon. gentleman refers to the cost of the sanctions policy. Perhaps one day he will tell us whether he supports this policy."

Derision from the Prime Minister

MR. HEATH: "Let me tell the Prime Minister perfectly clearly that if he had paid any attention at all to the views of other people in the Rhodesia debates he would know that we supported him in that policy".

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. Hon. Members must listen to the expression of opinions with which they do not agree".

MR. HEATH: "I asked the Prime Minister to recall the past Rhodesian discussions and to note that I supported the policy of sanctions even when sometimes in disagreement with my rt. hon. and hon. friends. In the attempts which we made to get a national policy we have had nothing but derision from the Prime Minister himself".

PRIME MINISTER: "I recall the rt. hon. gentleman's speech on November 12, which he can look up again. I recall that with each additional sanction which we announced he got up in heat and rage and came round to it only the next day. If that has been his position, will he at some time take time off to tell the House why he did not vote for the oil sanctions?"

MR. HEATH: "I will tell the Prime Minister perfectly clearly why I did not support the Government in the lobby. I supported them by my voice here, as he himself has done on many occasions in the past when he supported the Government of the day but did not go with the Opposition into the lobby."

PRIME MINISTER: "The rt. hon. gentleman will recall that on the same day he voted against the Government on Rhodesia policy, and when hon. Members were asked to stand up and be counted on the oil sanctions he sat in his place and did not vote. Is he aware that on this, as on other things, we might have had action and not words in support of the Government?"

SIR G. NABARRO asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether he was aware that the policy of sanctions against Rhodesia was damaging British exports to a traditional market, including the placing by Rhodesia Railways of a contract with the Nissho Company of Tokyo, Japan, for 2,000 wagon bodies, equipment formerly supplied from Great Britain; what steps he proposed to take to retain for Great Britain such contributions to the balance of payments; and whether he would make a statement on Anglo-Rhodesian trade.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I accept that sanctions against Rhodesia have some damaging effect upon British export trade. But H.M. Government are convinced that sanctions are the best way of bringing about the restoration of constitutional government in Rhodesia and a return to normal trading relations. Under existing exchange control regulations equipment for the maintenance of Rhodesia Railways may be supplied by British firms provided payment is made in advance in convertible currency other than sterling."

Prime Minister Admits Successful Duress

MR. FREESON asked what action the Government would take to end the transshipment of oil from South Africa to Rhodesia in tankers of British Petroleum.

PRIME MINISTER: "Any road tankers operated by British Petroleum's subsidiary companies in Rhodesia that have been carrying oil from South Africa will have been acting under instructions and duress from the régime. These activities are not within the control of the parent company in London."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked how many members of Her Majesty's forces had now left Zambia for Rhodesia, and what representations had been made in Salisbury.

MR. MERLYN REES: "Five, sir. No representations have been made, nor has any other action been taken in Salisbury."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Does that mean that the Government are quite happy that our forces should transfer themselves to Rhodesia from Zambia? Has the Ministry of Defence satisfied itself that H.M. Forces now have proper conditions of life in Zambia? Have they been told the purpose of their being there? If so, what is it?"

MR. REES: "No representations have been made, because it was not thought likely that they would be productive; nor would it be desirable to make representations. The conditions of our airmen in Zambia have greatly improved. They are quite aware why they are there, and the hon. gentleman ought to be aware of that too."

MR. EVELYN KING: "Are not these troops costing many millions of pounds? Is not their rôle unpopular, and are not their duties unnecessary? Will the hon. gentleman bring them home as soon as possible?"

MR. REES: "No, sir."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "In view of the refusal to say why our forces are there, I beg to give notice that I shall raise the matter on the adjournment."

MR. SPEAKER: "Notice must be given in the conventional way."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for Defence: "If the Government persist in their determination to rat on their obligations in Aden, does the rt. hon. gentleman think that we shall be able to respond to any further appeals for military assistance from Commonwealth Governments in Africa?"

MR. HEALEY: "First, I cannot accept the hon. Member's statement that we are ratting on our commitments in Aden. We are perfectly satisfied that our capability for carrying out such operations as we think are likely to be required in Africa will not be affected by a withdrawal from Aden, not least because we have made arrangements to provide ourselves with long-range transport aircraft, which, under the previous Government's policies, we should not have had for another six years."

Some 500 elephants and more than 1,000 buffalo were killed in Kenya last year for the protection of life and property.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Defence has sent the Minister of State and the Vice-Minister on an official visit to the United States.

In field tests in Vietnam the drug dismodiphenyl sulfone (D.D.S.), normally used for the treatment of leprosy, has been found to halve the number of cases of malaria. Cases of relapse are reported to have been reduced from 40% to 4%.

\$18m. for Zambian Roads

MRS. JUDITH HART, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, was due back in London yesterday from her second visit to Lusaka to discuss with the Government of Zambia measures to make economic sanctions against Rhodesia more effective.

The World Bank has agreed to lend Zambia \$18m. for the reconstruction of about 500 miles of road to Tanzania and Malawi in order that copper exports may pass through those countries instead of through Rhodesia, as hitherto. Building the roads would take about three years.

A German company has received a contract worth more than £2m. from the Government of Zambia for tarring the first 150 miles of the road from the Copperbelt to Tanzania. The estimate for treatment of the whole road is about £10m. The work would take at least two years.

The Sierra Leone Government has bought in the United Kingdom four road tankers as a gift to the people of Zambia.

Because of a serious shortage of beef, there were queues on the Copperbelt last week to buy elephant and hippopotamus meat at 1s. 9d. a lb. It had been transported some 400 miles from the Luangwa Valley.

Migs for Uganda

MIG JET FIGHTERS from Russia are believed to be awaited by the Uganda Government, which is understood to have been promised a present of 12 when President Obote visited Moscow last summer. The small airport at Gulu is being developed to international standards, possibly as an air force base. Training of troops and airmen in Uganda has for the past two years been entrusted to Israeli instructors.

Subversive Activities

A SEMINAR held in the Broken Hill district of Zambia, which was attended by the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Minister of State for Land and Resettlement, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, passed a resolution requesting the Government "to look into the subversive activities against the Government of certain intensive cultivation area members". It suggested that I.C.A. work would be ruined if such activities were allowed to continue.

Cats

MRS. MARY COLLIER, editor of a magazine about cats, has been told by the Prime Minister's office that yeast and calcium tablets may not be sent to Rhodesia for cats, which require them as a preventative against rickets in hot climates. She has found, however, that the difficulty can be overcome by keeping the value of parcels to less than £10. Mr. Wilson's private secretary had written: "The sanctions are intended to bring about the early end of the rebellion, and it is inevitable that in the process many people and their pets will suffer hardship. The illegal authorities in Salisbury had probably refused foreign exchange for imported tablets."

Burundi Plot

MR. M. MANIRAKIZA, Foreign Minister of Burundi, said last week that the Government had foiled a plot against the nation, which included a plan for the "physical liquidation of certain authorities". Any foreigner acting against the security of the country would not be expelled, as hitherto, but tried by a military court, "for we are aware of the movements of certain foreign persons who came to Burundi under titles, names, and passports lent for the occasion".

A spokesman of the Burundi Embassy in the Congo has since said that the United States Central Intelligence Agency "had a major share in the conspiracy with several prominent political leaders in Burundi".

Zambia Mining Commission

Industry Pressed for Higher Wages

HIGHER TAXATION of the mining companies was proposed by Professor William Taylor, head of the department of economics at the University College of Rhodesia, when he gave evidence to the commission of inquiry into the mining industry in Zambia, where 78% of gross profits are already taken by the Government when the price of copper is above £300 a ton.

Professor Taylor also suggested a payroll tax of 10% of all expatriate earnings in order to increase the pressure upon the companies to accelerate the process of Zambianization. That policy might, he thought, be applied to other industries and the civil service. If productivity increased 10%, so should wages.

Mr. Aaron Milner, deputy national secretary of the United National Independence Party, insisted on a minimum of £35 a month for the lowest paid mining workers. There should be a rate-for-the-job formula based on present payments to expatriates, and an interim wage increase of £5 pending completion of the job evaluation programme. He did not believe that the mining companies were sincere when they claimed not to discriminate between the races.

U.N.I.P. also wanted a committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Civil Service (a post held by Mr. Milner) to consider quarterly reports on the progress of Zambianization in mining.

Mr. Mars-Jones said for the companies that the interim increase proposed by U.N.I.P. would cost about £2m. So far the companies had invested more than £250m. in the country.

Mr. Cosmos Mwene, general secretary of the Zambia Mineworkers' Union, demanded a doubling of wages to be phased over four years. Men earning £40 a month or less should immediately receive a first increase of £10, and those earning more than £40 an additional 25%.

Mr. Paul Mwamba, president of the Mines Local Staff Association, said that there was not much hope of copper being mined peacefully unless the companies showed a radical change of heart.

Mr. Peter Chibuye, general secretary of the M.L.S.A., conceded that the evidence of economists had persuaded him that it would not be in the national interest to pursue the demand for a 36-hour week.

£1 A Day A Starvation Wage

Mr. Jonas Ponde, assistant general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, described anything below £30 a month as a starvation wage, basing that assertion on an assertion that a family needed £8 a month for maize meal and meat, £8 for clothes, £3 for the upkeep of the household, £2 for a doctor, £1 for small savings, 15s. for transport, 10s. for payments to the church and other organization, 10s. for amusements, 11s. for contributions to the National Provident Fund, 2s. for union dues, and £5 12s. for rent.

He wanted one union to cover the whole mining industry.

A medical assistant at Bancroft Hospital, speaking for eight others, said that white nurses did little work.

The chairman of the commission, Mr. Roland Brown, considered that an advertisement for European nursing sisters placed by the R.S.T. group in a South African nursing journal was "inconsistent with their general case that they had turned their back on any form of racial discrimination".

To complaints that Africans from Malawi, Tanzania, the Congo, and Rhodesia were employed on the mines, a witness replied that since Zambia had become independent the policy of the companies had been to employ no new African unless he produced proof of Zambian citizenship.

Dr. Charles Elliott, a reader in economic in the University of Zambia, considered that the national income and Government policy pointed to a basic wage increase of between 10% and 14% per annum as a maximum. The differential between local and expatriate earnings ought to be reduced, preferably by reduction of the latter.

Hearings by the five-member commission have ended after five weeks.

Impala Ranching and Canning Co., Ltd., Rhodesia, largely financed by Swiss and German investors, has a monthly output of some 20,000 tins of cooked impala, kudu and eland.

The number of agricultural co-operatives in Rhodesia has increased in two years from 98 to 209, of which 91 are in African areas. Another 20 societies are in process of formation. The African societies had a turnover of £629,500 last year, in spite of a poor season. Two years earlier it had been only £202,000.

Benguela Railway Report

Profits Substantially Higher

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY—Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela—reports that operating receipts in 1965 increased by almost 20.2m. escudos to 581.9m., while working expenses, including provisions for renewals, were up by only \$5.5m. to \$380m. Capital expenditure amounted to \$38.7m. After providing \$29.8m. for debenture service, there was a net profit of \$156.1m. A 10% dividend, subject to tax, takes \$66, and after other adjustments there remain \$41.1m. for transfer to general reserve.

The issued capital is \$660m. Debentures total \$430.6m. Fixed assets have a book value of \$2,567m., and investments in other companies total \$15.6m. Net current assets amount to \$60.4m.

Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto is president, Dr. Ruy Ennes Ulrich vice-president, and Dr. Manuel Antonio Fernandes managing director. Among the British directors are Lord Clitheroe and Messrs. M. T. W. Easby and S. G. Watts. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., of which Lord Colyton is chairman, has the right to appoint a director.

The Foreign Minister of Somalia has led a delegation to Pakistan.

The Vice-President of North Korea will today begin a six-day official visit of Tanzania.

A Tanzanian football team has flown from Der es Salaam to China for a fortnight's tour.

An eight-member trade delegation from Tanzania visited Pakistan on its way back from China.

A once-a-week jet service from Frankfurt to Nairobi has been established by a German air line.

The strike threatened by the Common Services African Civil Servants Union of Kenya has been suspended.

Sixteen chiefs and sub-chiefs in Central Nyanza have been suspended or interdicted by the Kenya Government.

Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. has placed in Britain an order worth more than £500,000 for plant for a diesel power station.

Four hundred African miners struck work at the Nchanga mine, Zambia, on Friday, but returned next day, when 225 artisans walked out in a one-day protest.

The British National Export Council's trade mission to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, which has just returned to London, procured business worth about £250,000.

Turnell & Newall, Ltd., report profit after tax for the half-year to March 31 at £4.66m. (£4.88m.). For the year to September 30 last the total was £9.45m.

Malawi Congress Party branch officials have been warned that political detainees who are amnestied on July 4 are to be treated with sympathy and understanding.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga has raised its price for copper from 79,500 to 83,000 Belgian francs per metric ton, or from about £563 to £587 10s. per long ton.

Somalia's independence anniversary celebrations were attended by the Prime Minister of Sudan, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Ministers of Defence and Education.

The D.C. for Central Nyanza has prohibited the carrying of spears, bows, arrows, clubs, sticks, or other weapons in Kisumu, "owing to the many cases of assault in the municipality".

The five former Ministers who were arrested and detained in Uganda in February have been sent under restriction orders to various parts of the country, mainly, if not entirely, in the north.

The Ethiopian representative on the United Nations Committee on Colonialism was repeatedly asked to refrain from hostile references to Somalia when that committee met in Mogadishu.

Liebig's Extracts and Meat Co., Ltd., report group profits after tax at £1,245,000 for the six months of February 28, compared with £887,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year and £1,728,000 for the 12 months to August 31 last.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., report profits after tax for 1965 at £1,214,599 (£1,254,128). Ordinary shareholders receive 10%, taking £590,299. The carry-forward is just under £7.5m. (£6.96m.). Fixed assets appear at £17.4m., investments at £1.7m., and net current assets at £20.5m. Lord Campbell of Eskan is the chairman.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., report that, with turnover and profit margins lower, profits for the year to January 31, 1965, were £43,500 and that during the last six months there was a trading loss of £4,000. A change of management was then made, and better results are now expected. The directors believe that the next report will be "more acceptable". At the end of July last year group fixed assets totalled £514,629.

"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.



RHODESIA

A major industrial power in Africa and one of the fastest developing countries on the continent.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1954	£161,500,000	1964	£320,400,000
1964 DOMESTIC EXPORTS		£119,465,000	(30.5m. to U.K.)
RE-EXPORTS		£17,993,000	
GOLD		£7,086,000	
TOTAL EXPORTS		£144,544,000	
1964 IMPORTS		£109,695,000	(33.4m. from U.K.)
FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE		£34,849,000	

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over backwards
to meet your
Delivery Dates

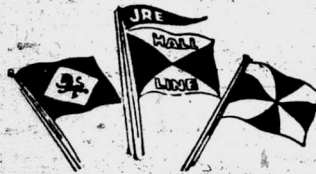
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CLOSURE of the East African Office in London confirms the tacit recognition by the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda that it is no longer necessary, or even expedient, for them to maintain a facade of co-operation at the heart of the Commonwealth. For almost four decades the Office had symbolized a community of interests which had unfortunately become less and less influential. When EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was founded, some time before the opening of that joint agency for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, one of its main purposes was to promote the then unpopular idea of closer union of those countries and of a similar association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, in the hope that the two groups would merge into a great Dominion when their transport systems had been sufficiently developed to make that course practicable. Great benefits were offered by that concept. Unhappily, it was destroyed by the folly of politicians in the United Kingdom and Africa and the short-sightedness, selfishness and timidity of senior officials in Britain and Africa, whose attitude was condoned by a Colonial Office which was catastrophically determined not to think and plan ahead. It seldom stirred from lethargic acceptance of things as they were, and when it did it had not the vision or the energy to rid itself of stubborn obstructionists to beneficial change, who, when they were removed, were almost always promoted, and so left to endanger progress elsewhere. It is still fair to say figuratively that the pace of the ox was then the pace of East and Central Africa; and it was not only the cynics who declared that the pace of the Colonial Office was that of the ass.

There were, of course, men and moments of hope. Leopold Amery, a Member of Parliament of keen political insight and great

pertinacity, kept union of the three East African Dependencies high on the list of his ambitions for years, and when he became Secretary of State for the Colonies he set himself to give substance to the vision at the earliest possible moment. Despite the indifference of almost all his colleagues he had reached the point of imminent success when his party lost a general election. It was one of many occasions on which Africa has been prejudiced by the accidents of party politics in Britain. One only of Amery's successors, Lord Lloyd, shared his faith and determination. Had he not died so soon after appointment to the Colonial portfolio he would have fulfilled the aspiration of his friend and Cabinet colleague, who, much to his regret, had been moved to the India Office; but, as he told us, he felt that he could not argue against the Prime Minister's wish in time of war, especially as he could count on Lord Lloyd to expedite action in East Africa. A little later—when the Italians had begun their drive from Eritrea towards Khartoum in 1940—Lord Lloyd told the writer in their last talk that when he could turn his attention from that enemy threat to the Sudan his first concern would be to unite Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. But a few days later he was dead.

Because he believed that his own conviction and persuasions, coupled with the circumstances of the time, would enable him to persuade Their Excellencies that the war would

Inaction Condoned Even in War-Time

be much more efficiently waged in East Africa if the old divisions between the territories were broken down, Sir Philip Mitchell had already resigned as Governor of Uganda in order to take the much lower-ranking post of Secretary to the Governors' Conference. Far from sharing his zeal, his masters in Whitehall

soon allowed him to be snatched away to supervise the civil administration of captured Italian territories in Africa, a duty which could have been equally well undertaken by quite a number of other men. Though Mitchell considered that he ought not in war-time to resist transfer from East Africa, he did induce the authorities while he was in London on a short visit to tell the then Governor of Kenya, Sir Henry Moore, who was also chairman of the Governors' Conference, that he was authorized to proceed with union of the territories if he considered that that course would assist East Africa's war effort. He did nothing—though everyone knew that the cumbersome system of balancing inter-territorial claims and counter-claims was a hindrance, a waste of enthusiasm, man-power, time, and money, and consequently a serious impediment psychologically and practically. A golden opportunity was thrown away.

* * *

After the war lip-service to the theory of federation was given spasmodically, but never convincingly until Dr. Nyerere, who had become the most powerful political personality in Tanganyika, made it a central plank in his platform. Indeed, so keen was he on union with his northern neighbours that when his own country was offered independence he volunteered to postpone acceptance until that status was granted to Uganda and Kenya; and he made no condition that he should be regarded as the leader. His magnanimity was not rewarded. Other African politicians, especially in Kenya, were either lukewarm or antagonistic. Later, however, the Kenyans managed to accelerate the independence of their country by bluffing the British Government into the absurd belief that if the time-table were changed to their advantage there would then be almost immediate union with Tanganyika and Uganda. The obvious falsity of the promise was exposed in these columns at the time, but, as usual, politicians in office in Britain would not heed such warnings.

* * *

So many pledges have since been broken by black Governments in Africa that it is now thought indecent to recall them—especially as each reminder indicts the ignorant, incompetent, but nevertheless impregnable self-confident Ministers of the Macmillan Administration who within a few years strewed Africa with wreckage. None of them now speaks of federation or closer union, and the three East African territories have established their own

separate central banks and currencies, thus emphasizing that in the foreseeable future each will follow its own course. Such developments as we have outlined inevitably diminished the usefulness and undermined the status of the East African Office, in particular when the countries which it had served each opened its own mission in London under a High Commissioner. The Office having never been a political instrument, its disappearance cannot be termed the failure of a mission. In its own sphere it did good work. The failures were at higher levels.

STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

"Zambia has no room for squealers"—Mr. W. P. Nyirenda, M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly.

"Anyone who attempts to take any part of our territory will have to face the fierce lions of Kenya. We shall never give an inch of our beautiful land"—Dr. Njoroge Mungai, Minister for Defence.

"To deny independence to Rhodesia under a legally elected and constitutionally sound Government simply because the Prime Minister is a white man smacks to me of racial discrimination"—Mrs. Helen Cockrain.

"Whenever I am invited to speak to you I am always way down the list of speakers. This is probably a good thing, for it forces me to think rather more deeply".—President Kaunda of Zambia, speaking at the annual banquet of the Rotary Club of Ndola.

"Whether the proposed rail link between Rhodesia Railways and South African Railways north of Beit Bridge runs through West Nicholson or Rutenga, the hotly contested alternatives, Que Que will still be on the new line".—Mr. F. A. Newton, Mayor of Que Que.

"When a new African Government expels a Chinese Embassy it does so not in a spontaneous outburst of indigenous Sinophobia but because of either a prior bargain with United States agencies or the importance which it attaches to securing prompt United States recognition".—Mr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, writing in the *New Statesman*.

"How can Britain, with steep deficits in trade, recurring struggles to keep the currency stable and hold in check the upward trend of prices and cost of living, nevertheless continue to pour out large sums in financial and technical assistance without apparently having to balance its budget? We in Kenya never lose an opportunity of asking for more. But I sometimes wonder how long the process can continue".—Vice-President Joseph Murumbi.

"The Colonial Government in Kenya issued an instruction that a doctorate degree from any American or Indian university was to be equated with a pass degree of a British university. Nobody in Kenya today would accept this ludicrous equation. But there still exists in some circles a sub-conscious feeling that somehow a British university degree has a higher standing than a degree from any other university. We must get rid of this kind of conditioned reflex".—Mr. D. Ndegwa, Permanent Secretary in the office of the President of Kenya.

Rhodesians Are Most Remarkable People

Warm Tribute from General Sir John Kennedy, A Former Governor

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, who was Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1954, said in a recent B.B.C. broadcast that those eight years had been the happiest in his life.

"My job was made delightful above all by the luck of having Lord Malvern as Prime Minister for practically the whole of my time. There was never a dull moment, and a great deal of laughter. No Governor could have had more agreeable and easy people to work with than the other Ministers.

"I found Rhodesians of all races all over the country the kindest, friendliest people I have ever known—and among the most remarkable. Their achievements have to be seen to be believed. My predominant memory is of a happy country.

"It was an immensely stimulating country. Everything in the way of industry and agriculture and development was expanding. There was complete faith in the future. Racial troubles were practically non-existent. Things had not begun to move so fast in other parts of Africa.

"Even when the Federation was set up in 1953 most people in Rhodesia thought that they had far longer to work out the policy of partnership than proved to be the case. If it had been possible to foresee the pace of African nationalism and independence elsewhere, I do not believe the Federation would have taken the shape it did. Indeed, it might never have taken shape at all".

Ex-Governors Not Consulted by U.K. Ministers

Emphasizing that his views were purely personal, and that he had not been in touch with Ministers, Sir John remarked that "It is not the custom of the British Government to consult ex-Governors"! He continued: "One excellent feature of the present conversations is their secrecy. There is a lot to be said for old-fashioned diplomacy. It generates less bitterness and makes it easier to reach agreement in matters of utmost delicacy. The tragic rift between our two countries might have been avoided if there had not been so much open negotiation, accompanied by personal abuse and press and television criticism.

"Mr. Smith knows my views about U.D.I. I discussed the position with him at length when he was in London just before the declaration, and he knows that I thought then that it would be a mistake. But we are concerned now not about the past, but the future. This is only a chapter, an unhappy chapter, in the history of Rhodesia, and I hope with all my heart that a new and happier chapter will soon open.

"My faith in Rhodesia and all its people is unshaken. The country has a great future before it.

Rhodesians Must Solve Rhodesia's Problems

"Whatever agreement is reached in the near future—and it will be yet another disastrous failure of statesmanship if one is not reached soon—it is my firm belief that in the long run the problems of Rhodesia will certainly have to be solved in Rhodesia by the Rhodesian people themselves.

"Nothing in the way of new Constitutions or treaties or agreements can settle the inter-racial relationship for more than a comparatively short time. And I have no doubt that, once this unhappy phase is over, the good sense of all the peoples of Rhodesia will come into full play.

"I remember Lord Malvern once saying: 'Do not let us look too far ahead. It is no good trying to legislate for your children; they will legislate for themselves'.

"Much more must be done by way of educating the Africans at a faster rate to a higher level. This is a thing in which I hope Rhodesians will consent to be helped, because the resources of Rhodesia itself are not great enough to cope with it. And the Africans must be allowed to take an ever-increasing share in the affairs of the country, as more and more of them become fitted to play their part.

Enormous Value of Inter-Racial Talks

"When I went back to Rhodesia six years ago to take part in the National Convention my deepest impression was of the enormous value of discussion between members of the two races. I was immensely impressed by the good will and understanding that were brought out by face-to-face talks and the extent of agreement that could be reached when problems and grievances were frankly hammered out round a table.

"In a country where the Africans so greatly outnumber the whites it seems to me absolutely essential to provide for this kind of contact at every level—in local government and in Parliament as well as in non-official organizations of every type, and it must be a continuing process, and not reserved merely for special occasions such as the 1960 Convention.

"Ever since I left Rhodesia I have watched the deterioration of the situation with the utmost sadness. Rhodesia has never been out of my thoughts for a single day. It has been an agonizing experience to see the growth of hatred and misunderstanding between our two countries.

"Rhodesia and Britain have much to give each other for the future. The restoration of friendship and trust would be the greatest possible blessing for both countries".

Dr. Dyson Blair

IN HONOUR OF DR. DYSON BLAIR, who at the time of his retirement was Secretary to the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the bilharzia research laboratory in Salisbury of the Rhodesian Ministry of Health is to be renamed the "Blair Research Laboratory". When research into the disease started in 1945 he was given charge of the work, to which he has since devoted himself, in an honorary capacity since retirement.

Retrial in Mozambique

NINE PERSONS who on March 23 were acquitted by a military court in Mozambique on charges of crimes against the security of the State are to be re-tried under new judicial rules. Those accused included two journalists, a playwright, a painter, and a medical assistant. One has since died. Evidence given against them by the secret police was held by the military court not to have been substantiated.

Ethiopian Lions

LORD BATH said when he arrived in Addis Ababa a few days ago to buy 20 lion cubs for his park at Longleat, Wiltshire, that he wanted Ethiopian lions because the Emperor was the Lion of Judah and had lived near Longleat when he was in exile in Britain. Black-maned lions were wanted, but it was not easy to be sure on that count while the cubs were young.

Court Challenge to Legality of Rhodesian Government

Counsel Argues that Rhodesian Revolution Is Legal

TWO HIGH COURT JUDGES in Salisbury are hearing a case in which the legality of the Government of Rhodesia is challenged. They have been asked by counsel for Mr. Smith's Government to recognize that the Rhodesian "revolution" was successful and legal, that the British Government is powerless, and that the Rhodesian régime is a legal *de facto* Government.

The case arises from application by Mr. Leo Baron, a Bulawayo advocate, and Mr. Daniel Madzimbamuto for their release from detention on the ground that it was unconstitutionally ordered under emergency regulations issued after U.D.I.

Mr. Justice Lewis and Mr. Justice Goldin were handed by Mr. S. Kentridge, Q.C., senior counsel for the two detainees, a certificate signed by Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, stating that Rhodesia continued to be a Colony for which Great Britain was responsible and that the Rhodesian régime was not recognized *de facto* or *de jure* by H.M. Government. Counsel submitted that the certificate was conclusive and incontestable, and that the court could not recognize a Government which H.M. Government did not recognize.

The Rhodesian Government submitted 22 affidavits which testified that Rhodesia is a sovereign independent State of which the present Government is in *de facto* control with the "overwhelming support" of Africans in the tribal trust areas.

Would Not Obey British Orders

Among the signatories of affidavits are Mr. T. A. T. Bosman, Attorney-General; Mr. F. E. Barfoot, in charge of the police; Sir Cornelius Greenfield, chairman of the Economic Advisory Council and leader of the Rhodesian official team in the present talks with civil servants from the United Kingdom; Mr. H. B. Bruce, governor of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia; and Chief Zimba, chairman of the Council of Chiefs.

Other signatories were members of the armed forces and civil service who stated that they would not obey instructions from the British Government.

Bishop Skelton, Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland, had provided an affidavit alleging widespread dissatisfaction with the régime.

Economists supporting the régime testified by affidavits their conviction that Rhodesia would survive whatever sanctions were applied by Britain and other countries.

Mr. Kentridge contended that the extent of support for the régime was irrelevant, the issue being simply whether the Constitution and the régime were lawful. He held it to be the legal duty of the court to order the release of the detainees without regard to whether that order would be obeyed by the Government. If out of fear of a breakdown of law and order the judges decided in favour of the Government it would mean that the law had in effect already broken down. It was for the court to apply the law and for the Government to avert a breakdown in law and order by returning to constitutional rule.

Mr. Justice Lewis: "But the courts are enjoined by the Queen to see that a breakdown in law and order does not happen."

Mr. Kentridge: "The Queen enjoined that everybody should continue in their legitimate spheres. It does not mean the court should take over the functions of executive and legislator; and there is no reason to believe, on the papers before the court that law and order would break down if the detainees are released. This is speculation."

Mr. Justice Lewis: "But isn't it inevitable that once you get a situation where the courts make an order and the Government disobeys, it then means you have a breakdown of law and order?"

Mr. Kentridge: "But then it is not the fault of the court." If the Government were to tell the court that if the judgment was not in their favour there would be a breakdown of law and order, then it would mean law and order had already broken down.

Mr. Justice Lewis: "If we are to remain the judicial branch of the State, isn't it inevitable that we must recognise *de facto* the people who constitute the executive?"

Mr. Kentridge: "To recognize them would be for the court to recognize that might is right."

Mr. Bottomley Not Here to Fulfil His Functions

Mr. Justice Lewis: "Conversely, what you say is that right has no power. Mr. Bottomley is not here to carry out his functions."

Mr. Kentridge remarked that the court would become a "political football" if it were always just to recognize the most powerful group.

Mr. Oscar Rathouse, Q.C., counsel for the Government, asked the judges to "face reality" and recognize that the Rhodesian revolution was successful and legal and that the British Government was impotent. "The Governor is impotent; the monarch has fled."

Mr. Justice Lewis: "Isn't this a type of warfare, a siege warfare? You say the monarch has fled. Is that so? Isn't he waiting outside the walls to starve us out?"

The criterion, counsel suggested, was whether the monarch was able to interfere in administration, which he could not do in Rhodesia. Because of the revolution the allegiance owed to the Queen was in suspense.

Having cited a number of writings by legal philosophers in the 17th Century, Mr. Rathouse described U.D.I. as "a legal revolution" and the Smith régime as the *de jure* Government. The 1961 Constitution had lost its validity because it no longer corresponded with reality. The Government's case was that it was a valid *de jure* Government, that the 1965 Constitution was valid, and that laws and acts under it were valid.

"It will be submitted that a legal order ceases to have validity when it loses efficacy, and that that applies whether the new order that replaces it comes about in a legitimate war or not. It will be submitted that the effective Government can show conclusively that the old order has completely lost its efficacy and that the only Government which has effective control is the Government established under the 1965 Constitution. This is a legal revolution in law. No other words can describe it properly."

Must Face Reality

A revolution emanating from those in governmental positions had been carried out peacefully. The new Government had been in full control since the declaration of independence, which had consequently been lawful since that declaration; but even if the Rhodesian Government were found to be illegal, some of the laws made under it would remain lawful, such as those for the preservation of peace and good government.

"A rejection of this submission would be a refusal to face reality. It would result in chaos and confusion and would offend against the maxim that you cannot have a vacuum in law."

Before the declaration of independence, Rhodesia had responsible government amounting almost to self-government.

"It will be contended that the certificate of Mr. Bottomley that Britain has not recognized the Rhodesian Government takes the matter no farther, but merely states something that everybody knows. The whole basis of this disagreement is that there has been no recognition of the Rhodesian Government."

Costs of Education

ANNUAL COSTS per pupil in Government schools in Rhodesia are £59 2s. in primary and £101 6s. in secondary establishments, compared with £71 in England and Wales for primary scholars and between £121 and £242 for those in secondary schools. There should be deducted from the Rhodesian figures tuition fees of £9 in primary and £24 in secondary schools for Europeans and £6 and £15 respectively in schools for Asian and Coloured children.

Another Kabaka To Be Elected from Buganda Royal Family

"But I Shall Return", Declares Sir Edward Mutesa in London

ANOTHER KABAKA is to be elected from among members of the royal family of Buganda by the Lukiiko (Parliament) of that kingdom, the administration of which has been taken over by the Central Government.

When the decision about the Kabaka was announced in the Uganda Parliament last week, President Obote was emphatic that there would be no discussions or negotiations with or about Sir Edward Mutesa, whom he considers to have abdicated.

"What we have done, we have done", said the President. "We did it with our eyes open. We are not thinking that there will not be trouble. We are prepared to meet whatever troubles there may be. Let people in Uganda and abroad not think that this Government is thinking of restoring Sir Edward Mutesa as Kabaka. No discussions about him in that capacity could be held.

"What remains for us to pursue is our statement about his criminal activities. We shall examine how best to pursue this aspect of our interest in him. Our interest, I repeat, is that we know that he committed criminal activities in this country before he left it."

Court Case This Month

In replying to two members of the National Assembly from Buganda, Dr. Obote, recalled some of the events of recent months, repeating the allegation that Sir Edward was privy to a plot to seize Kampala on February 22 and did not report it to the Government. On February 19, he Dr. Obote, learnt that troops in Jinja, Mbarara, and Mubende had received orders to leave their stations for training—but without their arms. That matter would come before a court in July. The order, which was in writing, had not been issued by the Prime Minister or by the Ministry of Defence, who knew nothing about it.

"If my former colleagues [the five Ministers who were arrested at a Cabinet meeting and are now under restriction] had not participated in this they would still be sitting here. A High Court judge has said after an inquiry that he was convinced that these five men, together with others, were doing something. I should like to go further into the findings of the judge."

The President announced that Lady Damali Mutesa, the wife of the Kabaka, her sister Miss Sarah Kisosonkole, and the Kabaka's sister, Princess Victoria Mpolgoma, would be released at the week-end. After leaving prison Lady Damali went to stay with Dr. Dunstan Nsubuga, Anglican Bishop of Namirembe. Miss Kisosonkole went to her father's home.

Driven to Archbishop's Home

An African taxi-driver, who was charged in Kampala on Monday with possessing a rifle and ammunition, said that they had been left in his cab by the Kabaka and his party when he picked them up outside the palace on May 24 and drove them to the home of the late Dr. Kiwanuka, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Rubaga.

The *Uganda Gazette* has now published the names of 20 persons detained under the emergency regulations, one being Prince Alexander David Simbewa, a brother of the Kabaka.

Mr. John Lwamafa, Minister for Regional Administration, has told Parliament that the whereabouts of the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Mayanja Kangi, had been unknown since May 24.

Mr. S. Odako, the Foreign Minister, told a news conference in London last week that statements made a few days earlier by Prince Henry Kimera, a brother of the Kabaka, had been "wildly exaggerated".

The total number of deaths in Buganda had in fact been only 58 on both sides, among them two Europeans and three Asians, and at the peak of the crisis 705 persons had been held in detention. Many had been released, and others were being brought before the courts with full rights of legal representation.

It was untrue that the Kabaka's wife had been raped or manhandled. She and other members of his family had been treated most considerately. They had been taken to prison at first, but had since been under detention in private houses.

Uganda was grateful to Britain for having given the Kabaka asylum. His country was accustomed to receiving refugees—on the one condition, which he hoped the British Government would remember, that they should not use their country or refuge as a political base.

The Uganda Parliament has been given news of the whereabouts of the five ex-Ministers. Mr. Masezi is at Kapchorwa, Mr. Lumu at Moroto, Mr. Ibingira at Kotido, Mr. Ngobi at Moyo, and Mr. Kiriya at Kitgum. They may move only a quarter of a mile from their places of residence, but may be visited by their families and receive books and periodicals. As M.P.s. they continue to draw their allowance of £100 a month.

Kabaka's Confidence

Sir Edward Mutesa has contributed a second long article to the *Sunday Telegraph* on his differences with President Obote.

"I still believe that my chances of going back one day are very high indeed, for if Buganda is in a shambles—and since I left it has become one—Dr. Obote will not be able to hold the country together", he has written.

"Even now it is not too late for negotiations. Buganda is in every way the most important part of Uganda. If it could be set on an even keel all would be well.

"I would like to see free elections throughout Uganda. Then negotiations could be arranged with the legitimately elected representatives of the people who emerge from those elections. Otherwise it would be better to wait and let a totalitarian régime destroy itself, as such régimes always do, and then do my best to help put the bits together again. I shall just wait and see what happens.

"I am not a rich man, though I was at home, for I never took the advice of my friends to salt money away abroad, because it seemed to me that it would be a betrayal of my people, who would think that I intended to get out I did not get out. I was forced out. One day I will go back."

Earlier in the article Sir Frederick had said that "I am not one of those Africans intent on setting up a national liberation movement from the comfort of a foreign country, in this case Britain".

He described President Obote as able and intelligent, but dwelling always on plots and suspecting everyone else.

"Allegations were made that money from the sale of gold and ivory from the Congo was going into the pockets of officers and some Ministers. I believe they were true."

Police Protection

The Kabaka is being guarded by three plain-clothes policemen; one of whom is armed. The police received information at the week-end of the arrival in London from East Africa of two men who could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves to the immigration authorities and whose subsequent behaviour aroused suspicion that their presence might be a danger to Sir Edward Mutesa.

Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, called on the Kabaka on Sunday.

Separatism in Sudan

MR. AHMED EL MAHDI, Minister for the Interior, told the Sudanese Parliament on Monday that 20 arrests had been made after discovery of a separatist movement in the Darfur and Kordofan provinces; which have about two million non-Arab, semi-Negroid inhabitants. The security forces have discovered guns and ammunition and literature issued by the Sony Liberation Movement.

African Support for the Rhodesian Government

Agriculturist and Missionary Refute Statements of Bishop of Matabeleland

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN talks in Salisbury were resumed on Monday although Mr. Oliver Wright, deputy leader of the British delegation, had not returned from his visit to London for consultations and instructions. He has attended several meetings with senior Ministers.

Mr. Duncan Watson, leader of the British delegation, and his two colleagues were involved in an incident at the University College at the week-end. They had been invited to attend a student dinner, but when they arrived a mob of African students demonstrated outside the dining hall and prevented their entry. The visitors were jostled by demonstrators carrying placards and shouting slogans. They therefore returned to their car and declined an invitation from European students to come back later.

The Constitutional Council has reported that none of the 27 Bills or 507 statutory instruments submitted for its consideration during 1965 was found to be inconsistent with the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution.

Mr. V. H. Mussett, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told the Rhodesian Parliament last week that since November 11 his Ministry had authorized the necessary expenditure for the import of plant and equipment for 68 industrial projects, of which 32 were already in operation. During the same period there had been 148 new registrations under the Factories and Works Act.

Since U.D.I. more than £508,000 has been spent by Rhodesians in the Salisbury area alone on new houses, especially in the Alexandra Park, Mount Pleasant, and Highlands suburbs. Plans totalling more than £350,000 have been approved in Highlands and in Greendale. £139,000 has been spent on new houses and extensions to old houses.

Bishop's Error About African Opinion

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, London, has written in *The Times*:—

"I see that Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., has replied to the letter from Bulawayo signed jointly by the Bishop of Matabeleland and Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock. I would like to substantiate what he writes. The Bishop and Mr. Clutton-Brock say they have yet to meet an African, apart from one or two chiefs, who supports the present régime in Rhodesia, and they advance in support of their statement the claim that their experience of African opinion is slightly wider than Mr. Wall's.

"May I offer them a statement from Bulawayo dated March 3 this year by an inspector of agriculture and natural resources in Matabeleland who has worked with tribal and other Africans for 10 years?

"I quote: 'As you know, I spend a great deal of my time in the tribal areas, and almost every African I meet is pro-Smith. They are particularly pleased that all the victimization and murder and arson has been put down. They say they are perfectly happy under what they describe as their 'own Government'. Mention the idea of an African Government to them and they get quite upset'.

"Should the Bishop and his co-signatory care to get in touch with the inspector concerned, I will give them his address in Bulawayo. He will also certainly explain to them that the reason for the continuing state of emergency covering the whole of the country is to prevent a recurrence of the criminal activities of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. and their emissaries who infiltrate across the border".

THE REV. A. R. LEWIS, priest-in-charge of St. Peter's Mission, Manda, Rhodesia, who is at present on leave in Warwickshire, has said in a letter in *The Times*:—

"The Bishop of Matabeleland has claimed (June 22) that he knows virtually no Africans who have expressed support for the Government of Rhodesia. He is still new to Rhodesia, and his views are so strong and well known that this is perhaps not surprising. After nearly 20 years spent among Africans as a mission priest—eight of them in Rhodesia—I would hesitate to dogmatize about what Africans think.

African Acceptance Widespread

"My own observation suggests a great variety of opinion among Rhodesian Africans, and certainly nothing remotely like universal hostility to the Government.

"Many young men tend to be 'agin the Government' in Rhodesia as elsewhere. But on the whole I believe there is a wide-spread acceptance of Mr. Smith's Government as the immediately practicable alternative to nationalist tyranny.

"The difficulty about ascertaining African opinion is two-fold. A large part of the African population live in tribal conditions, and are quite unfamiliar with the machinery of Westminster democracy; and the fear of nationalist terrorism is still present.

"I have received murderous anonymous threats after venturing the most moderate doubts about nationalist aims and methods.

"It is widely believed that by hook or by crook Britain may yet get the nationalist leaders into power in Rhodesia as elsewhere—and then God help anyone who has openly disagreed with them. Whatever Africans may think in their hearts, only the most courageous dare voice support of the Government.

"I am no uncritical supporter of the Rhodesian Government myself, and want to see changes which apparently it is not prepared to contemplate at present".

THE BISHOP OF MATABELELAND has since written in the course of an article in the *Guardian*:—

"Are the Sinoia foray, the Viljoen murders, the stonings and arson in Salisbury the signs that African patience is wearing thin and that a pattern of resistance is beginning to take shape? Or are these just desperate raids, carried out without any very definite organization, and destined to be crushed by the efficient security forces which the Rhodesian authorities can swiftly deploy against them?

"One's immediate reaction is that the second is nearer the truth. Rhodesian propaganda will vigorously canvass this opinion all over the world. It has an ally in Major Patrick Wall, M.P.: 95% to 99% of the population of Rhodesia, he claimed after a visit to Salisbury, is behind Mr. Smith's policy.

African Apathy

"Does the apparent apathy of Africans indicate a willingness to accept Mr. Smith? We do not hear any African voice inside Rhodesia raised against him or in support of any acts of resistance. A great silence hangs over African society. Even in Holland during the last war only 10% of the people were active in the resistance movement.

"And a combination of beer and Bilharzia effectively engenders an easy-going attitude. In the towns the growing threat of unemployment deters all but the boldest spirits. In the rural areas it will be a brave man who risks the wrath of the chief and district commissioner.

"Very many responsible Africans in town and country are not actuated by fear or a *laissez-faire* attitude, particularly in the membership of the Christian churches—and one of the great hopes of both Church and State in Rhodesia is the number of such men and women, for they are no mere insignificant handful. They have sought all along to exercise a moderating and controlling influence.

"Mr. Wilson's words about a breakdown of law and order justifying the use of force by Britain could be a temptation.

"The starting of the talks about talks has made a deep impression on Africans—all the more because of the obvious relief with which it has been greeted by Europeans. The talks are between whites and whites. As we have taught the African to think racially we cannot expect him not to interpret such obviously 'white' negotiations as an attempt by the whites to

save themselves. He has heard tell of 'kith and kin'. He is not likely to understand the distinction between 'talks' and 'negotiations'.

"Many Africans have heard of the six principles—and know that in spite of them Rhodesia came within an inch of a legal independence last year without what would have seemed to them adequate safeguards.

"All Africans know that Mr. Smith has been dismissed, that he and his 'government' have been branded as rebels, and that Mr. Dupont has usurped the authority of the Queen's representative. If at the end of negotiations these men are still there the African people will know what conclusions to draw.

"The Mashona (the majority of the African inhabitants of Rhodesia) are a peace-loving agricultural people. One of the shrewdest, most moderate, and at the same time most influential of African Christian leaders voiced his fears to me recently: 'The Mashona', he said, 'are becoming killers'".

General Distrust of British Government

Many Rhodesian Africans and most white Rhodesians distrust the British Government, "who are believed to be preparing to sell the Africans and the Europeans down the river". MR. W. P. KIRKMAN has reported in *The Times* after a tour of Rhodesia which left him with the impression that emotion reigns among the rank and file of the people.

Though he describes the prestige of Mr. Smith, the Prime Minister, as immense, he believes that the party caucus still decides policy.

"Rhodesia is at war. The enemy is Britain, doing the work of the forces of world Communism. At first the abuse of Mr. Wilson and his colleagues strikes one as comical. After a few days away from the relative sophistication of Salisbury one sees it as part of an intense, deliberate, and skillfully nurtured morale-building campaign by which Rhodesians are being urged to hate and despise not only Mr. Wilson's policies but everything that Britain stands for. That the British Government are unprincipled and untrustworthy is coming to be taken as a fact.

"What is Rhodesia at war about? Essentially to preserve white privilege—although to dismiss it thus simply is to miss the important point that many white Rhodesians do feel threatened by the prospect of black rule, and with the Congo only a few hundred miles away who can blame them? There is little encouragement to see anything good in black-ruled Africa.

"The people who dictate the policy of the present Rhodesian Government have no intention whatever of permitting African rule to come."

Mr. DAVID ADAMSON, reporting from Salisbury to the *Daily Telegraph* about the talks between the teams of British and Rhodesian officials, wrote:—

"Britain insists that before talks can develop into negotiations Mr. Smith has to return to constitutional rule. Thus, if he wants to negotiate an agreement Mr. Smith has to submit himself and his Government for reappointment by Sir Humphrey Gibbs. Mr. Smith may be willing to do this, but are his Cabinet and the Rhodesian Front leadership prepared to accept British dictation on the membership of the Government? The British are bound to want a more broadly-based Cabinet which excludes certain right-wingers and brings in moderates and Africans".

Creating A Desert and Calling It Peace

By intensifying economic pressure on Rhodesia the British Government might "end by wrecking one of the few potentially prosperous economies in Africa, creating a desert and calling it peace", the *Church Times* has commented in connexion with reports that the team of United Kingdom officials now in Salisbury had advised that a new and even tougher line on sanctions was the only way of breaking down Rhodesian resistance to a settlement on the British Government's terms.

Rhodesian Brevities

Rhodesia Railways Board has announced that the year which ended last Thursday is likely to show neither profit nor loss. It is preparing a report for the two Governments on the joint ownership of the system and on the many matters to be considered if it were to be disrupted. Last year's profit was nearly £1.4m. Copper traffic has been worth about £10m. a year.

Mr. Clifford Dupont, the Officer Administering the Government, told a gathering of chiefs and headmen at Fort Victoria that they were to play a more important part in the affairs of the country. He thanked them for their loyalty to the Government.

In addition to their petrol ration, entitlement, Rhodesians will shortly be able to purchase "off ration" supplies at a premium of 2s per gallon, bringing the price to 8s. Parliament has been assured that no reduction of existing rations is intended. The Motor Trade Association had appealed for supplies to the public to be increased.

An allocation of £2.5m. has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture for use as a revolving fund for the production or utilization of water throughout Rhodesia. Each of 10 areas will receive about £50,000 a year for five years.

Mr. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania, has told the National Assembly that "there can be no question of Tanzania resuming diplomatic relations with Britain until she shows that she intends to remove the Smith régime in Rhodesia and put that Colony on the road to majority rule". Tanzania would support liberation movements for genuine freedom-fighters until all Africa was independent.

Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for Regional Administration in Tanzania, and chairman of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, told the committee in Dar es Salaam last week that the informal talks between Britain and white racists in Salisbury and London could not fool Africans, who would be satisfied with nothing short of independence for Rhodesia on the principle of majority rule. The only language which Britain should use to the rebels of Rhodesia was force, for nothing short of its immediate use could persuade "the vandals in Rhodesia to give up".

Further incidents of arson are reported from Salisbury. Inflammable material was thrown through a fanlight at a furniture factory but the resultant fire was soon put out. An African night watchman at a dress factory was stoned, a window broken, and fire started; a few bales of cloth were damaged. There were five cases of stoning of buses and cars.

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PERSONALIA

MR. C. W. GUILLEBAUD was 76 last Saturday. DR. SUMAR CHUNA is the new Indian Ambassador to Somalia.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR has been touring the Somali Republic.

GENERAL DE GAULLE will pay a State visit to Ethiopia next month.

SIR JOHN ABUTHNOT has been elected to the board of Ecclesiastical Insurance Office.

MR. L. N. BIGG has retired from the board of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd.

MR. JOAO OLIVEIRA SANTOS was in Uganda last week for two days. He then left for Tanzania.

MR. JOSEPH A. KAHAMBA has presented his credentials as Ambassador of the Congo in Ethiopia.

MR. COLIN CRAIGIE has been appointed financial controller of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER will attend the East Africa Women's League garden party in London next Tuesday.

LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON have arrived in London from Kenya. They will be here until about the end of July.

MR. W. H. HELEY, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., will leave London on July 13 for his annual visit to Kenya.

PRESIDENT NYERERE is to revisit Zambia on Monday to attend the installation of PRESIDENT KAUNDA as Chancellor of the University of Zambia.

MR. S. J. G. FINGLAND, lately Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Rhodesia, is to be High Commissioner in Sierra Leone.

A biography of MR. KARUME, First Vice-President of Tanzania, and head of the Government of Zanzibar, is to be published in Dar es Salaam in Swahili.

MR. D. H. VARLEY, librarian of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury, has been appointed librarian to the University of Liverpool.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, and previously U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, has paid a short visit to Iceland.

MR. LE PAGE, chief electricity engineer in the Zambian Ministry of Transport and Works, has been in London for discussions about electricity development in that country.

MR. EL AMIN MOHAMED-EL AMIN, who for the past 18 months has been Ambassador in Uganda for the Republic of Sudan, has returned to a post in the Foreign Office in Khartoum.

MR. J. S. GANDEE is to be the first British High Commissioner in Botswana when the present Protectorate of Bechuanaland becomes independent on September 30 under that name.

KANG YANG-UK, a Vice-President of the North Korean People's Council, spent from July 2 to 6 in Tanzania on an official visit. Last year MR. KAWAWA, Second Vice-President of Tanzania, visited Korea.

MR. S. B. ANGURA, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Education in Uganda, and secretary-general of that country's National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O., is in Paris for a conference of that body.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for Regional Administration in Tanzania and secretary-general of T.A.N.U., who has been in Holland for some weeks undergoing medical treatment, has returned to Dar es Salaam.

THE QUEEN and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH attended a service in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, last week for the installation of SIR JAMES ROBERTSON as a knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

MR. DEREK JONES, a white missionary of the London Missionary Society, has been elected the first mayor of Gaborone, the Bechuanaland's new capital. The deputy mayor is MRS. GRACE DAMBE, wife of the Minister for Internal Affairs.

MR. JUSTICE SHERIDAN flew back to Uganda on Friday from a short visit to England. At the time of the unrest in Buganda in the latter part of May he was held up at a road-block, dragged from his car, beaten, and thrown into a ditch.

OFFICER CADET C. D. NORTHCROFT has been awarded the sword of honour for a course of 15 months of intensive air training at Thornhill Air Station, Gwelo. Eight young Rhodesian pilot received their wings from the Prime Minister last Friday.

THE RT. REV. R. N. RUSSELL, Assistant Bishop of Zanzibar and Tanga, who was recently expelled from Zanzibar in consequence of differences with the Revolutionary Council, has accepted the chaplaincy of St. Andrew's Teacher Training College, Korogwe, Tanzania.

MR. A. H. MOREING, who has recently retired from the consulting mining engineering firm of Bewick Moreing and Company, was at one time much interested in gold mining in Kenya and Rhodesia and a director of mining companies operating in those territories.

MR. O. A. MAKULE has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Board by the Minister of Commerce and Co-operatives. His colleagues are Messrs. H. BUCHER, G. H. GOODMAN, G. ISHENGOMA, S. KWEYAMBA, J. J. TESHA, I. M. KIRENGA, S. L. KAAYA, and J. B. MMARI.

LORD ALPORT's motion in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider changes in its procedures was defeated on Monday by 53 votes to 27. LORD SALISBURY remarked that new brooms must consider that if they swept too roughly the putty as well as the dust might go.

MR. HARRY SAMUEL SAMBO, managing editor of the *Taifa* newspaper group in Kenya; MR. JOHN GITAO, a reporter on the *Nairobi Standard*; MR. GODWIN WANIUKI WACHIRA, a free-lance journalist; and MR. SAMUEL RUORO, provincial information officer in Nyeri, have arrived in Britain for a month's visit as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MR. DAVID DUCAT will next year succeed LORD KINGS NORTON as chairman of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., of which he has been managing director since 1949 and vice-chairman since 1952. At the beginning of October he will become deputy chairman. MR. K. D. BROUGH will then take up duty as managing director of Metal Box Company Overseas, Ltd.

MR. O. B. BENNETT has been elected chairman of the council of the Copper Development Association in succession to SIR RONALD PRAIN, who had held the office for 15 years, and to whom the association has presented a unique Luristan bronze, one of only five known bronzes of the era. It is believed to date from at least 1,000 B.C. and perhaps from about 1,700 B.C.

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MR. SELWYN LLOYD, M.P., was last week the guest of honour at dinner of all seven of his former Parliamentary Private Secretaries—LORD HARLECH, LORD OAKSHOTT, LORD LAMBTON, LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MR. PETER WALKER, M.P., and MR. CHARLES MORRISON, M.P.

MR. PETER BESSELL, a Liberal M.P. who visited Rhodesia in January, has discovered that by inadvertence he spent in the general election campaign £4 13s. 1d. more than was legally permissible. He risks loss of his seat unless he appeals to the High Court for exemption; he expects the costs to exceed £1,000. The Representation of the People Act permits a candidate to spend £450 plus 2d. per voter, who number 46,115 in the Bodmin constituency.

Obituary

Sir Walter Harragin

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN, C.M.G., Q.C., whose death was announced last week, was in private legal practice in Trinidad after serving on the Western Front from 1915 to 1919, later as a major in the Royal Field Artillery. In 1927 he joined the Colonial Legal Service and went to Nyasaland at Attorney-General Six years later he was promoted to the same office in Kenya, where he acted as Chief Secretary for considerable periods on two occasions and once as Governor.

When he left the Colony in 1944 on appointment as Chief Justice of the Gold Coast there was widespread regret, for he was generally regarded as one of the ablest and most fair-minded of officials and a tower of strength to the Government. He and Charles Lockhart, his contemporary as Financial Secretary, were probably better liked and more widely trusted by non-officials than any other senior civil servants of the periods. Both cut through red tape with apparent pleasure, both accepted responsibility without hesitation, both worked long hours, both made quick decisions, and both had pungent wit.

For all these reasons many Kenyans hoped that Harragin would transfer from the legal to the administrative side of the Colonial Service. Had he done so he would almost certainly have attained the highest office and proved himself a Governor well above the average in initiative and ability.

Dr. A. M. Chirgwin

DR. A. M. CHIRGWIN, M.A., D.D., who has died in hospital in Wareham, Dorset, at the age of 81, was for 18 years general secretary of the London Missionary Society, and previously its secretary for the Africa and Madagascar missions. A Cornishman, he was educated at Dunheved College, Launceston, University College, London, and Richmond Theological College. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1911 and had had charge of churches in Ewell, Surrey, and Bodminster, Bristol, before joining the L.M.S. in 1920. After serving that society for 31 years he became secretary of the United Bible Society in Geneva.

He was a past chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales and was for many years a member of the executive committee of the international Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches. Among his books dealing with Africa were "An African Pilgrimage", "The Forward Tread", and "Beyond the Great Thirst Land". As a young man he had played football for Cornwall. He married in 1911 Flora Elizabeth Grigg. There were three sons of the marriage.

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH McCracken, wife of Mr. John McCracken, of University College, Dar es Salaam, has died in Iringa, Tanzania, after a motor accident.

President Kamuzu Banda

Malawi Becomes A Republic

MALAWI became a Republic within the Commonwealth at midnight on Tuesday.

Dr. Kamuzu Banda, until then the Prime Minister, is now the executive President. There is no Vice-President and no Prime Minister, the Ngwazi being both Head of State and Head of Government.

The celebrations yesterday were timed to coincide with the eighth anniversary of his return after 40 years' absence in the United States and United Kingdom.

In an amnesty, 229 persons detained after the Cabinet crisis in 1964 and about 400 prisoners serving short sentences have been released.

The salaries of M.Ps. are raised from £600 to £700 a year, back-dated to January 1.

In honour of Dr. Banda, the words "Long Live Kamuzu" have been cut into the side of Soche Hill, near Blantyre, in figures 50 feet high.

Sir Glyn Jones, the Governor General, and Lady Jones left Malawi by air on Tuesday, on their way to England.

Mr. Chipembere Returning

Still Opposed to Dr. Banda

MR. HENRY CHIPEMBERE, principal lieutenant of Dr. Banda until he resigned during the Malawi Cabinet crisis of September 1964, and who for the past year has been at a university in the United States, told journalists in New York a few days ago that he wanted to travel to Britain in mid-July with his wife and five children on his way "to a country just beyond the Malawi border". He would not indicate whether he meant Tanzania or Zambia.

He and the five other former Ministers might, he said, set up a government-in-exile, but they had not yet decided how best to solve the Malawi problem. Pressure might otherwise have been brought upon Dr. Banda through other African leaders, but hardly one of them was on good terms with the Malawi Prime Minister since his denunciation of the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Chipembere said that he was now in good health, thanks to successful medical treatment for the diabetes from which he suffered during his six months in which he lived in the mountains near his home at the southern end of Lake Malawi, being sought all the time by Dr. Banda's troops.

During his stay in America he had come to view Africa's problems in better perspective, and he no longer favoured the one-party system or the African "fashion in messiahs".

He said that Dr. Banda, who had accused his former colleagues of plotting against him with the help of Chinese Communists, had himself recently exchanged embraces and gifts with the Chinese Ambassador in Tanzania.

Double Standards

THE CONSERVATIVE *Weekly News Letter* has written: "This month four African politicians have been hanged in the main square of Leopoldville, the Congo capital, before a Wembley-sized 'gate' of 100,000. If fewer men had been executed in the privacy of the prison yard, and it had happened in Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa or South Vietnam, the world would have reverberated with protests. Embassies of the Government responsible would have been attacked. There would have been marches and demonstrations. But apparently it is quite a different matter if Africans execute Africans: No protests, no demonstrations, no sermon in St. Paul's. Not a single letter to *The Times* from a solitary don".

Kenya's "Declaration of War"

Each Side Accuses the Other

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION of the Republic of Somalia, Mr. Yusuf Adan Bokah, told a news conference in Mogadishu last week:—

"Kenya has been attempting aggression against the Somali Republic and has launched attacks on the Northern Frontier District people who are fighting for their freedom. The Kenya Government has now banned Somali Airlines from Nairobi Airport and all trade between Kenya and Somali. This is a declaration of war by the Government of Kenya against the Somali Republic".

He contrasted the freedom of the Press and of radio comment in Somalia with the lack of such freedoms in Kenya, whose people listened to Radio Mogadishu in large numbers because they knew that they would hear the real facts about Kenya which their own Government concealed. He accused the Kenya Government of distorting and camouflaging the truth, and said that recent attempts by Kenya troops to invade Somalia would be reported to the Organization of African Unity and to the United Nations.

Kenya Ready to Negotiate

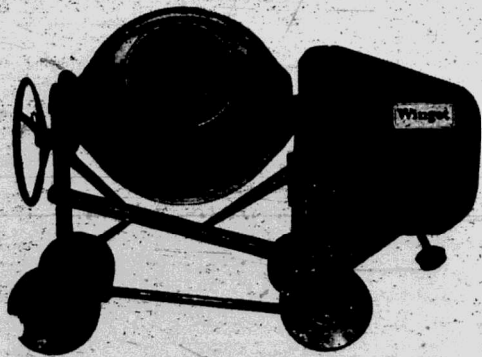
Dr. Mungai, Kenya's Defence Minister, said in Nairobi on Monday that there was definite evidence that the bandits operating in the North-Eastern Province were encouraged, directed and financed by the Government of Somalia, which was receiving modern arms from Soviet Russia and passing on its old weapons to the *shifita*. Kenya was willing to hold peace talks with Somalia at any time, but would not discuss alteration of the present frontier.

A broadcast from Mogadishu last week stated that units of the armed forces of Kenya which had opened fire on a Somali settlement at Darkein Bur, about five miles from the border with Somalia, had been led by an English officer.

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The Somali service broadcast from Nairobi had previously said that important work was being done in the North-Eastern Province by all departments of the Government. Road communications were being greatly improved; many water wells were being bored or drilled; veterinary officers were touring the area; Government loans were being provided for shopkeepers and livestock traders; and the air strips at Garissa and Wajir had been improved.

"There are two Muslims in the Kenya Cabinet, one being a Kenyan Somali. A Kenyan Somali has the rank of colonel. Many Muslims occupy senior posts in the civil service, the foreign service, the army, and the police, and Somalis have important posts in the Information Ministry".

The Ministry of Defence announced last week that 35 Somali *shifita* had been killed or wounded when a company of troops intercepted a large gang of terrorists near Wajir.

Kenya Government Too Lenient

Two Ministers, Dr. Mungai (Defence) and Mr. Moi (Home Affairs), had jointly addressed large rallies at Isiolo, Garbatula, and Marsabit a few days earlier in order to announce that the Government was about to employ tougher and severer measures against Somali activists in the North-Eastern Region—who are called "freedom fighters" by Somali and *shifita* (brigands) by the authorities in Kenya.

Dr. Mungai declared that the Government had been too lenient and sympathetic hitherto, and Mr. Moi emphasized that the *shifita* and their local sympathizers had mistaken the Government's peaceful attitude for weakness. "Now we shall make certain that they are swept away and completely eliminated", he announced.

Mr. Amin, Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, told a gathering in Mandera that Kenya would never surrender an inch of soil to Somali, from which the Kenya Meat Commission would no longer buy cattle.

Senator Munoko, speaking on the same day at Bungoma, in the Western Province, gave a warning that persons who were not citizens of Kenya but involved themselves in politics and sided with political subversion against the Government would be immediately deported.

Next day Mr. Moi told the House of Representatives that he stood by his statement earlier in the year that £400,000 from foreign sources had been paid to individuals in Kenya to subvert the Government. It knew the identity of the recipients and would act without hesitation against actions subversive of the elected Government.

A broadcast from the Government-owned Nairobi station expressed satisfaction that "the Government is alive to the danger which has sneaked into this country through the greed of certain Judases. Foreign missions, whether diplomatic or economic, have the honourable task of creating goodwill between the country to which they are accredited and the countries they represent. If they take advantage of this diplomatic immunity they break faith with their host country and the trust reposed in them. But the worst aspect of this subversive game is the greed of people who betray the cause of their country. They are worse than the lowest criminals and a shame to every decent citizen of Kenya. Once a Judas, always a Judas".

The Kenya African National Union, the ruling party, has announced that the election of mayors and county council chairmen will henceforth be the subject of party decisions, "not just the choice of some council caucus, as in Colonial days".

Mr. Odinga Not Crushed

MR. ODINGA has been defeated in the "little general election" but not crushed, the *Economist* has commented, saying:—

"He could have done a great deal worse. The Government machine was against the K.P.U., the prestige of President Kenyatta was against them, and the large sums of money that somehow come K.A.N.U.'s way were also against them. Why should anyone bother to rig the ballot as well?"

"It is not at all certain that the left-wing views for which Mr. Odinga stands were rejected as convincingly as K.A.N.U. would like to make out. But he may have difficulty in holding his new party together. Opposition is an unrewarding place to be in in what is all but a one-party State".

Land in Kenya

AFRICAN POLITICAL AGITATORS in Kenya have declared for many years that nearly all the best land had been taken for white settlement, and that propaganda was maintained despite the exposure of its falsity by commissions of inquiry. Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development, has now declared that "80% of Kenya's high potential land is in the

Kenya's "War of Independence"

More Trucking to Mau Mau

KENYA'S MAU MAU REBELLION has been described as the country's "war of independence" in a motion in the House of Representatives which the Government rejected. Mr. J. M. Kariuki had asked that money from the Kenya National Fund should be used for the education of the orphan children and support of the widows of men "who died in the war of independence from 1952 to 1960". Mr. G. J. Mbogoh proposed that Britain should be asked for a loan to finance help to such children, "since Britain hired the murderers and owned the bombs that killed their fathers". Dr. F. R. S. de Souza emphasized that the Kenya Government now admitted that the leaders of the nation had sent the men into the forests to fight: "the present generation is enjoying the fruits of their labour, and it is time we paid for it". Mr. G. M. Mutiso, Assistant Minister for Education, declined to accept the motion on the ground that the Government could not afford the cost. The motion was defeated by 22 votes to 12, all the rest of the members abstaining.

Kenya Minister Criticized

Findings on Mr. and Mrs. Ngei

MR. PAUL NGEI, who was recently appointed Minister for Housing in Kenya after having been suspended as Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing pending the findings of an inquiry into maize dealings, is criticized in the report of the commission, of which Mr. Justice Chanan Singh was chairman.

A whole chapter is concerned with the activities of Mr. Ngei, who "unwisely" made his wife his full-time secretary at the expense of the Maize Marketing Board. Special favours are stated to have been shown to two businesses run by Mrs. Ngei.

The commission recommends arrangements to prevent influence by "political affinities", and suggests that no politician should be appointed to a central marketing board for the distribution of foodstuffs.

Allegations that white farmers had been to blame for the maize shortage are dismissed.

Disappointed in Mr. Kennedy

K.A.N.U. Shocked and Alarmed

THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION has sent Senator Robert Kennedy, who recently paid a brief visit to Nairobi, an open letter declaring that it has been "shocked, alarmed, and disappointed" at reports from New York that he had declared that he could not support economic sanctions against South Africa by the United States.

Mr. Mboya, who is both secretary-general of K.A.N.U. and Minister for Economic Planning and Development, wrote:—

"There is no alternative to the imposition of effective sanctions against South Africa if bloodshed on a vast scale is to be avoided. The evil of *apartheid* will be ended. It is better that it should be swiftly destroyed by effective sanctions.

"The only alternative to sanctions is a horrible racial war. This could only lead to a black-white confrontation throughout Africa, and could heighten racial tensions throughout the world. It would be certain to bring about one of the most bloody upheavals in history.

"You are reported to have said that such sanctions would do more harm to the non-white population and therefore should not be applied against the Republic. This is a pernicious line of propaganda with which we are most familiar, and we are amazed that a person of your calibre should have fallen for it. It is the line which is peddled by apologists for *apartheid*, especially by the vested interests who fear that their own investments will be harmed."

Zambia Criticizing Britain

H.M. Government Accused of Double-Dealing

AFTER A SECOND VISIT to Lusaka, one of 12 days, Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, flew from Lusaka to Nairobi on Thursday in an R.A.F. aircraft. A *communiqué* of two paragraphs on talks lasting 17 days altogether said merely that measures had been concerted for the intensification of sanctions against Rhodesia and that the discussions had been adjourned.

Zambian officials had told journalists that the British Government's offer of help, said by some to have had a value of £7.3m., did not constitute proper fulfilment of promises to back Zambia in complete severance of trade and transport links with Rhodesia. It was suggested that about double the sum offered would have been appropriate.

Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister, had said shortly before Mrs. Hart left that Zambia's critical situation resulted from Rhodesian intransigence and "British ineptitude in her Bismarckian policy of playing-acting and double-dealing diplomacy".

Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister for Home Affairs, said on Friday that Zambia wanted real aid from Britain, not merely nominal or symbolic help. Britain should have used force to solve the Rhodesian crisis: "that would have saved Britain a lot in terms of money". If Mr. Wilson was determined to continue to use the extremely slow and inefficient method of sanctions, he should be prepared to foot the whole bill.

Petrol Smuggled from Zambia to Rhodesia

Mr. Chimba, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in Livingstone on the same day that considerable amounts of petrol were being smuggled from Zambia into Rhodesia. Anyone found guilty would be most severely punished.

The first convoy of 12 specially-built trucks for Zambia-Tanzania Road Services left Lusaka a few days ago for the Copperbelt to start the 1,260-mile journey to Dar es Salaam, loaded with copper. About 120 vehicles have so far been delivered of 430 on order.

The Zambian Government has placed an order in Britain for a £400,000 turbo-prop-aidliner for the personal use of President Kaunda. It can carry 60 passengers, but the executive version will have seating for 12 in a forward cabin and a private compartment at the rear.

Two American transport aircraft are expected to be in operation for the Zambia Government by the end of next month. They have cost £1.83m., plus £430,000 for spares.

"There is an unmistakable feeling of unpreparedness and indecision in the air", Mr. John de St. Jorre has reported from Lusaka to the *Statist*. He emphasizes that for the next six months Zambia will be almost totally dependent upon coal from Rhodesia, saying:—

"Without Rhodesian coal from Wankie there would be precious little copper production, for Zambia's local resources, although potentially enough for her total needs, currently provide a mere 15,000 tons monthly out of the required 120,000 tons. This will reach 60,000 tons a month when the new road from the Nkandabwe coalfield to the railhead at Batoka is completed in mid-November. In time Nkandabwe and the new deposits at Siankandoba, 20 miles away, will meet all Zambia's needs. The contingency planners expect to be delivering coal from Siankandoba before the end of the year. But estimates from the coal supply commission here speak in terms of 18 months at the outside.

Astronomically High Costs

"Much mythology has grown up around alternative fuels for copper smelting. The R.S.T. oil-burning equipment at Mufulira can switch over at a moment's notice, but the cost—about £20 a ton for oil, against under £3 for Wankie coal—is likely to make this an unattractive proposition. Admittedly oil has a higher calorific value than coal (four-fifths of a ton of oil equals a ton of Wankie coal), but the costs is still astronomically high.

"Even if the oil-burner were used, Mufulira would produce only 15,000 tons of copper a month (R.S.T. figures)—less than a quarter of the Copperbelt's total monthly output. Furthermore to keep the smelter going full blast 12,000 tons of oil a month are needed—the rough equivalent of Zambia's present rationed consumption—which would mean an additional and possibly unacceptable strain on the already over-taxed supply route."

Questions About Costs of Sanctions

Return to Constitution Rule

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, said in the House of Commons when asked what was left to explore in the talks between officials of the British and Rhodesia Governments: "Obviously there is something still worth exploring; otherwise the talks would not be continuing."

MR. MENDELSON: "Has my rt. hon. friend seen the statement attributed to Mr. Smith that in his opinion it is not really difficult to come to an agreement and that no real difficulty is at stake? In the light of that statement, will he reaffirm that H.M. Government will not enter into serious negotiations unless it is quite clear that the five principles outlined by the Prime Minister are being fully adhered to?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Yes, sir".

MR. SANDYS: "While we cannot expect the Secretary of State to give us any detailed information about the talks, may I ask whether it has been made clear that the British Government are no longer insisting on a return to direct Governor's rule, because otherwise the talks are a sheer waste of time?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No; I think that the Government have made it clear that there must be a return to constitutional rule. That is the requirement".

MR. WINNICK: "Will my rt. hon. friend confirm that the sanction against the illegal régime are still being vigorously applied?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Yes, sir".

Expensive Aid to Zambia

MR. SANDYS asked the Prime Minister to state approximately the additional cost incurred in the sea and air operations off the coast of Mozambique in connexion with sanctions against Rhodesia; the cost of dispatching elements of the R.A.F. to Zambia and maintaining them there; the cost of the airlift to Zambia; and the cost of establishing and operating a radio station in Bechuanaland.

PRIME MINISTER: "No additional costs have been incurred in the sea operations off the coast of Mozambique. The extra cost of the air operations has been about £80,000; the cost of dispatching elements of the R.A.F. to Zambia and maintaining them there has been approximately £820,000; the airlifts to Zambia have cost £4.4m.; the financial air committed to Zambia amounts to £4m.; and the cost of establishing and operating the Francistown radio station in Bechuanaland is about £340,000".

British exports to Rhodesia in the first five months of this year had a value of £1.7m., as against £13.1m. in the same period of last year, the President of the Board of Trade told the House on Monday.

MR. PATRICK WALL asked what purposes aid had been given to Zambia.

MR. GREENWOOD, Minister for Overseas Development: "Aid disbursed to Zambia in the current financial year, excluding aid for contingency planning, is expected to amount to about £4m.:

(1) £24,000 as final payment of the £75,000 British share of the cost of the Zambia/East Africa rail link feasibility survey; (2) £600,000 out of a total of £1m. promised towards the cost of the university; (3) £690,000 for defence purposes; (4) £1.8m. approximately grant aid to meet the cost of expatriate staff recruited under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme for work in Zambia; (5) £250,000 (approximately) grant aid in respect of technical assistance; (6) £600,000 out of a loan of £3m. to assist with compensation payments to British expatriate officers".

MR. WALL: "Does the £4m. include military expenditure and expenditure on communications, road or rail, inside and outside of Zambia? Is the British taxpayer to finance the Zambian economy to keep it at the pre-U.D.I. level?"

MR. GREENWOOD: "Perhaps the hon. gentleman will look at the table which I am supplying. Future aid will have to be looked at when the times come in the light of the economic conditions obtaining in Zambia".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is part of the financial aid given by the U.K. being used for the purchase of Fiats for transport purposes? Was the British motor trade invited to tender?"

No Information

MR. GREENWOOD: "I have no information on that point".

MR. THORPE asked if the Commonwealth Relations Secretary was aware that B.O.A.C. still freely exchanged Rhodesian currency aboard their aeroplanes, and that all outward bookings from Lusaka were channelled through the Central African Airways office in Salisbury.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "It is my understanding that neither of the facts as stated in the question is correct".

Parliamentary Sacrilege

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, has frequently been coupled with Christ by speakers in the Malawi Parliament. **Mr. Chidzanja**, Minister of Local Government, and Leader of the House, said in that Assembly recently:—

"Mr. Speaker, I quote Isaiah, chapter 9, verses 6 and 7—very solemn words: 'For unto us a child is born, unto us a child is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth, even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this'.

"That passage, Mr. Speaker, applies equally to us today, to our Kingdom of the Republic of Malawi and to our beloved leader, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda".

MR. H. D. C. KANCHIPUTU had told the House some time previously: "Without the Ngwazi, Malawi would be gone for good. Therefore we call Ngwazi 'Saviour'. Jesus Christ saved the world. Moses saved the sons and daughters of Israel. Ngwazi has saved the sons and daughters of Malawi. I am not afraid even to call him 'God of Africa'".

Economy Campaign

PRESIDENT NYERERE has called for greater frugality and efficiency by civil servants and politicians. He has told the National Assembly of Tanzania that the beer and soft drink rules which he had imposed last year were not being satisfactorily followed. Delegations to overseas countries would be smaller, a strict watch would be kept on prestige projects, and greater economy would be exercised.

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THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED

Sir Cyril Hawker reports

Last year in my statement I said that the exceptionally buoyant conditions we had been experiencing were unlikely to continue—this has proved to be the case. Nevertheless, your Bank has had another satisfactory year and the level of trading profits has been well maintained.

Group profit rose to £3,477,071 (£2,258,267). Dividends totalling 17½% for the year to March 31st 1966, and a 10% interim dividend in respect of 1967, have already been paid.

The principal factors which contributed to the increase in Group profit were the inclusion for the first time of the profits of the Bank of West Africa, and the employment for a substantial part of the year of the additional capital raised by the issue of shares for cash to Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation and Midland Bank Limited.

BALANCE SHEET

The Consolidated Accounts incorporate for the first time the accounts of the Bank of West Africa. So far as the Consolidated Balance Sheet is concerned, if this year's figures are compared with those of last year plus the 1965 balance sheet figures for the Bank of West Africa, the following changes are evident:

Current, Deposit and Other Accounts have increased by £83 million while Advances to Customers and Other Accounts have risen by £37 million. Investments are also higher by £28 million. Trade and other Bills, however, are lower by £11 million and reflect, in some measure the trading difficulties in the year under review.

WEST AFRICA

In many ways West Africa looks like being one of the more active of our fields of operation. Here, African integration into the commercial and business economy has for long been substantial. This has given a broader base for commercial banking activities than exists in some other areas. With the new governments in Nigeria and Ghana more favourable at present to the activities of private enterprise and to the help to be expected from foreign skills and experience, we look forward to an expanding business.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Looking south-eastwards we cannot usefully comment on the unhappy situation in Rhodesia

except to hope that this will be soon resolved in a way fair to all sections of the population.

In Zambia and Malawi, in spite of the present difficulties in economic relationships on certain fronts, your Bank's business has expanded in the past year. We have confidence in the economies of these two countries and their ability to solve their very different problems.

EAST AFRICA

The hopes of a Federation in East Africa, which I have expressed formerly, have clearly receded for the immediate future. The establishment of separate central banks and currencies in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda will make it more difficult, though not impossible, to co-ordinate the economic policies of the three countries. The three currencies will initially be exchangeable at par, and exchange controls will be operated in each country on parallel lines.

NEW VENTURE

The interests of the Standard Bank of South Africa will shortly be further expanded by participation, jointly with Banco Totta-Alianza of Lisbon, in the establishment of two new banks, one in Moçambique and one in Angola. The Standard Bank has maintained branches at Lourenco Marques and Beira for over seventy years and it is now proposed that these will be acquired by the new Moçambique bank, which will be styled Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique. In Angola, where we at present have no direct representation, a new bank styled Banco Totta Standard de Angola will be registered in the territory on similar lines in regard to capital and administration.

SOUTH AFRICA

As I indicated last year business activity in the Republic was bound to be affected by credit restrictions and this has in fact happened. However, the Standard Bank of South Africa continues to make good progress, and considering all the circumstances its trading profits have kept up well.

CHANGING AFRICA

In the course of our long history in Africa we have learned to adjust our plans and policies to changing conditions. With its vast area and varied resources the economic development of the continent must continue. Your Directors are convinced that commercial banking in Africa will continue to expand.

Annual General Meeting 27th July at
Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, E.C.4
OVER 1100 OFFICES IN AFRICA
OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND HAMBURG
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN TOKYO, MILAN AND PARIS
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

COMPANY MEETING

DWA PLANTATIONS LIMITED

REASON FOR SERIOUS FALL IN PROFITS

MR. S. R. HOGG ON CURRENT PROSPECTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held at Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Friday, July 1.

MR. S. R. HOGG, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A., chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the chairman had been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:—

Year Under Review

I regret that the report I have to make on the operations of the company for the year ended December 31, 1965, is disappointing. The profit for the year, after charging all expenses, including provision for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, but subject to taxation, amounted to £8,453, compared with £64,842 in 1964:

The reasons for the serious fall in profits are twofold. Firstly, output fell from 1,855 tons in 1964 to 1,662 tons in 1965, the decrease being due to the failure of the March/April rains. The rainfall in March/April 1965 was only 1.65 inches, compared with 9.92 inches in 1964, and in consequence, with very little leaf growth, output dropped in the second half of the year.

Secondly, as I stated in my statement a year ago, there has been a most serious decline in sisal prices. The 1964 output was sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of £125 10s. per ton, but the 1965 output realized no more than £84 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f., a difference of over £40 per ton.

Despite the lower output, we were able to keep production costs down to the same level as for 1964.

No Kenya tax is payable on the 1965 profit owing to the incidence of capital allowances, but provision has been made for possible future taxation by the transfer of £4,242 to taxation equalization reserve.

There is a charge in the account of £529 to provide for an adjustment in taxation on the 1964 profits because of an increase in the rate of Kenya taxation on those profits which was made after the publication of our accounts.

There is a charge of £1,359 for United Kingdom taxation on the preference share dividend paid for 1965.

No Dividend on Ordinary Shares

The preference share dividend for 1965 has been paid at the fixed rate of 6 per cent, but the directors are unable to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares in view of the very small balance of profit available and of the very poor prospects for the current year, to which I shall refer later in this statement.

During 1965, 500 acres were planted with sisal. Clearing of a further area was commenced in 1965 in preparation for this year's planting.

Additions to the fixed assets, apart from the planting above referred to, consisted almost entirely of housing for the African employees. The programme of African housing is now almost complete, and expenditure under this heading should show a substantial reduction this year and in the near future. We now accommodate 221 families and 969 single men in modern houses.

Current Year Prospects

Net current assets at the end of 1965 were £52,181, just slightly lower than they were at the end of 1964.

I cannot be at all optimistic about the prospects for the current year. Sisal prices have continued to fall, and they are now £14 per ton lower for the higher grades and £10 per ton lower for the lower grades than they were at this time last year.

657 tons of this year's output have been sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of £76 14s. per ton, compared with the average price of £84 17s. 6d. realized for the 1965 output.

It is again hoped that an output of 1,800 tons will be reached this year. The March/April rains have been satisfactory, so that there should be no shortage of leaf, but there has been a labour shortage and output for the first four months of the year was only 557 tons. Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain more labour, and it is hoped that outputs for the remainder of the year will be at a higher rate.

A Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization was held in Rome in April of this year to consider whether anything could be done to improve and stabilize the price of sisal, and our general manager in Kenya headed the delegation from that country which attended the Rome conference.

"This company, operating as it does overseas, depends on the efficiency and loyalty of its staff. Our general manager is constantly endeavouring to improve the efficiency of the estate employees and to keep production costs down, in the face of climatic and other difficult conditions, and our thanks are due to him and his staff for their untiring efforts.

Chairman's Additional Remarks

At the meeting Mr. Hogg said:—

I take this opportunity of bringing up to date the information given in my circulated statement. Output for the first five months to May 31, 1966, has been 701 tons, compared with 739 tons in the same period of 1965.

957 tons on account of the current year's output have been sold at an average c.i.f. price of £77 2s. per ton, compared with an average c.i.f. price realized for the 1965 output of £84 17s. 6d. per ton.

You may ask me what the board think the effect of the lower prices will have upon the profits for the year 1966. I think I may say that, provided we are able to maintain output—and I think we can—and provided that the price is not less than it is today, the best we can hope for is to break even.

In the early months of this year the estate suffered from a shortage of sisal cutters, but there was an improvement in May, and it is hoped that outputs will be a little higher from now on.

In my circulated statement it is stated that 500 acres were planted with sisal in 1964. This should of course have read 1965.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Company Ltd

Mr. G. F. Taylor's Review of the Group's Progress

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED was held on June 29 in London.

MR. G. F. TAYLOR, C.B.E., chairman of the company, presiding.

In his review circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1965, Mr. Taylor, having reviewed the financial results and the activities of the Home and Overseas Companies, said:

Last year at this time I spoke confidently about the anticipated results for 1965. These have in fact proved disappointing for the reasons set out fully in the review.

The improved and encouraging outlook for your Company, which I felt justified in emphasizing when reviewing the years 1963 and 1964, being founded on the basic stability of the extract business and the steady increase in income from non-extract activities as the diversification programmes mature, has not been impaired; but profits in 1965 have been reduced below the expected level by the operation of a number of special adverse factors which could hardly have been foreseen. Although these factors are essentially of a temporary nature, some of them will continue to operate throughout 1966 and their effects must be taken into account in estimating the likely profits for the year.

African Companies

As far as our African companies are concerned, we would expect The Natal Tanning Extracts Company and the East African Tanning Extract Company substantially to maintain their profit position, such continuing adverse factors as the cost of meeting the competition of Brazilian mimosa being offset by further improvements in profits from the non-extract side.

In the existing political circumstances in regard to Rhodesia, however, it would be only prudent to assume that there will be no profits from the Rhodesian Wattle Company this year, although there is no reason as yet to suppose that it will incur a loss.

The level of profits of our Argentine group is currently being very much affected by the gross overvaluation of the Argentine peso; but in the light of past experience we feel reasonably confident that this problem will eventually solve itself, at any rate to a considerable degree, by an appropriate measure of devaluation. In the meantime, as far as 1966 is concerned, we expect to receive from our Argentine companies a substantially greater dividend than it was found practicable to remit in respect of 1965.

In the United Kingdom, net results, taking all sources of income into account, should be appreciably better. The Ditton Manufacturing Division would seem at last to have passed the break-even point. We can reasonably expect a substantial recovery in the earning capacity of Cruickshanks.

With the sale from January, 1966, of V. W. Eves and North Dorset Division to Cooper McDougall, Robertson & Company Limited for £733,463, for reasons explained in the review, we have, of course, parted with our biggest profit-earner in the United Kingdom; but this gap should be partially filled by the acquisition in March, 1966, of The Liverpool Borax

Company and a further improvement in our Alforal investment. With the measures taken taken in the 1965 accounts to write-down stock values, we should be free in 1966 of a burden of loss in Chipcrete Limited.

Taking everything into account, so far as can be foreseen, we would expect the consolidated profits of the group before tax to be equal to or slightly better than those achieved in 1965. And we believe we can look forward to a steady improvement in the position of the group through 1967.

In these circumstances your board would expect to be able to maintain our normal dividend of 10 per cent for the current year.

The first Japanese Ambassador in Malawi has presented his letters of credence.

A C.D. & W. grant of £10,000 has been made to enable Seychelles to plant a further 150 acres of tea.

An all-weather trunk road from Nairobi to Addis Ababa is expected to be completed within about four years.

Kenya is the only independent African State with full membership of the International Dairy Federation.

The Candour League of Rhodesia has started its own publication, entitled *Rhodesia and World Reports*.

Seven "mercenaries" are stated to have been arrested in the Congo in connexion with the robbery of a bank near the border with Rwanda.

Of 332 super-scale posts in the Uganda Civil Service 139 are filled by Ugandans and 120 by expatriates, the other 73 being vacant.

Bulgaria is to build, equip and staff a hospital in Khartoum which will have about 100 Bulgarian nurses and accommodation for some 200 patients.

Uganda's development plan envisages construction of about 1,000 miles of roads to modern standards within the next five years at a cost of £15m.

A vote of confidence in the Government of Mr. Mahgoub was carried by an overwhelming majority in the Sudan Constituent Assembly.

About 200 lorries a day are now reported to be operating between Mombasa and Nairobi because East African Railways and Harbours cannot move all the traffic offering.

In the past two years the U.S.A. is estimated to have provided 1,665m. dollars in economic and cultural aid to African States, which last year received 8% of the American aid budget.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has granted permission to five ordained members of the Ethiopian Church to spend four years in Soviet Russia for the purpose of higher theological studies.

Japan, in offering financial assistance to Zambia in connexion with plans to build a railway which would by-pass Rhodesia, has said that she would consult the United Kingdom, the United States, Federal Germany, and other Western countries.

A fully-grown bull hippo was recently seen in the early hours of the morning by a police officer on patrol in the town centre of Bulawayo. For two hours game officials and police tried unsuccessfully to persuade the animal to leave. At last it had to be shot.

By a unanimous vote the National Assembly of Somalia has resolved to ask the Italian Government to pay pensions and/or compensation to Somali soldiers who fought for the Italians during their occupation of the country. A delegation of Deputies is to be sent to Italy to make representations.

The Congo Government under General Mobutu recently deported many non-Congolese African owners of small businesses, among them 36 Nigerians, some of whom had lived in the Congo for 20 years and upwards. They had to leave behind their families and possessions. The Nigerian Government having protested, the deportees have been told that they may return if they wish.

Standard Bank

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD., reports group net profits to March 31 of £3,477,071 (£2,258,267), the parent company retaining £2.8m. and the subsidiary companies the rest. Dividends totalling 17½% took just over £3.1m. (against £2.4m. distributed to shareholders in the previous year), and after increasing reserve and contingency funds by another £1.4m., the amounts carried forward by the parent bank and the subsidiaries are £658,023 (£637,196) and £453,869 (£247,595).

The issued capital is £17,872,050. The balance-sheet total is just under £780m. Cash in hand, at call and with bankers exceeds £105m.; investments stand in the books at £95.4m.; advances to customers total £403m.; remittances in transit and trade and other bills each amount to £52m.; bank premises and property have a book value of £26m.; liabilities of customers for forward exchange contracts aggregate £14.5m.; and trade investments fall a little short of £3.6m.

Sir Cyril Hawker is the chairman. There are three deputy chairmen, Messrs. C. R. P. Hamilton, W. M. Robson, and S. G. Gates. The other directors are Earl De La Warr, Field Marshal Lord Harding, Sir George Harvie Watt, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Sir Eric Tansley, Sir Robert Taylor, and Messrs. George Champion (alternate C. E. Fiero), A. D. Chesterfield, S. H. R. Edmunds, Charles Hill, A. A. Lawrie, L. A. Martin, B. C. J. Richards, V. E. Rockhill (alt. C. E. Fiero), H. H. Thackstone, C. Hyde Villiers, and W. D. Wilson.

Mr. R. E. Williams is the general manager, Mr. H. D. Roberts deputy general manager, and Mr. L. W. Cole secretary.

Mr. Evan Campbell is chairman of the Rhodesian Board, his colleagues being Lord Acton, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, Sir Charles Cumings, Mr. Jeremy Winston Field, Mr. D. G. Nicholson, Sir Albert Robinson, and Mr. Lewin Tucker. Mr. H. R. Reed is the general manager.

There is a Zambian Board consisting of Mr. J. E. McGregor Landless (chairman), Mr. M. Gersh, and Mr. W. L. Lewis; and a Malawi Board of Mr. G. W. Dunlop (chairman) and Mr. G. Wynn Hill.

Sir Donald Macgillivray is chairman of the East African Board, the other members of which are Messrs. I. S. Eadie, A. A. Lawrie, J. L. Riddoch, R. G. Ridley, G. B. Shields, and J. T. Simpson.

Extracts from the chairman's annual review appear on another page.

Mr. MICHAEL ROBSON is to lead an 11-member trade mission to Zambia and Malawi between August 4 and 19. The visit has been organized by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the industries represented will include road construction, vehicles, agricultural and irrigation machinery, building materials, machine tools, and consumer goods.

National Shipping Line

THE EASTERN AFRICA NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE was formally inaugurated last week when representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia, of the Southern Line, Ltd., Mombasa, and the chairman of the East Africa Conference Lines, signed agreements in connexion with the establishment of the line and its admittance to the conference, thereby assuring it of a fair share of the trade between East Africa and ports in Britain and Northern Europe.

The directors of the company are Messrs. T. K. B. Mbathi (Kenya), chairman, H. L. T. Chopeta (Tanzania), Ali Kisekka (Uganda), J. Mwanakatwe (Zambia), A. W. Bentley-Buckle (Southern Lines), A. T. de Jean (Union-Castle Line), and W. Valstar (Holland Africa Line). The share capital is held by the four Governments and Southern Line, Ltd.

Mr. J. M. Lusinde, M.P., M.L.A., Minister for Communications and Works in Tanzania, said that the Governments were happy to have the co-operation of a locally-based private shipping company and of the conference lines. He hoped that it would not be long before vessels of the National Shipping Line, increasingly manned by nationals, would be seen regularly in British and Northern European ports. The agreements provided for the training of East African seamen and the progressive expansion of an Eastern African mercantile marine.

To encourage Africans to engage in prospecting and mining, the African Mining Association of Rhodesia has been formed, largely on the initiative of Mr. P. M. Phiri, of Salisbury. His chief helpers have been the Rev. N. C. Wagonera, of Wedza, and Mr. S. Mazibisa, of Salisbury. The Minister of Mines has assured the association of all possible support.

British and Commonwealth

THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD.—owners of the Union-Castle, Clan, and other lines—report group net profit for 1965 at £2,834,184, of which £1,164,285 stands in the accounts of subsidiaries, leaving £1,669,899 to the parent company, compared with £1,787,418 in the previous year. Ordinary stockholders again receive 12%, taking £1.9m. The carry-forward in the consolidated profit and loss account is £3.6m. (£2.3m.).

A go-slow of stevedores in Southampton caused three of the mail ships to sail with little cargo; heavy repair costs exceeded the estimates; and a ship which should have completed discharge before December 31 did not finish until January 2, these adverse factors reducing trading profit before depreciation from £8.3m. to £7.7m. and net profit from nearly £3.5m. to £2.8m.

Issued capital totals £20.7m. The fleet of 75 vessels has a book value of £57m.; trade investments stand at £11.3m.; properties and equipment at nearly £4m.; deferred instalments on vessels sold at £8.1m.; and net current assets at £12.7m.

Sir Nicholas Cayzer is the chairman, and Lord Rotherwick, Mr. Bernard Cayzer, and the Hon. Anthony Cayzer are deputy chairmen. There are eight other members of the board—Sir George Erskine and Messrs. G. E. Bedford, J. S. Bevan, R. J. Bloxam, A. E. Lemon, R. Munton, J. A. Thomson, and W. L. Woolf.

Charter Consolidated

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER is to become chairman of Charter Consolidated, Ltd., and a member of its executive committee on the retirement of Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans on January 1 next. Mr. O. B. Bennett and Mr. Maurice W. Rush have been appointed to the board from Friday last, and Messrs. R. B. Loder, R. V. Pritchard (secretary), J. G. Richardson, and L. Stopford Sackville have been appointed additional managers of the company.

No goods from any country may now be imported into Uganda unless an import licence had previously been granted.

A seven-storey garage for 500 cars is planned for the Rhodesian capital. Salisbury City Council has approved the scheme, estimated to cost £416,000.

Two British advertising agencies have merged their East African business and now operate jointly as Auger and Turner, Graham and Gillies, Ltd., from Uniafric House, Nairobi.

A trial consignment of 10 cwt. of avocados, grown in Zambia by Mr. R. S. Prentice, of Lusaka, has been flown to the London market. The fruit sold at 35s. per 10lb. tray.

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., Kenya, is paying a final 35 cents per unit, making 51 for the year to March 31. Last year the total was 60 cents. Pre-tax profit was £124,313 (£120,896).

Well over 100 Africans employed at the Nchanga copper mine, Zambia, struck work on Friday, but they resumed their duties next day. On June 24 there had been a one-day strike by 225 artisans.

Amalgamated Spinners (Pvt.), Ltd., Rhodesia, has been formed to manufacture nylon stockings in Salisbury. From a capital of £30,000 automatic machinery costing about £20,000 has been ordered.

Rhodesia's Agricultural Production Report for 1965 states that gross annual value of European crops and livestock production was estimated at £64.3m. Ten years earlier the total had been £33.3m.

Metal Box Overseas, Ltd., reports group fixed assets at £14.3m., trade investments at £2.9m., current assets at £22m., liabilities at £12.2m., bank loans at £2.9m., and loans to the parent company of £1.8m.

Malawi Railways report that last year's profits were £273,000 before tax, compared with about £130,000 and £102,000 in the two previous years. For the fifth successive year no dividend is paid to ordinary shareholders.

The Institute of London Underwriters has reduced from 1s. 3d. to 9d. per £100 the war risk rate and strike, riot and civil commotion risk rates for shipments through the Congo to and from Zambia if made by the Dilolo/Satania rail link.

British American Tobacco (Zambia), Ltd., is meeting the entire cost of a chartered flight to and from Blantyre for a Zambia national football team which will play in Malawi during the celebrations of the establishment of the republic in the first week of July.

Goods worth more than £100 may no longer be exported from Uganda to Rwanda, Burundi or the Congo unless paid for in advance by an irrevocable letter of credit. Oil companies resident in Uganda are exempt from the regulation in respect of bulk exports of petroleum products.



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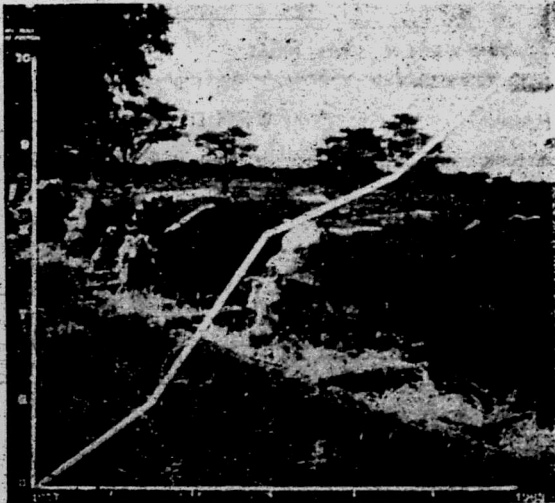
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. WILSON'S MISJUDGMENTS about Rhodesia have been numerous, naïve, and reckless, but Parliament and the Press remain singularly uncritical of his blunders. Having pretended for two months that the talks between four-member teams of British and Rhodesian officials were merely "talks about talks", he has at last admitted that "these talks have been serious". No Member of the House of Commons commented on that reversal of attitude or on the preceding statement that "during the next few days we are going to give deep thought to any further ideas we might have to bring this matter [the Rhodesian issue] to a successful conclusion". The House was apparently content with the absurd assumption that new ideas are producible after years of discussion. Mr. Wilson has been continuously engaged in this matter for almost a year and three-quarters as Prime Minister and previously as Leader of the Opposition, and Conservative Governments had been much occupied with the issue long before that. Who can believe that there are still undiscovered aspects of the problem? It is not lack of knowledge of the facts, but lack of judgment and fear of decision which have been the basic causes of the British Government's tragic prolongation of a quite unnecessary quarrel.

Though professing to be anxious for an early settlement, Mr. Wilson used provocative terms which Rhodesians of all shades of opinion must resent. He began by asserting that "in the international sense we "Carrying have been sheltering Rhodesia The Can" from world opinion", a task which the Government found difficult and galling. Not surprisingly, Mr. Smith retorted that Rhodesians did not want such service, or, rather, disservice. Their concern is to safeguard their own country, and they

are not interested in misbegotten endeavours in London to appease entirely unappeasable but vociferous political groups elsewhere, especially the Afro-Asians, the Communists and pro-Communists, and left-wing ignoramuses and sentimentalists in Britain: for it is these elements of so-called "world opinion" that our gullible Socialist masters seek to placate. Even they ought by now to know that such schemers and simpletons would be satisfied by nothing short of the immediate introduction in Rhodesia of the disastrous one-man-one-vote system and an African-dominated Government decades too soon; and Mr. Wilson has himself declared that an African majority should come "only by achievement, not by clock or calendar". The Prime Minister aggravated his offence by speaking of "carrying the can" for Rhodesia. That term has a military connotation, and he, who sat in an office in Westminster throughout the second world war, should be about the last man to appear to lecture Rhodesians, whose service in the field and in the air was surpassed by no other Commonwealth country. Indeed, Rhodesia was the first territory under the Crown to introduce conscription—not in order to ensure its fair quota of men for the forces, but to prevent the collapse of essential services because of the almost universal rush to enlist. Many thousands of Rhodesians, white and black, "carried the can" most honourably for the Commonwealth, so splendidly that their Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern), was offered independence on British initiative. His loyal reply was that independence could await the peace. He and his fellow-countrymen were not to know that slick politicians in Britain would bilk the promise.

Can Mr. Wilson have expected his insulting references to Rhodesia to mollify angry Ministers in Zambia? If that was his strange

intention, it was foredoomed to failure, for President Kaunda and his close colleagues have outdone him throughout the past eight months in condemning everything Rhodesian. They have ceaselessly demanded invasion by British forces; they have allowed Rhodesian Africans to be incited to murder, maiming, arson and other sabotage in broadcasts from Lusaka; and they have permitted thugs trained by Communists and armed with Chinese and Russian weapons to infiltrate into Rhodesia from Zambia. By its large subsidiaries and in other ways the Wilson Government has made itself an accessory in these crimes. Yet its relations with Zambia have grown worse. In January Mr. Wilson told Commonwealth Prime

Rhodesia Will Never Surrender

Ministers that sanctions would bring down the Rhodesian Government in weeks, not months; and President Kaunda incautiously believed him. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was almost alone in ridiculing that hypothesis. Now, six full months later, all the world knows that the Rhodesians have beaten the oil embargo, which was supposed to give the *coup de grâce*; and the statistics of exports through Beira prove that the counter-measures to sanctions have been surprisingly successful. Mr. Smith has just told his Parliament that Rhodesia will never surrender. We have not the slightest doubt that that remains the determination of all responsible Rhodesians—for the simple reason that they will not allow politicians in London to dictate to them about their future.

Rhodesia Will Never Surrender, Says Mr. Ian Smith

WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER, MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said in Parliament last Friday when referring to the suspension of the talks between Rhodesian and British officials. Though very little progress had been made, there had been no setbacks, and he hoped, "as all sane people do", that the talks would eventually succeed. He had never expected them to be finished in days or weeks, but thought that they would take months. That was still his belief.

"We will never surrender to threats. We will never surrender to sanctions. We are not the sort of people who will ever surrender to anything. We want everyone in the world to leave us alone. Their interference is hindering, not helping, and Britain's so-called shelter is the biggest embarrassment to us and the biggest impediment to progress.

"Leave us alone and keep your cold, charitable shelter to yourself", he said in reference to the statement by Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, that sheltering Rhodesia at the United Nations was an embarrassment to Britain—"a Britain which has plundered Rhodesia's foreign reserves" and stirred up Communist agitation in the United Nations".

Riding Sanctions Better Than Expected

Britain's alleged sheltering of Rhodesia was meaningless. Was it shelter to ask the U.N. for permission to use force to stop oil from reaching Rhodesia? Was it shelter to ask other nations to impose sanctions?

Neither Rhodesia nor Britain could gain from continuance of the present state of affairs, and the problem became more difficult with each passing day. However, the two countries now had a clearer understanding of the position of the other, and he welcomed a break in the talks so that the British representatives might return to London and take stock of their position before discussions were resumed.

There was evidence that Britain had been under pressure from other nations to increase the economic sanctions.

"The British, as usual, have been very clever. They produced a well-prepared plan. While the talks on peace and reconciliation are taking place the economic war has been intensified, probably in the misguided belief that we of the Rhodesian Government are susceptible to intimidation. In that they are wrong.

"We are riding sanctions far better than we ever expected. This is the result of a highly trained, highly

civilized, highly efficient, and sophisticated economy, an economy in keeping with the civilized Government which has at its disposal a highly intelligent and principled community.

"We have learned much about sanctions in the last eight months, and in many of the important centres in the world we have our own representatives who are continually reporting back to us".

The Prime Minister sharply criticized the British Government for encouraging Zambia to boycott Rhodesia Railways. There was "incredible" evidence of the part played by Britain in that connexion. But the stronger the sanctions the stronger grew Rhodesian resistance.

Did leading the pack of hounds against Rhodesia, stirring up Communist support for the naval blockade of Beira, and increasing sanctions represent "carrying the can" for Rhodesia?

But Mr. Wilson's reference to the need to force the pace was to be welcomed, for the sooner the two Governments got down to real talking the better for both.

The remaining three members of the team of civil servants—Mr. Duncan Watson, Mr. C. Le Quesne, and Mr. K. Neale—had left Salisbury for London on the previous day. The fourth member of the team, Mr. Oliver Wright, who had flown home earlier to report to the Prime Minister, had not returned to Rhodesia, as had been expected.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., a former Commonwealth Relations Secretary, is now in Rhodesia on a private visit. Talks with the Governor and the Prime Minister had been arranged before he left London last Saturday.

Surprisingly Good Port Figures

Statistics issued inadvertently by the port authorities in Beira prove that sanctions have had much less effect than has been suggested in many reports in both British and African newspapers.

In the first five months of this year 49,500 tons of Rhodesian tobacco were shipped through Beira, which had handled 92,000 tons in the same period last year. In April and May the exports were about 11,500 tons, against 54,000 tons.

Chrome exports in the five months at 94,000 tons showed a shortfall of only 6,000 tons on the 1965 figures.

Asbestos at 7,000 tons was down only about 2,000 tons; but Lourenço Marques handles more of the asbestos traffic, which continues.

Prime Minister's Statement on "Talks About Talks"

Hope of Rapid Progress After "Hard Thought" by H.M. Government

THE "TALKS ABOUT TALKS" between British and Rhodesian officials have been "serious", and "useful in clarifying attitudes and intentions and in further identifying the problems which have to be met, the PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week.

Mr. Wilson said:—

"As the House knows, talks have been taking place in Salisbury between British and Rhodesian officials, on an exploratory basis and without commitment on either side, to see whether a basis exists for negotiations. The purpose of these talks has been to see whether negotiations based on the six principles could ultimately take place, and with whom those negotiations would be held, on a constitutional basis.

"I should like to thank the House for its patience in not pressing for information; but, since I have to inform the House that these talks are being adjourned for a period, it is right that without breaching the secrecy which I have told the House I consider essential I should say something about the stage which has been reached.

Pause for "Hard Thought"

"The discussions have been useful in clarifying attitudes and intentions and in further identifying the problems which have to be met in order to achieve a solution acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole and acceptable to this House. It has been agreed that there should now be a pause for further consideration of the respective positions, before the talks are resumed later in the month. In the interval sanctions will, of course, be fully maintained.

"So far as H.M. Government are concerned, they intend to employ the pause in hard thought on all the main aspects of the Rhodesian problem, particularly the right constitutional arrangements within Rhodesia and Rhodesia's future place in the family of nations. These are related and, indeed, inseparable aspects of the same problem, for there would be no purpose in reaching agreement on the constitutional future of Rhodesia if that agreement did not at the same time win for Rhodesia acceptance in international society.

"It is expected that the talks will be resumed at a fairly early date. The House will agree that it is important that they should then make more rapid progress, for I am sure that the House will also agree that the present situation cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely."

Debate before the Recess

MR. HEATH: "The House is glad that the rt. hon. gentleman has found it possible to make this statement. At the same time, will he realize that the House will find itself in a slightly difficult position over the time-table which he has announced in that after this pause the talks will be resumed, the House will be rising presumably, early in August, and there is to be a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in September, so that the House will not have any opportunity of expressing its views about the progress of the negotiations or any of the issues being discussed? Will the Prime Minister bear this in mind? Perhaps we could put him on notice that we may have to ask him for a further statement, bearing in mind the possibility of requiring a debate later."

PRIME MINISTER: "The rt. hon. gentleman is right in the points that he has made. I have in mind what he said three or four weeks ago—and I agreed with him—that there must be a fuller statement before the House adjourns for the summer recess. I cannot at this moment say how much progress might have been made by that time, but I agree that there must be a statement which will be as full as we can make it. Whatever the state of the discussions, I hope to make the statement in sufficient time before the recess to allow the rt. hon. gentleman and his hon. friends, if they wish, to debate it afterwards."

MR. BELLENGER: "Although the House understands the difficulties of this situation, nevertheless the mere fact that discussions are taking place on an official level has raised hopes which we trust will not be dashed, but they cannot go on interminably. Will my rt. hon. friend therefore announce to the House at some time when these talks are to be raised from that level to something much more high-powered, because the situation to which the House has agreed, namely, the imposition of sanctions, is causing a tremendous deterioration in the Rhodesian economy which will not be conducive to a settlement of this dispute if it is delayed for too long?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I agree with my rt. hon. friend in expressing concern about the situation—not only because of sanctions, but for many other reasons—if these talks do not make progress. I could not give any indication of the rate, or even the probability or otherwise of the talks becoming negotiations until we have made more progress in the talks, because I am sure the House will insist that there should be no question of negotiations with anyone unless we are satisfied not only on the constitutional basis, but that they are likely to give effect to the six principles on which successive Governments and this House have insisted."

MR. SANDYS: "Will the Prime Minister see that the adjournment is as short as possible, because delays in this kind of situation are obviously dangerous?"

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir. I shall certainly see that the adjournment is as short as we can make it, though if talks are going round and round on some rather narrow aspect of one or other of the principles, this too is dangerous, and this is why I said that during the adjournment in the next few days we will give very deep thought to any further ideas that we may have to try to bring this matter to a successful conclusion, given the conditions which the House will insist on our keeping to."

Britain's Position Almost Intolerable

MR. PAGET: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that he is to be congratulated on the seriousness, and, above all, the secrecy of these talks? But will he bear in mind that a number of the measures which Rhodesia has to take to meet sanctions will be irrevocable, and will link her more closely with South Africa, and that her readjustments to the south with South Africa are very much easier than the adjustments of Zambia to the north, and that as time goes on it will become more and more difficult to get back to a reasonable relationship?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I agree with my hon. and learned friend that these talks have been serious, and I am glad to say that they have been secret. A high level of secrecy has been maintained. My hon. and learned friend will recognize that the solution must be one which is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, it must be acceptable to this House, and it must be acceptable to the general community of nations.

"My hon. and learned friend will realize—and here I am thinking of what the Leader of the Opposition said a few months ago about the Commonwealth Conference in September, for example—that the British Government are in a most intolerable position in that we have to bear the international responsibility for the Rhodesian situation because of the clear admission all over the world about where sovereignty lies; and that in an international sense we have throughout these months, as our predecessors did, been sheltering Rhodesia from world opinion.

"It is extremely difficult and galling to have to carry that position when at the same time our physical power, in terms of our ability to affect the situation and the settlement, is so limited for reasons that we all know and about which none of us can be happy."

Hope of Forcing the Pace

MR. THORPE: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that it will not come as a surprise to some of us that there has not proved to be a sufficient identity of views between the two sides to form a basis for negotiations? Are we to take it that the communiqué from Lagos on January 12 still obtains, particularly the reference to the period of direct rule, moving to constitutional talks? Secondly, since the talks are to be adjourned until later this month, is the rt. hon. gentleman suggesting that a period of three weeks' hard thinking and three weeks' continued sanctions will produce a very dramatic change of heart? Would it not be better to adjourn the talks until September, when sanctions will have had longer to bite?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The House debated the Lagos communiqué very fully after the Lagos Conference, and I made a full statement on the question of direct rule, the 1961 Constitution, and the rest, on January 25.

"The hon. gentleman refers to three weeks' pause and then three weeks' negotiations. I hope that in this pause it will be possible for attitudes to develop—we certainly intend to think very hard about the time-table here—which will help to force the pace a little.

"I do not agree that the sensible way would be to adjourn until September and let sanctions work more severely on Rhodesia. In any case, there is the Commonwealth Conference in September, and I feel that it would be a great mistake to cease to make any progress which could be made while waiting for that."

MR. DICKENS: "During the adjournment will the Prime Minister consider taking steps to broaden the basis of these talks to include representatives of African opinion in Southern Rhodesia, since the Africans form the majority of people in that country?"

PRIME MINISTER: "These are preliminary talks, designed to lead ultimately, if they are successful, to discussions on a constitutional basis. As I have said, we still have to settle the question with whom these discussions should then take place. In these preliminary talks it would not be helpful—if I thought it would be I should recommend it—to widen the basis of the talks. My hon. friend will remember that when I was in Salisbury last October I had wide-ranging talks at the highest level with every branch of African, Asian and coloured opinion."

"No Ministers in Rhodesia"

MR. WALL: "When these talks restart at the end of this month does the Prime Minister intend that they should be at a civil service or at ministerial level? Does he recall the appeal that Mr. Smith made publicly that they should continue at ministerial level? Is there any unbridgeable gap at the moment?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The position has always been—that was Mr. Smith who stated it a long time ago—that they should be without commitment at an official level, and not a ministerial level. I do not know how the hon. Member could suggest that there could be such talks at ministerial level, because there are no Ministers in Rhodesia. That is why I said that one of the problems to be solved is the problem of the constitutional basis of the talks, and with whom they should take place."

MR. JOHN LEE: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the fact remains that this adjournment suggests that they have run into difficulties? Will he bear in mind that some hon. Members on this side of the House who have been waiting impatiently for the sanctions to take effect are beginning to think that the time has come for more drastic action to be taken to restore law and order in Rhodesia?"

PRIME MINISTER: "My hon. friend will be aware that sanctions are having an effect in Rhodesia. If he is not aware of that I know that many people in high places in Rhodesia are aware of it. I have made it clear that until this issue is solved there will be no question of relaxing sanctions. But I have not heard any suggestion that on the part of H.M. Government—the position of Zambia is a different one—there should be a tightening up of sanctions."

MR. HEATH: "The Prime Minister has rightly emphasized that any solution must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole—this has always been known as the fifth principle—and also to the House, but I think he added this afternoon that it must also be acceptable to the international community. It is not difficult to think of some countries to whom the only acceptable solution would certainly not be acceptable to this House. Will the Prime Minister recognize that the additional principle which he has enunciated is one that we shall want to consider carefully and to have clearly defined?"

Deep International Concern

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir. On a number of occasions I have sought to draw the attention of the House to the fact that although this is a matter for British legal responsibility—it is not contested in the House—and although we have sought to keep it in our own hands, there is deep international concern about it. We are carrying the can and sheltering Rhodesia while remaining powerless to get the solution that we in this House would consider right."

"I do not think that anyone could devise a Constitution for Rhodesia which would be universally acceptable to all the 100 members of the United Nations, ranging from one extreme very much to another. We have to produce a solution that we think is the right one, and one that we can defend."

THE EARL OF DALKEITH: asked the Secretary of State for Defence what ships of the Royal Navy had been involved in operations concerned with the application of sanctions against Rhodesia and how many aircraft sorties had been flown by ship-based and shore-based aircraft, respectively.

MR. J. P. W. MALLALIEU: "H.M. Ships EAGLE, ARK ROYAL, and a number of frigates, supported by ships of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary. Carrier-based aircraft flew about 2,300 sorties

amounting to about 3,500 flying hours. Shore-based aircraft flew about 100 sorties totalling about 900 flying hours. Sorties were also flown by helicopters from other ships, but we do not have figures readily available."

MR. WALL asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary to make a statement on the recent Anglo-Zambian talks in Lusaka.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The purpose of my hon. friend's most recent talks was to discuss with the Zambian Government measures necessary to intensify sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia. After a full and useful exchange of views these talks were adjourned on June 30."

Incitement by Broadcast from Zambia

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked why H.M. Government had made no representations in Lusaka about the Z.A.N.U. broadcast from Radio Zambia on May 11 advocating guerrilla operations in Rhodesia to follow the Sinoia outrage and calling for support in Rhodesia for such exploits."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I am confident that the Government of Zambia are fully aware of our feelings in these matters. The hon. Member will no doubt know that since the broadcast mentioned the Zambian authorities have publicly condemned killings by anyone in Rhodesia."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what representations had been received by the Queen's Commissioner in Bechuanaland from local political leaders against the transmitter at Francistown and the presence there of British military forces."

MR. FREDERICK LEE: "In January Mr. Mpho, president of the Botswana Independence Party, asserted that the relay station and the presence of troops threatened Bechuanaland's security and were a pretext for the establishment of a permanent British military post to suppress opposition and create a one-party State. The Bechuanaland Government replied that there were no grounds for these allegations."

MR. J. H. OSBORN asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary (1) in view of the fact that the cost of premium grade petrol was 4s. 2d. a gallon and of ordinary grades 3s. 10½d. a gallon to motorists and consumers in Zambia, what account he was taking of petrol prices in Zambia in his negotiations with the Zambian Government about the supply of petrol to that country; and (2) what had been the cost to the British Exchequer of the airlift and other arrangements for transporting petrol to Zambia since the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia.

Cost of British Airlifts

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The British civil airlift which ended on May 29 cost £2.2m. The R.A.F. airlift cost £2.2m. up to June 15, the latest date for which figures are available."

"Britain has also contributed nearly £4m. to the development of new surface routes into Zambia, but the Zambian Government is responsible for the transportation of petrol on these routes. In view of the many complex factors involved, it would be misleading to make any calculations on a cost-per-gallon basis. All relevant factors have been taken account of in assessing the question of British assistance to Zambia."

MR. IAN LLOYD asked (1) what was the present difference between the selling price and the full landed cost of petrol brought into Zambia by all means for which the United Kingdom bore either a part or the whole of the financial responsibility; (2) his estimate of the direct financial cost to the U.K. of the further measures of economic discrimination taken by the Government of Zambia against Rhodesia; (3) what consultations the Government of Zambia had with him before embarking on further measures of economic discrimination against Rhodesia which would have direct financial consequences for the U.K.; and whether he would list those measures which were agreed and those which were rejected by the U.K."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "British airlifts into Zambia cost £4.4m. up to June 15. At that date they had carried approximately 15,500 tons of oil into Zambia. Because of the many complex factors involved, it would be misleading to use these figures to calculate the cost of petrol per gallon and to relate this cost to the selling price."

"It is not possible to state the exact cost to the U.K. of economic sanctions imposed by the Zambians against Rhodesia. The steps so far taken by the Zambian Government to intensify sanctions against the illegal régime have been the subject of consultations between the Zambian Government and H.M. Government. The Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations has returned to Lusaka to continue consultations, and no further information can be given at present."

"If you think you have been offended by a fellow Zambian of another tribe or race, stop to think whether there is cause for offence or a need for a greater understanding of each other's customs, languages, likes and dislikes."—President Kaunda.

Dr. Banda Now Executive President of the Republic of Zambia

Condemnation of Other African Leaders and Organization of African Union

DR. BANDA of Zambia became the first President of the Republic of Malawi on Thursday last. His style is President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda.

The oath of allegiance to the new republic was administered by the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Southworth, before a crowd which packed Blantyre Stadium. On either side of the Ngwazi on the dais were the Rt. Rev. J. D. Sanganya and Bishop J. Ciona.

A fanfare was sounded by trumpeters of The Malawi Rifles, formerly a battalion of The King's African Rifles, to whom new colours were given to replace those presented by the Queen Mother when she visited Nyasaland nine years ago. Dr. Banda received a sword of honour as a gift from the troops.

Just before the ceremony he had seized a shield and spear and joined in a tribal dance.

Chipembere Can Return Tomorrow

He told the assembly that Britain and Malawi would remain friends; that Europeans and Asians must not be molested just because they happened to be Europeans or Asians; that money would not rain on the heads of Malawians like manna from heaven merely because the country had become a republic; and that what was needed was hard work, with calm and peace.

In a broadcast President Banda asked the people to ignore rumours that certain Western Powers were grooming Mr. Henry Chipembere, one of the rebel ex-Ministers, so that he might return to Malawi and take over the Government. "No power on earth, whether in West or East, can impose any leader on you. So far as I am concerned, Chipembere can return to Africa tomorrow. It is a matter of indifference to me".

Previously he had said when visiting an exhibition at Malawi University that he was sending a message of good will to President Kaunda on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of Zambia.

When bidding farewell to Sir Glyn Jones, the Governor-General, the Ngwazi had reiterated that Europeans were welcome in the country; he had not returned to it to chase out Europeans but to fight a system of government whereby the minority had power to laud it over the majority.

No Over-Rapid Africanization

There was now no cause for friction with Europeans, and those in the civil service, army and police had nothing to fear, for there would not be Africanization just for the sake of Africanization; only as Malawians were trained and became efficient would they replace white men who reached the age of retirement or wanted to leave for other reasons. It was because he was not Africanizing quickly enough to please them that the former Ministers had rebelled.

Sir Glyn Jones said in the course of his reply: "Tomorrow you become President of a proud republic and nation. It is gratifying that the transition from Her Majesty's rule to republican status is taking place so peacefully and that relations between Britain and this country are so friendly. We pray that under your outstanding leadership the nation may long continue to enjoy the blessings of peace and stability, and that it will grow strong and its people live in happiness and prosperity. May God bless you all!"

The Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia, Mr. Clifford Dupont, telegraphed: "On behalf of the Government and people of Rhodesia I

extend to Your Excellency, in your capacity as the first President of the Republic of Malawi, warm congratulations and sincerest good wishes. To these I add those of my wife and myself. In extending these also to the people of Malawi I hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to thrive and that the ties between us will grow stronger in the years ahead".

Addressing Parliament, the President said that though Malawi had now attained complete political independence, she was still a member of the Commonwealth, of which Queen Elizabeth was the honoured Head.

There were now fewer than 900 expatriates in a civil service establishment of 12,000 persons. There could be no short cut to the Africanization without risking serious deterioration in standards. Many Malawians were or soon would be taking academic and technical courses in universities and other training institutions overseas. Malawi now had five external diplomatic missions.

The ideals of the United Nations were fully supported, "but we deplore the use of force in the settlement of disputes and also interference in the domestic affairs of other countries".

O.A.U. and U.N. "Up in the Air"

Because his Government would always seek Malawi's good, it would be selectively non-aligned in foreign policy. In tackling African and other problems the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations needed to come down to earth. Now they were too often up in the air.

The country was grateful to those who had given financial assistance, in particular Britain, the United States, France and Israel. Since Malawi became independent it had received £21m. from 30 foreign countries, most of the aid having been given by the United Kingdom.

Africans would be given a greater share in the tea and tobacco industries. In the first three months of this year exports had been 75% above those for the corresponding period of 1965, and imports were running at 15% above last year's monthly average.

Because Beira was considered too expensive, Malawi would seek a second railway outlet to the sea at Nacala in Mozambique by building a line from Balaka, the present railhead, to connect with the Mozambique railway at Novo Freixo. The new outlet would be especially necessary for the proposed pulpwood industry on the Vipya Plateau, where some 88,000 acres of pines were to be established during the next nine years. It was estimated that the industry would add between £5m. and £7m. a year to Malawi exports.

About £7m. would be spent on communications this year, and by the middle of next year the longest bridge in the country should have been finished at Chikwawa.

A Malawi News Agency would soon be established with the help of the French Government, and in the past two years there had been "enormous" improvements in the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.

Secondary education would be developed as rapidly as possible in order to provide a large number of additional teachers, with priority for vocational and technical training and for the continued expansion of the university.

At a news conference next day the President sharply criticized the Organization of African Unity, emphasizing that it ought to practise what it preached. Though by its constitution African States bound themselves not to interfere in the affairs of sister African States, certain countries neighbouring Malawi had helped rebel ex-Ministers from Malawi in acts of subversion against their homeland, organizing them and training them to use arms.

Some such men had been sent to Cuba, China and Algeria for training and a few had returned to Malawi and tried to kill leading supporters of the Government. Some had been captured. Malawians in camps in neighbouring countries were known to be dispirited and anxious to come home. One who had recently returned was present that day.

Though Britain alone could settle the Rhodesian question, some African countries advocated the use of force and posed as the champions of Rhodesian Africans when they were concerned only with the propaganda effects of such actions.

Communists Would Occupy All Central Africa

No country in Africa could recruit, equip, train, maintain, and transport an army against Rhodesia. Yet some Africa leaders imagined that they could start a war against Rhodesia and hope to be supported by what they believed to be a friendly Power. If such a Power did come and defeat Mr. Smith, it would make neither Mr. Nkomo nor Mr. Sithole the Prime Minister, but would itself occupy the whole of Central Africa as the first step towards taking over all Africa.

"I have not fought British imperialism in order to exchange it for Chinese imperialism or any other imperialism. Those who say that the Chinese are not imperialists can tell it to the Marines. I know something of history".

It was not only Western Powers which had brought colonialism and imperialism to Africa. People in North Africa who now called themselves Africans had taken Africans into slavery not many years ago. There were still many Africans of Malawi origin in Zanzibar and Mombasa whose ancestors had been taken there as slaves by Arabs.

Again referring to "rebel ex-Ministers", the President said that the ambassador in Dar es Salaam of a certain Asian Power had been brought to him in Zomba by Mr. Chume, leader of the rebels. The ambassador had said that his country would give Malawi £6m. if it would recognize his country. That same ambassador had later met the Ngwazi at State House in Dar es Salaam and repeated the offer.

After condemning O.A.U. for acting as an instrument of propaganda for a few people who wanted to pose as champions of liberty, President Banda turned to Mr. Diallo Telli, secretary-general of O.A.U., and said: "Where is the African country which has the army or the economy to conquer Smith? I have said what I have said about O.A.U. because you are here. You can expel Malawi if you like".

Defector from Tanzania

When a defector from the Malawi rebels had been presented and had said that he had been trained in sabotage in Tanzania by Chinese instructors, the Ngwazi said to Mr. Telli: "The organization you head must stop its members doing this. Otherwise you will not get a penny from Malawi".

Later Mr. Telli commented: "It is my belief that the best thing for any African Head of State is to emphasize what unites Africa and not what divides it".

A Speaker's chair, the gift of the House of Commons, was presented by a delegation of four M.Ps.

Mr. Henry Chipembere, who until September 1964 was Minister of Education in Malawi, and then resigned from the Cabinet and took to the forests in rebellion, has contributed to the *Guardian* an article in which he criticizes Dr. Banda's dictatorial powers in the Malawi Congress Party, of which he is life chairman, with sole power of dismissal, and with a Young Pioneer wing which has powers of arrest similar to those of the police and immunity for arrest for their own wrongdoings. All criticism could thus be suppressed and the individual or clique in power be assured of continuance in control.

"When I return into government in whatever capacity I shall value my own and other people's democratic rights much more than I have in the past. I will be open-minded and willing to re-think and modify some of the beliefs that we put into practice when we were reacting angrily against the long colonial domination.

"A British judge once described me as 'a man corroded with racial hate' and sent me to jail for it. White men in Central Africa were made to believe that I was a racist. I was against only the deeds of white men, not the men themselves; but the nature of the anti-colonial struggle was such that it was nearly impossible to distinguish between deed and doer".

Untrustworthy African Leaders

President Nyerere's Denunciation

PRESIDENT NYERERE told a large rally in Dar es Salaam on Thursday that Africa's greatest danger could come from those African leaders who put self before country, thought more of grabbing property than of the masses they were supposed to lead, and for personal gain turned against their own associates. African leaders who sought to own shops, petrol stations, farms, and shares in companies would make it very difficult for Africa to achieve the second phase of her revolution, that of social and economic justice.

Leaders should cease slandering one another; they should stop character assassination.

Africa should be able to depend upon herself for food; it was shameful that Tanzania should send delegations abroad to beg for maize and rice.

Mr. Karume, the First Vice-President, had previously referred to people who remained in Tanganyika with the sole intention of sucking the country's wealth by playing the rôle of middleman. Such men enjoyed themselves on the beaches while the masses produced food for them.

Mr. Kawawa, the Second Vice-President, called upon the rally to repeat T.A.N.U.'s 10 commandments.

Despicable Rumour-Mongering

Mr. Oscar Kambona, secretary-general of T.A.N.U., condemned those who had said during his absence in Europe for medical treatment that he was working to overthrow the Government. Why had they not sent their information to the party or the police? Such rumour-mongering was despicable. He declared his loyalty to the Government, the party, and the masses.

Dr. Stirling had said in the National Assembly on the previous day that the union with Zanzibar should be made real union. He gave particulars of three different cases of men who had crossed from the mainland to Zanzibar after having been assured in Dar es Salaam that they could enter the island, but, to the amazement and embarrassment of the Union Government, had nevertheless been turned back. Such occurrences created a very bad impression and adversely affected the tourist trade.

Mr. Kambona, Minister for Regional Administration, remarked that enemies of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were doing their best to destroy it. Immigration and the police and defence forces had, he said, been integrated, and a Zanzibar contingent was now guarding the southern border near Mbeya.

Lead, Kindly Light

DR. NKURUMAH—whom so many of the African political leaders in East and Central Africa have frequently praised—has ended a broadcast from Radio Guinea to the people of Ghana (from which country he recently fled) with the words "I charge you to rise and sing the battle hymn of the C.P.P., that hymn which inspired the overthrow of colonialism—'Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom'". It has been pointed out that the second line, which he did not quote, runs: "The night is dark and I am far from home".

Dr. Banda Tricked?

THE SUNDAY TIMES has recently given prominence to a report which alleges that Dr. Banda, now President of Malawi, has been the victim of a £20m. "con-trick". It names a "Mayfair bank of uncertain standing" and a "London financier of dubious standing", who is stated to have "bounced back almost miraculously from debacles which include a jail sentence for bigamy and a still undischarged personal bankruptcy".

Zambia's Drunken Scholars

MR. P. DAKA, an adult education officer on the staff of the Ministry of Education in Zambia, is officially stated to have "strongly advised pupils to refrain from coming drunk to their classes" when he addressed teachers and students at Fort Rosebery evening school. He told them that "education and beer can never mix on the desk".

PEACE

for

RHODESIA

**THE ANGLO - RHODESIAN
SOCIETY has booked the Royal
Albert Hall, London, for a meeting
on Thursday evening next, July 21.**

**Many members from provincial
branches have arranged to attend.**

**Tickets (for which no charge will be made)
may be obtained from the Society at 1 Dover
Street, London, W.1.**

**Application should be made immediately,
enclosing stamped addressed envelope.**

Open Letter to PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia

A Personal Message

with thanks and acknowledgements to

Mr. Matsuda

without whose inspiration this

Plan for Paradise in

Central Africa

would not have been writ

and PRIME MINISTER IAN SMITH of Rhodesia

Dear President Kaunda and Prime Minister Ian Smith,

You may have read Mr. Matsuda's advertisement in *The Times* recently giving us his plan for Paradise.

It occurred to me that a similar plan for Paradise in Central Africa could be formulated by an Englishman with a clear conscience. (Did Mr. Matsuda not say that a light would come from the conscience of the British?)

Well, here is my plan for Paradise in Central Africa.

I am quite used to making plans for paradise, as during my lifetime I have had many homes, and in each have endeavoured to create a paradise for myself and my family. I first examine the land as I find it. It is rough and uncultivated. I see a lawn and flower-beds, and perhaps a pool. So I cut the grass, dig over the beds, put in manure, plant the flowers and shrubs, and perhaps make a pool. It is much hard work, and requires constant attention. Sometimes when it is sunny I find a little time to relax, but I mostly find more pleasure in continuing my labour. In the end I create my paradise. It is the same in the office—but I don't enjoy the work so much.

Here is my plan for Paradise in Central Africa.

You, Mr. President, say that "one man, one vote" will give the best results. You, Mr. Smith, say that minority rule under the white man will do so. One gardener favours pig manure for his roses and another cow dung. Both stink.

Zambia has majority rule, and Rhodesia minority rule. So be it! But to prevent some unhappiness among those who have to suffer the foul nutrient (it is only for their own good, but the smell is too much for some of them), let those who prefer to flourish in one kind of fertilizer emigrate to Zambia, and those who like to draw their sustenance from another kind emigrate to Rhodesia, without let or hindrance. In case they are too poor to pull up their own roots, let the gardeners—you, Kenneth Kaunda, and you, Ian Smith—assist with a gentle tug, and toss them over into his neighbour's patch.

As the traffic in weeds could be a little one-sided, I suggest that some arrangement be fixed up beforehand to make sure that it will be even; that is, 100 Zambians equals 100 Rhodesians, just to prove that one Zambian is as good as one Rhodesian. You can carry it further if you like: for example, one ton of copper equals one ton of coal; then each gardener will get the same amount of soil in return, in case he should think it good to mix the two soils of Paradise.

What a bit of luck! The pool is already made, slap bang in the middle of Paradise. I suggest it be called Lake Matsuda.

Why don't you two gardeners stop arguing the toss over the respective merits of the fertilizers and get on with growing your roses?

And one fine day you may find a little time for fishing.

Good luck!

PERSONALIA

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has been invited to pay a State visit to Soviet Russia.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has accepted the vice-presidency of the British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association.

MR. SERETSE KHAMA, the Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, has arrived in London to seek British aid.

MR. D. W. BRIANT, Director of Building in the Ministry of Housing in Tanzania, is on leave pending retirement.

The paperback book "The Puppeteers", by MR. HAROLD SOREF, and MR. IAN GRIEG, has been translated into Dutch.

MR. JOHN GAUNT, Rhodesia's Accredited Diplomatic Representative in South Africa, has paid a short routine visit to Salisbury.

LORD TWINING, a former Governor of Tanganyika, has been appointed chairman of Harley Publishing Co., Ltd., of Morden, Surrey.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., a former Commonwealth Relations Secretary, left London on Saturday for a visit to Rhodesia of about a week.

MR. R. J. V. GEDDES is now sales manager for B.O.A.C. in East Africa, MR. V. F. ("PADDY") AHERNE, having been transferred to Jamaica.

MR. KATENGA, for the past two years Malawi Ambassador in Ethiopia, has been appointed Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

MR. N. J. ROBSON and MR. H. H. T. DAWSON, directors of Arbutnott Latham & Co., Ltd., have joined the board of T. G. Harrison & Co., Ltd.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, H.M. Government's Special Representative in East and Central Africa, has been recalled to London for consultations about Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. DUNBAR has retired from the board of Andrew Weir & Co., Ltd., after 46 years with the company. MR. A. C. DEAN has been appointed a director.

MR. MICHAEL M. CLÉMENS, an African regional education officer in Tanzania, is in Australia on a four months' study tour of teacher selection and training and adult education.

LORD SALISBURY, patron of the Monday Club, has offered the use of his home, Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, for its first one-day conference, which will be held on Saturday, October 8.

MR. MONDLANE, chairman of the Mozambique nationalist party FRELIMO, whose headquarters are in Dar es Salaam, is making a tour of Arab countries in the Middle East to seek their support.

MR. R. H. OPPENHEIMER, a director of the Diamond Corporation, has had stolen from his home in Maidenhead a painting insured for £10,000. A companion picture of equal value was not touched.

MISS MURIEL HOOK, adviser on African education to the Bishop of Mashonaland, has resigned. She left London in 1933 to work in the Diocese of Nyasaland, which she left eight years ago for Rhodesia.

CANON W. B. SUDI has been appointed Archdeacon of Zanzibar in succession to the RT. REV. R. N. RUSSELL, who is now chaplain to St. Andrew's Teacher Training College, Korogwe, Tanzania.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER flew to Rhodesia from South Africa recently for the opening of a £25,000 bilharzia research laboratory at Chiredza, given by the Anglo American Corporation group of companies.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE gave an address at the memorial service in the Chapel of Gray's Inn last week for SIR WALTER HARRAGIN. MR. C. B. O'BEIRNE, Q.C., represented the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. DAVID DUCAT, who is to become chairman of the British Institute of Management, is vice-chairman and managing director, and chairman-designate, of the Metal Box Company, which has subsidiaries in Rhodesia and East Africa.

MR. FRANCIS DASHWOOD, who has long been interested in East and Central African affairs, has inherited the baronetcy on the death of his father, SIR JOHN LINDSAY DASHWOOD, who was premier baronet of Great Britain.

THE REV. JAMES ROBERTSON, now a senior lecturer at Bede College, Durham, a leading teacher training college of the Anglican Church, has been appointed a Canon Emeritus in Zambia in recognition of his devoted and distinguished service in that diocese.

MR. VIVIEN ELLENBERGER, of Salisbury, has been awarded the Unipex floating trophy of the Philatelic Association of Southern Africa for his book on the postage stamps of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1888-1963. It is the first time that the trophy has been won by a Rhodesian.

MR. HUMPHREY R. NGANGA has succeeded MR. J. D. CALDICOTT as Assistant Deputy Commissioner in the Income Tax Department of the East African Common Services Organization. After graduating B.A. at Makerere University College he served as a district commissioner and spent a year at Oxford University in 1962-63.

MR. MWANGI KARIUKI, leader of the National Youth Service of Kenya, has been appointed interim president of the newly-formed Kenya Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries. A member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, MR. J. MWANGI, is the treasurer, and MR. S. KITAKA the secretary-general.

MR. GEORGE W. KAFUKO has been appointed Director-designate of the East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe. Graduating in medicine at Makerere Medical School in 1949, he did post-graduate work at the Malaria Eradication Training Centre in Kingston, Jamaica, and was at one time a malariologist in the Uganda Medical Service.

MR. RICHARD R. FITZSIMONS, a quantity surveyor practising in Blantyre, has been appointed honorary consul for Ireland in Malawi. He is chairman of the Malawi Railways Joint Industrial Council, of Malawi Wages Advisory Board, and of the committee of St. Andrew's High School, and is a past-president of the Rotary Club of Blantyre-Limbe.

Two Rhodesians, MR. F. S. GOLDSTEIN and MR. G. N. S. RIDLEY, have played for Oxford University, and a Kenyan, MR. K. P. W. J. MCADAM, for Cambridge in the university match this week. East and Central Africa had a share in both open partnerships; MR. MCADAM leading for Cambridge (and scoring 13) and MR. GOLDSTEIN for Oxford (25).

SIR ROBERT FOWLER, who was High Commissioner in Tanzania until that country severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom some months ago, and who has since been an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Ambassador in Khartoum in succession to SIR JOHN RICHMOND, who is retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

"E. A. & R." FOR YOUR FRIENDS

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Mr. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., chairman of the East and Central Africa Sub-Committee of the Conservative Party, is on the point of leaving London to re-visit Southern Africa. He is taking a supply of tetramycin tablets from the Brighton branch of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society as a gift to the people of Rhodesia, who have been prevented by sanctions from obtaining all necessary medical supplies.

MR. R. DANVERS-WALKER, a television and radio commentator who recently visited Uganda, has just recorded a two-part programme entitled "Kill and Let Live". It deals with the hunting and conservation of big game, and makes it clear that large numbers of elephants have to be shot each year to protect African lives and cultivation. The programmes will be broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. at noon on July 19 and 26.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include the REV. and MRS. E. CAMP, DR. and MRS. E. G. CANTRELL, MR. and MRS. J. C. COLEMAN, COLONEL and MRS. B. DALTON, MR. J. A. G. DUNN, MR. A. P. W. DURRANT, DR. J. G. FAJREER, MR. P. FINLAYSON, MR. and MRS. W. C. E. GALE, the REV. and MRS. W. D. HERD, MR. and MRS. R. C. KEYMER, MR. and MRS. R. J. P. LAYARD, MR. and MRS. A. A. MARSDEN, MR. and MRS. R. MITFORD-BARBETON, MR. and MRS. H. M. I. STRONG, MR. and MRS. C. W. SUTTON, MR. and MRS. P. VARLEY, and MR. and MRS. M. M. WESTON. Among those bound for Dar es Salaam are the REV. W. F. DARBY, SISTER HAZEL MARY, and MR. and MRS. A. G. A. WILLIAMS. Passengers for Beira include MR. C. P. PINKNEY, MR. and MRS. J. M. RITCHIE, and MR. and MRS. J. D. ROWAN.

Obituary

MRS. JILL FLETCHER STUART, wife of Mr. Arthur Dominick Stuart, has died in Mazoe, Rhodesia.

SIR BERNHARD BINDER, F.C.A., who has died in London at the age of 89, investigated the clove industry in Zanzibar in 1936 at the request of the Colonial Office. He was a past president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

MR. WILLIAM CLELAND ROBERTSON, who has died in Chesham Bois, Bucks., at the age of 76, had at one time lived in Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. FREDERICK BACON RAND, who has died at the age of 84 in Helston, Cornwall, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Northern Rhodesia from 1914 to 1919 and a missionary in Southern Rhodesia from 1926 to 1929.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS SWAINSON, who has died in Sussex, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Zanzibar from 1913 to 1924. He was then for two years Archdeacon of Mbangala, for the next four years priest-in-charge of Masasi, and for 10 years until 1936 Archdeacon of Masasi. He came back to England shortly before the last war, and had been Vicar of Beckley from 1939 until he retired in 1954.

standards of life for all races calls for acclamation, not (if the word may be used without colour consciousness) for denigration.

And, most to the present point, it calls for the success of the present negotiations. If it be announced that they have failed, please call upon Milton's words still living at this hour to refute any apologist for such unacceptable failure:

"Enjoy thy dear wit and gay rhetoric:
Thou art not fit to hear thyself convinced;"
and tell him, in the name of God, to go, and, if need be, where

Plymouth, Devon Yours faithfully, FRANK HODGSON

Letter to the Editor

Lies About Rhodesia

Buffoonery in Black Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — Last November General Mobuto ousted by military *coup*—that is, by manifest treason—the Prime Minister of the Congo, Mr. Kimba. Last month President Mobuto had Mr. Kimba hanged on a charge of treason after a "trial" at which no evidence was offered; hanged in public, the occasion having been declared a holiday and the whole population of Leopoldville invited by radio to witness the hanging.

What defence will the mock-moralists find for this new way to pay off old Prime Ministers? Hitherto their stock fall-back has been: "Of course, *parliamentary* democracy has failed in Africa", with the swift suggestion that some other form, possibly better, of "African democracy" has taken its place. Well, what? Barbarism?

The Congo is one of those African States which calls for war against Rhodesia to hasten the day of "African democracy" there; the Congo is not the only one of those African States where, after "one-man-one-vote—once or so", democracy has been promptly clubbed to the ground.

"I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride".

The case against Rhodesia being stuck full of lies, the case for Rhodesia being virtually suppressed here, will you not give tongue to Miltonic virtue and check the mock-moralists' pride?

Suggestion of the false and suppression of the truth, though mutely resisted by British feeling for Rhodesia, have largely landed the British Government in its present unnatural position of economic war, with the dread possibility, should the present negotiations fail, of its being edged into war itself: the false, that Rhodesia denies democracy, when the truth is that she guarantees its advance with voting standards—of which race is not one, since they apply to all Rhodesians, black, white and coloured — designed to ensure that democracy is genuinely promoted, not hurtled to yet another African death; the false, that Rhodesia threatens the peace, when the truth is that Rhodesia's peace is threatened from without by States without genuine democracy and without Rhodesia's standards of African education, earnings, health services, and security of life under the law.

Rhodesian independence, though there is much harping on its illegality, chiefly but vainly to discountenance British feeling for our fellow-British in Rhodesia, can hardly now be the issue, to harp on it further would be to strike a chord of mere perversity. On the one hand, we have given independence hand-over-fist to countries much less practised in self-rule and much less able in the event decently to maintain it; on the other, we have accorded ready recognition to the revolutionary régimes which in Nigeria and Ghana have overthrown by military *coup*—i.e., by most illegal action—the duly constituted but characteristically corrupt Government.

Against the tragic buffoonery of recently abandoned Africa — Nigeria, its Prime Minister presiding over a Commonwealth conference, urging war against Rhodesia, murdered within days by his own army; Zambia, propped up by the British taxpayer, its President talking of the need for bloodshed in Rhodesia and threatening to demand our expulsion from the Commonwealth; and so many other evidences — against this reality emerging from so much wishful thinking, Rhodesian resolution to maintain her far higher

(Concluded at foot of previous column)

Use Force, Says Zambia

Businesses Accused and Warned

MR. KAPWEPWE, Foreign Minister of Zambia, arrived in London on Monday to give the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee Zambia's "final assessment" of the Rhodesian situation and to demand full-scale intervention by British forces on the ground that there can now be no doubt that sanctions are failing.

Before he left Lusaka it was said that Zambia had rejected a British proposal for prompt phasing out of imports from Rhodesia worth about £20m. because Zambia believed that that would provoke the Rhodesian Government into interrupting supplies of coal and electric power.

H.M. Government had offered £7.3m. towards emergency plans. Zambia is understood to have insisted on three or four times that sum.

Oil Companies Rebuked

Mr. H. Banda, Minister of Transport, said at the week-end before leaving to visit Kinshasa, the capital of the Congo, that the oil companies were doing little towards bringing in fuel by the new routes, leaving everything to the Government. Some businesses, which he did not name, were involved in a conspiracy with Zambia's enemies; the Government would give them a "last chance to galvanize themselves into action".

The Government was determined to make the new routes succeed, and those who felt that they could not go along with the Government were quite free to get out of the country, "as their continued stay is certainly not desired, any longer". The Government would take firm action against "any would-be plotters".

Because large numbers of railway wagons have been retained in Zambia, coal deliveries from Wankie have recently been reduced by about half.

Invitation to Mr. Bottomley

Letter from Congress National Union

THE CONGRESS NATIONAL UNION OF RHODESIA, an African organization of which Mr. J. J. Rice is president-general, has written to Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary:—

"In view of the remarks made by back-benchers of the Labour Party in the House of Commons when the petition from the Rhodesia Congress National Union was presented, we hereby extend this invitation to you, or your representative, to come out here to address some public meetings and to hear for yourself the view of the people, particularly the African man in the street, on sanctions. We are prepared to arrange any number of meetings to suit your convenience as soon as you can come."

The Union recently issued the following statement in Salisbury:—

"The Congress National Union, responsible for the recent petition to the British Government against sanctions applied to Rhodesia, was in no way influenced by the Rhodesian Government or any other body.

"The Union is an independent political party which has its own definite views on current affairs (political or otherwise) in this country, and is prepared to state them emphatically and unequivocally at any time and anywhere.

Wilson Government Criticized

"The Union contacted Mr. Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, about its fears on this question of sanctions, and his only reaction was to acknowledge our correspondence, but did nothing to ameliorate the position. This indifference on the part of Mr. Wilson led the Union to seek other means of making itself heard. Hence the organization of the petition and request to Major P. Wall, M.P., to present it on its behalf to the British Parliament. Thus the noise by the back-benchers in the British House and the statement that this petition was faked or influenced is wholly unfounded and

false, and only proves the failure of Mr. Wilson and his Labour Party in their plans and policies for Rhodesia.

"After all, they are the same crowd of people who ill-advised Mr. Joshua Nkomo and his colleagues to reject the 1961 Constitution after they had accepted it in conference. They are still the same crowd who are now fooling the whole world over Rhodesia, when they know full well that they can do nothing here now.

"Mr. Bottomley had the temerity of advising the African nationalists at this late hour to work within the Constitution, when he should have said so some four years ago.

"The people of this country were given to understand that when the Labour Party came to power its Government would impose a more progressive Constitution in Rhodesia. Now, instead of seeing any moves towards this direction, we are witnessing our future being made the 'football in world politics' by Mr. Wilson and his group. He should by now be aware of the fact that he no longer enjoys any popular support in this country with any Rhodesian.

"The Congress National Union is prepared to invite Mr. Wilson and his henchmen to address public meetings here to see for themselves.

"The Union reiterates its stand that Mr. Wilson and his Government should 'end or stop these sanctions forthwith', as they are not doing anyone any good".

Rhodesian Brevities

All Africans in the armed forces have received pay rises of between 1s. and 4s. a day.

Territorial Force and Army Reserve training camps are to be held between July 24 and October 2.

At a passing-out parade of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force the Prime Minister said it was one of the finest and most efficient air forces in the world.

The Minister of Justice has told Parliament that 95 people have been detained under emergency legislation since U.D.I., that six have been released on permit, and three had their orders revoked. Before independence there were 331 persons in restriction camps.

An African employee of a firm in Salisbury who prefers that his name should not be disclosed, has started to collect for the Viljoen orphans. Many African labourers on farms near Hartley have sent contributions for the fund, which is now over £5,500.

In Pretoria the Friends of Rhodesia Association announced a donation of £250 to the trust fund for the three young children of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen, who were recently murdered on their farm near Hartley by an African gang which had infiltrated from Zambia.

The National Farmers' Union of Rhodesia has invited five agricultural colleges in South Africa to send six students each for a fortnight's holiday as guests of the N.F.U.

The casino at Victoria Falls is due to be opened today.

Salisbury City Council's budget for the ensuing year somewhat exceeds £15m., including a capital programme of £2m. Councillor Clements said when presenting the budget that despite the political troubles the value of building plans had almost doubled the 1965 total.

Already this year the Industrial Expansion Board has attracted to the industrial sector of Salisbury investments estimated at £306,000. Another 12 potential investors are considering projects involving £130,000.

Rhodesia has for the first time a pavilion (with 40 stands) at the annual Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Fair of Mozambique, which open in Lourenço Marques on Saturday. Mrs. Zoe Shearer, director of the Central African Trade Fair, is in charge of the pavilion.

Syria has decided to sever all economic relations with Rhodesia, suspend travel between the two countries, and regard as illegal all travel documents issued by the present Rhodesian Government.

The Supply and Tender Board of Zambia will no longer consider applications for supplies or services from Rhodesia.

Drugs of the amphetamine group, some of which are known popularly as "purple hearts" or "goof balls", may henceforth be imported into Rhodesia only by persons legally entitled to handle drugs, who may supply them only on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

The people of Fouriesburg, in the Orange Free State, have sent a third consignment of petrol to Rhodesia, on this occasion to the Church Road of Marandellas.

The Government aerial spraying unit is estimated to have destroyed between three and four million quelea birds in the Beit Bridge area within a day. The birds were doing serious damage to European and African grain crops and grazing.

The Finance Minister has told Parliament that £1,974,377 is owed on external borrowings in consequence of seizure of the country's sterling reserves by the British Government. Redemption and interest payments had been suspended because of that seizure.

President Obote's Reply

Kabaka Misled Politically

PRESIDENT OBOTE said on Sunday that a number of army officers would be court-martialled this month, but that Colonel Amin, the Chief of Staff, was not among them, as had been rumoured.

In a long interview with a special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* he denied a number of statements made in that newspaper by the deposed Kabaka of Buganda, whom he again accused of plotting against the Government.

The Kabaka, he said, had been in the habit of sending money out of Uganda. "There has been a Parliamentary debate about £45,000 which he sent out. I saw the counterfoils of the cheques".

The interview recorded President Obote as saying:—"Sir Edward was deceived. He was misled on the political front. He thought the army was on his side.

"He did not jump over the palace wall, as he has said; he left by the Gate of Death. Nor did he walk through the forests eating berries; he travelled in a Mercedes car. He did not go through the Congo, but through Tanzania, because he had been in correspondence with the Bishop of Bukoba; Cardinal Rungambwa, as part of his efforts to get diplomatic recognition for Buganda. We have the correspondence.

Arms Issued from Palace

"When the army—one company, not a thousand men, as Sir-Frederick maintained—went to the palace there were 300 able-bodied men inside. The troops went there to search for arms because in the wave of violence in Buganda that preceded the decision to send troops to the palace many of those arrested said they had been issued with arms from there.

"In fact, there was a plot to overthrow the Central Government of Uganda, a plot which had already been thwarted twice. I took the decision that the Ministers co-operating with Sir Edward had to be removed. Without them he would be helpless. I spent five hours alone in my room before deciding. Had I not done so there might have been long and terrible troubles for Uganda".

The President said that Sir Wilberforce Nadiope, who had been removed from the office of Vice-President of Uganda when the Constitution was suspended in February, had now been deprived by his own District Council of his traditional office as constitutional head of the Basoga.

Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda until May 24, arrived in Nairobi on Saturday, saying that he had been in hiding within six miles of the palace at Mengo. He had meantime grown a beard. He would fly to London to see the Kabaka, and hoped to persuade him to return.

Sir Frederick Mutesa told the *Sunday Telegraph* that he did not accept Dr. Obote's version of events but had no intention of entering into a vulgar argument.

The £45,000 mentioned had been sent to London quite legitimately to meet financial commitments. He would be quite happy for his bank accounts to be inspected. Would Dr. Obote accept inspection of his accounts?

Sir Frederick has been in the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers in London for treatment for the back injury suffered when escaping.

Lady Damali Mutesa, wife of the Kabaka, speaking in Kampala last Thursday to journalists for the first time since her release from detention, denied that she had been assaulted, but said that some soldiers had been rough when she was arrested.

Mr. J. O. Anyoti, M.P., Deputy Chief Whip in the party led by President Obote, told a news conference in London a few days ago that the account given by the Kabaka had been "maliciously designed to mislead British public opinion".

The attack on the palace had had the unanimous support of the Cabinet, including the members from Buganda, and attacks on Britons by supporters of the Kabaka had been made in the endeavour to secure British intervention.

That the Kabaka had "started organizing an armed rebellion against the national Government" was, Mr. Anyoti alleged, clearly indicated by his decision to accumulate a stock of arms in his palace, by distributing them to certain ex-Servicemen who used them to fire upon troops of the Central Government, and by his direction to the Lukiiko (Parliament) of Buganda, to pass a resolution of secession from Uganda.

He hoped that the former Kabaka would "stop running away from his shadow and go back home".

Conflict Expected Since 1964

In an article in the *Statist* Lady Listowel quotes Dr. Obote as having written in an unpublished document:—

"We thought that the conflict would be in 1964, but it did not come about. 1965 was ripe for conflict. Again it did not come. But events in 1966 are rooted in 1965, and what happened in 1965 can be traced into earlier periods".

She continued (in part):—

"The first showdown came in 1963, when the Kabaka demanded that the Uganda police should not operate in Buganda. Dr. Obote refused; and in the Uganda High Court, the Kabaka's case collapsed in 20 minutes. The Kabaka also wanted the Buganda Lukiiko to determine the amount of money the Central Government made available to his Government. Both the Uganda High Court and the Privy Council ruled against them.

"The real issue, Dr. Obote claims, was over the funds the Buganda Government could make available to the Kabaka personally. In connexion with a development scheme in 1963 two cheques totalling £9m. were transferred to the Kabaka, who subsequently banked them in London. Dr. Obote and two members of the Opposition have seen the cheques.

"Despite these clashes Dr. Obote allied himself with the Kabaka's own party. But in Buganda members of the Uganda People's Congress, Dr. Obote's party, were man-handled and persecuted. In 1965, after an abortive interview with the Kabaka, Dr. Obote warned his Cabinet against the Kabaka's attempts to divide the U.P.C. leadership.

Fortified by Foreign Money

"But the leadership became divided. Dr. Obote was accused of having wrongly treated the Congolese rebels, ordered Chinese arms, and shown too much friendship for Communist countries. Although these moves had been joint Cabinet decisions, some of Dr. Obote's own colleagues, fortified by substantial sums of money from abroad, supported Parliamentary motions against him.

"Between February 5 and 8, troops were moved into Kampala unknown to the Defence Minister or any Minister loyal to Obote. This was the first attempt to bring down the Government by armed force. Two attempts on Dr. Obote's life followed. A third attempt was made later.

"In preparation for the final showdown, according to Dr. Obote, on May 23 arms were handed to tribesmen at the Kabaka's palace; roads leading to the capital were dug up and road-blocks erected; the railway line was broken up 35 miles from Kampala in both directions; the telephone line to Jinja and Nairobi was cut; and attacks were staged on police stations. All the threads led back to Mengo Hill. When Dr. Obote realized that he was faced by a full-scale rebellion, he ordered the armed attack on the Kabaka".

Union Card As Passport

MR. HANGA, Minister of State for Union Affairs, has told the Parliament of Tanzania that any national possessing a membership card of the Tanganyika African National Union might use it as his passport for entry into Zanzibar. Members had criticized Zanzibar's immigration regulations, which prevented free travel from the mainland; complained of delay in merging T.A.N.U. and the Afro-Shirazi Party, especially as Tanzania was officially a one-party State; and asked why there should be two different national anthems. When it was suggested that Mr. Karume should transfer his headquarters from Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam, the Attorney-General replied that the interim Constitution for the Union stipulated that the First Vice-President should also be head of the Zanzibar Government. Mr. Kulasa wanted the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar to be phased out of existence within two years.

Gangsterism in Kenya

Measures Against Somali Infiltrators

A PROHIBITED ZONE 15 miles deep from the border with Somalia has been proclaimed by the Kenya Government in a new endeavour to overcome the infiltration of Somali "freedom fighters"—or *shifita*, as they are called in Kenya.

Large numbers of troops and police have been deployed against the infiltration and the annual cost to Kenya is estimated to exceed £1m. a year.

The following statement was issued on Friday from the Office of President Kenyatta under the title "Elimination of Shifita Gangsterism":—

"For over three years peace and tranquility in the North-Eastern Province have been disturbed by trained foreign saboteurs, aided and abetted by foreign sources. This has caused undue hardship to the law-abiding inhabitants, and economic development has been hampered by the diversion of funds to protect peaceful citizens from these elements. It is the intention of the Kenya Government and of the leaders in that area that the people should settle down to peaceful progress.

"The Kenya Government has attempted to solve this problem in a peaceful way and has also brought the matter up for discussion before the O.A.U. and, more recently, at the 'Good Neighbourly Relations' meeting of 11 Heads of Government held in Nairobi. In December a high-level meeting held in Arusha between the Heads of State and Government of Kenya and Somalia, under the chairmanship of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, was unsuccessful. The Government has fully implemented the resolutions of the O.A.U. in this connexion, despite all provocations.

"The Government has decided that definite measures must be taken to eliminate the *shifita* menace once and for all.

"As a first step, the Government has announced measures aimed at curtailing contacts with Somalia. These include a ban on all trade transactions and movement between Kenya and Somalia either by land, sea or air.

"A strip of 15 miles along the Kenya—Somalia border has been declared a prohibited zone for all human habitation to facilitate intensified policing operations and to stop infiltration of foreign subversive elements.

"In addition, the Government has decided that all persons who are ordinarily residents of the North-Eastern Province, including the districts of Isioli, Marsabit, Tana River and Lamu, and who belong to the tribes described in the schedule to Gazette Notice No. 2339 of June 29, 1966, must report for registration at the nearest registration centre between July 1 and 31 wherever they may be living in Kenya.

"As a further measure to control the activities of the *shifita*, it has been decided that in the districts mentioned above these tribes will be required to live in specified *manyattas* under the control of the Administration.

"These arrangements are designed to give maximum protection to the people living in these districts, whose lives have been constantly threatened by *shifita* attacks, violence, terrorism, loot and arson. They are also intended to create conditions conducive to effective policing operations.

"As soon as a person is registered, this will be evidence that he is a Kenya citizen, unless he states to the contrary on the registration form. It will also mean that such a person would have renounced all pretensions of loyalty to any other country. The Government will then be in a position to protect its own citizens and will not harbour any non-citizens who remain in Kenya for the purpose of subversion and espionage.

"It is expected that the loyal people in this area will co-operate with the Government and particularly give information to the security forces which would assist in the elimination of the *shifita*. Every effort will be made to protect people and ensure that they are not intimidated if they give information. Travel passes will be issued to ensure that those wishing to conduct lawful business can do so.

"The Government is committed to restore peaceful conditions and to initiate measures for progress and prosperity in these areas, and calls upon the people to co-operate fully in these tasks."

The Kenya Army claimed to have killed 47 *shifita* last week.

Ethiopian Claim to Ogaden

SIR GERALD REECE, a former Government of British Somaliland, has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"The Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires states that 'the Ogaden (inhabited by Somalis) has been a part of Ethiopia since the early Middle Ages'. The quarrel over boundaries between the Somali Republic and Ethiopia is likely to become a much more serious matter in the future, and it would therefore be very helpful if Ato Assefaw Legese could refer us to any historical evidence of his belief in regard to the Ogaden, which has appeared so often, especially in the writings of the Pankhursts.

"Dame Margery Perham, a ripe scholar in the affairs of Ethiopia and East Africa, wrote on page 37 of 'The Government of Ethiopia' (1948) that: 'Although the Ethiopians at one time, for 20 years, regained control of Zeila . . . and in 1445 for a period reached the Webbe Shibeli in the south, it is clear from the records that Ethiopia from the early middle ages lost what degree of sovereignty she may once have exercised over these eastern plains between mountains and coast, and was herself hard pressed in her own stronghold.'

"It seems that the Ogaden was occupied in part by the enemies of the Emperor Menelik II when the present Ethiopian Empire was created near the beginning of this century during the scramble for Africa."

Dr. Karanja on Kenya

DR. J. N. KARANJA, High Commissioner for Kenya in London, said at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies last week that Kenya, having overcome serious political divisions at the time of independence, must now think less of politics and more of economic development. Her aim was to create a strong Welfare State in which private enterprise was not discouraged, a State determined to preserve the common services and common market with her neighbours. The development plan for the next six years called for expenditure of £385m. Last year, despite widespread drought, the gross domestic product had been £288m. Exports this year might rise by 13%. Without foreign investment there could not be development. While it was hoped that profits would be largely re-invested in Kenya, a reasonable rate of return on the capital might be repatriated.

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Coup in Burundi

Crown Prince Deposes His Father

THE CROWN PRINCE of Burundi announced on Friday in a broadcast from Bujumbura that because Mwami Mwambutsa IV, his father, who has been in Europe for nine months, "has cruelly deprived the country of its leader and surest guide", he, as heir to the throne, considered it his duty to assume all the powers and functions of Head of State.

He had dismissed the Government of which Mr. Leopold Biha had been Prime Minister and would shortly announce the name of his successor. Meantime the Secretaries of State for National Defence, Justice, Planning, and the Gendarmerie would direct affairs. The Constitution had been suspended, and necessary regulations would take the form of royal decrees.

The Secretary of State for National Defence told the ex-Ministers to consider themselves under house arrest. Those absent from the capital were directed to return immediately. Regional governors were summoned to Bujumbura.

Nationals of Burundi were ordered not to attempt to leave the kingdom unless in possession of a permit signed by the Secretary of State for National Defence.

In Geneva the 55-year-old Mwamzi said that he was still King of Burundi and was prepared to pardon his 19-year-old son, who had been used by scheming and extremist politicians. He had telegraphed him saying: "Power has not passed to you. I am still King of Burundi". On the previous day he had made an accusation of treason, saying: "You are the pawn of a small group of dangerous extremists. Your action constitutes an act of rebellion against my authority."

Travellers reaching Paris from Bujumbura at the week-end said that when the Crown Prince made his broadcast on Friday there was no evidence of abnormality in the capital except that troops were to be seen at strategic points. At no time was there any shooting.

The Mwami, who had been in Spain on holiday with his present French wife, a former strip-tease dancer, returned to Switzerland last week to find that electricity had been disconnected from his flat because he had omitted to pay an outstanding bill.

Unemployment in Kenya

Very Serious Problem, Says Minister

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Labour in Kenya, has described unemployment in the towns as a problem of very serious proportion.

"The present situation", he said, "is one of manifest unemployment in the towns and concealed unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas; and against this background we have to take into account the fact that our population is growing as quickly as anywhere else in the world, so that from 50,000 to 60,000 additional men will enter the labour force each year."

"Out of our population of over nine millions the adult male labour force—that is, men actually working or seeking employment—number about 1.85m. Only about one-third (660,000) are in wage-earning employment or working for themselves in the monetary sector of the economy. The remaining 1.2m. are engaged in subsistence farming or similar activities or are unemployed".

Uganda Cotton and Coffee

Committees of Inquiry Appointed

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has appointed committees to inquire into the cotton and coffee industries, each being told that it will be required to assist the Government in formulating future policies.

Mr. L. M. A. Nyakaana is chairman of the Cotton Committee, the other members of which are Messrs. C. Musoke, B. D. Godda, T. Otim and D. Stanton (secretary).

Mr. S. M. N. Kijambu is chairman of the coffee committee. His colleagues are Messrs. J. S. Ikara, J. C. Ssozi, J. W. B. Waddimba, and Onego Obel (secretary).

The Nyakaana inquiry is to review marketing, ginning, and transport of cotton by co-operative unions and private ginners; methods of fixing prices to growers; the future of the price assistance fund; and make proposals for future production, purchasing, and sales policy. The organization, functions, staffing and expenditure of the Lint Marketing Board are to be examined with the aim of stream-lining the operations and bringing revenue and expenditure into balance.

The Kijambu committee is asked to review the marketing, processing and transport of coffee by co-operative unions, wet coffee processors, and private coffee curers, and to give special attentions to price fixing methods which would give growers the highest possible return. They are asked to suggest means of stream-lining the Coffee Marketing Board, to examine the need for continuance of the price assistance fund, and to recommend how it should be sustained if they favour its maintenance.

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Commonwealth Prime Ministers will meet in London from September 6 to 15.

Zambia and Poland are to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The pay-as-you-earn system of meeting income-tax liabilities has been introduced in East Africa.

This year's celebrations of the foundation of the Tanganyika African National Union are to last from June 29 to July 9.

As part of his campaign for thrift, President Nyerere of Tanzania has decided to give up his "hot line" telephone link with the Presidents of Kenya and Uganda. It is thus expected to save about £4,000 a year.

The Sudanese Minister of the Interior has told the Constituent Assembly that the whereabouts of all organizers of the secessionist movement in Darfur are known. Some have been arrested in that province and about 20 in Khartoum.

Tanzania's relations with the Congo are better than they have been since independence, Mr. Kawawa, the Second Vice-President, has told the National Assembly. He added that there were reasons to believe that relations with Malawi would improve.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland are jointly to provide grants of £1m. a year for the next five years to Tanzania for the expansion of Kibaha Nordic Agricultural and Educational Centre, near Dar es Salaam, and the establishment of a similar centre elsewhere.

Kilembe Facing Crisis

THE KILEMBE MINE in western Uganda, which last year exported copper worth about £9m., is facing a crisis because 30 senior British and Canadian members of the staff have sent in their resignations in consequence of new exchange control regulations which would permit them to send out of the country only 15% of their salaries, whereas hitherto they have been allowed to transfer 50%.

Mr. Alfred Pugsley, the general manager, said at the weekend that all the men concerned held key positions and that the mine could not operate without them. He had already had to suspend several long-term projects, one being a £750,000 prospecting operation which was designed to increase the ore reserves. At least 300 African employees would have to be discharged immediately.

Since a world shortage of technical mining personnel would make it extremely difficult to replace those who had resigned, he was trying to get the resignations withdrawn, but he had had no reply to a letter written to the Uganda Government. He would fly to Canada in August, to see the principal shareholders in the company.

Many of those who had resigned had financial commitments outside Uganda, and all wanted to save from their salaries in order to provide for their retirement.

On Monday exchange control officials said that expatriates would be allowed to send out of the country 20% of their salaries plus any sums necessary to maintain dependants and pay education fees and insurance premiums, thus bringing Uganda into line with Kenya and Tanzania.

Sino-Tanzanian Line

THE TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT announced last week that it had signed an agreement with China for the establishment of a shipping line between the two countries, the Chinese having offered to provide the initial capital of £1.5m. for two vessels of 10,000 tons, lending Tanzania her half-share in the enterprise. It is a 10-year interest-free loan which will be repaid from Tanzania's share of profits after 1977. The service is expected to begin about the end of the year.

Kenya's new Central Bank is to be opened on September 14.

A blanket factory at Tanga is being built at a cost of about £100,000.

A survey is in process into the feasibility of a commercial crayfishery in Seychelles.

Tanzania's exports to Britain in the first quarter of this year rose by just over £2m.

A gin distillery in Blantyre is under construction for the Malawi Development Corporation.

The Tea Board of Kenya has published a well-illustrated brochure entitled "Tea in Kenya".

East African Cables, Ltd., have opened their new Nairobi factory, which cost about £250,000.

A permanent exhibition hall has been established by Kenya in Ndola, on the Copperbelt of Zambia.

Uganda's domestic exports in the first quarter of 1965 were valued at £16.75m. Imports totalled £10.5m.

Mount Kenya Wholesalers, Ltd., an enterprise financed and managed by Africans, has begun business at Nyeri, Kenya.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. are today offering for public subscription £15m. of 7½% unsecured capital loan stock 1986-91 at £97.

A 105-page "Economic Survey" has been published at 7s. by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

The Bank of Tanzania has placed in the United Kingdom a contract for general strong-room and burglary alarm equipment.

The largest shed in any port in East Africa is being built at berths 13 and 14 at Kipevu, Mombasa. It covers an area of 164,000 square feet.

Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, sold 268,559 tons of coal and 18,509 tons of coke in June. The May figures were 289,621 and 21,481 tons, respectively.

A new textile mill at Limuru, Kenya, is the result of an African proposal which has been backed by Asian money and has European technical management.

Another strike at the Nchanga mine, this time of 310 underground workers, started on Thursday in support of demands for promotion. All are members of the Zambia Mineworkers' Union.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line has been admitted a member of the East African Shipping Conference in the trade between Europe and ports in Kenya and Tanzania.

Asian employers in Zambia have been publicly warned by Mr. Sipalo, Minister of Labour and Social Development, that the country will no longer tolerate the way in which many of them treat their African employees.

De Beers Consolidated Mines announce that diamond sales through the Central Selling Organization in the first six months of this year reached a record of £84,253,496, compared with £75,869,444 in 1965 and £64,801,026 in 1964.

The Cold Storage Commission of Rhodesia is to make its financial year coincide with the calendar year since that will more accurately reflect trading results. Three years ago the Grain Marketing Board made the same change for the same reason.

A system of buffer stocks for metals has been recommended by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation group, in an address to a Geological Society Conference in Durban as the only way of overcoming the notorious instability in price levels.

Rosehaugh Tea (Holdings), Ltd., a group with Central African tea-growing interests, reports profits after tax for 1965 at £13,902 (£52,675). After payment of a 7½% dividend, £19,916 will be carried forward in the accounts of the subsidiary and £12,376 in those of the parent company.

The Government and Coffee Board of Tanzania, after discussing marketing problems with the executive director of the International Coffee Organization, announced that his proposals were regarded as a good basis for forthcoming negotiations on new basic export quotas.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., the largest industrial enterprise in South Africa, with important subsidiaries in Central and East Africa, is to make a public issue on terms which will give an initial yield of 4.63%. The public will be offered 4m. shares and institutions 8m.

The Malawi Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Corporation are to spend about £600,000 by the end of next year in building new hotels in Zomba, the capital, Blantyre/Limbe, the commercial and industrial centre, and on the shore of Lake Malawi near Fort Johnson.

Tanzania's new budget increases duties on radio and television sets by 12½%, puts 10% on petrol, doubles entertainment tax, and slightly raises tariffs on sugar, biscuits, and soap. As a contribution to expenditure on roads, vehicles entering Tanzania will henceforth pay toll at the frontier.

To establish a wool industry in Tanzania the Government is providing £412,683 and the Food and Agriculture Organization £344,148. A pilot project on the Kitulo Plateau in the Njombe District, at altitudes from 8,000 to 9,500 feet, will seek to establish a stock of about 10,000 wool sheep in the next five years on some 20,000 acres of land.

The Government of Rhodesia has invited two groups which last year made proposals for the establishment of a nitrogenous fertilizer factory to submit final schemes based on the use of electricity for the production of hydrogen which would be used to fix nitrogen from the air for the production of ammonia, from which would be produced ammonium nitrate fertilizer and ammonium nitrate as a blasting explosive.

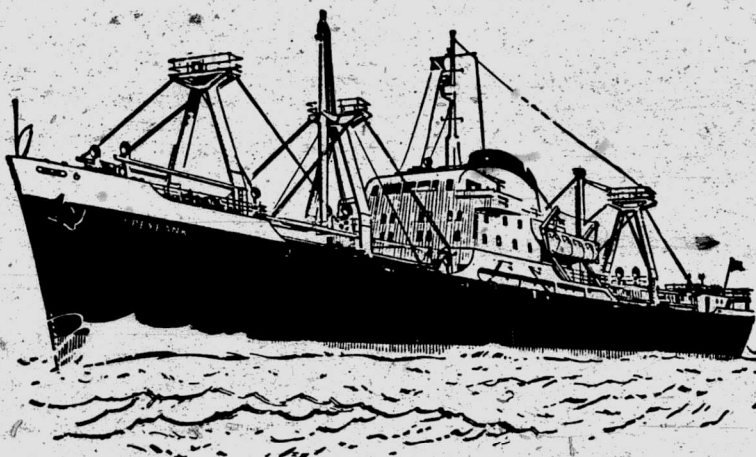
A new British invention should greatly facilitate rice production in developing countries. It is a wooden transplanter machine which can be made for about £5. In experimental trials in Burma and Ceylon a two-man team has been able to plant 2½ acres in eight hours, compared with the customary acre per day by 25 people. Experiments in England were sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Uganda is the sixth member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to ratify its convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States. Thirty-eight other countries which have associated themselves with the World Bank have still not ratified the convention. It cannot become law until it has the assent of 20 States.

Encouragement of tea growing by African smallholders in Uganda has been entrusted to the newly-formed Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation. Mr. Z. K. Mungonya has been appointed chairman of the board, whose other members are Messrs. F. Bashinyoka, J. H. Higgins, B. Kakiga, S. Katana, P. K. Kwebiha, J. S. Laker, A. Rubashoka, and P. M. Wise. About £4.3m. will be provided for the expansion of tea growing by the Uganda Government, the C.D.C., and the World Bank. The aim is to have 1,650 acres under tea by the end of this year and to raise the area by 2,000 acres in each of the next four years.

Banco Standard Totta De Mocambique S.A.R.L. is to take over the Standard Bank branches in Beira and Lourenço Marques. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Banco Totta-Alanca, of Lisbon, will each hold 40% of the issued capital of 75m. escudos in the new bank, and the remaining 20% will be offered for sale to the public in Mozambique. A similar bank is to be formed in Angola by the two partners. Charter Consolidated, Ltd., will participate in both the new banks by sharing in the equity holding of the Standard Bank group.

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