

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Vol. 42 No. 2183

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

52s yearly post free

JOINT SERVICE



HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

LOBITO, CAPETOWN, *MOSSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN
AND MAURITIUS (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	Glasgow	18. Wales	Birkenhead
CUSTODIAN	23 Aug.	26 Aug.	2 Sept.
	: If inducement.	* With or without transhipment	

LOBITO, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and
Quelimane with transhipment).

Vessel	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF EASTBOURNE	22 Aug.	30 Aug.

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

Enquiries to:

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

**THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: St. Mary Axe House, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
GWELO P.O. Box 447
UMTALI P.O. Box No. 270
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460
LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. Box 8827

Established over 60 years

No Likelihood of Early Settlement with Rhodesia

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

(R) ROBIN LOCKSLEY

S. Afric	Ch. ton	Wimkntr	N. York
JULY 19	JULY 20	JULY 21	JULY 22
Brit.	Phil.	N. Yk.	
JULY 23	JULY 24	JULY 28	

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE (Madagascar).

(R) MORMACRIO

Boston	S. Afric	Ch. ton	N. York
JULY 22	AUG 2	AUG 3	AUG 5
Brit.	Phil.	N. Yk.	
AUG 6	AUG 7	AUG 11	

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

- (R) Refrigeration Space available
(D) Deep Tank Space available

NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

	E. Africa	S. Africa
(D) (R) MOR-MACCAPE	—	Late July
(D) (R) ROBIN GRAY	Late July	Early Aug
(D) (R) MOR-MACPRIDE	—	Late Aug
(D) (R) MOR-MACTRADE	Mid Aug	Late Aug
(R) ROBIN LOCKSLEY	—	Mid Sept

Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL-COTTS & CO. LTD.
Cotts House, Camomile Street,
London, E.C.3

Telephone AVENUE 1234 Cables Mitcotts, London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO.
(S.A.) (PTY.) LTD.

Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.
Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikidani

GENERAL AGENTS—

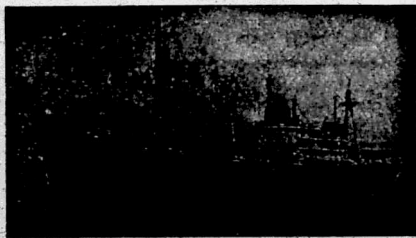
Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion
NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE
PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION
Tananarive

HEAD OFFICE: **MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.**

**BROADWAY
NEW YORK, 4**

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

12, Bd. de la Madeleine, PARIS (8). Tel. OPE 0760, RUC 3340



M.V. "LE NATAL" — 9,300 TONS

Monthly service between:

ANTWERP · DUNKIRK · LE HAVRE
LA PALlice · MARSEILLES

and

MOMBASA · DAR ES SALAAM
BEIRA · LOURENCO MARQUES

LONDON OFFICE (AGENT GENERAL FOR THE U.K.)

72/75 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: ROYAL 5107-8-9

MANUBITO S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POSTAL-17. LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS
LINER AGENTS

AT **LOBITO** FOR

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	NEDLOYD LINE
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
CLAN LINE	SAFARINE
DAFRA LINE	SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
S.S. Co., Ltd.	SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE
FARRELL LINES	SOUTH AMERICA
HALL LINE	WEST AFRICA LINE
HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA	UNION-CASTLE MAIL
LIJN N.V.	STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
NAUTILUS LINE	

Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY to CONGO &
NORTHERN RHODESIA

Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA
LOBITO

Sub Agents, Congo — Cənvarran: B.P. 1045
Elisabethville.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia — Leopold Walford
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola
And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufilira, Lusaka, Chingola,
Bancroft, Broken Hill.

London Office:

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

ST. MARY AXE HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.3.

London Telex: 28125 and 28126

Telephone: AVENUE 8030. Cables: Walfship, London, E.C.3

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables
EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams
EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	page		page
Matters of Moment ...	853	British "Duplicity" ...	860
Prime Minister on Rhodesian Talks ...	855	Mr. Maudling: "Settle Now" ...	861
Sir Roy Welensky: "Rhodesia Will Never Surrender" ...	857	Odingists Arrested ...	862
Personalia ...	858	Company Report: African Loan and Development Co. Ltd.	863
University Lecturers: Minister's Statement	859		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1966

Vol. 42

No. 2183

52s yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TOUGH TALK about Rhodesia by Mr. Wilson will get his Government nowhere; nor will toughness somewhat diluted with the double-speak which the British public has so belatedly come to recognize — most dangerously long after it had been understood in Rhodesia.

Procrastination

Suits Mr. Wilson

General realization has come in Britain only when the Prime Minister's political follies have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and individual citizens face to face with harsh realities which the Socialist leader had sought to conjure away by the tricks of the political trade. An electorate promised house mortgages at three and a half per cent but already forced to pay more than double that rate has, however, "rumbled Harold" (to use words which are now common currency in Parliamentary Labour circles); and millions of trade unionists who have just been told that they are to be deprived of wage increases which had recently been negotiated with Government approval, often under Government pressure, and in at least one case with the Prime Minister himself playing the principal rôle, are in the mood to declare, many for the first time, that the present occupant of 10 Downing Street is not to be trusted. President Johnson, by ludicrously comparing Mr. Wilson with Sir Winston Churchill, has added to the widespread disbelief: since no man in Britain in full possession of his senses accepts that assessment, it ricocheted in ribaldry upon the Socialist poseur who for almost two years has shuffled from problem to problem and crisis to crisis, settling nothing but endeavouring to cover up his tracks and his tricks. But events are catching up with him, and he knows it. That is why he is sending his team of officials back to Salisbury at the week-end for more "talk about talks", talks which have been dragged out inordinately for the tactical pur-

pose of enabling him to postpone a reckoning with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers next month by pleading with them not to jeopardize the possibility of a settlement while discussions continue. The man who cast away a settlement when he had it in his hands in Salisbury ten months ago, and a little later advertised his ridiculous assumption that sanctions would bring down the Smith Government "in weeks, not months", has still nothing better to offer than further procrastination.

* * *

His confession that early results are not to be expected is, however, now coupled with an admission that a solution of the unhappy situation is desirable in British interests as well as Rhodesian. The truth is that Britain is losing far more than Rhodesia by the policy of sanctions, and that as time passes the damage done to British commerce, industry, and prestige will increase rapidly, and indeed frighteningly. Rhodesia will continue to import essentials from friendly sources and progressively adjust her economy to the changing situation, but Britain will lose more and more export trade with more and more countries, much of it permanently. Sir Roy Welensky — a political opponent of the Rhodesian Front who opposed the unilateral declaration of independence — said in London on Monday that Rhodesia cannot be starved into submission and that sanctions have led to "the creation of a common cause among white Rhodesians, supported by a substantial number of black Rhodesians". That view has been expressed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA throughout this tragic and quite unnecessary quarrel — unnecessary because Rhodesians have the elementary right to protect their future against the dangerous misconceptions

and presumptions of politicians in the United Kingdom who, having strewn vast areas of Africa with wreckage, were bent on subjecting Rhodesia to similar inflictions.

* * *

Rhodesians have not denied Africans fair participation in public affairs. Provision for a developing partnership between the races was made when the country became self-governing

Mr. Wilson

Prevents Progress

forty-three years ago, and the Independence Constitution of last year does not in any way diminish the rights of Africans as prescribed by the Constitution which was negotiated in 1961 by the then British Government as pointing the path to independence. Nobody now credits Mr. Wilson's pretence that the "talks about talks" have been purely procedural, and knowledgeable persons know that a basis for a settlement could be quickly reached if stubbornness gave place to realism and rancour to good will. Mr. Wilson prevents progress by continually referring to "a return to constitutionality before there can be any settlement". That implies a retreat by Rhodesians and their reliance on the good faith of British politicians. But if they had had any trust in the British Government they would not have assumed their independence. What has since happened has removed any residue of confidence that may then have remained. It is consequently absurd to expect Rhodesia to backtrack from independence as a prior condition to a settlement. As Mr. Duncan Sandys told the House of Commons: "If the Prime Minister means that Mr. Smith is required to give up U.D.I. before there can be any serious negotiations for a settlement, it is totally unrealistic and a waste of time". Mr. Wilson's retort was that it would be monstrous to concede the principle of U.D.I. to Mr. Smith before negotiations began. From his standpoint, no doubt; but from Mr. Smith's it would be equally monstrous to contemplate surrender of the independence which has been taken and which all responsible Rhodesians will work to maintain. Mr. Smith is the undisputed leader of Rhodesia and the only man with whom Britain can negotiate; and his position in his own country is strengthened, not weakened, by evidence that British politicians still refuse to recognize the basic facts of Rhodesian life. Almost all Rhodesians want a settlement, but they will not accept humiliation in the shape of surrender in order to placate legalistic perfectionists or other theoreticians in Britain. When British Ministers reconcile themselves to that reality a solution should not be far away. The tragedy is that they may still postpone the moment of truth for months.

Statements Worth Noting

"Mr. Smith has Zambia by the throat" — *The Economist*.

"Britain is getting into a dreadful mess in Rhodesia". — *Financial Times*.

"The Rhodesian crisis lingers on—unsolved, perhaps insoluble".—The Socialist weekly *New Statesman*.

"African traders must be warned against over-generosity and excessive drinking". — Mr. C. J. Obwangor, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Uganda.

"The incompetent leaders in Zambia have got the country into such a pickle that they are striking out in all directions".—Mr. Richard Hoare, broadcasting from Salisbury.

"When Nakuru Secondary School was opened three years ago there were 170 students, all boys. Now there are 540, of whom 120 are girls".—Mr. G. M. Mutiso, Assistant Minister for Education in Kenya.

"The value of agricultural and livestock products marketed in Kenya through co-operatives in 1964 was about £30m. The total is expected to rise to £50m. by 1970".—Mr. J. K. Kase, Assistant Minister of Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

"In the past 13 months eight Presidents and one Prime Minister in Africa, together with their régimes, have been deposed by revolutions. In all but two cases military forces have been responsible for the revolutions".—Mr. John Hatch.

"I believed Mr. Wilson's assurances that sanctions against Rhodesia would be effective in a matter of weeks, but Rhodesia is growing stronger, more persistent, more defiant. The British Government's policy has been wavering and half-hearted".—President Tubman of Liberia.

"The future of nearly all branches of agriculture is bright in Rhodesia, and the Government is studying remedies for the immediate difficulties. When they are solved agriculture will be in a far healthier position than previously".—Mr. Lance B. Smith, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

"A lady, 'Granny' Cole, now 92, has endured a voyage of 6,700 miles in a trimaran across the Indian Ocean. When one reflects on some of the Honours awards of recent years, it would surely not be too much to hope to see her name included in the next list for services to British morale".—Brigadier G. W. F. Stewart.

"The Governments of the Scandinavian countries have agreed to give Kenya during the next 10 years technical and financial assistance amounting to £3m. to £4m. This assistance will be utilized in creating a Co-operative College in Nairobi and in the expansion of five or six farmers' training centres".—Mr. J. K. Kase, Assistant Minister of Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

"Nothing can frighten me physically, but I can get frightened when principles are eroded, because then we are being eaten from inside. We who allow other people to attack us spiritually, morally, to attack our principles, are allowing these eaters, like cannibals, to eat the bones and flesh. But God blessing us, God leading us, and we trusting and believing in Him, I see no problem that we cannot defeat".—President Kaunda of Zambia.

"Every time you use your position to promote a fellow tribesman because of tribal loyalties and not because of merit, you are acting against the true interests of the civil service and the nation. The gradual erosion of the corporate entity of the civil service which such practices entail will eventually destroy the effectiveness of the Government to the detriment of the whole nation—including your own tribe".—Mr. D. Ndegwa, Permanent Secretary in the office of the President of Kenya.

No Use of Force and No Preference to United Nations

Prime Minister's Further Statement to Parliament on Rhodesian Issue

SOLUTION OF THE RHODESIAN ISSUE at the earliest possible moment is necessary in the interests of both Rhodesia and Britain. Mr. WILSON emphasized in the House of Commons on Monday when he said:—

"H.M. Government have now reviewed the Rhodesian problem in all its aspects, and British officials will be returning to Salisbury at the end of this week for consultation with the Governor and for further discussion with Rhodesian officials on the same exploratory and non-committal basis as before.

"It is clear that further exploration of a number of important issues is essential before we can judge whether or not a basis may exist for negotiations, and with whom such negotiations might take place.

"As I have repeatedly informed the House, it remains our purpose to ensure that any ultimate solution fully conforms with our six principles; and it can be negotiated only with a constitutional Government in Salisbury.

"Among the issues, therefore, that we need to explore further are the restoration of legality in Rhodesia and the way in which the acceptability of any solution to the people of Rhodesia as a whole is to be tested.

"Meantime we shall vigorously maintain our policy of sanctions, which has received and continues to receive widespread international support, reflecting the general condemnation by the world of the illegal action last November.

"We remain concerned over the special problems which this situation has created for Zambia. Our High Commissioner in Lusaka and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who returned to Lusaka last week, have resumed the talks with the Zambian Government on the ways in which we might help in meeting Zambia's difficulties.

No Early Settlement Expected

"We naturally wish to see progress as soon as possible towards a solution of this unhappy situation, in the interests both of Rhodesia and of this country, but I cannot forecast early results. I can assure the House that no settlement will be reached without the authority of Parliament, with whom it rests to grant independence to Rhodesia.

"Since we are approaching the recess, I should like to make it clear that, although there is at present no indication that a settlement is likely within the next two months, nevertheless if there were any developments during the recess making possible a settlement before the time fixed for the reassembly of Parliament we should regard this as sufficiently important to advise you, Mr. Speaker, under Standing Order 117 that the views of Parliament could be made known before any final commitment were made."

MR. HEATH: "I thank the Prime Minister for this statement. We welcome the fact that these talks are to be resumed. We certainly wish them every success, and we hope that the Government will spare no effort, time, and thought to ensure this.

"In view of the emphasis which the Prime Minister has now put upon the fifth principle, may we assume that there has now been progress—and we hope satisfactory progress—with the talks on the other four principles?"

"Secondly, can the Prime Minister explain the early part of his statement, when he said that a solution can be negotiated only with a constitutional Government in Salisbury? Surely the purpose of the talks is to reach a settlement on how to bring about constitutional government, and by its very nature this cannot be carried on with a constitutional régime. Can the Prime Minister explain this?"

"I thank him for his assurance that the House will be recalled to consider any settlement which might be reached. May I ask also for an assurance that should there, alas, be any breakdown or any change in Government policy, the House would also be recalled during the recess?"

"In other words, may I ask the Prime Minister that meantime there should be no use of force and no question of handing over this issue to the United Nations, abandoning the position which the Prime Minister has always taken that it is a British concern?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The fifth principle is, of course, one that has been stressed as absolutely vital by successive Govern-

ments. Whatever is concluded must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. We attach great importance, in the talks which will now be taking place, to going further into the question of the fifth principle and also the question of constitutional Government. Most of the talks so far have been directed, although they have covered the whole field of the six principles, to the first four principles; but I think that the rt. hon. gentleman might be wrong in concluding that great progress has been made from the fact that I have now stressed the importance of the fifth principle.

Return to Constitutionality

"With regard to the purpose of the talks and of constitutional government, one purpose of the talks is to discuss with whom the negotiations can take place—I mean full negotiations. They can take place only with a full constitutional Government. We are trying in these talks to carry things as far as they can be carried against this unprecedented situation that there is an illegal régime there. There must be a return to constitutionality, as I am sure the whole House would insist, before there can be a settlement.

"I have always made plain the position of H.M. Government about the use of force. The position has not in any way changed. I would not expect any change in the position during the recess. If there were any change, apart from the kind that I have mentioned in my statement, naturally we would be in consultation with the rt. hon. gentleman. The question of the recall of Parliament could be considered and argued in those circumstances.

"We do not intend, as long as we have any hope of settling the problem, of transferring the responsibility elsewhere. However, if there is not speedier actions towards a solution other people will be taking action which may be difficult to resist."

MR. RAPHAEL TUCK: "Will my rt. hon. friend give an undertaking that H.M. Government will abide by the majority decision at the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on the Rhodesian issue?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference never proceeds by votes or majority decisions. Each of us goes to this conference with our own responsibilities; and this, fortunately or unfortunately, our responsibility, taking full account of the views of our Commonwealth colleagues."

MR. MAUDLING: "On the question of handing over this problem to the United Nations, the Prime Minister said that it was not his current intention. Will he give this assurance that there will be no question of handing the problem over to the United Nations without recalling the House beforehand?"

Reference to United Nations

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir, I can give that assurance on the understanding of the interpretation that I put on the point. I should like to make sure that I have got it right. Some suggest that the sovereignty of Rhodesia should be transferred from this Parliament where it exists—not in Salisbury, but here—to the United Nations. This, in my view, and in the view of the Government, is a non-starter: it would not be a possibility.

"A second interpretation is that we wash our hands of it and say: 'We are sick of carrying the can for this one. Let somebody else settle it.' I do not believe that this is something we can do, certainly not in the present circumstances and not without an opportunity of consulting Parliament.

"There is a third possibility. If the world community, including a majority of Commonwealth countries perhaps, felt that we were laggard in dealing with this situation, it would be free for members of the United Nations to put this on the United Nations agenda, with all the difficulties that that would cause for us and other interested countries.

SIR G. DE FREITAS: "When negotiations eventually take place, will my rt. hon. friend consider using the advice and experience of one of the many distinguished British residents in Kenya who have lived for two-and-a-half years under the rule of law in a multi-racial society under a black African Government?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I am grateful to my hon. friend. When I was in Salisbury last year I drew the attention of the then legal Government of Rhodesia to the message sent from a number of very distinguished Kenya residents saying that they had found, despite their anxieties, that life was very different from what some people in Salisbury said it would be when, in accordance with the proposals of successive Governments, majority rule was established."

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON: "Could my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that under no circumstances will the independence of Rhodesia be recognized until there is majority rule, no matter how long that may take? Will he further agree that he has not ruled out entirely the prospect of a period of direct rule in the interim period?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The first point is fully dealt with in the White Paper that we published in connexion with the discussions. The sixth principle says that there can be no question of handing over independence except on the fulfilment of those principles, including unimpeded progress to majority rule and guarantees to see that the progress enshrined in the 1961 Constitution, as amended, shall not be set aside by unilateral action. That remains the position of H.M. Government. On the question of direct rule and any interim means of getting back to constitutional rule I have nothing to add to my statement of January 25".

MR. THORPE: "May I ask three questions about Zambia? First, are we to have a statement about the extent of British economic help before the House rises? Secondly, does the rt. hon. gentleman agree that President Kaunda's non-racial society should be backed to the limit of our resources? Thirdly, has he considered the possibility of joint Commonwealth initiative in providing, say, 1,000 trucks to assist Zambia to develop alternative exits?"

"With regard to Rhodesia, does the Prime Minister take the view that sufficient progress was made to merit these talks resuming? Are we to take it that he does not yet know whether there is a basis on which negotiations may be successful?"

Helping Zambia.

PRIME MINISTER: "I doubt whether it will be possible to make a statement on economic assistance in Zambia's difficulties before the House rises. The High Commissioner and Mr. MacDonald are now entering into discussions. I think they should be allowed to proceed. I doubt whether they will be completed before the House rises."

"The hon. gentleman asked whether it was not in our interests to give all the help we can to Zambia. Certainly, within the limitations and stringencies of our present economic position. Undoubtedly, some hon. Members sometimes forget the effect on Zambia of this illegal declaration of independence and the effects in consequence upon us of Zambia's ability to continue to have normal trading relations with us. We must do all we can within the limits."

"The question of a Commonwealth initiative, for example the suggestion of 1,000 trucks, is one upon which I shall have discussion with my Commonwealth colleagues at the Prime Ministers' Conference. I hope that the hon. gentleman will not underrate what has been done by the Government of Canada, for example, in helping Zambia already."

"As to Rhodesia, it is much too early to say on the basis of the talks whether a solution is in contemplation or a possibility. I was extremely disturbed this morning on reading reports in *The Times* of a speech by Mr. Smith which would suggest, if properly reported, that he is going back to the old position of 'No majority rule in my lifetime'. This has been firmly rejected by the previous Government and the present Government. If this is the attitude of the present Rhodesian régime it does not hold out great hopes for a settlement of this problem."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "While accepting that there are many hon. Members on the benches behind my rt. hon. friend who, seeing Mr. Smith in this state of mind, believe that talks are a waste of time and that he will have to stew in his own juice until sanctions finally bite, may we have an assurance that talks will continue till the end of August so that there can be a clear and unequivocal message from this House to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference?"

PRIME MINISTER: "While I share the sense of deep concern about this speech as reported, I certainly do not agree that this means that talks will be a waste of time. It is right to continue with the talks to see if round the table it is possible to get some advance which has not been contemplated in public statements. In the Commonwealth Conference we shall meet our colleagues on the basis of the latest information resulting from those talks. I do not say that it is necessary in those circumstances that the talks must be ended by the end of August, but we must have the latest position as clearly as we can when the talks begin."

MR. SANDYS: "The Prime Minister said that there must be a return to constitutional government before any negotiations could begin. Does he mean that Mr. Smith will be required to give up U.D.I. before there can be any serious negotiations for a settlement? If that is so, it is totally unrealistic and the talks will be a waste of time."

PRIME MINISTER: "I am sorry that the rt. hon. gentleman has fallen so far from the position he took up when he himself was in office, because no one spoke in stronger terms to Mr. Smith and his colleagues than he did about the consequences of a U.D.I. I should have thought that the position

of the House and of any Privy Councillor would be that we cannot have official dealings with an illegal and unconstitutional régime, though we are prepared to have these unofficial talks with its nominated representatives to see on what basis we could get a return to constitutional rule and on what basis we could proceed towards independence. It would be a monstrous suggestion that we must concede the principle of U.D.I. to Mr. Smith before we could have negotiations."

MR. FAPLDS: "Will my rt. hon. friend tell us to what extent African leaders have been consulted before the initiation of these talks with the rebel Smith, and will he remember that 95% of the population of Zimbabwe are Africans?"

PRIME MINISTER: "These talks are not taking place directly with a régime. From the beginning it has been made clear that these are informal talks to see whether there is a basis for talks of a more direct character and with whom those talks should take place."

"I had talks with all the leading African politicians, many of whom had to be brought out of detention centres to meet me last year, and I was left in no doubt about what their position would be. Of course, on the fifth principle one has to consider on what basis African opinion, which is a significant part of Rhodesian opinion as a whole, can be consulted as to the basis of a possible Rhodesian settlement."

HASTINGS: "Is it not now clear that neither Rhodesia nor this country can afford to allow this unhappy quarrel to continue? Has the Prime Minister studied some important articles on this subject by Mr. Laurens Van Der Post in the *Sunday Telegraph*? Would he not agree that the greatest liberalizing influence in Central Africa today is the technological and economic advance of all her peoples? Is that not precisely what his sanctions policy is designed to frustrate?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I agree that this problem should not be allowed to continue a minute longer than necessary. This is one reason why we have, with the authority of this House, proceeded with sanctions and other means to bring this matter to an end as soon as possible. Certainly, I did everything in my power to prevent U.D.I. happening, and it does not lie at the door of H.M. present Government or the previous Government that this tragic and illegal situation has been allowed to develop."

"I have seen the articles. It is not for me to express agreement or disagreement with them, but I agree about the importance of technological advance. This was one reason why I was appalled to hear in the talks last October that the Rhodesian Government of that time would have felt it right to hold back educational development if that led to too many Africans becoming qualified for the vote."

Acceptable to the People

MR. JUDD: "If our Commonwealth and African friends are to be reassured and their confidence is to be re-won, is it not important to spell out the precise meaning of the principles we express? What do we mean by 'any solution must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole'? How would we ensure that? Will there be a rôle for the United Nations or the Commonwealth?"

PRIME MINISTER: "We have discussed that at great length over the past two years. I think that I am entitled to attack Mr. Sandys now, but I also praise him for what he did during the last weeks of the previous Government by insisting that a solution must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. Even on polling day, October 16, 1964, he sent a very tough telegram rejecting certain proposals of Mr. Smith on that occasion for doing it through some *indaba* or other."

"We have discussed at great length what this means, and I do not believe that many Rhodesians, certainly not the late Government of Rhodesia, would have been prepared to accept either United Nations or Commonwealth intervention; they rejected even an all-party mission of Privy Councillors from this House. We have discussed at great length whether it should be done by referendum—there are many difficulties there—or whether the right answer might be a Royal Commission such as was still being examined right up to the last minute when the U.D.I. was taken last year."

MR. WALL: "Will any positive suggestions be made by the Government which might lead to an end of this unfortunate dispute? Can the Prime Minister assure the House that these talks will continue over the period of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference?"

PRIME MINISTER: "We have been making positive suggestions all this time. The Commonwealth Secretary and the Attorney-General stayed behind to go in great detail last October into the various questions of the entrenchment of the essential clauses of Chapter III. We have been pursuing this matter very vigorously over the past few months and shall continue to make any positive suggestions as seem right to secure a solution. I cannot guarantee that the talks will go on during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I do not know what progress will be made when the talks resume in Rhodesia."

Rhodesia Will Never Surrender, Says Sir Roy Welensky

Dangerous Illusions Which Need To Be Abandoned

RHODESIA WILL NEVER SUBMIT. Rhodesia will never surrender. One of the British illusions is to imagine that sanctions will bring down the Rhodesian Government. They will not. Mr. Smith is in complete control. There is no other Rhodesian with whom Britain can try to reach a settlement.

SIR ROY WELENSKY made and repeated those statements in London on Monday to a large gathering of journalists. Because his visit was private he had not wanted a Press conference, but with customary good nature he submitted to the many requests from Fleet Street. Emphasizing that he spoke only for himself, and certainly not for any political party, he said, *inter alia*:-

"I do not believe that Rhodesia can be starved into submission. To a very large extent the impact of sanctions has led to the creation of a common cause among white Rhodesians, supported by a substantial number of black Rhodesians. I say this as a man who was opposed to the unilateral declaration of independence.

"The present state of affairs has gone on long enough. It is time that both sides should realize the dangers of the situation and the fact that if this thing goes on indefinitely we may get to a state of affairs when it will be impossible to remove the scars of the wounds that we are inflicting on each other. It is my view—and I enjoy no greater knowledge of what has been going on than the ordinary individual—that agreement can be reached within the six principles that have been the basis of the negotiations up to now.

Both Governments Must Face Reality

"Many illusions are held on both sides: the belief that this country is decadent, that the pound is about to collapse, and that the Government is riddled with Communists is as fallacious as the belief that white Rhodesians are a bunch of Fascists, that Rhodesia is on the point of collapse, and that we are not selling many of our commodities. Both sides must face the realities: That, I am convinced, would lead to an agreement".

As questions began to be put the statement just made in the House of Commons was handed to Sir Roy, who read it aloud and commented: "Mr. Wilson has said nothing new. He must reconcile himself to the fact that Mr. Smith is head of the *de facto* Government and that there is no one else with whom to deal. I hope he has dropped the idea of a period of direct rule from Britain. That is nonsense. There has been no direct rule in Rhodesia since the days of Lobengula.

"There can be negotiations only with the present régime, which will be responsible for carrying out any decisions. I dislike the impression put about in some quarters in Britain that there are one or two good members of the Rhodesian Cabinet and that the rest are evil. I believe that the views expressed by Mr. Smith and other Ministers are the views of the Cabinet. After all, if a Prime Minister does not agree with his Cabinet he fires it".

In reply to questions, Sir Roy Welensky said:-

"I agree that a fundamental difficulty is the kind of guarantee of uninterrupted African progress. Remember that in most parts of Africa in the last few years there have been proofs of the short life of paper Constitutions. They do not last unless they are accepted in the hearts of the people. Great Britain, having no written Constitution, perhaps does not understand how we in Africa feel".

Would he join a broadly-based Government? Not of his own volition; he was out of politics, happy on his farm, and without political ambition. Under pressure he conceded that "I might be conscribed; I should not be a volunteer".

What differences had he with the Rhodesian Front Government. "My simple philosophy is not to criticize my country when I am away from it. I have criticized the Rhodesian Front. They beat me in a by-election last year. If I must say anything critical I shall do so in Rhodesia".

"Do Rhodesians still think that the British Government wants one-man-one-vote immediately?"

"For many years the British Labour Party made it very clear that that was what they wanted in Africa. Many Rhodesians firmly believe that that is still the intention".

"What do Africans feel?"

Chiefs Support The Government

"The vast majority of Africans, particularly in the tribal areas, don't understand what is happening. The chiefs fully support the Government. Some elements opposed U.D.I. It is extremely difficult to assess African opinion; but it will become known when there is a decision".

"What was behind the deportation of lecturers from the university college in Salisbury?"

"I am not privy to the Government's secrets, but I give the benefit of the doubt to those in authority and responsible for law and order".

When a questioner quoted an implication from a London newspaper that the Rhodesian Prime Minister sympathized with the Nazi movement, Sir Roy sharply denounced the suggestion, adding: "Mr. Smith had a fine war record against the Nazis. I object to this kind of smear".

Asked for details of the effects of sanctions, Sir Roy replied: "I can buy all the petrol I want, all the food, and all the clothes. To get engineering spare parts is sometimes a little difficult, but we can find them. Sanctions will not make Rhodesia surrender. You ask particularly about tobacco. That is one of the most closely guarded secrets. But the Government has just told the growers to produce 200m. lb. of leaf next season. They must have confidence about sales".

How about reduced imports?

"Yes, imports have naturally dropped; but that has encouraged local industry. Substitution of local products for imports has already gone far. It covers everything from refrigerators to tomato sauce".

"Does not the defeat of Rhodesian Front candidates in the recent local government elections indicate weakening of support for Mr. Smith?"

"Not in the slightest. Mr. Smith is losing no support at all on the big issues. It was just that the electors do not like party politics being dragged into municipal affairs; but I think that will come".

"Will British exports to Rhodesia suffer seriously?"

"Yes; and if the present situation continues there will be a big change in the pattern of buying. Independence is a highly emotional issue. Already Rhodesians are not buying British goods—and not Rhodesians alone; but I prefer not to drag in the name of any other country".

Neither Defeat Nor Victory

Reminded that he had once said that Britain had lost the will to govern, and asked if he held to that opinion, he replied amid loud laughter: "They are certainly not governing in Rhodesia".

Sir Roy ended on the note that there had been great illusions on the part of both Governments; that in a purely personal capacity he had seen friends in the different parties, and that if that had helped to remove some of the illusions his trip would have been well worth while. The issues for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Smith, and President Kaunda were some of the most difficult in the world. What was needed was a solution, not defeat or victory, something right for all Central Africa and all their peoples.

PERSONALIA

MR. TSHOMBE is now living in Ostende, Belgium.

C. MUMPASHA is Zambian High Commissioner in Nigeria

SIR ROY WELENSKY left London Airport on Tuesday for Salisbury.

SIR JOHN MUIR has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Perthshire.

THE AGA KHAN has sold two of his six racing studs in County Kildare, Ireland.

MR. H. K. FREY, Swiss Ambassador in Kenya, has also been accredited to Uganda.

MR. and MRS. ALAN IZOD, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, are taking their leave in Australia.

MR. A. ABRAHAMSON, of Bulawayo, has been in London, and has left for the Continent.

MR. COLIN KIRKPATRICK flew back to Rhodesia on Tuesday after a week's visit to London.

GENERAL COSTA ALMEIDA, Governor-General of Mozambique, has returned from his visit to Portugal.

MR. YANG, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nationalist China, has been travelling widely in Malawi.

SIR DAVID HUNT, British High Commissioner in Cyprus, and previously in Uganda, and LADY HUNT, have arrived in this country on leave.

MR. R. L. KING, a director of Leisure Estates, Ltd., has visited Seychelles in connexion with plans for the development of residential settlement in the Colony.

ALDERMAN KOMBO, a former mayor of Mombasa, is acting chairman of the local branch of the Kenya People's Union, of which Mr. OGINGA ODINGA, M.P., is president.

COMMODORE B. A. ROGERS, of the British-India Line, who joined the company as a cadet in 1922 and served throughout the last war in the Royal Navy, will retire this week-end.

MR. IAN HUNTER has been awarded the R. B. Bennett Commonwealth Prize by the Royal Society of Arts for his work in organizing the first Commonwealth Arts Festival last year.

MR. WAYNE FREDRICKS, Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs of the State Department of the U.S.A., is revisiting East Africa. He spent five days in Uganda as the guest of President Obote.

MR. FREDERICK SEEBOHM, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been appointed deputy chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council by the President of the Board of Trade.

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON, of the Ministry of Overseas Development, and previously of the Colonial Office, is alternate delegate for Britain on the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

MR. J. BETTS, field director in East Africa for Oxfam, has presented to MR. CHRISTOPHER MALAVU, chairman of the Kenya Freedom from Hunger Committee, a truck for use in the transport of food to drought stricken areas in Turkana.

MAJOR HERBERT MACILWAINE, proprietor of the Troutbeck Inn, Rhodesia, has been in England for a few weeks. He represented Rhodesian Gunners at the 250th anniversary celebrations of the formation of the Royal Artillery.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Special Representative in East and Central Africa, of H.M. Government, left London on Friday for Lusaka after consultations. He had attended Cabinet meetings which discussed Rhodesian and Zambian affairs.

MR. KENNETH INGHAM, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and previously Professor of Modern History at Makerere University College, Uganda, has been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Bristol.

THE REV. PATRICK APPLEFORD, for the past five years education secretary of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has been appointed Dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Lusaka, Zambia. He will succeed the VERY REV. ALFRED WEBSTER-SMITH.

DR. P. M. SYMMONS, who spent several years in Central Africa with the International Red Locust Control Service, and MR. C. F. HEMMING, who has been engaged in anti-locust work in East Africa, are travelling overland across the Sahara to undertake locust research in the Niger Republic.

MR. F. K. KALIMUZO has been appointed Secretary to the Cabinet of Uganda, with MR. A. C. K. OBOTH-OFUMBI as Deputy Secretary. MR. S. H. K. BIGIRWENKYA, who has been Acting Secretary, has reverted to his post as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MR. F. D. S. HAYWARD, Master and Registrar of the High Court and Sheriff of Rhodesia, retired last week after 37 years in Government service. The son of an early settler, he was born and educated in Bulawayo. At one period he was chairman of the Land Settlement Board.

PROFESSOR ROLAND OLIVER, Professor of African History at London University, and DR. H. C. PEREIRA, Director of the Central Africa Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, are to share the African Research Award for 1966 of the Haile Selassie Prize Trust. Each will receive a gold medal, a diploma, and 40,000 Ethiopian dollars (£5,700). They will be invited to receive the awards in Addis Ababa in October.

Mr. Wilson's Bad Case

Father Robert Stuart's Argument

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—In the summary which you kindly gave of my reply to a question at the Royal Albert Hall meeting on Rhodesia you reported my outline of "the principle of the double effect" correctly in stating that the first of the conditions, all of which have to be fulfilled in order to justify the setting in motion of a cause which will have an evil effect as a by-product in addition to the good effect (which alone may be intended), is that this cause (here sanctions) must not be morally evil in itself; but you omitted to mention that the second condition is that the good effect must either precede or result as immediately as the evil effect, and that the third condition is that there must be a proportionate reason for allowing the evil effect, that is to say, having regard to the preponderance of the good over the evil.

If this is accepted it is obvious that Mr. Wilson's case collapses by failing to comply with the second of these conditions. It may be conceded that the first condition is fulfilled; some might even argue that the third condition is fulfilled; but none but a lunatic could assert that the downfall of Mr. Smith's Government has either preceded or been simultaneous with the suffering and hardships to disinterested millions which sanctions have caused or are causing.

I should be very grateful if you would publish this letter for the sake of the record.

Fraserburgh
Scotland

Yours faithfully

ROBERT STUART

University Lecturers Were Detained and Deported

Minister Tells Rhodesian Parliament Story of Disharmony and Indiscipline

GREAT PROMINENCE has been given in United Kingdom newspapers to recent events at the University College of Rhodesia and to statements by lecturers who left that country last week after having been served with detention orders, but little has been published of the case of the Government, which has attributed the occurrences to subversive activities and to the behaviour of some lecturers with Communist leanings.

Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, told a party meeting on Saturday that he had in his possession security information on activities at the University College "which would almost make your hair curl if you could see it".

Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Law and Order, said in the course of a long statement in Parliament:—

"It is unfortunate that the prestige and reputation of our University College should have suffered such a severe set-back during the last few months, due entirely to subversive action taken by certain persons against the staff and students. The harm which has resulted from their actions does not seem to worry them. For instance, they do not seem concerned about the extremely serious effect it has had upon the future of those students who wish to take full advantage of their university education.

"The persons at our University College who have engineered the recent incidents are the first to proclaim their rights in regard to the freedom of expression and assembly, yet by their activities they have denied these very rights to others. They have imposed their own political opinions on others, who have organized boycotts to prevent students from attending their lectures.

Disgraceful Behaviour

"The incidents on July 16 at the presentation ceremony when distinguished guests were manhandled and insulted and the College prayer was interrupted and drowned by the singing of African nationalist songs were a public manifestation of their complete disregard for law and order, duly constituted authority, and the elementary decencies of civilized behaviour.

"I have evidence that in the last week or two preparations have been made for the commencement of violence directed against those students who are not prepared to fall in line with the dissidents.

"Further inquiries are continuing at the university. However, the students ordered to leave yesterday remained on the campus and held a meeting with a large number of other students. This flagrant disregard of orders could not be tolerated by Government.

"I also have information that certain lecturers at the university were active in support of the rusticated students.

"From information in my possession it is clear, that the students who have been rusticated are not the only ones concerned in subversive activities at the university. It will be noted that the university has so far taken no action against any of those lecturers who have been engaged in subversive activities and who have been behind the actions of these students.

"In view of this and in recognition of the fact that a very dangerous situation has been developing at the university, coupled with the fact that some of the individuals to whom I have referred have been doing their utmost to precipitate a crisis, it will be quite obvious that Government has had to take firm action.

"I digress for a moment to say that I shall be very interested to see what the university authorities will do about the 31 rusticated students who have remained on the campus.

"The threat of disorder is not confined to the university campus, but has spread. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to take steps also to preserve law and order in the country generally. Therefore, in the light of all the evidence—including certain evidence which has been placed before me

and which I am unable to disclose for reasons of security, but information which I can say does not only refer to activities at the campus—it appeared to me that the detention of certain persons was necessary in the public interest.

"After careful consideration of all the evidence, I signed 10 detention orders in terms of Section 21 of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations, and nine restriction orders in terms of Section 50 of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

"The persons detained are: Lecturers C. M. G. Arrighi, G. L. Caplan, I. Henderson, C. R. Hill, C. R. Whittaker, A. A. Summerfelt, J. van Velsen, E. L. Joyce, and T. Curtin, and one student, Basker Vashee.

"Students C. M. Ushewokunze, I. S. Mudengee, E. E. M. Mlambo, J. W. Murisi, and N. Moyo have been restricted to Gonakudzingwa. Student A. J. Wilkinson has been restricted to within a two-mile radius of Gatooma Post Office; and Students M. R. Ward, W. H. Godwin and S. Morar to various areas in Salisbury, excluding the university campus of course. All these restriction orders are effective for one year.

Likelihood of Disorder and Violence

"During the early afternoon yesterday the rusticated students were seen around the campus in groups with other students and some lecturers and it is believed that some of the students saw the acting principal. The rusticated students being still on the campus, it must be obvious that disorder, including violence, could flare up at any moment, especially in view of the tense atmosphere. When rusticated students went to the dining hall they were greeted with cheers and boos from students.

"At 6 a.m. this morning the police served the above orders without incident. Some students attended normal lectures. Most of the rusticated students appeared to be on the campus. At mid-morning a meeting took place.

"I regret having had to take these measures against lecturers and students at our university, but I am absolutely convinced that it was necessary to do so in the public interest and for the purpose of maintaining law and order. Let me conclude with an assurance that all law-abiding students will be protected and that law and order will be maintained both on and off the campus".

Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the University College, returned to Salisbury from London on Wednesday last week when eight of the nine detained lecturers were deported. The only woman, Miss Joyce, flew to London via Malawi and Kenya. The other seven went to Zambia. The Asian student, Mr. Vashee, reached London by air that day from Johannesburg; he is to study at Manchester University.

Professor C. T. Ingold of London University, chairman of its Senate Committee for Higher Education Overseas, had accompanied Dr. Adams to discuss staff problems.

Staff Affront to Dr. Walter Adams

The branch in the university college of the Association of University Teachers adopted a resolution asking the college council to invite Professor Alan Milton, the acting principal, to continue in office until the appointment of a new principal, despite the fact that Dr. Adams is not due to retire until the end of this year. He was recently appointed principal of the London School of Economics.

In Lusaka a spokesman for the lecturers complained that Mr. Lardner-Burke had used the privilege of Parliament to make his vague references to their past sins and future intentions.

Mr. Caplan, the Canadian lecturer, who has lost a grant of £1,000 by his deportation, suggested that action had been taken because the Rhodesian Front régime considered that "we were manipulating the student protests and vocal opposition to the rebellion".

Another of the party referred to Rhodesia as a police State, and alleged that "the apparatus to increase techniques of silencing any opposition is being steadily improved and less cautiously used".

Messrs. I. Henderson, C. R. Hill, and C. R. Whittaker flew to London, and said on arrival that they were to see the Minister of Overseas Development and some of his officials.

Mr. Hill told reporters: "Our arrest is the latest attempt of the Smith Government to discipline the university, and seems to have caused the worst crisis so far. What Ian Smith wants is a U.D.I. university, or, as he puts it, a 'truly Rhodesian university'. This means a political degree factory staffed by people who will not criticize the Government".

Mr. Whittaker mentioned that his detention order alleged that he was a potential threat to the State.

Mr. Henderson said: "Rhodesia feels like a police State to those who oppose U.D.I. Of course, you don't see jack-booted men doing the goose-step. It is a typical British police State—run by enthusiastic amateurs".

In a brief television interview Mr. Hill asserted that the Rhodesian régime would not tolerate opposition. He declared that he had not taken part in subversive activities, "but the régime may believe that we have done so because it is characteristic of Rhodesian mentality that it cannot believe that Africans and Asians can organize opposition by themselves".

"I Wish I Had Interfered with Public Services"

Miss Joyce told a television interviewer on her arrival at London Airport: "I only wish that I could have interfered with public services". She criticized prison conditions in Salisbury as appalling and the food as shocking. She is to leave England at the end of next month to take up a teaching appointment in Jamaica.

Mr. Hill, who had been lecturer in government, was given leader-page space in *The Times* on Monday for a long article in which he wrote of the Smith Government's "attempt to make the university conform with the ideas of the illegal régime and accept the policies it is pursuing". He alleged that the main aim of white Rhodesia was to make the university conform "in the sense of actively helping the policies of the illegal Government or at least not opposing them, thus eliminating the university as a generator of ideas", and asserted that the régime could not tolerate a college "in which some vestiges of free speech and opposition remained".

The last few sentences indicate the general nature of the article. They read:—

"I spent a year and a day in Rhodesia and only a week in prison. Because we are white, because we are lecturers, because some of us have powerful friends, strong diplomatic pressure was brought to bear on our behalf. Meanwhile hundreds of Africans are confined behind barbed-wire in restriction camps—many of them for long periods of years. Little diplomatic pressure has been exerted on their behalf. It should have been years ago, and it should still be exerted now".

The writer admitted that sanctions "are not biting in any way which is seriously felt by those outside the charmed circle of power in Salisbury".

He claimed that "overt opposition to U.D.I. started with a letter signed by 46 members of the staff which was published in *The Times* on November 23", and referred to a "strike in which 29 lecturers eventually joined".

The University Colleges in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam have offered places to students expelled from University College, Salisbury. In Dar es Salaam it was said that the deported Italian tutor in economics, Mr. G. N. Arrighi, would join the staff in January.

The National Union of Students announced on Saturday that it had received a cable stating that five members of the National Organization of Rhodesian Students had escaped from Gonakudzingwa detention camp and arrived in Bechuanaland. That statement was denied next day by a police spokesman in Rhodesia. Now it is known that five African students from the college who reached a refugee camp near Francistown last week had not been restricted to Gonakudzingwa.

Principles or Expediency?

Brief to Zambia's Diplomats

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia said on Monday in Lusaka when addressing Zambian diplomats from all over the world who had been recalled for briefing that "Prime Minister Harold Wilson's attempt at a settlement by granting concessions to rebel Smith would be a disastrous abandonment of honesty and a sacrifice of vital principles to expediency, the consequences of which would be very hard to tell, and for which the British Government and Mr. Wilson in particular must fully be held responsible".

If no solution of the Rhodesian problem were in sight by the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London next month Zambia planned to leave the Commonwealth.

President Kaunda also said that "certain quarters have of late attempted to mount a calculated campaign of smear and defamation of Zambia's name and the principles on which our stand in relation to Britain's handling of the Rhodesian crisis is based".

British "Duplicity" Like "Gang of Petty Crooks"

MR. JOHN WRATHALL, Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, said last week:—

"With regret and considerable distaste I have to inform Parliament of the latest example of the British Government's duplicity and failure to honour its agreements.

"After we had assumed our independence protracted correspondence took place on the question of the payment of pensions. On February 18, I presented to Parliament a White Paper in which the relative correspondence was reproduced. Agreement on the payment of pensions was reached as a result of certain undertakings given by the British Government, the main one of which concerned the establishment in London of a Rhodesian Special Account through which pension payments were to be channelled; the credit balance in this account was to be available to Rhodesia for the purchase of goods and services from the United Kingdom or other sterling area countries.

"I will quote extracts concerning this aspect of the matter from the correspondence reproduced in the White Paper.

"The first message is dated December 28, 1965, from the British Mission in Salisbury to the Rhodesian Ministry of External Affairs. It was in response to a request from the Rhodesian Treasury that the reciprocal payment of pensions should be effected in a specified currency other than sterling. This request had been made because the British Government had on December 17 prohibited Rhodesia from making payment in sterling for goods imported from the United Kingdom and had thus made it impossible for Rhodesia to accept any further payments in sterling. The message dated December 28 from the British Mission reads:—

British Repudiation of Obligations

"United Kingdom Treasury insist that pension payments from U.K. to residents of Rhodesia must be in sterling and no other currency. U.K. Treasury are prepared to arrange for the sterling paid in respect of pensions to Rhodesia to be credited to a special category of Rhodesia sterling accounts from which payments will be allowed for the purchase of goods and services from the U.K. or other sterling area countries for which Rhodesia would otherwise be required to pay specific currency. In addition, these special accounts may also be used for the same purposes as ordinary Rhodesian accounts, including payment of pensions due from Rhodesia to residents of U.K. and sterling area. The intention is that pension payments both ways should continue in sterling but that U.K. should make special arrangements to allow Rhodesians to use any balance in their favour for purchase of goods and services from the sterling area.

"On December 29 the Ministry of External Affairs requested the British Mission to advise the British Government that the proposals in their communication dated December 28 were acceptable subject to the following provisos:

"(a) that the conditions on which the proposal was made would not be altered or amended in any way except by mutual agreement; and (b) that the sterling funds accruing to Rhodesia from the proposed arrangement might be converted at the option of the Rhodesian Treasury at any time and without question, irrespective of the purposes for which the funds might be used, into the currency of any other sterling area country.

"On January 1, 1966, a message was handed to the Acting Secretary to the Rhodesian Treasury by a member of the British Mission in Salisbury. The relevant paragraphs read:—

"In present circumstances H.M. Government cannot enter into binding proposals with the present Salisbury régime as suggested at proviso a. However, the Rhodesian Treasury may be assured that it is the firm intention of H.M. Government that U.K. pensioners in Rhodesia should receive their pensions, both public and private. Our proposals are designed to that end.

"We cannot agree to automatic convertibility of this sterling as implied in proviso b, but the special account may be debited for payments to the U.K. or to other sterling area territories of pensions due from Rhodesia to residents in the sterling area or for payments of a personal nature, and also for approved purchases of goods and services. It is our intention to approve readily any such purchases from any sterling area territory except purchases of arms or oil or petroleum products. We should expect Rhodesian pensions obligations to the U.K. to be settled through the Special Account".

"Subsequently the British Government repudiated certain of its obligations relating to the Central African Pension Fund. The following letter was therefore sent by the Rhodesian

Ministry of External Affairs to the British Mission in Salisbury on February 8:—

"The Rhodesian Treasury have expressed concern about the British Government's attitude to agreements as disclosed in your letter of February 5. In particular, the Rhodesian Treasury are disturbed by the possibility that the arrangements agreed in connexion with the payment of pensions and the operation of the Rhodesian Special Account may be terminated or altered unilaterally by the British Government. The Rhodesian Treasury would therefore welcome confirmation that there is no possibility that the assurances and expressions of intent which were given by the British Government in paragraphs 2 and 5 of a message received on January 1 from the Commonwealth Relations Office through you, and which were accepted in good faith by the Rhodesian Treasury, will not be repudiated by the British Government on the grounds of expediency."

"In reply the Ministry of External Affairs received the following letter dated February 23 from the British Mission in Salisbury:—

"During discussions which I had with you and a representative of the Rhodesian Treasury in your office yesterday, I undertook to press for a reply to the Treasury's message of February 8 which sought certain assurances from the British Government in respect of the Rhodesian Special Account. This letter is reproduced on page 22 of the Rhodesian White Paper CSR-9-1966 on pensions which was presented to Parliament on February 18.

Loss of £450,000 Export Order

"We have now received a reply from the Commonwealth Relations Office to our telegram of yesterday, and we are authorized to inform the Rhodesian Treasury that the British Government stand by the assurances and expressions of intent given in paragraphs 2 and 5 of their message of January 1, which was handed by me to the Acting Secretary to the Rhodesian Treasury and which is reproduced on pages 11 and 12 of the White Paper."

"In the early part of July discussions were held with representatives of the David Whitehead group concerning spinning, weaving and finishing machinery which they had on order from Britain and which was urgently required for extensions to their plant. This requirement was considered to be of sufficient importance to justify payment being made from the Rhodesian Special Account, which the British Government had agreed could be used for 'purchase from any sterling area territory except purchases of arms or oil or petroleum products'. Arrangements were accordingly made for payment to be made to the suppliers in Britain from these special funds."

"On July 29 the Treasury was advised by the David Whitehead group that the British Board of Trade had refused to issue export licences for the machinery against payment from the Special Account. Since there appeared to have been some mistake or misunderstanding, the question was immediately raised through the Ministry of External Affairs with the British Mission in Salisbury. Yesterday the following reply was received by the Ministry of External Affairs from the British Mission:—

"We spoke the other day about the refusal by the Board of Trade of an export licence for £450,000 of spinning machinery for the David Whitehead group. I have made inquiries of the Commonwealth Office about the circumstances of this decision, and am informed that it has been made under the Export of Goods (Control) Amendment Order which came into force on February 2, and not under any exchange control regulations."

Repugnant Standards of Behaviour

"Hon. Members will have noted that no distinction was drawn in the original arrangements between exchange control regulations and export control orders. The assurances given by the British Government were quite clear and unequivocal."

"Hon. Members will also have noted that the order referred to by the Commonwealth Office had been issued three weeks before the British Government confirmed on February 23 that they stand by the assurances and expressions of intent given in paragraphs 2 and 5 of their message of January 1, in which they agreed that Special Account sterling could be used for approved purchases of goods and services, and I quote again 'It is our intention to approve readily any such purchases from any sterling area territory except purchases of arms or oil or petroleum products'."

"I am at a loss to express my repugnance for the British Government's standards of behaviour. They seem to me to be more appropriate to a gang of petty crooks than to the leaders of a people of whom it was once said 'An Englishman's word is his bond'."

"This latest action on the part of the British Government obviously compels us to reconsider the whole question of pensions. I can nevertheless assure the

House that the pensioners will not suffer as a result of the British Government's action, and that if necessary the British pensioners resident in Rhodesia will be assisted from Rhodesian sources. Whether the British economy can easily forego nearly £500,000 of exports is a matter with which we need not concern ourselves.

"Unfortunately, the British Government's behaviour has far wider repercussions for us than pensions, since it must inevitably throw greater doubt on any settlement which Rhodesia comes to with Britain and which involves any element of trust and good faith. How can we reasonably be expected to come to terms with people whose undertakings and assurances time after time, count so little?"

Settle Now, Says Mr. Maudling

Concessions Must Come from Both Sides

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Opposition spokesman on Commonwealth Affairs, has told a news conference in London that he would be ready to visit Rhodesia if it seemed that that could be helpful, but that while "the talks about talks" continued in Salisbury a visit might be an embarrassment rather than a contribution to the settlement which was urgently necessary.

He was more confident than most people that agreement would be reached, because he was convinced that both sides now recognized the grave consequences of failure to agree.

The five principles enunciated by the last Conservative Government, and adopted by the Socialist Government, provided a basis for discussion, and Rhodesia's 1961 Constitution included guarantees for African political advancement. U.D.I. had been unwise, and there had been subsequent occurrences of which his party disapproved. A settlement had, however, become more necessary, not less necessary, by the events of the past nine months.

His experience at the Colonial Office had taught him that to build guarantees or sanctions into a Constitution did not mean that they would work in practice. Indeed, breaches of provisions in their Constitutions by different African territories in the recent past had so influenced Rhodesia that it had become more difficult to reach a settlement.

The worst approach would be the assertion that the principles enunciated by the British Government must be considered sacrosanct, for that implied that all concessions must come from the other side. That would be an impossible position from which to start. The only way forward was by fair discussion.

Nor was it reasonable to talk about what would be done by Britain if Rhodesia rejected a settlement. Any Government must have plans for all sorts of contingencies, but to disclose them would be to nullify negotiations and produce disaster.

He did not expect discussions about Rhodesia at next month's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to cause collapse of the Commonwealth. He was convinced that it would weather that storm and any other. The conference would be an occasion of great seriousness, but not one which would break up the Commonwealth.

Dean's Tribute to Rhodesians

THE REV. VICTOR KINGSTON, Dean of Bulawayo for the past two years, and previously an Army chaplain for 27 years, told the annual meeting in London of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions: "Four out of five of the congregation at St. John's Cathedral, Bulawayo, are Europeans, but never did I hear of a bar or criticism of any other race coming to church. Africans, Coloureds or Indians were welcomed, and they did not sit in different places. I remember an instance where I was not wonderfully impressed by the Europeans I had in my congregation". Mr. Kingston will shortly become Vicar of St. Mary's, Folkestone.

Kenya's Fine Record

PRIVATE N. TEMU, of the Kenya Army, won the six-mile race in the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica on Saturday, his time of 27 min. 14.4 sec. being more than a minute better than his previous. Only three athletes in the world have run the distances in shorter time. He covered the last mile in 4 min. 17 sec.

The athletic correspondent of *The Times* cabled that "he covered the last lap like a miler in 59.4 sec. No statistics can do justice to the race, which ended like a knockout in boxing, with Temu charging down the final straight, head back and teeth flashing in a grimace of effort, beating R. Clarke, of Australia, who staggered off the track to collapse".

Temu's time for the six miles was a record for the games. The fourth finisher was P. Mfyomi (Tanganyika) with 28 min. 38 sec.

In the second round of the 100 yards K. Owiti (Kenya) finished second in 9.9 sec. In the semi-final round he was eighth with 9.8 sec.

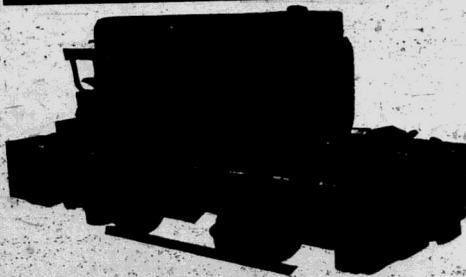
In the 880 yards W. Kipiuguf (Kenya) finished first in heat 1 with 50.7 sec., and R. Rwakojo (Uganda) second in heat 4. P. Francis (Kenya) came second with 1 min. 51.9 sec. In the semi-final round Kipiuguf finished second with 1 min. 49.8 sec., and Rwakojo seventh with 1 min. 51.5 sec.

In the final of the steeplechase B. Kogo (Kenya) finished third, and N. Chirchir (Kenya) eighth. In the semi-final of the 440 yards hurdles S. Sang (Kenya) finished fifth. In the second heat K. Songok (Kenya) had been sixth.

K. Kiprop (Kenya) was third in group 2 of the 400 metres decathlon; second in the high jump at 1.85 metres; third with the javelin; eighth in the shot; seventh in the discus; fifth in the 1,500 metres; first in group 3 of the 110 metres hurdles; fifth in the pole-vault; and seventh in the final.

In the boxing S. Baraza (Kenya) won the lightweight competition on points. In the light welterweight Jolulu (Kenya) won on points, and A. Odhiambo (Uganda) won in a bout which was stopped in the second round.

KIPCHOGE KEINO won the three miles on Tuesday in 12 min. 57.4 sec., the Australian world champion, R. Clarke, finishing second in 12 min. 59.2 sec.



MAXIMUM ECONOMY

FOR SISAL LEAF HAULAGE
50 HP SIMPLEX DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVE with
3 cylinder Dorman Engine

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

Represented in TANGANYIKA KENYA AND UGANDA

& CO (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates Wigglesworth & Co Limited 30-34 Mincing Lane EC3
P7562

Disrupting Mr. Odinga's Party

SIX OFFICIALS of the Kenya People's Union, the Opposition party led by Mr. Oginga Odinga, M.P., were simultaneously arrested last week and detained under the new Preservation of Public Security Act. Mr. Odinga told journalists that he also had been got out of bed at dawn by police who searched his house.

The men arrested are Mr. O. Odual, private secretary to Mr. Odinga; Mr. Ochola Makanyango, general secretary of the Kenya Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union; Mr. Patrick Ooko, general secretary of the East African Common Services African Civil Servants' Union; Mr. J. M. Oryangi, executive chairman of the Youth Wing of K.P.U.; and Messrs. W. Rading and O. Arigi, officials of K.P.U.

An order for the detention of a former M.P. who is absent from Kenya is also believed to have been issued.

Mr. Odinga told a news conference that, having failed to destroy his party, the Kenya Government was now resorting to desperate and cowardly tactics of detention, thus undermining the workings of democracy. The Constitution had been amended to suit the whims of the men in power. But the architects of such measures usually became the victims of their own diabolical creations.

A few days earlier the secretary and organizing secretary of the Naivasha sub-branch of K.P.U. had resigned. They promptly rejoined K.A.N.U.

Mr. Denis Akumu, secretary-general of the Central Organization of Kenya Trade Unions until he joined the Odinga party, of which he has since been administrative secretary, was arrested in Nairobi on Sunday.

Military Academy

A MILITARY ACADEMY is to be established at Munduli, Tanzania, as part of a Government plan to give the Army modern training and equipment. Canada, which recently gave Tanzania two aircraft, has just sent another four and promised a further 12 during the next five years. Canada will also train pilots and technicians.

Chinese in Tanzania

ABOUT 200 CHINESE TECHNICIANS have been at work in Tanzania for some time, and more are due immediately to work on a State farm near Ruvu for which Communist China has promised a loan of £5m. Those facts were publicly stated by Mr. Ho King, Chinese Ambassador in Dar es Salaam, when he inspected a radio transmitter being built on the outskirts of the city at a cost to China of about £400,000.

Threat to Goans

GOANS IN KENYA have been told by Mr. Charles Njonjo, the Attorney-General, speaking in the Senate, that those known to sympathize with the Portuguese are being watched, and that action had already been taken against one Goan Association in Nairobi. Goans who still sympathized with Portugal should, he said, pack up and go to Dr. Salazaar. Some members of the Goan community had, however, taken out Kenya citizenship.

Breach of O.A.U. Charter

DR. MUNGAI, Kenya's Defence Minister, said when visiting Ethiopia that the two Governments had agreed on measures of co-operation for the elimination of Somali nationalists fighting in North Eastern Kenya. A Somali Government spokesman deplored such an utterance, especially when made in Addis Ababa, the seat of the Organization of African Unity, whose charter did not permit two African Governments to enter upon such an aggressive pact. Apparently the Kenya Government had decided to intensify its killing of Somali nationalists in the N.F.D., where the prominent and respected chief of the Rendille had been murdered by Kenya troops.

COMPANY REPORT

African Loan and Development Company, Limited

Spectacular Success of African Farming Groups

MR. COLIN KIRKPATRICK'S STATEMENT

MR. COLIN KIRKPATRICK, chairman of the African Loan and Development Company, Limited, Rhodesia, has circulated the following statement with the directors' report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1965, the fourth since the registration of the company:—

Agricultural Loans

Purchase Areas

In my statement last year I referred to an important development, namely, the formation of African farmers' development groups; and I explained the advantages accruing to both borrower and lender by the group system.

I am pleased to be able to report that the movement has shown substantial growth, as the following figures relating to the past two agricultural seasons will indicate:—

Season	Number of Groups	Number of Farmers	Seasonal Finance Provided
1964-65	42	11098	£85,000
1965-66	65	1847	£150,000

(NOTE—The figures relate to agricultural seasons which do not coincide with the company's financial years.)

I must emphasize that during the past season we were not able fully to meet the demands made on us, due to shortage of funds.

Tribal Trust Areas

Shareholders are, I think, aware of the fact that our main effort has been concentrated on farmers in the Purchase Areas. This does not mean that your directors do not recognize the need to give assistance to cultivators in the Tribal Trust Areas.

Spectacular Increases in Production

A great deal of publicity has been given to the efforts of the African Farming Development Company in a section of the Chiweshe Tribal Trust Area, where it has been demonstrated that some 40-50 cultivators, given the requisite credit and technical advice and assistance, have been able to increase spectacularly their production and therefore incomes. I think our shareholders would like to know that we have played some part in this development in that we have been successful in obtaining a grant from Oxfam for and on behalf of African Farming Development Company for the coming season.

I must refer also to our own pilot project in the Chinhamora Tribal Trust Area. Here Chief Chinhamora, working in the closest co-operation with us, with Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd., and with the local Government agricultural officer, selected some 40 farmers who for the past season were formed into a development group.

The members of the group were given instruction and demonstration in the proper and adequate use of improved seed and fertilizer, and the necessary credit (some £2,540) was provided by us. The resultant increase in production during this past season has been spectacular, and we have good reason to suppose that all loans made will be repaid in full.

Tremendous enthusiasm has been aroused, and for the coming season membership of the group (split into four sub-groups) will increase from 40 to 160; the requirements of fertilizers will increase from 81 tons to 272 tons; and of credit from £2,540 to £6,800.

The secret of the success of this particular project is, we think, due very largely to the fact that it has sprung from the leadership and enthusiasm of Chief Chinhamora himself, backed by the willing co-operation of his people.

Credit for African Agriculture

During the past nine months two important symposiums have been held to discuss the most urgent problem of the advancement of African agriculture. The first was held in Bulawayo on November 6, 1965, under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor A. Menashe. The second was held at the University on February 2 and 3, 1966, and was sponsored by the Natural Resources Board. It was opened by the Minister of Agriculture, and was attended by leaders of banking and financial institutions, of commerce and industry, representatives of the Council of Chiefs, of agricultural bodies both European and African, and by senior Government Officials.

At both of these symposiums the main theme was the need for adequate credit and the creation of a scheme for the co-ordination of credit facilities. In fact, the major recommendation made at the conclusion of the second symposium was that the Natural Resources Board should set up a committee on which the Land and Agricultural Bank, A.R.N.I., A.C.C.O.R., African Loan and Development Company, African Farming Development Company, and the Agricultural Loan Fund should be represented in order to examine the existing credit position and to consider the establishment of a central credit institution.

It is understood that the report of this committee will shortly be completed. It is to be hoped that Government will not only take full cognizance of the findings of this committee, but will also take bold and imaginative action.

Investment in National Welfare

This is a national problem which can have important economic social and political repercussions. If the credit programme improves agricultural production, it is an investment in the welfare of the nation. The field is vast and the need is urgent. The whole problem requires, in my view, the fullest possible co-operation of Government with private enterprise.

After a visit to Rhodesia last year Lord Netherthorpe—chairman of Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd., and a former chairman of the National Farmers' Union in the United Kingdom—summed up the situation in the following statement:—

"A concerted and co-ordinated drive by both Government and private enterprise, industrial and financial, will be required to deal adequately with the tremendous task of financing African agriculture in Rhodesia. Companies like mine can help, and indeed we are doing so, but success cannot come from spasmodic individual effort".

Zambia

In my statement last year I referred to the operations of African Loan and Finance Company, Limited, which is jointly owned by ourselves and African Farming Equipment Company, Ltd. I am pleased to be able to report that satisfactory progress has continued to be made. During the year ended March 31, 1966, loans amounting to £34,431 were made to 170 farmers, and a net profit of £686 was earned.

However, in view of our shortage of funds and in view of the fact that African Farming Equipment Company, Ltd., now has access to Zambian Government funds, notice has been given to African Loan and Finance Company for the repayment of our loan of £10,000. Application has been made to the Zambian exchange control authorities for the payment of these funds to be made either in Salisbury or in London. In our application we have stressed the fact that notice of repayment was given some weeks prior to November, 1965.

Prospects

As you are aware, on May 27, 1966, we addressed a letter to all shareholders. In this letter we explained the reasons why we were faced with a most serious financial problem, and we outlined proposals which would enable us to meet at least a major part of the financial requirements of our established customers for the coming season. Subsequent to the dispatch of this letter we have had further discussions with our bankers and with Government.

I am pleased to be able to report that our bankers have indicated to us that they will be prepared to grant facilities for the coming season, subject to certain guarantees, to the extent of £110,000. This, together with £40,000 which we expect to be able to provide from our own cash resources, will enable us to do the same volume of business as was done in the previous season.

Some of our shareholders, to whom we extend our deep appreciation, have already agreed to give their guarantees; and we have received an assurance from Government that any proposal we submit, including the matter of a guarantee, will receive sympathetic consideration. We submitted our proposals to Government on June 23, and I can only hope that I shall be able to report at the annual general meeting on the successful conclusion of these negotiations.

Management, Staff, and Accounts

On behalf of the directors and shareholders I should like to pay tribute to our employees and to all those responsible for the management of the company. It has only been possible to cope with the volume of business because of their efforts and enthusiasm and many hours of hard work.

I wish also to record my appreciation and thanks to my colleagues on the board. They have devoted much of their time to further the interests of the company. All of them, with the exception of the executive directors, have continued to give their services without remuneration.

During the year the issued capital of the company has remained unchanged. Gross income earned by the company from all sources has risen from £14,587 to £20,983. Administration expenses, including interest payable (£2,280), and depreciation (£1,024), totalled £18,532, leaving a small operating profit of £2,451, shown in the profit and loss account.

You will recollect that last year we dealt very drastically with the problem of bad debts, and brought our provision for doubtful debts up to a figure of £46,000. During the year we have written off £10,538 as bad debts, chiefly against old loans to traders. At

the same time, we have made a re-assessment of likely losses against loans outstanding, and now regard £39,000 as an adequate provision. This releases a sum of £7,000 which we have brought into credit in the profit and loss account. We have, furthermore, discharged all our liabilities under the guarantee contracts we entered into some four-years ago, and a provision of £889 no longer required has similarly been brought into credit.

We are now lending exclusively to farmers. Due to severe drought conditions in some of the farming areas in which we made loans last season, we were forced to carry over loans totalling approximately £23,000. We do not necessarily regard these as bad debts, and, in fact, there have been very few wilful defaulters. All of these farmers are still in business, and we hope to be able to recover the greater part of these carry-overs during the current and subsequent seasons. Where we have doubts as to recovery we have taken this into account in the re-assessment referred to above.

Rhodesia-Katanga Company

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD. reports group profit to March 31 at £210,231 (£217,624). There was a net recovery of £34,786 from income tax in the United Kingdom. Dividends of 15% require £72,867, leaving carry-forward of £49,081 in the accounts of the parent company and £534,746 in those of subsidiaries. The issued capital is £826,843.

Fixed assets appear at £1,150,756 and current assets less current liabilities at more than £1.2m. There are outstanding unsecured loans of £458,668. Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd., Zambezi Investments Co., Ltd., Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., and Elgin Central Engineers, Ltd. are wholly-owned subsidiaries, and there are substantial interests in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., and Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., together with coal and other mineral rights in Zambia.

The directors are Messrs. E. F. O. Gascoigne (chairman), M. T. W. Easby (managing director), Charles de Bar, J. Genis, R. F. Medlicott, N. C. Selway, and W. D. Wilson, and Captain the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse, who will not seek re-election at the annual meeting on September 7. He joined the Board in 1953, was chairman for the next four years, and then resigned when appointed chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., an associated company.

The Imperial Tobacco Company reports group net profit after tax for the half-year to April 30 at £16.1m. In the same period of last year the total had been £12.5m.

Robusta coffee is being uprooted in Uganda by Government order and replaced by arabica, which finds a better world market. In Acholi about 10,000 acres of robusta are to be replaced.

Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, sold 175,580 tons of coal and 14,531 of coke in July. The June figures were £268,559 and 18,509, respectively. Transport difficulties were the main cause of the reduced sales.

Lewis and Peal, Ltd., a holding company with a widespread of interests, some in East Africa, report profits to March 31 at £833,671 (£805,748) subject to tax of £340,870 (£390,707). The 30% dividend is repeated.

Malawi Railways' receipts for the first six months of this year reached £1,130,200, compared with £776,400 in the same period of 1965. The Malawi Government has offered to buy out the shareholders, of whom Lonrho, Ltd., are the chief.

Holders of £2,115 of 6% convertible debentures of Charter Consolidated, Ltd., have converted into 5s. stock units at the rate of 113 shares per £100 of stock, bringing to 99.5% the conversions exercised since the debenture issue of £3m. was made.

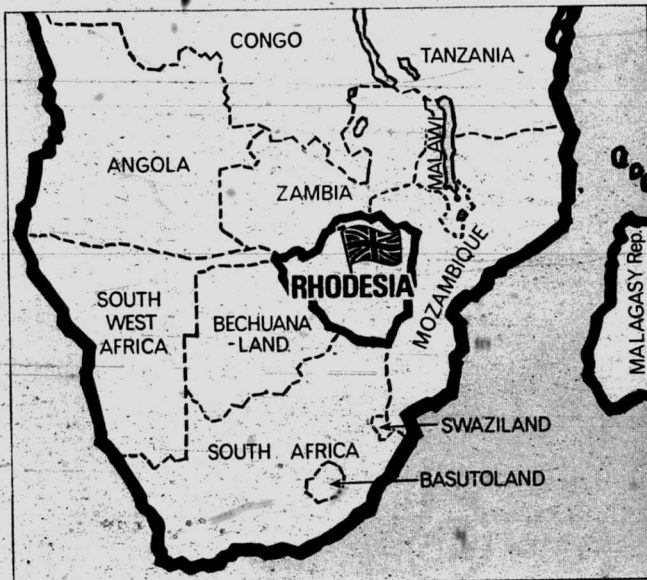
National and Grindlays Bank announce that earnings in the first six months of this year showed overall improvement outside India. Profits are expected to be less than last year's but substantially above the 1964 total. A second interim dividend of 3% has been declared.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., announce that, despite higher output of sisal and tea and greatly improved results from the tea plantations, there will be a loss to June 30 of about £27,000. Labour difficulties in April caused a loss of about £17,000. There will be no dividend for the year.

M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., Rhodesia, recovered 2,459 long tons of copper in the second quarter of this year, making 7,653 for the nine months of the present financial year. Production of the parent Messina (Transvaal) Development Company was 3,366 tons for the quarter and 11,153 for the nine months.

"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 (38.5m. 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

We bend over backwards
to meet your
Delivery Dates

At Union-Castle, this kind of bending over backwards isn't painful; it's routine. When we say we'll get your freight there on time, we mean it. We carry your goods with a reliability, care and speed that's as famous as the dependability of the Union-Castle Line itself. Send for full details of Union-Castle freight services and see how we bend.

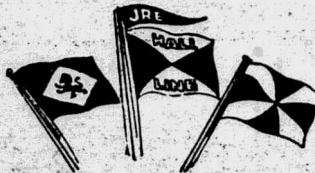
SEE HOW WE SAIL: Regular sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

The going's good by

UNION-CASTLE

Overseas Freight Dept., Greenly House, Greenburch Lane, London, E.C.3
For details, clip coupon to your letter heading, then post.
To Union-Castle Line. Please send full details of freight services.

NAME _____
POSITION _____



CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD to MOMBASA,
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and if inducement MTWARA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
† CITY OF NEW YORK		—	—	Aug 11
§ WANDERER		Aug 15	Aug 18	Aug 25
† CLAN MACINNES		Aug 29	Sept 1	Sept 8

* If inducement † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)
§ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

also by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS:

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Leading Brokers
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.3

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Vol. 42 No. 2184

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

52s yearly post free

JOINT SERVICE



HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

LOBITO, CAPETOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN
AND MAURITIUS (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	Glasgow	18 Wales	Birkenhead
CUSTODIAN	23 Aug	26 Aug	2 Sept
	: If inducement * With or without transhipment		

LOBITO, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and
Quelimane with transhipment).

Vessel	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF EASTBOURNE	22 Aug	30 Aug

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

Enquiries to:
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool

Leading Brokers STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

**THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE : St. Mary Axe House, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
GWELO P.O. Box 447
UMTALI P.O. Box No. 270
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460
LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. Box 8827

Established over 60 years

Mr. Bottomley Moved from Commonwealth Office At Long Last



He flies through the air...

but not with the greatest of ease.

Like many an intrepid birdman before him,

young Hector clearly has his problems.

A future airline pilot here? Why not?

Everything is possible in a country growing as fast as his. It's exciting, this growth.

We watch it every day—and we assist it by encouraging trade and investment. If you personally are looking for new markets in the countries of the Commonwealth then contact us straight away. Our knowledge of local conditions and requirements is unrivalled.

For detailed market reports from our African, Caribbean or Mediterranean branches, write to Intelligence Department, Barclays Bank D.C.O., 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. *Britain's Largest Overseas Bank*

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegraphs
EASTAFRIC, Westcent. London

Principal Contents

	page		page
Matters of Moment	865	Mr. Bowden Replaces	
Use Force: Dr. Kaunda	867	Mr. Bottomley	873
Rhodesian University:		Malawi and Tanzania ...	874
Government Defended	868	Deportations from	
Zambian Mischief-		Kenya	876
Makes	869	Parliament	876
Incitement to Violence	870	Company Meeting	
Personalia	872	Malawi Railways, Ltd.	880

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1966

Vol. 42

No. 2184

52s yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT EVEN MR. BOTTOMLEY can imagine that he has been a successful Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Prime Minister showed that he did not think so when at a time of severe strain with Zambia he twice sent to Lusaka for negotiations with Dr. Kaunda not the head of the Commonwealth Office but the Minister of State—despite the fact that the holder of that appointment is a woman; and to send any woman on such an errand was the reverse of complimentary to any African Head of State, whose political enemies could be relied upon to exploit the humiliation (as it would seem to Africans) to his detriment. To his unending succession of follies over Rhodesia Mr. Wilson added this ineptitude in neighbouring Zambia rather than risk more solécisms by Mr. Bottomley, who on his last visit had twice publicly confused Zambia with Gambia and described the people as “noble creatures”, an attribution which gave more pain than pleasure. His misstatements and misjudgments about Rhodesia have been rivalled only by those of his political master. Though personally pleasant and good tempered, Mr. Bottomley has unfortunately considered it appropriate to try to match Mr. Wilson's crude, rude, and generally stupid remarks about Mr. Smith and his Government; but whereas the Socialist dictator has sated himself with reiterated references to U.D.I., his Secretary of State has persistently but vainly sought to persuade Parliament and the Press to adopt I.D.I. by stressing in and out of season that his denunciation was directed to the illegal rather than the unilateral nature of the declaration of independence. The recurrence of I.D.I. in his replies in the House of Commons and his ritual disparagement of Mr. Smith have been as ineffective as they have been tedious and sometimes contemptible (being then more like Wilsonian echoes than sallies characteristic of the speaker).

Though his words will be more readily remembered by Rhodesians than this naturally genial but hopelessly inadequate politician would wish, the chief charge against him from the Rhodesian standpoint must be that in Salisbury last October he completely failed to seize a splendid opportunity of rescuing success from his Prime Minister's vacillation. When a settlement of the independence issue was his for the taking Mr. Wilson took fright and flew off to consult a few African agitators (including the egregious Nkrumah), leaving Mr. Bottomley behind, ostensibly to finalize the negotiations. But very soon afterwards Mr. Bottomley was also in the air, likewise for talks with African politicians (in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda). Whether he acted under orders or on his own volition is of course not known. His prompt departure was obviously disastrous, and was so described in these columns at the time. A strong Secretary of State could and would have reached agreement with the Rhodesian Cabinet even at that late hour. It was the last chance, and it was thrown away (we still suspect on strict orders from the self-opinionated Mr. Wilson).

Mr. Bowden, the new head of the Commonwealth Office, does not come to the Rhodesian problem as a stranger, for he has been a member of the Cabinet committee which has had it under review. It is to be hoped that he will quickly insist on substituting sense for fantasy and frenzy, realism for ideology, and common courtesy for calculated calumnies, for only then can there

THIS ISSUE ENDS THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL VOLUME
OF
“EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA”

be some basis for that settlement which Britain needs quite as badly as Rhodesia. Sanctions will never cause Rhodesia to surrender, and Black Africa will never be satisfied with an Anglo-Rhodesian agreement. If Mr. Bowden will hold those two truths in the forefront of his mind and resolve to work for a settlement at the earliest possible moment, he can render a great service to Britain, to Rhodesia, and, taking the long view, to Africa and the Commonwealth. He has a reputation for firmness and rectitude, qualities to which Rhodesians attach great importance and to which they will be disposed to respond if they are applied to the task of reaching an understanding which will safeguard their country from the ills which threaten so much of Africa.

POLITICAL PEDAGOGUES have done great damage in Africa since the last war, a fact which has not been mentioned by a single newspaper in Britain when commenting on the decision of the Rhodesian Government to deport nine lecturers at the University College in Salisbury. Some of them have quickly rushed into print, *The Times*, the *Guardian*, and the *Scotsman* being among the papers which have given them leader-page space for articles. It is well that they should have done so, for objective readers must have deduced from these attempts to vindicate themselves that the authorities had good reason for the action which they at long last resolved to take. Mr. C. R. Hill has admitted "overt opposition to U.D.I."; a "strike by staff in which twenty-nine lecturers eventually joined"; that an African who had escaped from his restriction area "was harboured on the campus" for a month and helped to escape to Bechuanaland disguised as a woman; and, incidentally, that sanctions are not "biting". He alleged that the university has to "conform in the sense of actively helping the policies of the illegal Government or at least not opposing them". Mr. C. R. Whittaker has written that he and his colleagues made no secret of their "repugnance to the Smith régime"; suggested that those deported had been identified as "agitators by a hit-or-miss method of observing social contacts between staff and African students"; and attributed the decision to re-open the university to the fact that the executive committee of its council has only five representatives of the academic body and a majority of members in sympathy with the Smith régime. Mr. Ian Henderson is more extreme, asserting that "none of my African students had the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"; that all African leaders except the students were in detention, restriction or exile; that the college had seemed "to

pawn its soul to its paymaster"; and that the "gang-boss mentality is so ingrained in Rhodesian minds that it amounts almost to a psychosis". Rhodesians have no need to exclaim "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" In these three cases one article apiece suffices to proclaim the political bent and bias of the writer.

It would be surprising if men who write thus for publication had not been considerably more indiscreet and rhetorical in private, and if some expressions of ineptitude, infatuation, and perhaps obsession had not become widely known. **Discipline Before Indoctrination** In Oxbridge or Redbrick their words might have been deemed harmless or even bracing. The same measure of tolerance would be misplaced in Africa, which is already so plagued by politics among juveniles and adolescents that strikes even in elementary schools have become almost commonplace in some of the recently independent States. Rhodesia is very sensibly determined to follow the British tradition in education, not that of Egypt, Ghana, Malawi, or Zambia, with their political youth leagues (some of them armed). It prefers to inculcate discipline rather than indoctrination of any kind. Indeed, it was because the university failed to enforce discipline that the Government acted. The full reasons have naturally not been published by the responsible Minister, but he has referred in Parliament to "subversive activities at the University", to individuals (not named) "who have been doing their utmost to precipitate a crisis", and to "persons at our university who have engineered the recent incidents, imposed their own political opinions on others, and organized boycotts to prevent students from attending their lectures". Mr. Lardner-Burke made no attempt to apply a particular charge to a particular individual, but his description of the atmosphere, and his remark that preparations were being made in the university to use violence against students who would not obey the dissidents, should divert sympathy from the loquacious lecturers to the university itself, where most of the staff remain, doubtless not presuming to claim any kind of immunity which is not enjoyed by the non-academic sections of society.

"Wherever you go in Rhodesia there are signs that, in spite of U.D.I. forecasts and sanctions, the country is going from strength to strength economically"—Mr. W. J. J. Cary, M.P.

"The Zambian Government is at war with the British Government and the South African countries. Our task is to sort out agencies who are working day and night to confuse the public in Zambia"—Mr. Axon Chalikulima, Assistant Resident Minister on the Copperbelt, in the Western Province.

President Kaunda Again Demands Use of Force Against Rhodesia

"Government of Zambia Completely Doubts British Intentions"

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia said last week when in an address to a joint session in Lusaka of the Committee of Five and the Committee of Solidarity of the Organization of African Unity:—

"The British Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson, has now admitted that Smith is not expected to surrender independence within the next two months and therefore by implication that the rebels will be able to toast champagne on their first anniversary of the entrenchment of white rule for all time.

"Zambia is not at all surprised at this change in the time-scale of the British Government in the struggle to bring down the Smith régime. My Government knew from the start that once U.D.I. was declared Smith would not fall in a matter of weeks. Indeed, it is not likely that Smith will surrender independence because of sanctions. Sanctions have, in fact, enabled the Smith régime to live much longer than the British Government would have expected.

"By the resumption of the 'little talks' in Salisbury the British Government has again managed to postpone the inevitable—the use of more effective measures to bring down the rebellion, if indeed that is the intention.

Invade or Await Explosion

"There can be no alternative to the use of force effective enough to bring down the Smith régime except the explosion which is inevitable within Rhodesia. I hope that day never comes, because it would be a catastrophe, the repercussions of which will be felt beyond the borders of Rhodesia.

"My Government remains irrevocably committed to the principles of social and political justice in Zimbabwe. The unquenchable light of freedom and liberty must be extended into the dark land south of the Zambezi where this light was extinguished by such acts of lunacy as U.D.I. backed by racial bigotry, where the fundamental principles of human justice were completely eroded by the diabolical aspirations of dictatorial régimes in Southern Africa.

"Mr. Wilson's designs in Rhodesia are a gross miscalculation of the situation and a political misjudgment of the socio-psychology of 'whiteism', which makes up the political climate within which he is acting. My Government doubts completely British intentions in Rhodesia. If they are serious—which I am sure they are not—I can only describe their diagnosis of the problem as mere flights of fancy.

"The Fascist methods employed by the rebel régime, the complete disregard of academic freedom, the McCarthyism and the bundling of innocent people to concentration camps reminiscent of Nazi Germany underline the seriousness of the situation. This is why I have referred to the accumulation of inflammable material in the already politically heated Rhodesia.

British Government's Self-Deception

"The British Government is deceiving nobody but itself in its Rhodesian policy—if there is one at all.

"Sanctions will not achieve their objective. They won't bring down the Smith régime. They will harm innocent people. The theory on which sanctions is based is wrong and has managed only to produce the opposite results—is of uniting all the Europeans behind Smith.

"Only about two countries genuinely believe that sanctions are a purely academic exercise in terms of their effectiveness in inducing the rebel régime to surrender their illegal independence. Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. Sandys, and others who have followed the trends in Rhodesia have pointed out that the British policy on sanctions will not work. If the British Government are committed to the ideal so often and liberally pronounced, why not prescribe the correct action?

"O.A.U. must be aware that the betrayal of the four million Africans in Rhodesia and their substantial number of white supporters is highly probable. 'Men', wrote Shakespeare, 'judge by the complexion of the sky the state of the inclination of the day'.

"O.A.U. must be aware that Rhodesia's liberation from minority rule is the first priority in the continent's movements for the total elimination of alien rule and racial exploitation. Our stand on Rhodesia is based on the fullest knowledge and understanding of the forces and factors involved.

Sanctions "Ridiculous"

"It is not necessary for me to dwell on the ridiculousness of the sanctions policy. As long as South Africa and Mozambique are free to render every possible support to the Rhodesian rebels, Mr. Wilson's objectives, time-scales, and so forth are mere catchpenny dreams. O.A.U. therefore must work to bring the full reality of the situation into full light before Britain.

"If Mr. Wilson is true to his declarations of principles and objectives, it is to be realized that now more than ever before only force will achieve the objective with minimum loss of human life and money in reasonable time.

"O.A.U. must co-ordinate its efforts—which have been most disappointing, to say the least. Zambia is aware that African countries are poor materially, but certainly not in thought. However, I must record the gratitude of my Government and people for the invaluable contributions made by various African Governments to assist Zambia in the current crisis.

"Zambia has criticized the British Government for not handling the situation properly. We have expressed disappointment at the lack of determined and positive action by O.A.U. as a force. However, the victory against the rebel régime in Rhodesia is not a victory for African majority but for reason and justice against racialism. The battle in Rhodesia is a battle between reason and unreason; between integrated socio-economic development for the common good and unbridled conservative racialism; between political stability and permanent uncertainty and anxiety; between Fascism and democracy.

"The battle will not be won by mere moral support from outside, but by active organization by nationals. The nationalists must work hard to instil confidence in Rhodesian society. Independence will not be given on a golden plate by the British Government unless there is a demonstration for self-determination and dedication. The nationalists must draw inspiration and example from the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and General de Gaulle—an example of a man and of people who won the victory for reason against colonial oppression. They won the victory for progress after seven years of fighting. They had more than moral support from outside. This is a very important example which every nationalist must emulate.

Beware Distractions

"Let me warn you against the danger of being distracted from the crisis by deliberate action by certain Powers to create a series of new crises outside Rhodesia. I refer to the Chipatala incident in the North Western Province of Zambia, in which the Portuguese by an act of naked aggression attacked and destroyed a Zambian village. This was a complete violation of Zambia's territorial integrity. Such incidents will not draw our attention away from the main crisis facing the world and Southern Africa in particular. That is the problem of Rhodesia. The Chipatala incident is part and parcel of the whole problem of colonialism and minority rule in Southern Africa.

"Free Africa is entrusted with a duty, a mission, to liberate those parts of the continent which are still under colonial rule or minority rule. We cannot talk of African unity while our brothers are still weeping under the yoke of oppression'.

Two days earlier President Kaunda had said when addressing the heads of Zambian diplomatic missions who had been recalled from their posts for consultations and instructions:—

"Tensions in many quarters of the world, especially the war in Vietnam and the Rhodesian rebellion, menace peace and international relations and the establishment of mutual confidence and trust.

"On the question of Rhodesia it is highly desirable to give you the thinking of my Government, for certain quarters have attempted to mount a calculated campaign of smear and defamation of Zambia's name and the principles on which our stand in relation to British handling of the Rhodesian crisis is based.

"You are aware of the steps which my Government has taken from time to time in an attempt to make the British policy of sanctions effective, despite the fact that we do not believe in their efficacy in view of the intransigency of the rebel régime and the support which has continued to emanate from South Africa and Mozambique. Our advice has fallen on the hard rock of continued British refusal to respond to the reality of the situation.

"My Government has been aware for some time of the British Government's tendency to regard Rhodesia as less than a crisis and to magnify problems outside Rhodesia. They have talked of their international commitments as if Rhodesia was completely insignificant.

Mr. Wilson's Fumbling

"Prime Minister Harold Wilson's attempt at a settlement by granting concessions to rebel Smith would be a disastrous abandonment of honesty and a sacrifice of vital principles to expediency, the consequences of which would be very hard to tell, and for which the British Government and Mr. Wilson in particular must fully be held responsible.

"Zambia can never allow the solution to the Rhodesian problem and the pledge to the majority of the people in Rhodesia to be thrown overboard. Mr. Wilson has done just

that—at least for the time being. Why, I don't know; but, whatever the cause, let me repeat that Mr. Wilson has by an unnecessary procrastination and fumbling, with an unusual display of lack of foresight, allowed the accumulation of inflammable material and the increasing of temperatures in the already heated environment in Rhodesia.

"Any compromise or concession which grants independence before majority rule, contrary to previous pronouncements by H.M. Government, means not only a breach of pledges to the majority of the people of Zimbabwe, but is the surest way of planting most dangerous and destructive political gelignite within that society. It is the surest way of condemning the people of that country and of all races to a life of fear, to a terrifying catalogue of chaos, misery, and death.

"Our approach to the Rhodesian crisis is not based on racialism but on fundamental humanitarian problems, on our belief in the sacredness and dignity of the individual as a human person—God's creation—irrespective of race, colour, and creed. We believe firmly that the prosperity, economic progress, and the general development of Zimbabwe and its people as a whole—I repeat, as a whole—depend on political stability in that country.

"Order and stability in Rhodesia can come about only by accepting the need to employ the democratic principles in which the majority of the British people believe and under which they have enjoyed prosperity for a long time. Many Britons after visiting Rhodesia have seen the reality through the same mirror as Zambia has done for a long time, even before U.D.I."

Sir Douglas Logan Approves Removal of University Lecturers

Rhodesian Government Has Not Infringed Rights of the University

RHODESIA'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE in Salisbury will re-open on September 5 for the third term of the current academic year and start a new teaching year next March.

Before that date a new principal will require to be appointed, for Dr. Walter Adams must leave Rhodesia before the end of this year to take up duty as director of the London School of Economic.

The executive committee of the college council, after a meeting attended by Dr. Adams and the vice-principal, Professor Milton, announced last Thursday that it had decided by 12 votes to four to issue a statement "protesting against the use by the Government of the power of the State to remove nine lecturers and a student and to restrict nine students without the bringing of specific charges against any of them. The work of the college was and is seriously disrupted by the Government's action, and this is deplored by the committee".

Serious Lack of Discipline

The four dissenting members could not accept it because "it is abundantly clear that there has been a serious lack of discipline within the college, which has largely contributed to recent happenings.

"In these circumstances we consider it illegal to condemn the recent actions by the Government, which were forced on them by the shortcomings of the college authorities.

"We share the conviction of our colleagues on the executive committee that all concerned should use their utmost endeavours to overcome the present difficult situation, and keep the college open, this being made practicable by the financial support promised by the Rhodesian Government.

"We regard as particularly well timed the views on academic freedom expressed by Sir Douglas Logan in his letter to *The Times* on August 10, which we consider an admirable statement of the real issues in the present situation".

Sir Douglas Logan had defended the Rhodesian Government in a letter to *The Times* on the controversy which said:—

"The late Sir Hector Hetherington, in his P. J. Anderson Memorial Lecture of 1954, explained what he meant by academic freedom in the following words:

"The essence of the matter, I think, is that under modern conditions the area of a university's free choices must be smaller than it was . . . I think it vital that the universities should each retain full responsibility for its own appointments: that it alone, subject to the ordinary law of the land, should choose its teachers, should settle the conditions of their tenure, and should if need be dismiss them. That is the primary condition of university freedom, and the only ground of assurance that its members may speak and teach in whatever way they are responsibly led to do.

"I do not need here to emphasize the obligation which correspondingly is laid on them. And the corollary is that the university must retain full responsibility for the organization of its courses, and for the character and standards of the instruction given within its walls".

Dons Not Diplomats

"If we apply this definition of academic freedom to the University College in Salisbury, the following questions arise: (1) Has the Rhodesian Government ever interfered with the right of the college to choose its teachers? (2) Has the Rhodesian Government ever interfered with the organization of the college's courses or with the standard of instruction? To the best of my knowledge, the answer to both questions is in the negative.

"The difference between Sir Hector Hetherington's definition of the academic freedom and that contained in the letter from three members of the college staff (August 4) is that he, correctly in my opinion, regarded academic freedom as a qualified right 'subject to the ordinary law of the land'. Appointment to a university post does not confer the kind of immunity which diplomats traditionally enjoy.

"I well remember a Sunday evening in 1940 when one of the most respected fellows of my college was taken into custody and detained by H.M. Government under Defence Regulation 18 B—quite mistakenly in my opinion. Though I have always been, and hope that I shall always be, a fervent supporter of academic freedom, it never occurred to me that the detention of my friend under Defence Regulation 18 B, whatever else it might have been, was a denial of academic freedom.

"The difficulties which have arisen are not due to the Rhodesian Government interfering with freedom of a university teacher to teach history, sociology or economics according to his personal beliefs. They are due to the fact that some members of the college staff have unequivocally entered into

the political arena by their overt opposition to U.D.I. The college is actually criticized by some of the African students (and perhaps others) because it has not officially dissociated itself from U.D.I. and its consequences.

"Having some knowledge of Rhodesia, I am well aware of the inevitable tensions which arise when one is working in a multi-racial institution situated in a community which is not at present multi-racial. There are some of us, however, who feel that the most important consideration at present is to keep the flame of multi-racialism alight in Rhodesia by giving all possible support to the college.

Government's Generous Grants

"In fairness to the Rhodesian Government, it should be recorded that two months ago it announced that its recurrent grant to the college, which for this year is £530,000, will rise to £700,000 in 1967, to £850,000 in 1968, and to £1m. in 1969, with the promise of over £350,000 more in the latter part of the triennium. And this is for a college which, on the break-up of the Federation in 1964, the Rhodesian Government undertook to maintain as a multi-racial institution".

The Rhodesian Minister, Mr. Wrathall, had said in Parliament a few days earlier:

"When I announced the extent of Government's support for the college over the next three years, I made the point that we have tremendous resources of every kind in this country and that it was vital for us to tap and exploit those resources. Future economic development will call for new skills and increasing numbers of trained personnel coming forward into every field of our endeavour.

"We need doctors, teachers, scientists and all the experts we can find, and we shall have to rely more and more on producing them from our own peoples. Higher education in the broadest sense is assuming an even greater importance for this country, and if we are to develop we must have our own trained personnel. Training these people is a cost which must be accepted if the progress of the country is to be assured.

"Recently there have been some people connected with the college who appeared to attach more importance to furthering their political ends than to carrying out their obligations to the college and its students. However, I think it wrong, because of the activities of this noisy minority, to come to the general conclusion that the country gains nothing from supporting the college".

Lord James of Rusholme replied to Sir Douglas Logan:—

"Of course university teachers cannot claim any special immunity which entitles them to act illegally against the properly constituted Government of their country. But the Smith régime is not the legal Government of Rhodesia. It is a group in rebellion, and it is any reference to this fact that one misses in Sir Douglas Logan's letter.

Legalism

"What has happened is that an illegally constituted Government has imprisoned and deported without trial a group of teachers, incidentally thereby surely answering the question as to whether the university is free to choose those who shall teach in it. Hence Sir Douglas's reference to any proceeding under 18B is surely irrelevant, since this was a legal act by a competent authority. What has happened in Rhodesia is not.

"The point that one would wish to see stressed is this. Even if the lecturers concerned had openly opposed U.D.I., and in the absence of a trial it is difficult to know in what their opposition consisted, they would simply have been behaving as loyal subjects of the Crown by which the charter of their university was granted and by virtue of which it exists at all".

Messrs. B. Lewis, H. W. Roberts, and W. L. Taylor wrote from Salisbury that there had been deep tensions between white and African students; that the college had suffered from administrative failings; that twice in four months the principal had been absent at times of crisis; and that the invitation to two Ministers to attend presentation day was a "provocative, unnecessary act which was inevitably followed by student demonstrations".

Lord Brockway asked in the House of Lords that talks with Rhodesia should cease unless an assurance were given that there would be no further interference with the college by the Rhodesian régime.

Lord Beswick, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs, replied that H.M. Government gave financial support to the college on condition that it practised racial tolerance.

Mr. Kenneth Rose told readers of the *Sunday Telegraph* that when he was recently in Salisbury he visited the university college with Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, M.P., and that "nationalist students, black and white, demanded in insulting terms that Great Britain should use force against the Smith régime. They piped down only when, less courteous than Mr. Thorpe, I asked how much of their own blood they were prepared to shed during the operation".

One of the deported lecturers, Mr. Caplan, said in Dar es Salaam last week that he and his colleagues would visit educational centres in Africa, Europe and North America to find places for 210 African students at present studying in Salisbury.

"We are anxious that as many, as possible of the 210 students, either immediately or at the end of next term, who are not in gaol or under restriction, should get out and finish their studies elsewhere. It is unlikely that, unless they are willing to toe the Smith party line, the students will be allowed to study in Salisbury".

Mr. Caplan said that sanctions were having almost no impact on consumers if they were willing to pay higher prices, as 95% of white Rhodesians were.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Zambia Warns Mischief-Makers

MR. JOHN MWANAKATWE, Minister of Education in Zambia, said during the Parliamentary debate on the budget:

"The time has come to ask if we should continue to allow demagogues, political failures, and the worst riff-raff to mislead decent, law-abiding citizens by irresponsible statements. We shall be compelled to take strong measures against mischief-makers, without caring what prejudiced critics might say.

"Every citizen chooses either to join us in our effort to develop Zambia or to stand in the way of progress. Those who choose to stand against progress will definitely feel the full weight of the Government, using all the means at our disposal.

"The success of our Government in the last 30 months depended upon a balanced combination of three characteristics—the pursuit of positive enlightened goals in the promotion of social and economic reforms, constant touch with the broad mass of our people by the leaders, and firmness in dealing with selfish, irresponsible persons whose sole purpose in life is to foment misunderstanding between different groups of people. We shall not relent in pursuing such a policy.

"The proposal by the hon. Member of Chingola/Bancroft that pregnant girls be granted maternity leave and be readmitted to school is ill-conceived, despicable, shocking, and fraught with dangerous consequences that might destroy the very social foundations of Zambia. I will never tolerate any scheme that would turn our school system into a sanctuary for illegitimacy and moral depravity.

"Pregnancies among school girls are a world-wide problem. When these cases occur my Ministry approaches them with understanding; but in no circumstances will I allow our school system to play the rôle of promoter of illegitimate babies among school girls. The hon. Member's disgraceful suggestion was motivated by his desire to see the minimum wastage of trained or educated woman-power. Even so, a responsible member of our society should seek to differentiate between the narrow view and the wider, more respectable interest of the community as a whole.

"Under Zulu customary law parties responsible for illegitimate pregnancies were put to death. I cite this practice to show the House the high moral code prevailing in Africa before the advent of the European. The initiation schools to which African boys and girls went inculcated the virtue of chastity and moral rectitude in society. Our schools fulfil this function by transmitting social values and traditions, the goal always being the pursuit of self-control, respect for decent human institutions such as marriage, and the pride of raising legitimate offspring".

Ngambela Dismissed

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told a national rally in Lusaka that the man whom the central committee of his United National Independence Party had nominated as Ngambela (First Minister) to the Litunga of Barotseland had been dismissed because he had "misbehaved and misled the Litunga". The Cabinet, the President emphasized, "no longer pay this man Government money. As from August 1 Ngambela Noyoo will be no more Ngambela. We put him there; he misbehaved; and off he goes. So we are confident that there will be no problems to the development of the Barotse Province, that beautiful part of Zambia".

Incitements to Violence Continued from Radio Zambia

Threat of Terrorist Activity in Rhodesia Not Yet Over

INCITEMENTS TO VIOLENCE in Rhodesia are continuing from Radio Zambia, Mr. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Law and Order, told the Rhodesian Parliament shortly after the Secretary of State and the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office had given the House of Commons the contrary impression.

Mr. Lardner-Burke asked for extension of the Emergency Powers Act, partly because of the potential danger from broadcasts from Lusaka and from terrorists infiltrated from Zambia into Rhodesia.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"Contrary to the practice in most countries to the north, in Rhodesia it is impossible to detain any person by normal constitutional processes except under a state of emergency or before or during a trial in court. Because the para-military training of terrorists and difficult to obtain evidence which will ensure their Saboteurs takes place outside the country, it is extremely successful prosecution in the courts. Without a state of emergency, therefore, for the last nine months the lives of innocent people and their property would undoubtedly have been subjected to a frightful toll.

"We have had ample evidence that the threat posed by terrorists is no figment of my imagination. A few weeks ago seven terrorists who had infiltrated into Rhodesia with the intention of attacking the oil pipeline and other targets were prosecuted in the High Court and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Countering Subversion and Sabotage

"On April 29 a band of terrorists was intercepted near Sinoia, and, as they attempted to evade capture by opening fire on our security forces, there was no option but for fire to be returned, with the result that they were killed.

"On May 17 Rhodesians were shocked by the news that an innocent couple had been brutally murdered by an off-shoot of the same band of Z.A.N.U. terrorists. Two of these terrorists have since been accounted for by our security forces, one as recently as the night of July 18-19.

"Unfortunately this threat of terrorist activity is not yet over. Both of the externally based subversive political organizations are likely to compete with each other to achieve notoriety by sending groups of trained terrorists to this country. Our counter-measures are constantly tightened up, but it is impossible to guarantee that some will not succeed in achieving their evil intentions.

"This House cannot afford to ignore the warnings put in print by these subversive organizations. For instance, the aims of the banned Z.A.N.U. were made quite clear in a letter by their so-called publicity chief, Washington Malianga, in the *Times of Zambia* on June 21. Malianga said:—

"In our publications and pronouncements we have repeatedly said that violence must be directed at the enemies of majority rule and justice in Rhodesia. We have not yet done enough in Rhodesia. In our liberation struggle 'enough' is realized only when we shall have succeeded in removing minority rule.

"On the question of methods and tactics to be used in our liberation struggle and on targets to be destroyed in order to get rid of colonial settler régime... suggestions to nationalists to attack bridges and pylons is an attempt to weaken our struggle at a time when it is reaching a crowding point. We have passed at the stage of only attacking bridges and pylons. We are now at a stage of attacking the persons who are responsible for creating undemocratic régimes in Rhodesia; people who, because they are military reservists and police reservists, are part and parcel of the Smith military might'.

"Apart from the problem posed by terrorists, the internal security situation has to be watched in order that the activities of agents of the banned subversive organizations can be countered. There have recently been outbreaks of politically-inspired incidents around Salisbury. During the nights of June 13 and 30 acts of arson, malicious damage, petrol bombings, and an attack upon premises with explosives took place, involving in some cases fairly serious damage to public transport and commercial and industrial premises. This activity is all part of the general plan to focus overseas attention on the 'explosive situation' which is alleged to exist in Rhodesia. Any relaxation of the emergency powers at this juncture would act as a tonic to the subversionists and would hamstring the forces of law and order.

"Without the extraordinary powers derived from the emergency the attack on the morale of the entire population

might have achieved some success. Were it not for the mild censorship of Press and publications which was instituted, hostile elements would have made the best of their opportunities through slanted, exaggerated, or false reporting; and instead of being a united people determined to ride out the storm, our resolution to win through might have been weakened by insidious propaganda.

"Without the extraordinary powers in the commercial and financial field provided by the emergency, Mr. Wilson might have been congratulating himself many months ago that his policy of sanctions had achieved some success towards bringing about the collapse of our economy.

Not Much "Bite" in Sanctions

"Not only has the threat of infiltration and armed attack been countered, but threats against our economic survival have also been warded off. For propaganda purposes and to save face, our enemies are making free use of statements that sanctions are now beginning to 'bite'—although all their previous prognostications have proved very wide of the mark. Those eminent gentlemen who are creating a fashion of using the word 'bite' in the context of sanctions against Rhodesia do not seem to be quite sure as to how much a 'bite' will be required to bring Rhodesia to economic disaster. Despite the 'bites' which are alleged, we have been given in my colleague's budget statement information which shows that the Rhodesian economy is standing up remarkably well to the pressures being exerted on it.

"This, however, does not mean that the battle has been won. Despite the fact that constitutional talks at official level began some weeks ago, the British Government has made it quite clear that any loopholes in the sanctions policy are to be tightened up and closed.

"Among emergency regulations which it is necessary to continue are those relating to control of man-power. These arise directly from the British Government's attempts to place a prohibition on the handling of commodities for consumption in Rhodesia and of commodities for export from Rhodesia. By means of these regulations the management and employees of the industries concerned are assured that they are free to continue with their normal work. Continuation of these and certain other regulations will ensure that there will be no diminution whatsoever in our ability to surmount any further hurdles until such time as we are accorded the recognition of our sovereignty which is justly and rightly ours.

"Powers to sustain our economy are also necessary for the maintenance of law and order. Without a healthy economy it would be impossible to maintain an efficient administration or efficient police and defence forces, which are essential for the preservation of peace and good government. Without peace and good government, the general welfare and advancement of all the peoples of Rhodesia would be in jeopardy.

"We may see an intensification of the efforts of our enemies. Apart from the obvious threat to lives and property from terrorist activity directed from Zambia and Tanzania, and other attempts to bring about a general breakdown of law and order in this country, other matters have a bearing on the situation.

"First, plenty of people will do their utmost to achieve a breakdown in the preliminary talks with the British officials.

"Secondly, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth will be meeting in London in September and no-one can prophesy the outcome. No doubt the majority of the Prime Ministers will do their utmost to embarrass Mr. Wilson and make any settlement between the two countries as difficult as possible.

Propaganda of Left-Wing Intellectuals

"The world-wide propaganda machine operated by left-wing intellectuals, and supported by those of the left-wing who are not so intellectual, will intensify demands for armed intervention, and any weakness on our part will be an open invitation for that gamble to be undertaken. Mr. Wilson is well aware of what this game would inevitably entail.

"Thirdly, it is regrettable that the Zambian Government has not seen fit to change its policy of permitting use of the Zambian radio by the representatives of banned subversive political organizations. Broadcasts which contain the most scurrilous propaganda and also incitement to violence are still beamed to Rhodesia. These broadcasts, in addition to the fact that large numbers of terrorists are permitted to reside in Zambian territory, constitute a serious threat to our security.

"To summarize, the security forces must have the power to detain terrorists and saboteurs who infiltrate from neighbouring territories; in view of the threats still facing the country, powers must be available to deal with any deterioration in the internal security situation; and we must be able to maintain the emergency measures at present in force to deal with sanctions.

"It cannot be denied that (a) action has been taken and is immediately threatened by certain persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger public safety, disturb or interfere with public order, and interfere with the maintenance of essential services; and (b) that action has been taken and is being taken by Governments of other countries of such a nature as to be likely to interfere with the peace, order, and good government of Rhodesia".

Communist Influence

In replying to the debate on his motion for extension of the emergency powers, Mr. Lardner-Burke said that in every case which had come before the High Court of persons charged with the possession of arms and ammunition or of having received military training outside the country the excuse had been: "We were told by Z.A.N.U. or Z.A.P.U. that we were going out for education, and when we got to the place and decided that we wanted to come home we were told that we could not; that is why we are trained saboteurs".

Of course, that was just a put-up story.

"Why is it that Nyandoro, who is leading Z.A.P.U. in Lusaka, came back from a Communist country and travelled in a Royal Air Force plane from Nairobi to Lusaka? Why do we find that Chitepo, who is leading Z.A.N.U. in Lusaka, has just come back from a Communist country?"

"Does the Leader of the Opposition wish us to allow the Communists to infiltrate into this country through members of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.? In asking this House to turn down these emergency measures, the Leader of the Opposition is asking us to agree that these nationalists should be entitled to carry on as they like under Communist influence, with Communist arms and Communist money, and to infiltrate this country to overthrow the lawful Government."

"Irrespective of the solution we arrive at with the British Government, short of complete African domination and one-man-one-vote-one-party, the troubles will continue because of the Afro-Asian group or the Organization of African Unity. They are dedicated to drive the European out of this country, and that we obviously have to guard against. Unless they get one-man-one-vote the Communist-dominated nationalists will infiltrate in and out. If the Leader of the Opposition wishes that to continue he might as well tell us".

Mr. Chipunza: "Give the people a square deal".

Everything Wanted on A Plate

Mr. Lardner-Burke: "What is a square deal? Is it all 'Give me, give me, give me'? Or is it a question of the African endeavouring to co-operate and work on a constitutional basis? Is that the square deal the Leader of the Opposition wants? If so, it shall be all right. But the Africans wish to get everything on a plate, and if they do not get it they squeal. That is what we are up against. When did the nationalists ever work in co-operation? And Nyandoro is a Communist nationalist."

"The hon. Member is trying to bring it down to racialism—that it was the Europeans who were not giving the Africans a square deal. Let me refer him to a little country to the north of us where we have Chipembere trying to overthrow Dr. Banda by unconstitutional means. They were all of the same race, all of the same political party, all of the same Government. Yet here we have the one trying to cut the other's throat."

"My son was recently speaking in England on behalf of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society at a meeting at which Miss Judith Todd read a speech; and her speech consisted of our emergency regulations. When she had finished, my son asked: 'Which regulations were you reading? Were they the seamen's strike regulations or the Rhodesian regulations?—because they are the same? Emergency regulations by Britain are virtually the same as our regulations'."

"The emergency originally arose because of thugs and saboteurs and of threats from overseas. Now the economic position is just as important as the security position, and more so from this point of view that without a stable economy law and order can break down."

Mr. E. J. MHLANGA, the African member for Matabeleland South, said that the Minister of Law and Order should be supported.

Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, had promised Joshua Nkomo and his lieutenants that he would grant them majority rule in Rhodesia. "I had a chat with Mr. Wilson, and he is unreliable. I am supporting the Minister of Law

and Order. I do not see why Mr. Chitepo, Z.A.N.U., and the People's Caretaker Council send African terrorists to Rhodesia instead of sending those terrorists to Mr. Wilson in London."

"Mr. Wilson has promised the four million Africans in Rhodesia that he is going to grant majority rule. He wasted the British people's money to come here and see the Rhodesian Front but has done nothing. Now he is encouraging the people in Zambia to send saboteurs to Rhodesia. Mr. Wilson is the worst Prime Minister we have seen."

Mr. T. M. ELLISON (Greenwood) congratulated Mr. Mhlanga on his honesty and courage in saying exactly what he thought. Zambia was in her present unfortunate predicament because she had been "left out on a limb" by Britain, which intended her to fight the British Government's battle against Rhodesia.

Mr. P. J. D. RUBATIKA (Makabusa) said that every Rhodesian, black or white, should use his influence to suppress arson, anarchy, and murder.

Mr. J. W. PITHEY (Avondale) charged the Leader of the Opposition with making excuses for the terrorists infiltrating the country from Zambia. If the banned African nationalist leaders were in the House they might have made just the same speech as the Leader of the Opposition.

Zambia, having made herself almost bankrupt in the endeavour to bring Rhodesia to her knees, was now shouting to other nations to help her in the chaotic state to which she had reduced herself. Rhodesia would negotiate but would never capitulate to a British Prime Minister who wanted early majority rule in the country.

P.B.T.

Mr. J. R. RYAN (Salisbury Central) had referred to the p.b.t.—the poor bludgeoned taxpayers—having to bear too many burdens during the previous debate.

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. Member did say 'bludgeoned', did he?"

MR. RYAN: "I was hoping my diction was discernible. Various interpretations may be put on it, and quite rightly, by hon. Members."

He later suggested that if expenditure were not urgently undertaken for the betterment of Salisbury General Hospital—"the African Hospital in Harare being one of the best equipped in Africa"—the country might be caught "with our pants down".

MR. SPEAKER: "The saying is hardly Parliamentary."

MR. RYAN: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker. We may be caught on the wrong foot."

MR. T. H. MKUDU (Manicaland) said that the white Rhodesian was not speaking freely because he feared to cause alarm and despondency, and the black Rhodesians because he was unaccustomed to tell his superior or elders that they were wrong.

MR. D. A. HAMILTON RITCHIE (Borrowdale), who recalled that in the last war fewer than 90,000 white Rhodesians had raised and maintained 10 air units and three maintenance units, said that he was a white African, having been brought up in Tanganyika, where in his youth he had been in contact with the traditional African rulers. He had admired the wisdom of many of them, and had found the same qualities among African chiefs in Rhodesia, who had shown enormous courage in facing intimidation. By contrast the Rhodesian African politicians were a sorry lot.

The total of B roll votes cast in all their constituencies for the 14 Africans of that House was under 900. The chiefs and headmen, numbering about 600, were unanimously on the side of the Government over independence.

The world had come to the watershed of having to choose between levelling up and levelling down, and Rhodesia had made the sensible choice of requiring advancement by merit.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. W. MACLEOD (Eastern) referred to the menace of Communism, which was fundamentally anti-God.

Aiding Agriculture

MR. RUDLAND, Minister of Agriculture, did not believe that there was more inefficiency in farming than in politics, the professions, or commerce.

In the past 18 years Rhodesian Governments had spent more than £9m. in subsidies on various crops. It would have been much better to spend part of that money 15 years or so ago on the local manufacture of fertilizers so that they were made available at £30 or £40 a ton instead of £100, the world price. That might have been equivalent to a saving of 3s. or 4s. on the cost of a bag of maize—not only over the years which had been lost, but for future decades. The Government intended to aid agriculture by that method, by great national water schemes, and by bulk handling of grain.

PERSONALIA

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD SPEARS was 80 last week.

MR. GORDON HARPER has been re-elected Mayor of Salisbury.

MR. C. O. MOLAPO, Minister of Economic Affairs in Basutoland, is visiting East Africa.

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania is due in Somalia on August 21 for a visit of about a week.

MR. S. N. KIJAMBU is chairman of the Uganda commission of inquiry into the coffee industry.

MR. D. G. AUSTIN has been made Reader in Commonwealth Studies at London University.

THE HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., and MRS. WOOD have left for a holiday in Turkey and Bulgaria.

MR. M. HARRISON is the first president of the newly-formed Junior Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE is to succeed the EARL OF MUNSTER as chairman of St. Stephen's Club, London.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., has returned to London from his visits to Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola.

BISHOP NKALANGA, Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Kabale, Uganda, has paid his first visit to President Obote.

MR. NYEMBA MBEAKANI was received by THE QUEEN last week and presented his letters of commission, as Malawi High Commissioner.

While MR. W. G. KIMEMIA, Kenya's Education Attaché in London, is in East Africa on leave, MR. J. B. BUKUSI is acting for him.

MR. JUMA, Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Tanzania, has arrived in Moscow to attend a Soviet co-operative congress.

THE REV. A. W. W. SMITH, former Dean of Lusaka, Zambia, has been appointed Rector of Pontesbury with Cruckton, in the diocese of Hereford.

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and LADY JACKSON, sailed on Friday in the WINDSOR CASTLE for the Cape.

THE REV. E. B. CHIPUNZA, Rural Dean of South Manicaland and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, has been appointed Archdeacon of South Manicaland.

DR. HASSAN SAYAT, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the United Arab Republic, has visited Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya in the last few days.

PRINCE SADRUDDIN, United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, is in Kenya for a month's holiday. He will then visit other parts of Eastern Africa to discuss refugee problems.

DR. SOLOMON BAYO ASEA, who has been Uganda's Ambassador in Washington, has been appointed High Commissioner in London in succession to the late TIMOTHY BAZARRABUSA.

MR. ALFRED CHAMBESHI, lately Counsellor in the Zambian Embassy in Washington, has been transferred to the mission in Dar es Salaam. His successor in the U.S.A. is MR. W. PHIRI.

"E. A. & R." FOR YOUR FRIENDS

For the best coverage of Rhodesian affairs is given by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The journal can be sent to any address for 56 10s annually for the airmail edition or 52s for the surface mail edition.

Remittances should be sent to

AFRICANA LTD., 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, WCI

MR. J. P. DU CANE has joined the board of American Metal Climax, Inc., a group with large interests in Zambia. He is an executive director of Selection Trust, Ltd.

MR. JUSTIN CHIMBA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Zambia, is leading a mission to China. One of the members is a woman, MRS. ESTHER BANDA, M.P.

MR. D. LARDNER-BURKE, the Minister of Justice, said in the Rhodesian Parliament that the term "criminal lunatic" was unknown to Rhodesian law. DR. PALLEY intervened "Except in politics".

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has joined the boards of Inter capita Finance, Ltd., and Inter capita Public Relations, Ltd. He has been re-elected president of the Institute of Exports.

MR. LAMECK LUBOWA, Minister of Labour in Uganda, and MISS ELIZABETH KIBIRIGE have been married in Kampala. DR. DUNSTAN NSUBUGA, Bishop of Namirembe, conducted the ceremony.

DR. R. G. KATONGOLE, lately Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Information in Uganda, has been transferred in a similar capacity to the Ministry of Culture and Community Development.

MR. GORDON GREGOR, of the staff of the *Daily Mirror*, London, has been refused permission to visit Rhodesia. He had covered assignments in that country for his paper on several previous occasions.

ATO ABBEBE RETTA and ATO MOHAMMAD ABDURAHMAN, Minister and Vice-Minister for Commerce and Industry in Ethiopia, have arrived in London to attend the International Coffee Conference.

ATO ASSEFA YARGA, who has spent three years in the United States as head of the Amharic Department of the Voice of America, has returned to Addis Ababa. He was formerly news editor of Radio Ethiopia.

ALDERMAN JOHN MAMBO, who has been elected Mayor of Mombasa, had on three previous occasions been unsuccessful in the ballot. On this occasion he defeated the former holder of the office, ALDERMAN MSANIFU, by 14 votes to 12.

PRESIDENT NYERERE has laid the foundation-stone at Ubungo, a Dar es Salaam suburb, of a textile mill costing £2.5m., which is being financed by an interest-free loan from Communist China. Chinese technicians have built a 100KW. radio transmitter in the vicinity.

MR. I. B. WATT, who since last year has been head of the Zambian Department of the Commonwealth Office, and has visited Zambia thrice during the last six months, is to be the first British High Commissioner in Maseru when Basutoland becomes independent on October 4.

MR. T. B. MUKUPO, Director of the Information Services of Zambia, is now Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Postal Services. MR. D. W. KAMANA, Assistant Secretary in the Office of President Kaunda, has been appointed to act as Director of Z.I.S.

MR. JOHN JAMES FURNISS, who served in the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation from 1947 until 1963, for the last five years as Director, and then as Secretary for Civil Aviation in Nigeria, has been appointed Civil Aviation Adviser in Tonga. He will fly out from London in mid-September.

The Anglican Order of the Epiphany, recently awarded by the ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA to SIR EVELYN HONE, the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was bestowed on him in London a few days ago by CANON JOHN KINGSNORTH, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, acting on behalf of the MOST REV. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON. The Order, limited to 20 members, is for outstanding service by members of the laity in the Province of Central Africa.

Mr. Bottomley Demoted

Mr. Bowden Commonwealth Secretary

CABINET CHANGES have made the Rt. Hon. Herbert William Bowden, lately Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Bottomley, who has taken over the Ministry of Overseas Development from the Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, now Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Mr. Bowden, who will now deal with Rhodesian affairs, has been a member of the Cabinet committee which has had the independence issue under review, and is therefore well acquainted with the events of the past year.

The new Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown, will be concerned with Rhodesia at the United Nations.

Mr. Bowden, who is popular on both sides of the House of Commons, has a reputation for straight speaking and straight dealing, for knowing his own mind, and for sticking to his considered opinions. As Socialist Chief Whip he exercised firm discipline, and after Hugh Gaitskell's death did much to rally the party behind Mr. Wilson, of whom he has been a close associate.

Born in Cardiff in 1905, the eldest of 11 children of a baker, he left school at an early age, and was for some years a shop assistant, but he studied hard at night school, became a keen but moderate trade unionist, and began to lecture to unemployed miners.

In 1933 he moved his family to Leicester in search of work, and within five years was a city councillor and president of the local Labour Party.

He joined the auxiliary police on the outbreak of war in 1939 and two years later went into the R.A.F. for police duties. He was demobilized as a flying officer in 1945, in which year he won the South Leicester seat in Parliament from Captain Charles Waterhouse.

Slickest Tricksters

Prime Minister's Delusions

RHODESIA was mentioned from both sides of the House when the motion for adjournment for the summer recess was debated last Thursday.

MR. HEATH, Leader of the Opposition, having itemized the abject failure of all the Government's policies, and described the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House (Mr. Crossman), and the Paymaster-General (Mr. Wigg) as "just about the slickest three political tricksters in the whole business", said that the last Leader of the House, having failed in the discharge of those duties, had just been moved to deal with Rhodesia, "where no doubt his well-known rigidity will impair any possibility of movement whatsoever".

Having failed to prevent U.D.I. and to secure any settlement since, the Commonwealth Secretary had been moved to the Ministry of Overseas Development, where there was less and less to do and less and less to spend.

MR. REGINALD PAGET (Soc.) said (in part):—

"I am very anxious about our going away while the Government are committed not to settle with Rhodesia without recalling the House, because that in practice means that they will not settle with Rhodesia, that this thing will run on."

"It is running on terribly expensively. Blockade of the Mozambique Channel, keeping an aircraft-carrier there with escorts and flying 1,000 miles from its port on a blockade patrol, is enormously more expensive than the additional cost to Rhodesia of importing her petrol through Bechuanaland, still a British Colony. The Rhodesians have just removed petrol rationing.

"The R.A.F. in Zambia are not allowed to use Tanzania, which cries out for us to make war on Rhodesia. The cost of keeping a Typhoon flying operationally for one hour is a round trip by a Britannia carrying petrol from Nairobi.

"These very expensive operations are far more expensive indirectly. I refer to the ill will we have gained for ourselves

from our third biggest customer—South Africa. There is almost a willing boycott upon our trade there. The Japanese, Germans, and French are all profiting enormously. This is £360m. of our trade.

"The Prime Minister is under very much of a delusion if he imagines that our copper troubles, instead of being caused very largely by our Rhodesian policy, would be worsened if we settled with Rhodesia. All my copper friends in Zambia assure me that there would be no trouble at all in Zambia settling with Smith as long as we stopped propping Zambia up, because the Zambians know very well that they are utterly dependent upon that copper and cannot do without it. Banda, who is a good deal less dependent, knew that perfectly well and said so. He said: 'I cannot live without Smith (or whoever rules Rhodesia) and I have to live with it'. The moment we stop propping up Zambia the copper difficulties will come to an end.

What Is the Point of Sanctions?

"What is the point of sanctions against Rhodesia at this time? Military sanctions are, as the Prime Minister has often said, out. They are out because they would be wrong. They are out because I do not think our troops would stand for it. They are out because they are utterly beyond our capacity. No Chiefs of Staff would sanction this operation without committing two divisions. We know perfectly well that we have not got the logistics to support a brigade on the Zambezi. Therefore talks about military intervention are nonsense.

"Sanctions are plainly not working in the sense of bringing Mr. Smith's régime down. All my information is that Rhodesians are over the hump and that economically things are getting better rather than worse. I have a number of sources and there is a large measure of agreement on that.

"Tobacco is coming out. It is coming to Europe, and the people who are getting it in Europe are doing very nicely, thank you. The farmers, who were asked to hold back their deliveries, are now being asked to expedite them. One very large producer told me that he had had two urgent telephone calls asking: 'Can you let us have more?'

"Some of us listened yesterday to three professors whom Mr. Smith, I think very unwisely, expelled. They gave remarkable confirmation when one of them told us that a liberal economist who had access to the Government papers and position said to them: 'You cannot go on putting your faith in these sanctions. Believe me—and I know—the Government's economic position is very much stronger than anybody thinks it is'. From such a hostile source that was fairly remarkable evidence.

"The Rhodesians have been getting out of their difficulty by a quick adaptation of their economy to fit in with the South African economy. If these sanctions go on all that we are doing is making Rhodesia into an Anglostan dependent upon and knit into the South African economy. I cannot believe that that is the best way to serve our African friends in Rhodesia. More and more will we find Rhodesia fitting into the South African picture.

"I urge upon my rt. hon. friend that there is no alternative at this point but to negotiate for the best. We cannot get our terms. We have lost on this one, and the more we go on, we are losing at somebody else's expense."

Mr. Macleod No. 1 Trickster

MR. FARR: "When the Prime Minister spoke about Rhodesia a few months ago he expected the matter to be solved not in months but in weeks. When the House resumes at the end of October U.D.I. will be almost one year old; and the policies which the Government have pursued towards Rhodesia have had little or no effect at all on altering the headlong course which that country is now embarked upon.

"The guaranteed price which Rhodesian farmers are getting from their Government for the forthcoming tobacco crop is a considerable improvement on the price they got last year—much better.

"While this burning question of Rhodesia remains completely unanswered, with the answer apparently beyond the grasp of this Government, German, Japanese, French and Italian businessmen are making hay where the sun shines in Rhodesia, and are moving into what was largely a trading preserve of this country."

Mr. Michael Foot said:—

"The Leader of the Opposition was quite unfair in one thing he said about the Leader of the House. He said that he was one of the three slickest tricksters in the business; and he named the two other tricksters. At that moment I saw the rt. hon. Member for Enfield West (Mr. Iain Macleod) positively winning. I think that he has since left the House in a sulk. He is not even rated in the first three. Most of us on his side—and, I dare say, most hon. Members opposite—would have nominated him absolutely No. 1."

Obituary

MR. DAVID MONTAGUE COOKSON, M.C., of Umtali, has died in Salisbury.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR DOUGLAS WALES SMITH, Royal Navy (Retd.), has died at his home in Borrowdale, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

MR. FRANCIS TABERER, a 26-year-old European farmer, has been found dead from head injuries five miles from his ranch near Gatooma. His murder has been attributed to African poachers.

SIR AYNLEY BRIDGLAND, C.B.E., who has died in London at the age of 73, was an Australian who made a fortune in business in Britain and founded the Golf Society of Great Britain to provide hospitality to visiting golfers from overseas.

THE REV. LOUIS DENIS, who has died in Malawi at the age of 89, had been a Roman Catholic missionary in that country for 61 years. He had been a very practical missionary, starting gardens, orchards, and a coffee plantation, building the first teacher training college, and hospitals, roads, and schools. He had continued work on a Nyanja dictionary begun by his brother. In 1921 he was attacked by a leopard, which he held at bay by grasping its throat and kicking its stomach until onlookers could kill it.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. FOWKES, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who has died in Malindi, Kenya, at the age of 71, was commissioned in the South Wales Borders in 1914 and saw active service on the Western Front, Egypt and Russia in the next five years, being four times wounded and receiving the Military Cross and Bar. After serving for some years with the West African Frontier Force, he was in 1938 appointed to command the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles. He commanded a brigade throughout the Ethiopian campaign and was awarded the D.S.O. and the Haile Selassie Military Medal with palms.

MR. JOHN COULTHARD of whose death in Cumberland we have heard belatedly, was born in that locality in 1916 and went to South Africa as a journalist in 1938. In the following year he set out to march to Cairo. Reaching Uganda just as war broke out, he joined the East African Light Battery. Soon afterwards, however, he came to England for Royal Air Force training, and then for five years flew fighter and bomber aircraft, first with Coastal Command in the United Kingdom and then in the Middle East. On demobilization he went to Kenya as B.B.C. correspondent, and also engaged in commercial flying. He soon resigned from the B.B.C. and bought a farm near Kitale, having meantime married a daughter of Major Charles Steele, of Ngong.

Merchant Bank of Zambia

MERCHANT BANK (ZAMBIA), LTD., registered in Lusaka with issued capital of £150,000, will start operations on September 1. It will take over the business of the Lusaka branch of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, Ltd. Shareholders in the new bank are N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Hill, Samuel and Co., Ltd., Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre Mer, S.A., Zambian Anglo American, Ltd., and Roan Selection Trust, Ltd.

The first directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman) and Messrs. G. W. H. Relly (deputy chairman), J. R. Colville, S. J. Davies, W. J. Sommer, and C. W. M. Kirkpatrick (general manager). The secretary will be Mr. J. A. Thornton.

Sir Ronald Prain is chairman of the R.S.T. group of companies, and Mr. Relly chairman of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd. Mr. Colville is a director of Hill, Samuel, Mr. Davies is an associate of N. M. Rothschild and Sons; and Mr. Sommer is a director of the Commercial Bank of Africa, Ltd., which is incorporated in Tanzania.

Malawi and Tanzania

Training in Subversion at Arusha

PRESIDENT BANDA told a news conference in Malawi recently that the rebel ex-Minister Kanyama Chiume had become a citizen of Tanzania and joined the staff of the Dar es Salaam newspaper *Nationalist*; that Mr. Orton Chirwa was also working in Tanzania; and that Mr. Bwānauzi was teaching in Zambia. The rebel group was breaking up, and newspapers in Britain and America which were trying to build up Mr. Chipembere were deceiving the world, for he would never return to Malawi.

Tanzania had harboured and encouraged the rebels to engage in subversive activities against Malawi. At training bases in Arusha instruction had first been given by members of the Tanganyika Police and afterwards by Chinese. Some of the Malawi Africans trained there had been sent on to Algeria, Communist China, or Cuba, and some of them had returned through Tanzania to the Northern Region of Malawi and almost succeeded in shooting M.P.s.

However, President Banda was still willing to discuss relations with Tanzania if its Government showed sincerity. The real cause of the break in recent talks between Ministers had been the return from Europe to Dar es Salaam of Mr. Oscar Kambona, the Foreign Minister.

The Tanzania Government considers that the differences between the two countries are by no means confined to the question of refugees from Malawi. It particularly resents President Banda's attitude to Mozambique.

No "Boozing" by Students

Drunkenness and Hooliganism in Zambia

ON THE SAME DAY recently the Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, Mr. W. P. Nyirenda, and the Minister of Education, Mr. John Mwanakatwe, publicly denounced African students for conduct which, they said, would no longer be tolerated.

Referring specifically to strikes, demonstrations, and consequent suspensions of pupils at the Evelyn Hone College of Further Education, Mungali Secondary School, Lusaka, Kabulonga School for Girls, Lusaka, St. Francis Secondary School, Kasama, and Chiwala Secondary School, Ndola, Mr. Nyirenda said that he entirely agreed with the country's only daily newspaper — which is owned by the United National Independence Party — that "pupils must be told firmly that stone-throwing, boozing and striking are not part of the curriculum; Zambia's secondary schools are not training-grounds for agitators".

Mr. Mwanakatwe said in Mulungushi that pupils had recklessly and blatantly abused their privileges by getting drunk, smoking dagga, striking, demonstrating, and throwing stones. Their hooliganism and drunkenness must be ended, and there was need for a crusade against the declining moral conduct of Zambia's youth. Pupils who did not heed his warning would be "mercilessly expelled". The despicable and irresponsible acts of some students had marred the previously favourable image of the Zambian school system.

Mr. Wilson's Armed Guards

WHEN A MEMBER of the Rhodesian Parliament referred to the British Prime Minister having been accompanied on his visit to Rhodesia last October by a large number of people, Mr. Lardner-Burke, the Minister of Justice, added: "And by armed guards as well".

Asians Deported from Kenya

"Foreigners Must Adjust Themselves"

SIX ASIANS, two of them Kenya citizens and the other four British, were ordered on Sunday to leave Kenya immediately: "because they have shown themselves by act and speech to be disloyal and disaffected towards Kenya". It was officially stated that the men, all Hindus, were doctors, lawyers and traders. Two had taken out Kenya citizenship, of which they were deprived before the notice of expulsion was served. One man had lived in the country for more than 20 years. No names have yet been revealed.

The Indian High Commission in Nairobi protested that it had not been informed, despite the decision of the Kenya Government to send the deportees to India. That intention was later varied, and three of the men have now arrived in London by air.

Two Asians had been deported a few days earlier. Mr. Moi, Minister for Home Affairs, issued the following statement: "The Kenya Government, which is known to be a very fair and considerate Government though firm, was forced to take action against two Asians by deporting them from Kenya. Although the people involved were elderly, they should have known better and desisted in indulging in matters of national security. This action should again serve as a warning to those who go about preaching that the Government of Kenya merely talks and cannot do anything. Tolerance and understanding should not be mistaken for weakness, as circumstances are examined and thoroughly investigated before action is taken. Government has knowledge of what is going on in this country, and those foreigners who wish to continue working and living here must adjust themselves accordingly. The Government will not hesitate to take similar action against such people should the circumstances justify it".

President Kenyatta

A LONDON HEART SPECIALIST recently flew to Kenya to see President Kenyatta, who had had coronary trouble. He is believed to have advised him to spend several weeks at the coast, where he now is, and to reduce his work drastically. It was already assumed that he would not attend the Commonwealth Conference in London in early September. Now his absence is regarded as certain. If there is truth in Nairobi rumours that Vice-President Murumbi wishes to relinquish that office Kenya may soon have to face grave political difficulties.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

(Established 1865)

Bankers to Her Majesty The Queen's Government of the Isle of Man

RETURNING HOME ?

ACCUMULATED SAVINGS from income earned by employment abroad, if remitted to the United Kingdom during the year in which such income ceases, can attract United Kingdom tax. Remittances to the Isle of Man from abroad are not "remittances" for United Kingdom tax purposes.

YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE of this and obtain a first class banking service by opening an account with the

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

Head Office: Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, one of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL group of Banks

If you are thinking of retiring why not choose the Isle of Man with its substantial tax advantages.

Foreigners in Kenya Warned

Criticized For Not Acquiring Citizenship

KENYA RADIO, which is controlled by the Government, has sharply attacked "foreigners who now control the business sector but are not interested in the future of this country", and also businesses financed from overseas "which import the greatest proportion of their personnel on the pretext that there are not local people sufficiently qualified to do the jobs done by expatriates, which is mere eye-wash".

Though Kenya achieved independence two and a half years ago, only 700 of about 55,000 Europeans working and living in Kenya, and only 830 of some 200,000 Asians, it was emphasized, have acquired citizenship by registration and naturalization. Yet 16,000 Europeans in the country earning about £24m. and 36,000 Asians had incomes totalling £21m. "This interesting situation cannot be allowed to continue".

How, it was asked, could white men in senior official jobs in which they handled secret documents, "when they have one leg here and another in the country of their origin"?

Asians were accused of employing scarcely any Africans in executive positions in their businesses—"an appalling situation and a self-defeating attitude out of keeping with the Government's policy of co-operation; it is amazing that foreigners who do not have the interests of this country at heart have now restored to impulsive discriminatory practices while they publicly echo the call of *Harambee*".

On the same day Dr. Kioko, Minister for Labour, said that persons who were not citizens of Kenya would soon have to obtain work permits in order to be able to hold a job in the country. Under legislation which was soon to be enacted the Government would insist that companies which could not recruit properly-trained Africans for particular jobs should embark upon training programmes of their own.

Mr. Fred Kubai, Assistant Minister for Labour, said on the same occasion that Africanization in the private sector of the economy was a major problem.

East African Athletes

KIPCHOGE KEINO, of Kenya, won the mile race in the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica in 3 min. 55.3 sec., a Games record; and four other runners finished in under 4 min. Keino thus won three of the four gold medals obtained by Kenya, Private Temu having carried off the six-mile trophy. No other East or Central African State won a gold, but Ghana took five and Nigeria three. Britain headed the table with 33, followed by Australia with 23, Canada with 14, and New Zealand with eight. Kenya also won a silver and three bronzes and Uganda three bronzes, all in the boxing contests.

Emperor Visits Ogaden

OGADEN IS ETHIOPIA and Ethiopia is Ogaden; by Ogaden we understand just another part of one Ethiopia, not some separate or different region, said the Emperor last week when he laid the foundation stones of a palace, church, mosque, hospital, and school for the new town of Godie in the Ogaden. Some 4.3m. Ethiopian dollars have been allocated for the buildings. The Emperor was received by Major-General Gemade, G.O.C. the Third Division, and Colonel Bedanie, O.C. the 9th Brigade.

Ultimatum from Pupils

FIFTY AFRICAN PUPILS out of 520 at St. Mary's College, Kisubi, Uganda, have been dismissed for indiscipline. They gave the headmaster an "ultimatum" to remove four teachers, saying that they would not obey school regulations unless their demand was met. A Ministry of Education inquiry found that some members of the staff had instigated the students, whom they had used for political purposes.

PARLIAMENT

Questions About Rhodesia

MR. BOWDEN, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, had as his first question in the House of Commons a request from MR. BRUCE-GARDYNE for his view on "the latest budget introduced by the Rhodesian authorities".

The reply was: "Our conclusion after a close study of such figures as the régime have thought fit to publish is that this budget is a deliberately slanted and misleading document which is more noteworthy for what it omits than for what it reveals".

The House had been told that the estimated cost to the Exchequer of sanctions against Rhodesia, amounted at mid-July to "somewhat more than £9½m".

To an inquiry about the estimated loss in earnings of all sorts to the United Kingdom arising from sanctions, Mr. Diamond, a Treasury spokesman, replied: "In the first six months of 1966 British exports to Rhodesia were just over £14m. less than in the same period of 1965. Figures of the total decline in invisible exports are not available".

MR. EVELYN KING later asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for his estimate of the total cost to date to the British balance of payments overseas of the Rhodesian sanctions policy of H.M. Government, taking into account defence costs, loss of visible and invisible exports, airlift, loss of service on Rhodesian loans, and economic aid to Zambia. What was the policy of H.M. Government in regard to the continuance of the present measures in the light of the present economic circumstances of Great Britain.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The total cost to the British balance of payments is difficult to assess, and no reliable estimate is available. As to the identifiable loss

of earnings, I refer the hon. Member to the above answer. However, because of the element of overseas costs and loss of earnings on several items, including some of those mentioned by the hon. Member, and because of higher prices for certain imports, the total cost to the balance of payments is likely to be higher than the figures for the decline in export earnings alone would suggest.

"H.M. Government's policy on sanctions remains as stated by the Prime Minister on May 19".

MR. DRIBERG asked the Prime Minister to what extent sanctions had weakened the illegal régime in Rhodesia; what effect they would be expected to have by the end of October; and what further action was proposed by H.M. Government.

PRIME MINISTER: "This question is subject to continuous assessment. There can be no doubt that the economic sanctions are biting deep. We intend vigorously to maintain our sanctions policy. Any further intensification of sanctions must depend on the developments of the next few weeks".

Probing

MR. DRIBERG: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that Mr. Smith's speech of Saturday makes it impossible at any rate to include Mr. Smith and his colleagues in any future Government of Rhodesia?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I think Mr. Smith's speech was most unfortunate, even though he was addressing some of the most fanatical of his supporters. But I do not think that the speech is any reason why we should not go on with these probing talks, which have now been renewed".

MR. LONGDEN: "What further intensification of sanctions short of force can there be?"

PRIME MINISTER: "This must depend on developments in the next few weeks. The Zambian Government are intensifying their trade pressures against Rhodesia, which up to now, for reasons we all understand, have not been quite so deep as those of some other countries".

MR. RAPHAEL TUCK: "If the stalemate goes on much longer, will my rt. hon. friend consider sterner measures?"

PRIME MINISTER: "We must await developments of the next few weeks. Informal talks are now to start and we must see how far they get and what result there may be from them. If, however, there is clear intransigence and unwillingness to move forward from the previous position, we shall obviously have to consider the position".

MR. WINNICK: "Would not the Prime Minister agree that South Africa is playing a very sinister rôle in helping the illegal régime in Rhodesia to defeat the policy of sanctions, and can the Prime Minister tell us what action he proposes to take by way of talks to prevent the South African régime in this sinister rôle they play?"

South African Attitude

PRIME MINISTER: "This does not arise out of the question so far as I can see. We have debated the position of South Africa, and while it is certainly true that South Africa has not accepted the principle of boycott, it is not making emergency arrangements to help Rhodesia and is allowing only normal trade to continue".

MR. EVELYN KING: "In so far as the policy of sanctions is directed to influencing European nations, is it not clear that it has now totally failed? It is not influencing them. But it is costing the British balance of payments something of the order of £100m. a year. How long are we to continue a policy which is both failing and expensive?"

PRIME MINISTER: "The enthusiasm of the hon. Member for dealing with the Rhodesian problem has never been very well marked, and I have no doubt that he would like to feel that the sanctions policy has failed. It has not up to this time led the European electorate to cause any constitutional changes, but it is having a very deep effect on the economy and on the illegal régime. The hon. gentleman may like to take a little time in the recess to work out what would be the effect on our balance of payments—which has been affected, of course, by the higher copper prices—if we were to try to sell out to the illegal régime, an action which would be unacceptable to the rest of Africa".

MR. GWILYM ROBERTS asked what discussions had taken place with the South African Government on the operation of sanction against Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "It is contrary to practice to make public confidential diplomatic exchanges".

MR. ROBERTS: "Is the Prime Minister aware that there is very considerable feeling on this side of the House about

Le TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE



FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED
EARTH-MOVING
EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH
& CO (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates

Wiggleworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

the considerable help which has been given by the South African Government to Rhodesia in terms of oil and also, possibly, in terms of armaments?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I have previously explained to the House some of the problems in this respect. The South African Government have not accepted, as most other countries have, the oil sanction, the cut-off of oil to Rhodesia. Oil has been going through, although at a very high price and very costly to the régime. But the South African Government have explained that it is their policy to allow normal, but not abnormal, trade, whether in oil or anything else to Rhodesia".

Oil Through Bechuanaland

MR. FISHER: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman throw any light on the stories which are now circulating that large quantities of oil are being exported from South Africa to Rhodesia via Bechuanaland? If these stories are true, is it not a scandal in a British Colony over which we still have control? How can it be reconciled with Government policy?"

PRIME MINISTER: "We have been watching this very carefully. Some of the figures and stories which I have seen have been vastly exaggerated compared with the relatively small amounts going through Bechuanaland. One of the big problems has been oil going through Lourenço Marques, passing from there into South Africa, and from there to Rhodesia. This is the biggest problem, but it would mean action by both Portugal or South Africa, or one of them, at any rate".

MR. FISHER asked to what extent oil for Rhodesia was allowed to pass through Bechuanaland from South Africa; why it should pass through a British Colony, and if that did not completely conflict with the Government's policy of oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "The reports which the hon. gentleman has had are quite inaccurate. The supplies are really quite insignificant".

MR. PAGET: "Now that the Rhodesians have been able to take off petrol rationing, is there any particular object in trying to see that someone else gets the business?"

SIR F. BENNETT: "The Minister has said that the amounts are insignificant. Why cannot he give us the figures?"

MR. STONEHOUSE: "I do not think that it would be in the interests of Bechuanaland or ourselves to discuss the exact amounts that we may know about, but I am quite sure that we should not be concerned about the quantity of oil going through".

MR. WHITAKER asked the Commonwealth Affairs Secretary which countries were breaking the sanctions against the illegal Rhodesian régime.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Accurate figures cannot be given because of Rhodesian censorship of trade statistics. The countries chiefly concerned, however, are South Africa and Portugal—neither of which is co-operating in economic sanctions against Rhodesia—and Zambia and Malawi, to which special considerations apply. In the case of the two last mentioned countries we are in touch with them about the possibility of further reducing their trade with Rhodesia. No other countries are continuing to trade with Rhodesia on any significant scale".

MR. BOSTON asked what consideration the Prime Minister had given to the proposal that a representative mission of senior back-bench Members of Parliament, preferably Privy Counsellors, should visit Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "I do not think it would be appropriate to pursue this proposal at present".

MR. GODMAN IRVINE asked the total monthly cost to the revenue of the policy of the Government towards Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "The total cost to the Exchequer amounted by mid-July to somewhat more than £94m. Some of the costs vary from month to month; others have ceased. It is therefore not possible to give a meaningful monthly figure".

MR. IAN LLOYD asked what measures were proposed to co-ordinate Board of Trade and Treasury policy on special arrangements made for exports to Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "Their policies are already fully co-ordinated; but if the hon. Member has any particular point in mind perhaps he would let me know".

Financial Help for Rhodesian University

MR. HAMILTON asked the Minister of Overseas Development to consider the withdrawal of financial assistance from the Rhodesian University in view of recent developments.

MR. GREENWOOD: "I am very conscious of the considerations my hon. friend has in mind, and I am in touch with those in British universities who are equally concerned. Before I come to any conclusion I shall want to know the view of the college itself on the question whether conditions still exist in which the college can carry out its multi-racial function under its Royal Charter".

MR. HAMILTON: "Is my hon. friend aware that the illegal régime is now rooting out and has rooted out the most liberal elements of the university, which is no longer anything but a racial institution? Will he give an assurance that he will withdraw this aid immediately he is satisfied on that point and transfer it preferably to Zambia?"

MR. GREENWOOD: "Recent events have been most disturbing. I have had talks with three of the lecturers who have been deported from Rhodesia, and I shall have further talks with other interested parties in the next few days, including Professor Ingold, who has just been investigating the situation on behalf of London University. I shall want to satisfy myself on a number of points in the discussions which I propose to have".

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM: "Would not what the hon. Member for Fife West (Mr. Hamilton) suggests be a very short-sighted policy? Will not the rt. hon. gentleman consider that it is much wiser to give aid to a multi-racial university in Rhodesia than to the United Arab Republic, having regard to what it is doing in South Arabia?"

MR. GREENWOOD: "The two points on which I want to satisfy myself are, first, what is in the best interests of the students, and, secondly, whether in the present climate of opinion in Rhodesia it is practicable for the college to carry on effectively as a multi-racial institution. I want information on those matters before I reach a conclusion".

MR. ROBERTS asked for an assurance that there would be full consultation with African leaders in the area before the conclusion of Rhodesian agreement.

PRIME MINISTER: "H.M. Government stand by the fifth principle—that any solution must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. They will need to be fully satisfied about African opinion and the means whereby it is ascertained. The question of consulting African opinion is one of the key issues in those talks".

MR. STEEL asked the Prime Minister if he recognized that the five principles drafted before U.D.I. and as an attempt to avert U.D.I. were vague and imprecise, and if he stood by his letter to Dr. Mutasa of October 2, 1964, stating that the Labour Party was totally opposed to granting independence to Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remained under the control of a white minority".

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes. I have answered many questions on the letter to Dr. Mutasa, and I have since met him in Rhodesia and discussed this question with him. The position of H.M. Government is exactly as stated in the White Paper on the Rhodesian negotiations. Although the five principles may be in general terms, the whole purpose of our discussions before U.D.I. and of the present talks is to see that they are very categorically defined and agreed".

MANUBITO S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POS^{AL} 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS
LINER AGENTS

AT **LOBITO** FOR

<p>CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE</p> <p>CLAN LINE</p> <p>DAPRA LINE</p> <p>ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.</p> <p>FARRELL LINES</p> <p>HALL LINE</p> <p>HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA LIJN N.V.</p> <p>NAUTILUS LINE</p>	<p>NEDLOYD LINE</p> <p>ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES</p> <p>SAPMARINE</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ NAVALE DE L'OUËST</p> <p>SOUTH AFRICAN LINES</p> <p>SEVEN STARS (AFRICA) LINE SOUTH AFRICA— WEST AFRICA LINE</p> <p>UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.</p>
---	--

Traffic Agents
**BENGUELA RAILWAY TO CONGO &
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA
LOBITO

Sub Agents, Congo—Cenwarren: B.P. 1045
Elisabethville.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia—Leopold Walford
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola.

And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufufira, Lusaka, Chingola,
Bancroft, Broken Hill.

London Office:
LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.
ST. MARY AXE HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.3.
London Telex: 28125 and 28126
Telephone: AVENUE 8830. Cables: Walfship, London, E.C.3

Rhodesian Brevities

MR. IAN SMITH, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, told a gathering of some 300 party members that Rhodesia would be kept in the hands of civilized people, "and not only for the foreseeable future". If we have to take it, we shall. We are pretty tough, and we can take more."

Later he told journalists in Salisbury that he welcomed renewal of the "talks about talks", since the position should be improved by further discussion. So far as he was concerned the question of independence could have been settled long ago. "We must get on with solving this problem, and the only way is to start talking".

Mr. Dupont, the Officer Administering the Government, said when addressing an agricultural show in Marandellas, that race relations in Rhodesia were better than they had ever been.

Mr. B. H. Mussett, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has revealed that since U.D.I. he has approved the allocation of currency for at least two industrial projects every week, although involving fixed capital investment of more than £8m. The many other projects under consideration promised to open up a new era of sophisticated industry in Rhodesia.

President Charles Swart said when he opened a new session of the South African Parliament that his Government hoped that the present informal exploratory talks between Britain and Rhodesia would soon lead to beneficial results and the removal of sanctions.

Mr. G. J. Sichel, president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, told the Executives Association of Rhodesia after a visit to South Africa that "very few companies in Europe or America are unwilling to do business with Rhodesia"; many were prepared to work on sight draft or letters of credit in order to overcome currency difficulties.

Sanctions have had very little effect. **V. D. Divaris**, M.P. for Belvedere, said in the Rhodesian Parliament, emphasizing that he spoke as a businessman not only from his own experience but that of others with whom he was in contact. Sanctions had had the incidental beneficial effect of promoting the local manufacture of goods which had previously been imported. Indeed, many articles now being made in Rhodesia would have continued to come from outside the country for another 10 or 15 years but for the British sanctions.

U.S. Interest in Rhodesia

Mr. Ron Hubbard, an American millionaire, who recently bought a hotel at Lake Kariba, told a rotary club dinner in Que Que that he would soon start business in that town.

Mr. Douglas Garner, who has been active in the Friends of Rhodesia movement in the United States, has said in a broadcast from Salisbury that there are now 60 such groups, mainly in New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and California; that in the last two months three Friends of Rhodesia groups have been formed in Canada—in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver; that there is a group in Bermuda; and also one in Montevideo, whose chairman is a close personal friend of the President of Uruguay.

At one evening meeting in California of the Friends of Rhodesia, 15,000 dollars were collected for the purchase of Rhodesia bonds.

Rhodesian booths are now to be found at many fairs and fêtes in the United States, where newspapers and radio stations are taking more notice of the Rhodesian case.

Saboteurs Surrender

A group of saboteurs who had infiltrated from Zambia surrendered to Rhodesian security forces on Monday.

Since November 11, the date of assumption of independence by Rhodesia, there have been 20 attempted acts of sabotage on the railways, 23 of interference with essential services, 32 of the use of petrol bombs, and five of use of explosives, the Minister of Law and Order has told Parliament. Asked how many cases of sabotage had been committed, he replied that his figures related to acts of malicious damage performed clandestinely by a small group in furtherance of a subversive political purpose or as an aid to military operations.

Seven whites and one African were injured on Friday evening by an explosion in a coffee bar in Salisbury. A bomb is thought to have been thrown.

The tanker **IOANNA V**, which has been at Beira for five months with 18,000 tons of crude oil which would not be accepted for pumping to Rhodesia, hauled down the Panamanian flag on Friday and rehoisted the Greek.

Rhodesia Railways had a loss of about £110,000 in the year to June 30, in which the system carried record traffic of almost 15m. revenue-earning tons for rather more than £39m. In the previous year £38.8m. had been earned by the carriage of 14.1m. tons. Of 1,400 members of the staff serving in Zambia only 460 have so far indicated willingness to sign agreements to continue to serve in that country, while 600 have applied for transfer to Rhodesia. The railways are already advertising in a number of countries, including East Africa, for locomotive drivers and fitters, signal technicians, plate-layers, and other staff for service in Zambia on expatriate contract terms.

Press and Radio Bias

Mr. Martin Lock, a former Federal Broadcasting Corporation announcer, who has been revisiting Rhodesia, said in a radio interview in Salisbury that people in Britain were coming more and more to understand and support Rhodesia. Not many agreed with the Wilson policy, but there was a great deal of Press bias against Rhodesia; "and the gentleman who runs the excellent B.B.C. Television programme 24 Hours is very, very biased about Rhodesia".

Medical supplies costing about £100 will be sent to Rhodesia as the result of an evening garden party held in Grimsby at the home of Mr. Nigel Store. Though the weather was bad, about 150 people attended. The Earl of Yarborough opened the proceedings, which, because of heavy rain, had to be held in Mr. Store's home.

Names you have
learned to trust

Gloria FLOUR

Atlas ROLLER MEAL

Rhomil STOCKFEEDS

Settle Now, Says Mr. Wall

THE URGENCY of an early solution of the Rhodesian issue and the folly of its reference to the United Nations have again been emphasized by MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. He wrote:—

"What happens between now and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference will undoubtedly affect the whole of Southern Africa. Mr. Wilson has three courses of action open to him.

"The first is to offer Mr. Smith a package deal on the basis of previous discussions, namely a 'blocking quarter', universal adult franchise on the B roll, gradual repeal of the Land Apportionment Act, etc., in return for constitutional independence. Mr. Smith can, I believe, carry his country if he decides to accept any such compromise, which would have the wholehearted support of South Africa and Portugal.

"The second choice is to offer some vague package deal, perhaps on the lines suggested above, and keep discussions going over the period of the Prime Ministers' Conference, hoping that such negotiations would satisfy the Prime Ministers, whom he would again, as at Lagos, persuade not to rock the boat. Once clear of September 6 negotiations could then be broken off, and sanctions allowed to continue, in the hope that this would bring Mr. Smith's Government to heel in six or nine months.

"The third choice which would be taken at or immediately after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is to 'do a Palestine' and refer the whole matter to the United Nations.

"Mr. Bevin's decision on Palestine has been the source of most of the subsequent unrest in the Middle East. Any similar 'solution' of the Rhodesian problem could be wholly disastrous to all concerned, as it would lead to a demand by the United Nations for mandatory sanctions on the whole of Southern Africa, which, if adhered to, would almost certainly lead to the immediate devaluation of sterling.

"Let us hope and pray that Mr. Wilson will once again ignore the fury of his left wing and do what undoubtedly the majority of people here and in Rhodesia want—bring about the compromise solution that will give Rhodesia constitutional independence and at the same time protect the rights of all racial groups".

Formula to Save Mr. Wilson's Face

MR. KENNETH YOUNG, a former editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, who recently visited Rhodesia and has a book on the subject due for early publication, wrote on the same day in the *Daily Express*:—

"Mr. Wilson desperately needs a face-saving formula to get Rhodesia off his back. Sanctions have failed, force is out of the question, and to hand over the problem to the United Nations would be dangerous.

"Failing a settlement, Rhodesia will be developed by others, and her great resources will go to nourish alien economies. Mr. Wilson must act swiftly if Rhodesia's vast storehouse of riches is not to be lost to us.

"Britain has lost £35m. in exports to Rhodesia, while the cost of sanctions and aid to Zambia is running up to the £100m. mark. Much of our business in Rhodesia has been lost for ever to West Germany, Japan, and France.

"It would be a take at least 40,000 troops to invade Rhodesia. There would be revulsion from the idea of Englishmen shooting Englishmen.

"The Afro-Asian bloc would dearly like Britain to hand the problem to UNO. So would the Russians, since it would give them the opportunity to set foot in Southern Africa and in potentially immensely rich Rhodesia, with its cobalt and chrome, diamonds and gold, manganese and uranium.

"But such a move would bring the Republic of South Africa on to a war footing. Africa would be aflame and a quarter of Britain's total exports would vanish overnight.

"There can be no going back on Rhodesian independence, but the British connexion might still be saved by reviving the idea of a treaty of guarantee, originally proposed by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a treaty guaranteeing that there would be no retrogressive legislation against African franchise rights".

MRs. B. D. BRICE wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"As a born Rhodesian and a university graduate I am distressed and disturbed by recent events at the University College in Salisbury. The almost universal

condemnation in this country of the action taken by the Rhodesian Government does not, however, take account of the very grave situation that the authorities faced.

"A minority of students encouraged by a minority of teaching staff sought as a calculated act to bring about a breakdown in normal academic routine and so to disrupt university life as to render the situation intolerable. Unfortunately they succeeded."

What Dr. Birley Wrote

"I doubt whether many of your readers know that in his report on the University College published last April Dr. Robert Birley noted that the charge that the college had not shown itself firm enough in defending its academic freedom did not amount to as much as was thought by some members of the staff. Dr. Birley had this to say about those members of the staff who had refused to lecture during the previous month:

"If they believe that the college is taking the wrong line, they have an absolute right to their opinions, but they have no right to remain in its service. I am always suspicious when I hear the demand 'not to rock the boat'. It is best to speak without metaphors. If the college is prepared to take them fully into confidence, then it has the right to demand their confidence. Again, if any do not feel able to give it their confidence, they ought not to remain in its service.

"And if they do decide to remain, they should be ready to show that confidence by their loyal actions. Again, if they come to find themselves at variance with the line adopted by the college, so that they cannot conscientiously continue to give such service, they ought to leave. If they do not, it must be for the college to take action".

White Farmer Sentenced

MR. CHESNEY COLLARD LILFORD, a 28-year-old farmer of Nyabira, near Salisbury, was last week sentenced to four months' imprisonment by a Salisbury magistrate on charges of assaulting an African with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He had pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail of £100 pending appeal. He admitted having been fined £160 in 1959 for whipping five Africans.

An African named Watson had given evidence that he had lost his way while out hunting, wandered into a compound on the Lilford farm, and was detained, and alleged that the accused had taken him into his house, stripped and handcuffed him, questioned him about Communist China, struck him repeatedly with a sjambok, and before calling the police fired at him with a gun but missed. The accused apparently thought that he was a Communist-trained terrorist, and because he was afraid he falsely confessed to the charge. It was then that the white man telephoned the police, who took Watson to hospital.

The magistrate, Mr. J. H. Wallace, said that the accused committed a cowardly and despicable offence. While the apprehension and suspicion of farmers was understandable while there was terrorist activity in the area, the proper course was to call the police immediately.

[EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always disregarded the journalistic practice of publishing particulars about the parents when a son or daughter faces any kind of accusation, for we consider that they should not be pilloried for misdemeanours for crimes alleged against their offspring. We break our own rule on this occasion because the strict impartiality of Rhodesian justice is thereby made evident. The father of the accused in this case is Mr. Douglas C. Lilford, a millionaire, and one of the founders and the main financial backer of Mr. Ian Smith's Front party, of which he is vice-president.]

Zambian Mission

VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA is leading a Zambian good-will mission to Far Eastern and European countries. His colleagues are the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kapwepwe, the Resident Minister for the Central Province, Mr. Henry Shamabane, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Robert Sikasula, and a number of officials. The party left Lusaka last Saturday for India, and will then visit China, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, and Britain. They are due in London on September 4.

COMPANY MEETING

MALAWI RAILWAYS LIMITED

Mr. A. H. Ball Reviews Latest Developments

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Malawi Railways Limited was held on August 11 in London.

MR. A. H. BALL, the Chairman, presided.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—

My review of the Company's operations was included in the annual report for the year 1965 and it did, in fact, include reference to developments which had occurred in the current year. There are, however, two further matters to which I would now draw your attention.

Current Revenue At High Level

The first is the continuing increase in operating receipts. For the first six months of 1966 preliminary returns show the revenue of the Company and The Central Africa Railway Company as £1,130,000, against £776,000 during the same period of the previous year. This 46% increase in revenue over this period is attributable in part to the resurgence in the economy of Malawi and also in part to the carriage of goods to Zambia.

You will be interested to know that up to the end of July over 21,000 tons of cargo had been carried from Beira to Salima for onward transport by road to Zambia, this tonnage including dieseline and petrol. In the reverse direction, the freight handled includes both Zambian copper and tobacco.

Russia recently bought 500 tons of coffee from Tanzania. Marks & Spencer (Tanzania), Ltd., has been incorporated with a nominal capital of £100.

The London Chamber of Commerce has recently sent trade missions to Zambia, Malawi, and the Congo.

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., Kenya, reports fixed assets at £739,163, investments at £26,878, and net current assets at £75,402.

Essential drugs and other medicines costing about £350,000 are on their way to Zambia on Government order.

Two Italian textile manufacturers expect to conclude contracts for a clothing factory at Limuru, Kenya, costing about £1m.

The World Bank will meet three-quarters of the cost of £1.6 of tarmac-ing 95 miles of road between Tanga and Moshi, Tanzania.

El Nasr Export and Import Company, a State enterprise of the United Arab Republic, has opened a showroom in Kampala, Uganda.

Zambia may be short of electrical power by 1970, according to an economic report published last week by the Finance Ministry of Zambia.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to send a 14-member selling mission to East and Central Africa in January and February.

Gold exports from Tanzania in the first five months of the year totalled only 35,227 ounces, as against 90,819 ounces in the same period last year.

Sisal exports from Mozambique last year at 31,955 tons were the highest for seven years. A cordage factory near the port of Nacala is about due to start operations.

East African Railways and Harbours report gross revenue of the Railways for the past year as £23.73m. and the Harbours at £9.46m. The joint operating surplus was £920,000.

The Rosehaugh group of companies, among them Rosehaugh (Africa), Ltd., will shortly transfer their agency and secretarial businesses to the offices of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., 37 Queen Street, London, E.C.

The insurance brokerage interests of Cayzer, Irvine, a British and Commonwealth Shipping subsidiary, and of J. K. Seear are being combined and will be operated under the name of Cayzer, Seear, Ltd. The directors will be Sir Nicholas Cayzer (chairman), Lord Rotherwick (deputy chairman), and Messrs. P. A. Duck, R. W. Last, J. K. Seear, I. G. Short, and J. A. Thomson.

Operating expenditure in 1966 has increased by 23% as compared with the first half of 1965. Capital expenditure is being incurred on improvements to stations and lineside buildings, particularly on the Northern Extension, and on engineering works necessary to enable the system to handle the expanding traffic with maximum efficiency when complete dieselization of motive power is achieved in 1967.

Malawi Government's Offer to Shareholders

The second matter is one which affects members directly and was covered by two recent announcements. The earlier, dated July 27, informed you that the Malawi Government had offered to buy the Lonrho Group holding; the announcement issued on August 9 stated that Lonrho had accepted an offer of £1 per share, and that the Government of Malawi had expressed the intention of making the same offer to all other shareholders. The price of the ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange, London, was 4s. 0d. on July 26 and 7s. 6d. on August 8.

I understand that it is hoped to post the offer to all shareholders within ten days, but this will depend on completion of the necessary formalities. I am also told that the offer will be on the basis of payment in sterling in London. As soon as the detailed terms of the offer are available, your board will issue a circular to members containing their recommendation.

The report and accounts were adopted and the other formal business duly transacted.

The Lonrho Group is to build a *pombe* brewery in Dar es Salaam at a cost of upwards of £150,000. The product, to be known as Chibuku, will be produced mainly from Tanzania maize and malt yeast from Zambia.

Sisal Outputs for July: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,663 tons. Central Line Sisal, 400 tons from the Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 4,030 to date; 145 making 1,170 from Kilosa, and 180, making 1,550, from Mnazi Dwa Plantations, 172 tons, making 1,038 for seven months (1,028).

John Brown & Co., Ltd., the large engineering group, which has substantial holdings in Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., and F. Issels & Son, Ltd., Bulawayo, report group profit after tax to March 31 at £5,266,979 (£8,122,429).

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia, report estimated net profit after tax for the quarter to June 30 at £69,030. Capital expenditure amounted to £14,676. During the quarter 18,467 ounces of gold were produced from 66,600 tons milled.

United Transport Co., Ltd., a group with large interests in East and Central Africa, report consolidated net profit after tax for 1965 at just over £1,228,225, compared with £1,122,650 in the previous year. Dividends of 15% take £488,365 (the same). The carry-forward is £3.7m.

Zambian Anglo-American, Ltd., and the Johnson-Avesta group in Sweden have formed Rockbite, Ltd., to manufacture mine drilling equipment in Ndola. The company, which has an issued capital of £200,000, will employ 60 people and supply about two-thirds of the Zambian mining industry's drilling requirements.

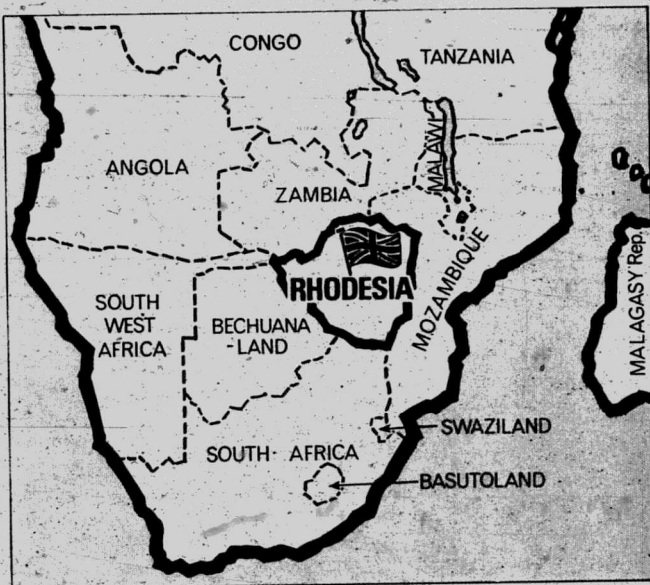
George Angus & Co., Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in Zambia, report net profits after tax for the half-year to June 30 at £285,000, almost exactly the same figure as in the first half of last year. For 1965 the total group net profit was £580,000. An interim dividend of 4% has been declared. Last year the total distribution was 18%.

Rhodesian National Insurance Co., Ltd., Rhodesia's only locally-controlled insurance group, has raised its issued capital from £62,500 to £100,000. Mr. Frank Buch, until lately a director of the R.S.T. group, is the chairman. The chief shareholders are Barclays Bank D.C.O., Standard Bank, Ottoman Bank, and Netherlands Bank of South Africa.

Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia), Ltd., reports net profits to March 31 at £44,059 (£23,288), subject to tax of £14,950 (£8,700). A 7½% dividend (6%) takes £16,875, and leaves a carry-forward of £15,112. The issued capital is £225,000. Fixed assets appear at £164,207 and net current assets at £152,028. Mr. M. G. Fleming is the chairman.

"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

We bend over backwards
to meet your
Delivery Dates

At Union-Castle, this kind of bending over backwards isn't painful; it's routine. When we say we'll get your freight there on time, we mean it. We carry your goods with a reliability, care and speed that's as famous as the dependability of the Union-Castle Line itself. Send for full details of Union-Castle freight services and see how we bend.

SEE HOW WE SAIL: Regular sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

The going's good by

UNION-CASTLE

Outward Freight Dept., Greenly House, Creechbrook Lane, London, E.C.3
For details, clip coupon to your letterheading, then post:
To Union-Castle Line, they will send full details of freight services

NAME _____
POSITION _____



CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD to MOMBASA,
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and if inducement MTWARA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
§ WANDERER		—	Aug 18	Aug 25
† CLAN MACINNES		Aug 29	Sept 1	Sept 8
† HALL VESSEL		Sept 12	Sept 15	Sept 22

* If inducement † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)
§ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

also by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS :

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Leading Brokers

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents

TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.3

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

43

START

REDUCTION

21

DATE

1/6/73



Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Vol. 43 No. 2185

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

52s yearly post-free

Heavy duty vehicle operators all over the world depend on the detergent and protective qualities of Castrol CR Motor Oils.

For
heavy duty service
CASTROL CR



REPRESENTED IN KENYA BY

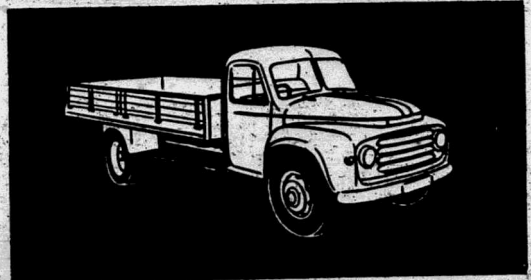
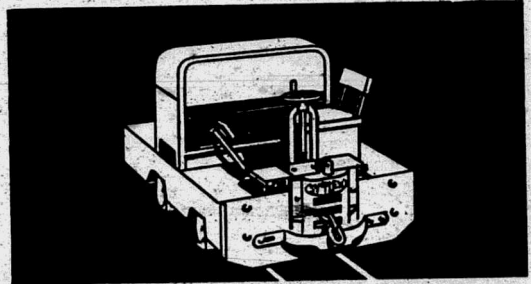


WIGGLESWORTH

& CO. (AFRICA), -LIMITED

NAIROBI, BOX No. 30092; MOMBASA, BOX No. 1507;

London Associates, Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd., 34 Minch Lane, E.C.3



Title Changed At Start of Fourty-Third Year

JOINT SERVICE



HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

LOBITO, CAPETOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN AND MAURITIUS (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel
CUSTODIAN

Glasgow

S. Wales
26 Aug.

Birkenhead
2 Sept.

: If inducement * With or without transhipment

LOBITO, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment).

Vessel
CITY OF EASTBOURNE
CITY OF MANCHESTER

Glasgow

Birkenhead
30 Aug.
20 Sept.

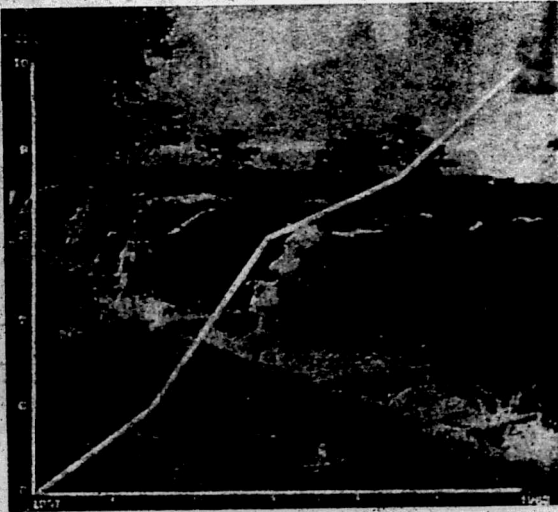
BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

Enquiries to:

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

Invest in Rhodesia's rocketing Beef Industry



The Cold Storage Commission has been directly responsible for the spectacular development of Rhodesia's Beef Industry. Their beef throughput has soared from 5 million to over 10 million pounds sterling in six short years. The Commission's progressive domestic and export marketing policies, coupled with the forward guaranteed cattle prices, safeguard all investments in cattle production.

THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION OF RHODESIA
'SERVES THE NATION'

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA"

Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables EASTAFRIC, London Inland Telegraphs EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	page		page
Matters of Moment ...	1	Mr. Wilson Deceived by Own Propaganda	8
Deported Lecturers Charged with Subversion and Immorality ...	3	"Talk Your Way Out", Says Mr. Smith ...	9
President Kaunda's Attack on Britain ...	5	Rhodesia Beating Sanctions ...	10
Personalia ...	6	Deportations from Kenya ...	11
Major Robert Foran ...	7	Coffee Problems ...	12

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1966

Vol. 43

No. 2185

52s yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA is the new name under which we start the forty-third annual volume of this journal. Founded by the present editor in 1924 as EAST AFRICA, its title was enlarged to EAST AFRICA AND "Rhodesia and Eastern Africa" in recognition of the growth of contacts and interests between the East and Central African territories and of widening appreciation that the affairs of East Africa could no longer be satisfactorily considered without taking into account the experience, policies and potentialities of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. East Africa and Central Africa were in fact already facing similar and often identical problems, and the improvement of air and road communications pointed to rapid development of contacts and then of broadening co-operation. The change of name was well ahead of such achievements. Indeed, the first impressive evidence did not come for another four years, when thousands of lorries laden with war stores from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia trundled along the Great North Road of Northern Rhodesia and through Tanganyika and Kenya to the front against the Italians in Somalia and Ethiopia. Rhodesian aircraft had flown to Kenya even before the official declaration of hostilities, and many Rhodesians were soon there as ground troops. It was gratifying to be told by some of them that they felt immediately at home, not only because of the warm hospitality of Kenyans of all races, but also because they had learnt a good deal about the country from our pages. In the intervening quarter of a century we have endeavoured to spread knowledge of all the territories within our sphere, being the only publication anywhere which has concentrated its attention on the area between the Nile and the Limpopo.

and deceptions of politicians in the United Kingdom — who had earlier lacked the will to unite the three East African territories when that would have been greatly to their advantage. It is ironical that contacts should today be closer in some respects between Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika Territory) and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) than between Tanzania and Kenya, despite the fact that in the first case communications are rudimentary while in the latter they are good by rail, road, sea and air services. An Eastern African Economic Community embraces Zambia, at least on paper, and nobody doubts that sooner or later a Common Market will evolve. Our change of title certainly does not presage disregard to such developments. On the contrary, replacement of "East Africa" by "Eastern Africa" in the appellation has been prompted by the increasing coverage of events in Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and of course Malawi.

Rhodesia is better understood in the context of all Eastern and Central Africa than in isolation. Indeed, the recent quarrels with Zambia over railway and other matters have not been of Rhodesia's making, and the Smith Government has repeatedly demonstrated a desire not to have the normal relations between the two countries disrupted (greatly to Zambia's disadvantage) in consequence of the declaration of Rhodesian independence. Zambia, grievously misled by the egregious Mr. Wilson, precipitately opted for alienation, which has expressed itself in the encouragement of violence in Rhodesia by radio propaganda from Lusaka and in support of Communist-trained thugs preparing for murder missions south of the Zambezi. Neighbours which had been considered Siamese twins are thus in a state of half-war — and for no better reason than Rhodesia's refusal to have her future wrecked by

After the war the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were federated. That Federation was tragically destroyed by the pusillanimity, folly,

politicians in Britain who have done irreparable damage over vast areas of Africa and sought to apply their pernicious theories to Rhodesia. Because her very existence is at stake, that country will not surrender to external pressure.

Though the Socialist Government in Britain still pretends not to recognize its catastrophic miscalculations in Africa since November 11 last, more and more African leaders have abandoned faith in the efficacy of sanctions. Instead of drawing the logical deduction that Rhodesia's independence must be accepted, they clamour for the use of military force, when they should know that there is not the remotest likelihood that Britain would undertake a military adventure—or, rather, misadventure—against Rhodesia, for that would mean war against Southern Africa. Apart from the immorality of the idea, it could not be entertained for severely practical reasons by the United Kingdom (which would be instantaneously disunited on the issue) or the United States (which is already deeply divided over the war in Vietnam and in no condition to engage in a far heavier commitment against South Africa and Rhodesia). In such circumstances what kind of force could the Disunited Nations muster? Do the Kaundas, Nyereres, and Mboyas, who talk so glibly of military measures, want Communist troops in their countries? Of course not. They well know that that would be the end of them and their far from stable régimes. These and other simple truths should be candidly stated at the Commonwealth Conference in London a few days hence after the most vociferous of the visitors have exhausted their recriminations. Even before they indulge in their denunciations they might be cautioned to reflect that British taxpayers are far from happy to continue subsidizing largely disgruntled African and Asian States to the tune of two hundred and twenty-five million pounds a year, and that stupid demonstrations of animosity in the capital of an almost bankrupt Britain might easily compel even this Parliament to cut overseas aid quite drastically. In any event, when the House reassembles in October there ought to be ceaseless pressure on the Government to settle with Rhodesia without further folly and procrastination. When the present tragic situation ends—a tragedy directly derived from the many follies of United Kingdom politicians—Rhodesia will assuredly resume the spectacular progress which is temporarily interrupted; and because there will be the promise of political stability the pace of

external investment and interest will almost certainly be markedly higher. That confidence sustains Rhodesians. Recognition of its force should jolt the British Government out of the legalistic and wholly unrealistic groove in which it has trapped itself, gravely to the hurt of the nation.

** ** **

MR. HOWMAN'S STATEMENT on another page discloses a disgraceful state of affairs in the University College in Salisbury, reveals the laxity of the college authorities, and proves undue patience on the part of the Government, which is more likely to be criticized by responsible persons for its continued forbearance than for its decision to rid the country of academics who, in the words of the Minister, "generated the evil of subversion and immorality" (and much else which might have been more severely punished under the emergency regulations). Small wonder that institutions of learning elsewhere in the world have been invited to take note of the behaviour against which Rhodesia has acted. For the sake of the young men and women entrusted to their supervision it is to be hoped that they will act on that serious hint. When the lecturers were detained scores of academics rushed to express their indignation in London newspapers. Without any knowledge of the facts or any inquiry, they declared their solidarity with the deportees. Will they now have the decency to apologize publicly for so recklessly jumping to wholly untenable conclusions? That is the least that scrupulous controversialists should do: This was, we believe, the only publication in England which promptly emphasized that political pedagogues had done great damage in Africa since the last war, that education in Africa had become plagued by politics, and that sympathy should be diverted from the lecturers to the university. Its new principal, when appointed, will doubtless take special care in recruiting replacements for those whom Rhodesia has so sensibly extruded.

"Rhodesia is one of the very few countries which does not subsidize its farmers. Without subsidies we can undersell most countries".—Mr. C. W. Dupont, the Officer Administering the Government.

"The Rhodesian Government's agricultural extension service to African farmers is second to none in the African continent".—Mr. Chad Chipunza, Leader of the African Opposition in Parliament.

"The average cost of providing a pupil with four years' secondary education as a boarder at a Government African secondary school is £522, of which £324 is for tuition and £198 for boarding".—The Minister of Education in Rhodesia.

Why Rhodesian Government Deported Lecturers At The University College

"Their Evil of Subversion and of Immorality Was Spreading Beyond the Campus"

CONSPIRACY to break the law and flout authority; intimidation by threats of physical violence; propagation of Communist ideology; association with terrorists; and sexual immorality and promiscuity — these are some of the charges made against the lecturers deported from the University College of Rhodesia by Mr. J. H. HOWMAN, Minister of Information and Immigration, who told Parliament last week in response to a request for a statement: —

"It had not been my intention to make a statement on the deportation of certain people who were recently employed at the university because it has not been the policy of previous Governments nor of this Government to give any information regarding reasons for deportation.

Nefarious Activities

"However, it has been apparent for some days past that those who were deported have set out to undermine the image of Rhodesia in other countries and to cover their nefarious activities by attacking our Government. Presumably they believe that the best form of defence is attack, and they are obviously trying to denigrate us by avowing complete ignorance of their activities. It is surprising how naïve they consider the world and Rhodesians to be.

"They have invited a response, and, while for security reasons I am unwilling to disclose all the information available to Government, because of the exceptional circumstances of this case I am prepared to give some of the reasons why Government decided to remove them.

"The Birley Report has proved conclusively that Government has shown the greatest forbearance in its dealings with the affairs of the university and that it has never attempted to interfere with its academic freedom. The time arrived, however, when 'academic freedom' was interpreted by certain lecturers as complete licence to engineer a breakdown of law and order.

"It is traditional in all institutions of learning that no member of staff should associate himself directly or indirectly with activities designed to undermine discipline or the laws of the land, and any country would and must deal with such behaviour appropriately.

"It would be as well for institutions of learning in other parts of the world to know of the behaviour of the people about whom I speak, particularly as those concerned have sought to avow their righteousness.

Conspiracy to Mislead Africans

"We have ample and conclusive evidence that the people concerned actively engaged in the propagation of subversion in a calculated endeavour to lead others to break the law and flout authority. Particular note should be taken of the fact that they acted in concert and conspired both within and outside the campus to mislead mainly African students and other Africans in townships around Salisbury. In typical subversive fashion they played upon the susceptibilities of these people and cared not a wit for the consequences to their recruits or their victims.

"'Academic freedom' is a hollow principle if it means that students unwilling to engage in subversion may be intimidated by threat of physical violence into taking part in subversion to the detriment of their education and the loss of valuable study time. Intimidation of this sort was rife on the campus.

"The evil generated by these people, both of subversion and of immorality, was spreading beyond the confines of the campus, and their sinister ideas could no longer be permitted to permeate the minds of our people.

Abused Trust to Corrupt Young Minds

"The behaviour of these persons which resulted in their deportation is a sordid story. For here we had a number of people in positions of trust who so abused that trust by corrupting the minds of young people to embrace the ideology of Communism and the subversion of law and order. Their evil plan was to create conditions which would lead to the closure of the university and ultimately result in a state of affairs which might in their minds justify intervention by Britain.

"These are some of the acts of which one or more of the deported persons have been guilty—self-confessed adherence to Communist principles and the forming of Communist cells in Rhodesia; the creation of chaos and lawlessness not only on the campus but in the country as a whole; acting as couriers for banned terrorist organizations and maintaining close association with terrorists in Zambia, and assisting these terrorists in their activities of violence against the Rhodesian people; inciting students to engage in subversion, to organize demonstrations and disturbances, and to offer themselves for arrest; promoting militant African nationalism to further communism in the long term;

"Refusing to lecture students in defiance of written instructions by the principal; harbouring and feeding an escaped restrictee in defiance of the law; encouraging and promoting physical assaults by students of one race upon students of another race; physically assaulting persons opposing certain political ideologies; providing certain statistical information for use by terrorists in their subversive activities against Rhodesia; broadcasting programmes over foreign radio stations against the interests of Rhodesia; advocating that Britain should invade Rhodesia.

Gross Immorality of Some Lecturers

"Disclosures appeared in a Zambian newspaper intended to cause the British Government embarrassment in the talks in which officials of our two Governments are engaged. The object was to disclose unfounded and mischievous facts which were a figment of imagination. There is proof that this mischievous act was perpetrated by one of the deported lecturers.

"Another exhorted students to storm the house of the university principal during a demonstration, and others actively participated in demonstrations planned to cause a complete disruption of university life.

"Government does not usually set itself up as a judge of morals, but it recognizes that these persons occupied a special place in the community and had charge of young people. It should therefore be told that in addition to their dangerous political activities the immoral and promiscuous sexual activities of some of them were a byword on the campus. There is even evidence of the procuring of abortion resulting from such licence.

"Government is reluctant to expel any member of society, but it feels that in this case its actions have been amply justified, especially when it is remembered that these persons were engaged to further the education of young Rhodesians.

"It would never be my intention to provide a lurid and sensational account of all the activities of those concerned, but, without entering into further unpalatable descriptions of the activities of these people, I can assure this House that a common denominator was a determined intention to cause chaos, racial disharmony, and disorder in our country.

"Their Aim Was Chaos"

"None of these people was a Rhodesian citizen—in fact, several were aliens—and none cared for the real traditions of a university or its academic or campus activities. During the time they were scheming they were making arrangements to obtain employment elsewhere. Their aim was chaos. They had no thought for the safety of our young Rhodesian students, particularly our young women, and still less for our people as a whole.

"I have said enough to convince reasonable people that our Government has not acted irrationally, hastily, or unjustly. It has been moderate, patient, and fair in its dealings with those whose ideological and selfish aims were designed to bring indiscriminate and untold harm upon our country.

"We have acted in the hope that the benefits of higher education for all our people will not be interrupted and will not be harmed. The principal of the University of London recently stated that academic freedom is not to be interpreted as licence to flout the laws of the land. This is precisely the policy upon which Government has acted".

The Prime Minister said in Umtali on Friday that "the actual case is far worse than the case which Mr. Howman presented".

SIR DOUGLAS LOGAN has replied in *The Times* to Lord James of Rusholme, whose letter was quoted last week. Sir Douglas wrote:—

"Lord James of Rusholme raises the important question whether the Smith régime is the properly constituted Government of Rhodesia. Whatever may be the views on this matter of individuals connected with the University College in Salisbury, the college itself has no option but to do business with that régime.

"It cannot say to the Smith-Government that it is 'a group in rebellion' without any legal powers (e.g. to deport) and at the same time ask it, as the body in *de facto* control of the country and its revenues, to increase the annual recurrent grant to the college over the next four years from £530,000 to £1m.

"It is welcome news that the college will reopen next month and will continue open next session. Professor Leys and his colleagues urge withdrawal of support from the college, a curious attitude for liberally minded people to adopt. In my opinion, now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the college".

Little Respect for Academic Freedom in Kenya

DR. A. J. HANNA wrote:—

"Professor Leys and two of his colleagues have expressed their view that "the maintenance of academic freedom can seldom be wholly separated from that of other freedoms". It is well that this should be said. It is true of Rhodesia; it is equally true elsewhere.

"Immediately after my arrival in Kenya three years ago, at the beginning of a two-year period of secondment as Professor of History at what was then still called the Royal College, Nairobi, the Kenya Cabinet earnestly applied its collective wisdom to the problem of whether or not I should be deported.

"The problem arose from the fact that my attitude to African nationalism, expressed in my academic publication, was not wholly uncritical, even though it was basically friendly; to make matters worse, I had been heretical enough to point out the obvious fact that colonial rule, whatever its faults, had brought immense benefits to Africa. But I had not in any way interfered in Kenya's politics, even to the extent of writing to a newspaper.

"Common sense prevailed in the end, and the excitement died down; but the very fact that Ministers ever thought that the matter was any concern of theirs showed clearly how little respect they had for the principle of academic freedom. Indeed, some months later they vetoed an appointment to the college at the highest level of seniority.

"Now it is usually held that Kenya's Kenya is one of the most sensibly governed countries in Africa, and I have no wish to suggest the contrary. What I would suggest, however, is that the whole continent of Africa, north as well as south

of the Zambezi, has a soil in which the plant of academic freedom can maintain only a frail and precarious existence.

"What do your correspondents think would happen to an expatriate lecturer at Makerere who ventured to condemn the forcible suppression of Buganda's constitutional autonomy? How long would President Nyerere tolerate a British professor who published a severely critical study of T.A.N.U. and the one-party system? No doubt things are worse in South Africa, just as they were worse in Nkrumah's Ghana. But it is a matter of degree.

Finding Excuses for African Governments

"It may be said that Rhodesia has an exceptionally bad record in the deportation of university teachers. True; but it has also had an exceptionally outspoken academic community. British scholars in Africa are for the most part dedicated to the work of African advancement; they are quick to condemn acts of oppression committed by white men, but they usually do all they can to justify or at least find excuses for similar acts committed by African Governments. That is why they are tolerated in East Africa; whereas they frequently get into trouble in Rhodesia. It is not because the East African Governments are much more liberal.

"If then it is right, as your correspondents urge, that so long as these circumstances persist the British Government and British universities should dissociate themselves from continuing support of the University College of Rhodesia, it is equally right to cease to support many, perhaps all, of the other academic institutions throughout the length and breadth of Africa. Of course this is ridiculous.

"It is far better, as Sir Douglas Logan has so well said, that we should continue to give all the help we can. And if this is true in general, it is also true in the case of Salisbury".

Dr. Robert Aitken, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, wrote in the *Guardian*:—

"This university sponsors the Medical School of the University College in Salisbury. We have taken the view that multi-racial university education which we sponsor is immensely important to the future of Rhodesia. Eventually there will be some solution to the present political impasse. If that solution is on South African lines, we presume the college will cease to be multi-racial, and in that event one of the conditions of our sponsorship will be lacking. But if the political solution takes any other shape there is likely to be scope for a multi-racial university. It is therefore important to keep the existing one in being, for if it goes out of action now it will take many years to restart it and rebuild its staff".

Malawi M.P. Suspended

MR. KEMBO, M.P. for Chikwawa North, has been suspended from membership of the Malawi Congress Party, and thus automatically deprived of his seat in Parliament.

Spate of Resignations

ONE RECENT ISSUE of the *Zambia Gazette* recorded the resignations of 15 European officials, one from the Office of the President, six from the Ministry of Health, and three from the Information Service.

Prohibited Immigrants

SIXTEEN EUROPEANS in Zambia were declared prohibited immigrants within 48 hours, one being Mr. G. W. Johns, an employee of the Bank of Zambia. The other 15 are the members of the Special Branch of the police who were summarily retired on July 14.

Propaganda

SHEIKH ABEID KARUME, First Vice-President of Tanzania, has told the Information Department of Zanzibar that its duty is to make the people understand how hard the Afro-Shirazi Party fought in the past "up to the revolution of January 12, 1964, which brought into office a Government led by workers and peasants".

Journalists Expelled

MR. ARNOLD AMBER, a Canadian, who has represented Reuters in the Congo, was ordered at the week-end to leave within 24 hours because of "tendentious reporting" of the mutiny of Katangese troops in the Stanleyville area. Mr. John Latz, a British businessman who has lived in the Congo since 1949 and has acted as part-time correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and an American news agency, has also been deported. He had been imprisoned for three weeks.

Zambian President's Attack on Great Britain

Points from His Installation Address as University Chancellor

ZAMBIA is economically one of the most developed countries in Africa, but educationally one of the least developed. **PRESIDENT KAUNDA** said in his installation address as Chancellor of the new University of Zambia. He continued (in part):

"At the time of independence we had only about 100 university graduates, 1,500 Zambians with School Certificates, and 6,000 with as much as two years of secondary school.

"The first Zambian university graduate is the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Agriculture was the first science graduate. Even today we have only two graduates in agriculture, one in engineering, and five in medicine.

"These facts demonstrate how much Zambia has not only been a victim of a sad period of colonialism but also of a most sordid racial victimization. She has been Britain's sacrificial lamb on the altar of Central Africa's settler's whims, and today we are witnessing in the form of the U.D.I. charade the culmination of such policies with the consequent ill-effects on Zambia.

"Treasonable to Mankind"

"Britain's Colonial record in education in Zambia is most criminal. This country has been left by her as the most uneducated and most unprepared of Britain's Dependencies in Africa. This record is even treasonable to mankind when it is recalled that in the 70 years of British occupation Zambia never lacked money, and, except for a year or two, her budget had never been subsidized by the British Treasury.

"From 1924 to 1937 just slightly over £220,000 was spent on African education whilst one and a half times as much was spent on European education. During this period the total revenue was £10.5m., of which over £1.5m., or just over 20%, was derived from Native tax. From 1938 to 1954, just before the Federal Government took over, only £5.5m. was spent on African education out of a total revenue of £131m.

"There has been very little sign of conscience, because, as if to add insult to injury, Britain has not only been too keen to subsidize the racist-dominated University College in Salisbury but has not been particularly understanding on the financing of our university, to which she has grudgingly granted £1m. This is a pretty poor show.

"However, let us thank God for His providence in having among us individual men and women of conscience and dedication: missionaries who laboured to lay the foundations of education; teachers in our primary schools in the remote areas; and you here, ladies and gentlemen, who have come to found the University of Zambia. Without the men and women that I have just mentioned this country would have been written off as an educational desert.

"In contrast to the deliberate educational starvation to which we were subjected by the Colonial and settler Governments, my Government has since 1963 spent over £7.5m. on education, and in this financial year intends to spend over £21m., or just under 23% of our estimated revenue.

"This year 312 students have entered the University of Zambia, in addition to those sent overseas—more than double the number of Zambians who managed to acquire university education in the 70 years of Colonial rule. To date there are precisely 163 Zambian university graduates.

Irrelevant Ethnic Loyalties

"One particularly important function of the university is the promotion of national unity. One dilemma of educational policy is that the expansion of school facilities may encourage divisive tendencies. Until a few years ago Munalu was the only senior secondary school in Zambia. Even after that it continued to contain a large proportion of the secondary students in the country. As a result our future leaders, including most of my Cabinet, grew up together. This is a profoundly important political fact.

"That situation is changing rapidly as secondary schools spread to each district. This year 24 new secondary schools were opened. Munalu can no longer play the unifying rôle to the same extent. Only the university can now perform this vital function of overcoming irrelevant ethnic loyalties which if allowed to flourish could threaten the existence of our nation.

"It would not promote 'One Zambia, One Nation' if we eliminated tribal differences only to have them replaced by class distinctions alien to our tradition.

Great Boon or Great Curse

"Education, a great boon, can be a great curse if it raises up an *elite* of black gentlemen, remote from the masses, conscious only of what society owes them, not of what they owe society. The sacrifices of our people would be vain if the university they struggled to fund produced graduates whose one thought was self—not service.

"The *elite* we want to foster is one which is more concerned with its responsibilities than with its rights, an *elite* dedicated to the noble task of nation-building, however hard and humble the demands.

"The relation of university and State in developing African countries has been a difficult one. This is inevitable where the university represents such a vital instrument of national policy.

"In our case the Chancellor is the Head of State. As President he appoints the chairman and members of the University Council and the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Council includes two Permanent Secretaries. Most important, the university is largely dependent on the Government for funds. Nevertheless, the university is not a Government department, and the Government has no intention of treating it as one. We appreciate that the university cannot fully meet its heavy responsibilities to the nation unless it is able to grow and prosper within an atmosphere of freedom.

"The East and West divisions are not racial or tribal; they are of man's own deliberate creation. While man has no say in whether he was going to be born black or white, or be an Englishman, a German, a Russian, a Chinese, an American, or in Zambia of any tribe you care to mention, it is within man's power to be a Communist, a Socialist, or a capitalist. We must distinguish between those things which are God-given and those which are man-made, between those about which a man can do something and those about which he can do absolutely nothing.

"The differences between East and West are differences of man's creation. What I believe in today I may not believe in tomorrow simply because the geographical, economical, political, and social situations have changed. Must we be so dogmatic about such things that we are prepared to destroy the very basis of whatever ideals or ideas we may believe in and propound?

The Case for Non-Alignment

"We in Africa chose non-alignment because we want to look at problems as an independent group of people so that we do not castigate some people because they colonized us or hail others as our friends simply because they have not been colonizers; indeed, so that we do not hail or castigate others simply because of ideological agreements or differences with us.

"We want to contribute to the ever-flowing stream of political thought. In non-alignment we have the opportunity to say to any nation: 'Here you are right and there you are wrong'; and we expect them to respect our thinking even if they should not agree with it.

"Yet whenever I, or indeed any of my colleagues, say something that is not palatable to any of these two camps, I am told: 'Well, he is now moving towards the East', or 'Now he is moving towards the West'.

"Universities must find time to study this strange beast called Man. He has succeeded in splitting the atom and is now attempting to get to the moon, but he has not understood himself.

"Africa is plagued by racialism and tribalism, but we in Africa have a very good chance of succeeding in this field, all things being equal. Our leaders make 'a human approach to all Africa's problems'. In spite of some of the worst forms of oppression, I know of no African leader who says after independence 'Chase all white men into the sea'.

"It is very good not to live in the past but certainly very godly to forgive. Because this is the basis of our thinking we feel very strongly when people stupidly speak of 'kith and kin' policies in those pockets of colonialism and imperialism on the continent of Africa as if black men had no one to refer to as 'kith and kin'.

"Apologists for South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique say that their laager mentality is based on fear. Fear of what? If it is fear of majority rule, we ask what has happened to those of our fellow men who happen to be white by accident of birth who live, work and die in former Colonial countries?"

PERSONALIA

MR. NEKYON, Uganda's Minister of Agriculture, is in London.

DR. HORST BEUTER, a West German mining consultant, is visiting Rhodesia.

LIEUT-COLONEL A. R. HOLBURN has been promoted a temporary colonel in the Zambia Army.

SIR MALCOLM and LADY BARROW, who recently arrived in England from Rhodesia, will be here until October.

SIR ANTHONY KILLICK, sometime Minister of Natural Resources in Uganda, left £23,844, on which duty of £4,302 has been paid.

MR. J. S. LAKER has been promoted Commissioner for Agriculture in Uganda. The Deputy Commissioner is MR. H. R. BERUNGA.

SAYED HASSAN MOHAMMED EL AMIN and MR. BARRY BEIRA are the new Ambassadors in Uganda for Sudan and Guinea respectively.

MR. P. S. GARLAKE has written a pamphlet on "The Antiquities of Inyanga" for the National Monuments Commission of Rhodesia.

THE REV. M. LANCASTER, lately priest-in-charge of Essexvale with Balla Balla and Filabusi, Rhodesia, has been appointed Rector of Gwelo.

MR. and MRS. WINSTON FIELD arrived in London last week and will leave for Ireland in a few days. They will return to Rhodesia in October.

DOM DUARTE NUNO, Prince of Beira and heir presumptive to the Portuguese throne, has arrived in Mozambique for a month's private visit.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR has been elected a director of the Cunard Company. She was Tory M.P. for South Aberdeen until defeated at the last election.

MR. BAGARAGAZA, Rwanda's Minister of International Co-operation and Planning, has led a five-member good-will mission to Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

MR and MRS. S. F. BRICE gave a party at Rhodesia House on Thursday for the diving and swimming teams which have arrived in Britain from Rhodesia.

THE VEN. O. SOMKENCE, priest-in-charge of St. Andrew's, Bulawayo, and Archdeacon of Bembsi, has been appointed priest-in-charge of St. Patrick's Mission, Gwelo, and Archdeacon of Gwelo.

DR. R. E. ROBINSON will preside over the Cambridge Summer Conference on "How to Make Aid More Effective through Co-operation". It will be held at Jesus College from September 4 to 17.

COLONEL HARRY BAXTER, of Ndola, and MR. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, of Mufulira, were Zambia's two delegates at the recent annual conference in London of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, formerly Finance Minister of Kenya, who has since represented the World Bank in Pakistan, has received the Hilal-e-Quaid-e-Azam award from the Government of that State. He is about to retire.

MR. OGINGA OINGA, M.P., leader of the Kenya People's Union, the Opposition Party, has complained that there are too many British officers in Kenya's Armed Forces. He wants immediate Africanization at all levels.

MR. MENDEL GLASS, of Richmond, Bulawayo, having made a rich discovery of kaolin some 80 miles from Bulawayo, intends to establish a factory in the city for the manufacture of household crockery and other porcelain products.

MR. HAROLD CHILD, who served in the Native Department of Rhodesia for 38 years, has written "The History and Extent of Recognition of Tribal Law in Rhodesia". The book has been published by the Government Printer, Salisbury.

SERGEANT SIMBAYA, of Luanshya, has received the special commendation of the Police Commissioner of Zambia for "great courage and devotion to duty" in rescuing several African boys who were in danger of electrocution from an electric cable.

MR. J. K. CHIVUNGA, Minister of State for Provincial and District Government in Zambia, is in Lund, Sweden, for a fortnight's seminar on the rôle of community work in national development. He is accompanied by MR. P. J. HANCOCK.

MR. G. C. MARTIN, senior nematologist in the Ministry of Agriculture in Rhodesia, is in Daytona Beach this week to speak on tropical nematology at an inaugural symposium to mark the establishment of a specialist centre by the University of Florida.

MR. DAVID BALL, until recently head of the United States Government Agency for International Development, and now vice-president of the Ford Foundation, and MRS. BALL are visiting East Africa. VICE-PRESIDENT MURUMBI gave a luncheon in their honour when they were in Nairobi.

MR. L. ROBINSON will on September 1 become managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., in succession to Mr. K. W. SPILHAUS. MR. ROBINSON joined the group in 1947, was transferred from South Africa to Rhodesia four years later, and was appointed to the Rhodesian board in 1958.

SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, this year's president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Nottingham on September 3. He was director of the cotton research station at Namulonge, Uganda, until 1957, when he was appointed Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University.

THE REV. ZEDEKIAH KISARE is to be consecrated as the first African bishop in Tanganyika of the Mennonite Church, which has about 5,000 members, most of them in the Musoma area. He succeeds BISHOP DONALD JACOBS, who is on home leave in the U.S.A., from which he will return early next year to become secretary to the Mennonite Missions throughout Africa. His headquarters will be in Nairobi.

Passengers for Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE include MR. and MRS. J. G. ARMSTRONG, COL. and MRS. E. BARETTA, the REV. and MRS. R. M. C. BEAK, the REV. and MRS. H. H. DAVIES, MR. JUSTICE W. A. H. DUFFUS, DR. and MRS. A. L. DYKES, the REV. and MRS. L. A. HUBBARD, PROF. and MRS. D. OAKLEY, DR. and MRS. D. SPIVEY, and DR. and MRS. W. M. WATSON. Passengers for Dar es Salaam include DR. and MRS. A. B. BYLES.

MR. RONALD C. KEYMER, formerly managing director of a group of companies in Khartoum, has been appointed hospitals manager to the Presbyterian Church of East Africa. During the last war he saw military service in the Middle East and South East Asia and was demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel, having been awarded the M.B.E. and mentioned in dispatches. Later he was made C.B.E. (Civil). On retirement from the Sudan he took the diploma in African studies of Edinburgh University, and has recently travelled extensively in Africa.

DR. KIBUKA-MUSOKE, consultant physician at Mulago Hospital, Uganda, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of East Africa. He already held the qualifications of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. He did post-graduate work at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1960, and in the next year was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He is chairman of the East African Medical Research Council and of the Uganda Foundation for the Blind, and was the first president of the Uganda Medical Association.

Obituary**Major W. Robert Foran**

MAJOR W. ROBERT FORAN, who has died in Nanyuki at the age of 85, had had an exceptionally active, varied and adventurous life, and few people in Kenya can have worked so hard as he almost to the end. He had had more than his share of disappointments and misfortune, but he refused to accept reverses, and his optimism and persistence had their reward again and again. A keen sense of public duty impelled him to give time to voluntary work when he himself needed money, which he could have earned by his pen; and Kenya can never have had a more prolific freelance journalist. Once he told the writer that, while holding another part-time job, he had written 350,000 words in three months.

Over his own name and anonymously his large output of articles and stories found publication in leading newspapers and magazines in many countries, especially the United Kingdom, the United States and South Africa. He despised exaggeration, abhorred modern cynicism, admired sound craftsmanship, and was meticulous in anything historical.

Volunteered at Seventeen

At the age of 17 he joined the Somerset Light Infantry for service in the South African War, during which he was commissioned as a Regular officer. Then he was posted to the North-West Frontier of India, where he saw a good deal of action in a short time. The idea of returning with his battalion for garrison duty in England having no attraction, he transferred to the Reserve of Officers and in 1904 went to the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) and joined the Police, taking part in the Nandi and Kisii expeditions. He resigned in 1909 to become the only newspaper correspondent to accompany ex-President Theodore Roosevelt on his East African safari. They got on splendidly, and Foran was persuaded to go to the United States, where he had a number of newspaper appointments, founded the Adventurers' Club of Chicago, and made his first flight (in 1911) when the diversion was still considered almost suicidal.

Returning to England, he served on several Fleet Street papers until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he was soon in France in command of an infantry battalion. Later he was sent to Iraq, Persia, and then Mesopotamia, where he commanded a brigade.

Invalided out of the Army in 1920, he went back to North America and started several specialist journals, among them *Bit and Spur*, *Polo Monthly and Clubman*, and *Rider and Driver*. Then he was selected by a leading U.S. newsagency to accompany the Prince of Wales on his tour of India in 1921/22.

That led to more newspaper work in the East. He edited the *Rangoon Times*, the *Straits Times* (Singapore), and the *Review of India*, and was then general secretary of the European Association in Calcutta.

Thirteen Campaigns and Thirteen Wounds

When war loomed in 1939 he hurried to London in the hope of getting back into uniform, but at 58 he was deemed an ancient by the War Office. By devious means, however, he broke down resistance and was for a time in the S.T.I. (little ships) Branch. Winkled out of that niche, he spent the rest of the war as a full private in the Surrey Home Guard. He (who had served in 13 campaigns and collected 13 wounds) found it "great fun".

In 1947 he returned with his wife to Kenya, and soon founded the *Mount Kenya Observer*, which, through lack of capital, had a short life. He plunged once more into freelancing and authorship, writing among other books, "A Cuckoo in Kenya", "African Odyssey",

"Kill or Be Killed", "Lion", "Mystery Beasts of Africa", "A Breath of the Wilds" (for which Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands wrote an introduction and Lord Cranworth a foreword), "Changing Horizons", "Hunter's Saga", "Things Seen", "Drums of Sacrifice", "The Path of Ivory", "A History of the Kenya Police", and a child's animal book "Mothers and Babies".

Throughout the Mau Mau Rebellion he served in the Kenya Police Reserve, and then went to Southern Rhodesia, where he was soon invited to become superintendent of a Government publicity bureau. Later he returned to Kenya, where his wife died five years ago. She was a woman of character, courage, and charm. On her passing he wrote to a friend: "We have known happiness, true comradeship, and blissful contentment for 25 years".

This summary of Foran's life is far from comprehensive. It has not mentioned, for instance, that he saw active service in Zululand and Somaliland; that he hunted in Canada, Mexico, and Malaya; that, like so many former shots, he had become an ardent preservationist and written much on that subject; that he had been secretary to a golf club in Sussex and to the large R.A.F. mess at Halton.

When a friend teased him about being a Jack of all trades, his reply was that he had found fun in them all, at least for part of the time; that all had taught him something; and that if he had stuck to the Army, the police or journalism he would have missed much and written worse books. Altogether he wrote about 25, three being novels set in India and one in Malaya.

Mr. E. Carey Francis

A FULL-PAGE OBITUARY of Mr. E. Carey Francis appeared recently in these columns.

Bishop Stephen Neill has written of him in *The Times*:—

"Carey Francis and I came to know one another in Cambridge 47 years ago. In our day the wranglers were no longer arranged in order of merit, but it was generally believed that Carey was the senior wrangler of his year.

"He was a remarkably many-sided man—a first-rate though not very original mathematician, an excellent footballer, an organizer of almost painful precision, but out-going and friendly in his human relations. He seemed all set for an academic career in Cambridge. It caused surprise when he exchanged the pleasant comfort of his rooms at Peterhouse for the arduous and isolation of a mission school placed precisely on the Equator—but less surprising to those who knew that the very centre of his being was a simple and devout faith in Jesus Christ. Certainly the decision was one that he never regretted.

"Whatever his responsibilities, Carey was first, last and all the time a missionary. He was concerned that his boys should have a first-class education; he was still more concerned that they should come to a personal acquaintance with and commitment to Jesus Christ. To him to be a follower of Jesus Christ was to be a man—and conversely.

Distrustful of African Politicians

"Himself a man of superlative integrity, he had a deep hatred of everything that suggested intrigue, pusillanimity, or falsehood. It was this that lent bitterness to his judgments on politicians, who he felt were deceiving the people and leading them in paths that could not issue in righteousness or peace.

"He also had a deplorable dislike of theology—theology to him was the instrument that a man might use to evade or postpone the decision whether he would or would not yield himself unreservedly to the service of Jesus Christ.

"It was widely expected that Carey would be appointed the first Principal of the University College of East Africa at (concluded at foot of next page)

Wilson Government Deceived by Its Own Propaganda

Rhodesia Will Consider Withdrawal from the Sterling Area, Says Finance Minister

MR. J. J. WRATHALL, Minister of Finance, said recently in the Rhodesian Parliament:—

"The British Government have been deceiving themselves with their own propaganda, while having progressively less success in deceiving others. Even before the budget many countries were beginning to have doubts about the truth of the British Government's assurances that the Rhodesian economy was on the point of collapse, and a number of these countries have been sending representatives, either official or non-official, to see for themselves what the true situation is. All have expressed amazement at the difference between the position as they have found it and the position as it had been told to them by representatives of the British Government".

If there was anything unexpected in the country's present situation it was "the comparative ease with which the economy has so far ridden the storm".

In reply to the suggestion of a fellow Member that Rhodesia had in fact supported the pound sterling, the Minister said:—

"We are no longer members of the sterling area, and in view of the British Government's seizure of our sterling assets, and our inability to convert them into other currencies, Rhodesian funds are being used to support the pound sterling whether we like it or not.

"When sanctions are lifted we shall have to consider seriously whether it would still be in Rhodesia's best interests for her currency to be tied to that of a country whose economy continues to creak along from crisis to crisis".

U.K. Government's Lost Sense of Proportion

PENALIZATION of British shippers by the British Treasury has been denounced by Mr. J. J. Wrathall, Finance Minister of Rhodesia, in two recent statements.

On the first occasion he said:—

"In 1958 a loan of £24m. was granted by Barclays Bank to the Government of Rhodesia in connexion with the construction of the Kyle Dam. Repayment of capital and interest is due at the end of June and December each year. For some time past the Bank of England has stated that the debt service of Rhodesian Government loans raised on the London market cannot be effected because funds were not made available.

"In order to ascertain the precise position the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Government's bankers, were instructed to make the necessary payments for December, 1965, and June, 1966, in respect of the loan from Barclays Bank. The Reserve Bank has now informed the Rhodesian Government that it has been unable to effect payment because the Bank of England has refused to authorize the transfer of sterling from the Reserve Bank's funds in London.

"This remarkable decision shows very clearly the hollowness of the previous claims that the debt service could not be met because funds had not been tendered. Since the funds needed to meet the debt service charges in London are not acceptable from the Reserve Bank on behalf of the Rhodesian Government, it can only be assumed that the British Government will meet the service charges".

Later Mr. Wrathall made another statement in television and radio broadcasts, saying:—

"I was compelled recently to make a public statement about the refusal of the British authorities to allow Rhodesia to meet certain debt obligations payable in London. This refusal merely showed up the hollowness of the British authorities' claim that debt service charges in Britain were not being met by the Rhodesian Government. This attitude of the British authorities, incomprehensible as it is, reinforces the view which has also been held by the Rhodesian Government that British nationals who are not receiving interest and other similar payments must look to the British Government for satisfaction. But it seems that all this was but a start.

"The Reserve Bank of Rhodesia have now notified me that for some time they have endeavoured to obtain confirmation from the British authorities that funds held in London by the Reserve Bank will continue to be released to enable Rhodesian importers to pay for goods shipped to this country before December 18, 1965, by suppliers in Britain and other sterling area countries.

"The British Treasury administers the British exchange control legislation applicable to Rhodesia. After much delay they have now ruled, for some inexplicable reason best known to themselves, that the Reserve Bank's London funds may no longer be used to pay British and other sterling area residents for goods shipped before December 18 last.

"This decision, which the British authorities apparently see as a tightening of sanctions against Rhodesia, can only result in hardship to exporters in Britain and other members of the sterling area, since it means that their nationals will be unable to obtain payment for goods already received in this country and for services rendered to Rhodesians.

"In view of the British Government's latest decision concerning the use of Rhodesia's sterling funds, I have reluctantly had to request the Reserve Bank to refuse to allow Rhodesian merchants to effect any payments to British or other sterling area exporters for goods falling within this category. Importers must now arrange for sums due to British and other sterling area suppliers to be paid into blocked accounts. These restrictions will not apply to payments to South Africa or Malawi.

"The amounts owing, especially to manufacturers and others in Britain, are considerable. In respect of past importation of motor vehicles alone more than £1m. is owing to the British motor car industry.

"Alice in Wonderland" Regulation

"This particular decision by the British Government is strange viewed from the standpoint of the British exporter. Faced with higher interest rates, a further credit squeeze, and the new selective employment tax, the exporter is now to be denied payment of debts from funds held in Britain. Alice in Wonderland pales into insignificance beside this episode.

"But the British Government have gone even further. Whereas they have until now allowed the use of the Reserve Bank's London funds to meet travel, family maintenance, and educational expenses in sterling area countries, Mr. N. H. B. Bruce, the governor of the Reserve Bank, has told me that the British Treasury will no longer allow such payments.

"It would seem therefore that the British Government have now decided to starve children and aged dependants living or studying in England and to stop Rhodesians from visiting their relatives in that country, in a further effort to bring us to our knees. First came the attack on pensioners in Rhodesia; now the British Government has stooped to victimize children and old people living in their own country.

"One cannot help but wonder whether the British Government have lost all sense of proportion or whether there may be a deeper motive which goes beyond an attempt to deprive Rhodesia of the use of its own funds.

"We possess, however, adequate non-sterling resources, and Rhodesian residents will continue to be allowed to meet educational expenses and to effect maintenance payments to their dependants at present levels. Foreign currency allocations for travelling to sterling area countries will also continue to be made available. These payments will be made from resources outside Britain.

"The refusal of the British Government to allow the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia to use the funds which they still have in London to meet obligations in the sterling area is therefore merely irritating".

Mr. E. Carey Francis

(concluded from previous page)

Makerere. I do not know whether he was ever approached on the subject; I am sure that it would have been a mistake if he had gone there. He liked boys and did not care much for undergraduates. In his later years even his devoted old boys felt that he was a little losing touch, and did not fully understand the new movements and currents in African life. I think that he might have been very unhappy in the effulgent atmosphere of an African university.

"When the time came for him to leave the Alliance High School, he found that he still wanted to devote his life and strength to the service of boys, and took to teaching again in the High School at Pumwani, a poor section of Nairobi. Here he made an excellent adjustment to conditions very different from those to which he had been accustomed; he felt that he was learning all the time lessons which were of great value to him.

"In the last year or two he had been a good deal distressed by ill health, but he remained alert, confident, courageous, and happy to the very end".

Mr. Smith to Mr. Wilson

"Talk Your Way Out of Your Predicament"

BRITISH MINISTERS had talked themselves into so many difficulties over Rhodesia that they had now to talk themselves out of their predicament. Mr. IAN SMITH, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said in Umtali last Friday, just after two officials, Mr. Duncan Watson and Mr. Oliver Wright, had returned from London for the resumption of the "talks about talks".

The third member of the British team of officials is Mr. John Hennings, head of the British residual mission in Salisbury.

Rhodesia's representatives are again Sir Cornelius Greenfield, Mr. G. B. Clarke, and Mr. S. Morris.

Asked in Parliament a few days earlier if he accepted the six principles to which the British Prime Minister continued to refer, Mr. Smith had replied: "It would be unwise to put my cards on the table at this stage of the discussions when the other party do not have to lay their cards on the table. I should be failing as a negotiator if I did not observe this elementary precaution".

Speaking at the opening of the Manicaland Agricultural Show, he repeated that he could not reveal his hand until the appropriate time, but would meantime not engage in recriminations or a slanging match.

Operation Badly Planned by U.K.

"Certainly the other side have had a lot to say for themselves, and no doubt they will continue, but our positions are completely different. Ever since November 11 they have made so many impossible commitments and talked themselves into so many incredibly difficult corners impossible of fulfilment that they have to face the tremendous task of talking their way out of the predicament in which they now find themselves".

Zambia was also in a similar predicament, but as a pawn of British endeavours to bring Rhodesia to her knees.

"It will go down in history as a classical example of an ill-conceived and badly planned operation, where poor, innocent people were used by a superior, sophisticated, and civilized Power in order to further their own evil political ideologies".

Mr. Clifford Dupont the Officer Administering the Government, said recently: "In spite of our difficulties, and of the provocation directed from outside, particularly of subversive incitement in broadcasts beamed against this country, race relations have never been better in Rhodesia than at this moment. In spite of desperate attempts to isolate us and to ruin the economy of Rhodesia, I say from my personal knowledge that a very large number of visitors, not only from Britain, but also from many other countries, have been amazed at the resilience of our economy."

Mr. Chad Chipunza, Leader of the African Opposition in Parliament said in the House last week that sanctions would not "topple" the Smith régime. They were hitting Africans much harder than other sections of the community, and it was regrettable that they should be victimized by such punitive actions.

Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, left his footprint in cement on an outline map of Southern Africa when he attended a Dutch Reformed Church fête at Marandellas. Across the top of the map was a tyre tread of a lorry which had brought up petrol from the Orange Free State.

General S. A. Melville, a former Commandant of the South African Defence Force, has been elected president of the Friends of Rhodesia Association of South Africa. Mr. Fred Barnard having resigned for personal reasons but accepted a vice-presidency. More than £100,000 has been raised by the Friends in the last six months.

Six African saboteurs who had had Communist training and entered Rhodesia from Zambia recently surrendered to the security forces. Three other members of the gang were captured when trying to recross the Zambezi. The terrorists, under an African sergeant-major, had thrown away their arms and ammunition.

Rhodesia is to introduce a Suppression of Communism Bill.

Rhodesian farmers owed the Land Bank just over £11m. at the end of last year, an increase of £1.8m. in the 12 months. Civil servants, however, had reduced their housing loans from £7.2m. to £7m..

Three French businessmen investigating trade possibilities have visited representatives of commercial and industrial organizations in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, and Que Que.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, has applied to all employers to think very carefully before releasing qualified staff, since the departure of such men would seriously hamper the country's future development.

About 400 Zambian Africans who will become unemployed through the closing of the Chirundu sugar estate, Rhodesia, have been offered jobs by the Ndola Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., Zambia, which, with the consent of its Government, has bought certain equipment from Chirundu.

The Mayor of Bulawayo has suggested that the city should build a railway link between West Nicholson and Beitbridge and run the line if a concession could be obtained. It would, he believed, be a good investment.

The Grain Marketing Board will for the next 12 months pay 31s. 6d. per bag for maize, including the cost of the new bag.

Sir Athol Evans, chairman of the Tourist Board of Rhodesia, has said that the reduction in tourist traffic since U.D.I. has been nothing like so much as had been expected.

A poster depicting elephants in Wankie National Park exhibited by the Rhodesian National Tourist Board has won a silver medal at an international poster exhibition in Milan. The picture was taken by Mr. Roy Creeth, and the colour printing was done in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian Council for the Blind has received a gift of medical supplies and 4,000 gallons of fuel from Estcourt, Natal.

The Candour League of South Africa has sent its third gift of petrol, on this occasion of 3,000 gallons, to the people of Rhodesia. Among the contributors to the league's fund for Rhodesia have been residents in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Police Know Zambian Woman's Identity

Incendiary devices discovered in three Salisbury hotels on the same day recently consisted of rags soaked in petrol and packed in suitcases with a mechanism made from parts of alarm clocks and cigarette lighters. None got beyond the smouldering stage. Two similar cases were found next day in other hotels. The police then announced that they wished to interview a young European woman and the African driver of a car in which she had travelled. Later they stated that they were aware of the identity of the woman, who had returned to Zambia before her alleged attempts at sabotage had been discovered.

Local authorities in Zambia have been reminded by the Government that all their requirements must be obtained from non-Rhodesian sources.

The Government of Zambia having repealed the Federal Act of 1956 which made court judgments given in that country enforceable in Rhodesia, a Bill has been introduced in the Rhodesian Parliament to suspend the service of process and execution of judgement made in the courts of Zambia.

Mr. Biggs-Davison's Statement

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, Tory M.P. for Chigwell, said last week on his return to London from visits to Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Angola:—

"In Rhodesia they seem more worried by our economic ills than theirs, and more concerned for law and order in Britain than in Rhodesia. In Salisbury one sees fewer police than in London.

"It is distressing to sense growing anti-British feeling among those who have been some of the Queen's most loyal subjects. Sanctions are undermining British influence and British trade throughout Southern Africa.

"An early settlement would be a tonic for sterling—and might well save President Kaunda from the Zambian extremists. Let us stop cutting off our nose to spite Mr. Smith".

Rhodesia's National Song

Mr. Jack Watson Wins the Contest

BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY of votes, Mr. Jack Watson's submission entitled "We Who Follow" has been described by the returning officer, Mr. John Stonier, as "the outstanding winner" in the National Song contest. Two songs, each with the title "Onward Rhodesia", were close contenders for second place.

In the final poll Mr. Watson scored 1,258 votes. The joint entrants for one of the "Onward Rhodesia" competitions, Mr. N. O'Connor and Mr. M. Rooney, received 358 votes; and Messrs. "Sandy" Donald, Ronald Dickinson, and Jack Brain, who submitted the other "Onward Rhodesia" song, had 334 votes. On receiving his prize of £100 Mr. Watson gave half to the Rhodesia Children's Home and the balance to the Unemployment Relief Fund.

Born in London 50 years ago, he studied music under his father, a violin-maker and professional teacher. Now a senior officer in the Ministry of Information in Salisbury, he has had 25 years' experience in journalism in London, South Africa and Rhodesia. He is the author of six books, including a series of adventure tales about Rhodesia, Mozambique and South Africa, and two of his plays have been locally staged. Now he is at work on a musical play about Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Beating Sanctions

Germany Buying More Tobacco

Mr. Peter Younghusband telegraphed from Salisbury on Sunday to the *Daily Mail*:

"Rhodesians feel that they are in a strong position, but fear to push Britain too far. This feeling of strength lies in the fact that economic sanctions have failed and the belief that Britain must be anxious for an end to the dispute.

"Yet Mr. Smith and his colleagues fear that unless Mr. Wilson gets enough concessions to save face and enable him to claim before the world that he has achieved a fair deal for Rhodesia's Africans, he will as a last resort hand over the whole problem to the United Nations. This would mean an interminable cold war—maybe even the advent of the military force which Britain has been reluctant to use.

"The Rhodesians think it would be better to take this last chance and make a genuine bid for recognition of independence under a white Government—even on terms it might hurt to accept. Thus the rebel Government is seriously contemplating giving in on all Mr. Wilson's principles: abolishing all forms of racial discrimination, increasing the Africans' representation in Parliament, and generally hastening their political emancipation.

"In exchange it is hoped Mr. Wilson will not remain too adamant on the key principle—that whatever is agreed must be manifestly acceptable to Rhodesians of all races. Mr. Smith would not agree to a referendum among the Africans, for his Government fear intimidation by African nationalist bullies. He might agree to something in the nature of a Royal Commission which would sound African reaction in a quieter way.

"Yet it is difficult to see how a solution can be arrived at that will placate Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth and also be acceptable to the Smith régime."

Two days earlier Mr. David Adamson had cabled to the *Sunday Telegraph* that sanctions had failed as a political weapon.

"Mr. Smith has nothing to lose by continuing to talk. It would also be impolitic for him to take the blame for causing the talks to be broken off. Nor does he wish to continue as an international 'pariah', however mild the immediate effects of such a condition. His mid-term prospects between the next nine months and the next two years are not good unless he can begin to achieve formal recognition and normalize trade relations.

"However, in the short-term he is doing extremely well. Exports to West Germany in the first half of this year were worth £6.2m., which is over £1m. more than in the same period last year. The increasing demand for minerals, partly the result of the Vietnam war, has meant that mineral exports have increased rather than decreased. Pig-iron, which was hard hit at first, is now being exported through South Africa.

The correspondent of the *Guardian*, Mr. John Worrall, reported:—

"The British negotiators will find the white Rhodesians in a new mood of indifference. There is a general atmosphere of apathy towards the talks and a tendency to dig in and make the best of things."

"Business men who were generally opposed to U.D.I. now have the bit between their teeth in the fascinating and somewhat challenging business of beating sanctions and beating the British. There is ample evidence all around that West Germans, British, Dutchmen, and the Japanese, not to mention the South Africans and the Portuguese, are helping them to beat the British in no uncertain manner. A case in point is the motor car salesman who is taking orders for new Mercedes cars now on their way to Rhodesia.

"There is absolutely no indication that Mr. Smith will soften his terms."

Mr. Bottomley Criticized

The *Scotsman*, highly critical of white Rhodesia for years, has sharply criticized Mr. Bottomley, lately Commonwealth Relations Secretary, for having told the House of Commons not merely that the British Government had no intention of using force against Rhodesia, but that "it would be unwise to even talk about such a subject". Such statements must hearten Mr. Smith's supporters and further weaken faith in Britain in African Commonwealth States.

"Mr. Bottomley seems frightened even by the mention of force. If Mr. Wilson had not been so anxious to display his reluctance to contemplate the use of force, it is possible that U.D.I. might have been averted. Do the British Government really believe that meekness on their part will increase the chances of a negotiated settlement?"

"The event which gave Mr. Bottomley the opportunity to give a disastrous impression of lack of resolution was the detention without trial of a number of lecturers and students at Salisbury University. This precipitated the closure of the university, a centre of opposition to Mr. Smith as well as a cornerstone of African advancement. The régime's action conforms to a familiar pattern of intransigence, and it will not displease those of Mr. Smith's supporters who resent that Africans should be given a chance to show that some of them are as intelligent as, or more intelligent than, the average white Rhodesian . . .

"Mr. Wilson will need results or drastically revised policies if he is to hold the Commonwealth together, retrieve his own and Britain's reputation, and keep responsibility for Rhodesia in British hand after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet in September."

From Bonn came messages that West German trade with Rhodesia had gone from strength to strength in the first half of this year, imports at DM 69.7m. (£6.2m.) showing an increase of DM 12m. on the January-June figures for 1965. Exports, however, were slightly down, from DM 20.9m. to DM 18.8m.

Tobacco imports in the first five months were DM 17m., a sharp gain on the 1965 total for January-May of DM 11.2m. Leaf imports were embargoed last December, but with the proviso that contracts already signed might be completed.

Copper imports for five months rose from DM 21.7m. to DM 28.9m. The metal is not embargoed.

Asbestos imports were slightly higher at DM 5.7m.

Jails Visited

IMMEDIATELY the Rhodesian Government learned that the state of its prisons had been criticized in London local and foreign journalists were invited to inspect them. The consensus was that standards of administration and hygiene were high, that the food was adequate, and that no evidence of maltreatment was to be found.

Anglo-Rhodesian Society

THE ANGLORHODESIAN SOCIETY has now a branch in Guernsey. Mr. Denton Rodney is the chairman and Colonel F. R. H. Sutton (of Providence Place, Ruettes Brayes, St. Peter Port) the hon. secretary. A branch is in process of formation in Jersey, where details may be obtained from Miss M. Bagot, Haut du Mont, La Haule. The East Dorset and West Hampshire branch will hold its inaugural meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Boscombe, at 7.30 p.m. on September 2, and that of a new branch in the Isle of Wight is to be held at Yelf's Hotel, Ryde, on the evening of September 22. As from August 1 the subscription rate has been raised to two guineas.

Deportations from Kenya

Radio Attack on Asian Community

HUNDREDS OF ASIANS WENT to Nairobi Airport last week to bid farewell to the six members of their community who had been ordered to leave Kenya immediately "because they had shown themselves by act and speech to be disloyal and disaffected towards Kenya," to quote the official statement. Among them were doctors, lawyers and traders.

One of the deportees was from Nyeri, where all Indian shopkeepers closed their premises for a day in sympathy.

The Government-controlled Nairobi radio station broadcast a commentary in English which contained the following passages:—

"The behaviour of the Indians at the airport gave the impression that the six Indians were heroes. Since independence several people have been deported. Most have been Europeans and some few Africans. Not on any occasion has there been such a demonstration, which can amount to nothing but an expression of dissatisfaction over the Government's action.

"Since independence only about 8,300 of the Asian community [of at least 180,000.—Ed.] have become citizens. . . . While many Asians give lip-service by joining in echoing the call of *Harambee*, inwardly they show disrespect to this country. Some, because of being successful businessmen, assumed that they could use their money to win favours from the African leaders.

"In fact, not on many occasions when K.A.N.U. meetings are held have as many Asians as those who went to send off the deportees turned up to listen to the President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, or any of the African leaders. The behaviour of Asians yesterday shows that most of them are not loyal to the Kenya Government under the leadership of Mzee Kenyatta. It is surprising to note that it is many of these who always go to President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and tell him that they have confidence in his Government who turned out in big numbers at the airport.

"If Indians can demonstrate against the Government's decision, it is only right and opportune that stern measures should be taken against those who engage themselves in these adverse acts. This should apply also to all foreigners. Many of these are well known and were seen behaving as if they were going to blow up at Nairobi airport.

"If a member of any community living in Kenya and enjoying privileges accorded to everyone decides to conduct himself in a manner that is not in keeping with the Government's policy, he should not be treated as a hero. Those Asians who acted in a way that would amount to a demonstration should be on the look-out. No one knows who is to be axed next."

"War" with Somalia

MR. OSOGO, Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, has told the National Assembly that his earlier statement about Kenya being at war with Somalia had not meant physical war, but cold war by hostile propaganda and attempted economic sabotage. As Somalia had made repeated attacks through malicious radio propaganda, his intention had been to imply that Kenya would hit back at such attacks. The Government knew all that was happening in Somalia.

A major offensive against the armed forces of Kenya in the Northern Frontier District is stated by Radio Mogadishu to have been opened by Somali freedom-fighters, who claim to have killed 10 Kenya soldiers near Garissa and 26 police near Doidoi, where 10 others were taken prisoner. In those actions freedom-fighter losses were put at one man dead and two wounded. Near El Wak an army convoy was ambushed and two vehicles destroyed. At Hagarso, near Mandera, seven Kenya soldiers were killed and five wounded, for the loss of four wounded freedom fighters. In another action nine Kenya police are stated to have been killed and three wounded.

Kenya contradicts all these assertions and claims that scores of Somalis have been killed recently. Somali broadcasters have replied that Kenya's fatal casualties have exceeded 100.

A Kenya Tourist Office has been opened in Germany. It is at 42 Muenchenerstrasse, Frankfurt.

Forty-five Danish and German volunteers who have arrived to work in East Africa include architects, engineers, mechanics, nurses and teachers.

The Parachute Company of the Kenya Army, formed last year, and the First Field Engineer Company, which constitute the garrison at Gilgil, now share enlarged officers' and sergeants' messes.

Kenya's African Athletes

Keino's Mile in 3 Min. 53.4 Sec.

Sergeant Kipchoge Keino of the Kenya Police won the mile race at the White City, London, on Saturday in 3 min. 53.4 sec., a United-Kingdom record. Only once has that time been beaten, Ryun of the U.S.A. having recently done the distance in 3 min. 51.3 sec. After the race Keino told reporters that he was not really a miler and would concentrate on the 10,000 metres for the next Olympics; but he hopes to run against Ryun in the Welsh Games-in Cardiff on September 10.

Kenya athletes acquitted themselves splendidly at the White City. In the 100 metres P. Musondu finished second in 10.9 sec., one second behind the winner, and in the 200 metres he was third in 22.1 sec. B. Kogo won the 3,000 metres in 8 min. 7.4 sec.; and N. Temu was fourth in the 5,000 metres in 13 min. 48.8 sec.

In the 400 metres hurdles K. Songot was second in 51.3 sec., and in the relay race over that distance the winners were the East African team of A. Amolo (Uganda), K. Songot (Kenya), F. Hatega (Uganda) and D. Rudisha (Kenya).

J. Sang (Kenya) was second in the long jump with 23ft. 10½in., and C. Kiptalem second with the javelin (220 ft. 5in.).

Trousers

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, has told the Lower House that the Government will not make it illegal for women to wear trousers, a course suggested by Mr. O. Makone with the argument that such conduct was "opposed to the way of life of Kenyans". What mattered, Mr. Njonjo thought, was "who wears the trousers in the house".

B.I. Withdrawing Liner

THE BRITISH-INDIA LINE will withdraw the UGANDA from the East African service at the end of the year, and from March turn round her sister ship KENYA at Dar es Salaam and operate her as a one-class vessel, sailing from London in alternate months. The fortnightly cargo service to and from East Africa will continue. The two passenger ships have served Beira, Lourenço Marques and Durban as well as Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Camp Disturbances

EIGHT NATIONAL SERVICEMEN in Tanzania were jailed on Saturday for from three to 12 months for participating in disturbances at Mkuyuni camp, near Korogwe, where the commandant and police were assaulted when trouble arose between local villagers and members of the National Service over a girl. Eighty-seven men have been dismissed from the service, which has been working on an agricultural project. Twenty-four who took no part in the incidents remain in the camp.

Minister Criticizes Railways

MISS LAMECK, the African Junior Minister of Health in Tanzania, has criticized in the East Africa Central Legislature Assembly the poor housing of Africans employed in Tanzania by East African Railways and Harbours. Mr. Joseph Nyerere, M.P., who is also Regional Commissioner for Mwanza (and a brother of the President), had complained of unsatisfactory maintenance of the railways and mentioned 30 recent accidents on the Ruvu-Mayuzi line. Another Tanzanian, Mr. Kasambala, alleging that that line had been badly surveyed and built, blamed the "traditional British advisory set-up".

Threat to Coffee Producers

AFRICAN COFFEE GROWING COUNTRIES, which have pressed for substantially increased export quotas, were told by Mr. R. J. Makasa, the Ugandan chairman of the International Coffee Council, when its eighth session opened in London on Monday that if outstanding issues were not settled, coffee producers would face serious dangers. It was urgently necessary to revise basic quotas, settle production targets, and improve the mechanisms of control.

Dr. Joao Santos, executive director of the International Coffee Organization, who recently toured coffee producing States in Africa and America, emphasized that this was probably the last chance of success; action was already two years behind the programme, and coffee production was mounting so rapidly that it would greatly damage the industry if satisfactory agreements were not now reached.

Earnings of coffee growers in 1964, the second year of operation of the international agreement by 35 exporting and 23 importing member countries, totalled \$550m. above the 1963 figure, an increase of nearly 30%, and 1965 earnings had also been high. If the international agreement failed prices might drop 50% and cost the exporting countries \$1,000m. a year.

Recently Dr. Santos said that if overproduction were not stopped the output would be likely to reach 83m. bags by 1971-72, whereas the world's requirements would not exceed 76.4m. bags.

This year's output is estimated at 71.6m. bags. Since almost 10m. bags are already surplus, a global quota for next season of no more than 47m. bags has been suggested. Another proposal is for a "diversification fund" of about \$100m. annually from which to pay growers for reducing their acreages.

According to some trade authorities, about 2m. bags, mainly African robusta, have evaded the regulations during the past year.

Japanese Send Trade Mission

A JAPANESE TRADE MISSION is spending three weeks in market investigations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania with the intention of establishing a basis of balanced trade with the three territories. One member, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan, said in Nairobi that the chief purpose was to increase exports to Japan of East African primary products to a value approximately equivalent to Japanese sales of manufactures to the territories. Another idea was that the Japanese might participate in agricultural projects in East Africa. Because of the imbalance in trade sharp restrictions on imports from Japan have been imposed in recent months by all the East African territories.

A Soviet labour delegation is visiting Communist China.

A Soviet Government delegation of five engineers and two interpreters is visiting Rwanda.

Tanzania's new coins, bearing the head of President Nyerere, are now in circulation.

The Swedish International Development Board has sent a six-member delegation to Ethiopia.

The President of the Somali Parliament is leading a delegation of Members to Communist China.

Oi Dolinyo Lengai, the 9,450-ft. volcano in northern Tanzania, has erupted after a long period of quiescence.

Two British companies from Aden are in Kenya for three weeks for joint exercises with the Kenya Army.

Three 89ft. fast patrol boats have been built in Britain for the Kenya Navy. The cost of £750,000 has been met by a British loan.

No person in Tanzania with five or more employees may now discharge any of them without the prior consent of an authorized official.

A delegation from Communist China has arrived in Tanzania to spend at least six months studying the rural economy and the co-operative movement.

The Union-Castle Line describes as the travel bargain of the year a 25% reduction on the normal tourist return fares to South Africa for passengers sailing in November in the CAPETOWN CASTLE and the REINA DEL MAR. They may spend from four to nine weeks in South Africa.

Business Brevities

Electric irons of local design are now on the Rhodesian market.

Expansion of the Sudan merchant fleet is to be undertaken from a loan from Yugoslavia.

Uganda's 5% development tax, which is expected to yield £11m., takes effect from September 1.

A Syrian trade delegation hopes to conclude commercial agreements with Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia, and Tanzania.

The Uganda Government and the International Monetary Fund have agreed that the initial par value of the Uganda shilling shall be equivalent to 14 U.S. cents.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., Malawi, reports that the World Bank is to lend £4m. over the next five years for agricultural and community development in the Lilongwe area.

Contracts worth £16.75m. have been placed with local builders by the Zambian Government in the past 18 months, and the rate of such expenditure is now just over £1m. monthly.

There were 138 strikes on the Copperbelt of Zambia in the first six months of this year, as against 54 in the same period last year, and 152,354 workers were affected, compared with 6,006.

Paraffin and gas refrigerators are now being manufactured in Salisbury. They can be easily converted for operation by electricity. Deep freezers are in production by a Bulawayo company.

African agricultural co-operatives in Rhodesia have more than doubled in the past two years, increasing from 91 to 188. Their turnover has risen from £202,000 in 1963 to £629,000 last year.

The Reserve Bank of Rhodesia has confirmed that interest on the 14% debentures of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., due to residents in the U.K. and Zambia may be paid from blocked Rhodesian funds in London.

Rhodesia's third cotton ginnery, costing about £340,000, is to be built near Lomagundi, and there are plans for a fourth in 1968-69. The current cotton crop is estimated at 60m. lb. of seed cotton, or 20m. lb. above last season's output.

W. & C. French, Ltd., civil engineers with East African interests, report net profits after tax to March 31 at £552,543, against £508,673 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 8½% take £223,900, leaving a carry-forward of £20,153.

Dalgaty and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., a group with large East African interests, are acquiring from the Balfour Williamson group for \$2m. cash and 500,000 Dalgaty ordinary shares, worth about £950,000, two import-export businesses in San Francisco and Vancouver.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., reports profits after tax for the first six months of the financial year at £37,653. For 12 months to September 30, 1965, they had been £80,222. The results for six months are, however, not a reliable indication of the probable outcome for the current year.

Mineral exports from Tanzania in the first five months of the year were valued at £4,917,313, compared with £9,185,660 in the same period of 1965. Diamond exports fell from £7.3m. to under £4.1m., gold from £1.4m. to £444,017, and tin concentrates from £357,532 to £171,772.

Forty-eight cotton ginneries in Uganda are now operated by co-operative societies, compared with 17 only four years ago. In the last three years the number of coffee factories under co-operative management has risen from eight to 11. Two more ginneries are to be built in West Nile, and one each in West Achole, Lango, and Busoga.

The Uganda Company, Ltd., has declared an interim 4% (less tax). Trading turnover and crop production to June 30 were higher, but lower produce prices and increased wages reduced profit margins. Net profit before tax for the year to August 31 should be about the same as last year. Corporation tax will cost the company considerably more than in the past despite transitional relief in the next few years.

David Whitehead and Sons (Holdings), Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, report net profits for the first half of this year at £127,000, compared with £181,000 in the first six months of last year, the reduction being due mainly to the impact of the Rhodesian situation. The company still holds machinery worth nearly £500,000 for shipment to Rhodesia, but an export licence has been refused by the Board of Trade.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga reduced its price for copper on Monday to 51,840 francs per metric ton, or about £374. It was the company's fifth reduction in less than a fortnight. The London Metal Exchange quotation has fallen back to £399, the lowest price for 13 months. A month ago the price was about £580. The drop is primarily due to Zambia's decision to resume copper exports through Rhodesia in order to clear her stockpile of more than 60,000 tons and avoid building up a new surplus.

Subscribers to

Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

are better informed about

Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

than any other group of people because the paper contains so much authoritative news and comment which can be found nowhere else.

Heads of State, of Governments, and of great business organizations are among the many exceptionally influential readers who have told us that they find "R. & E.A." indispensable.

You and your friends can have the same service.

To the Publishers of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA,
26 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1

Please send me RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA regularly until countermanded. I enclose my cheque for the first annual subscription (£2 12s for the surface mail edition or £6 10s for the air edition) to my address.

Name.....
(in capital letters)

Full postal address.....
(in capital letters)

Signature.....

Would you like us to send the paper to some of your friends also ?

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

We bend over backwards
to meet your
Delivery Dates

At Union-Castle, this kind of bending over backwards isn't painful: it's routine. When we say we'll get your freight there on time, we mean it. We carry your goods with a reliability, care and speed that's as famous as the dependability of the Union-Castle Line itself. Send for full details of Union-Castle freight services and see how we bend.

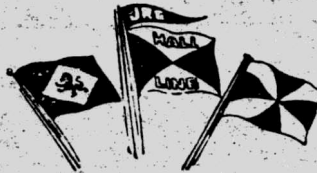
SEE HOW WE SAIL: Regular sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

The going's good by

UNION-CASTLE

Overseas Freight Dept., Greenly House, Creechurst Road, London, E.C.3
For details, clip coupon to your letterhead, then post.
To Union-Castle Lines. Please send full set details of freight service.

NAME _____
POSITION _____



CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD to MOMBASA,
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and if inducement MTWARA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sth. Wales	B'head
§ WANDERER				Aug 25
† CLAN MACINNES		Aug 29	Sept 1	Sept 8
† HALL VESSEL		Sept 12	Sept 15	Sept 22

* If inducement † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)
‡ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

size by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS:

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Leading Brokers
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.3