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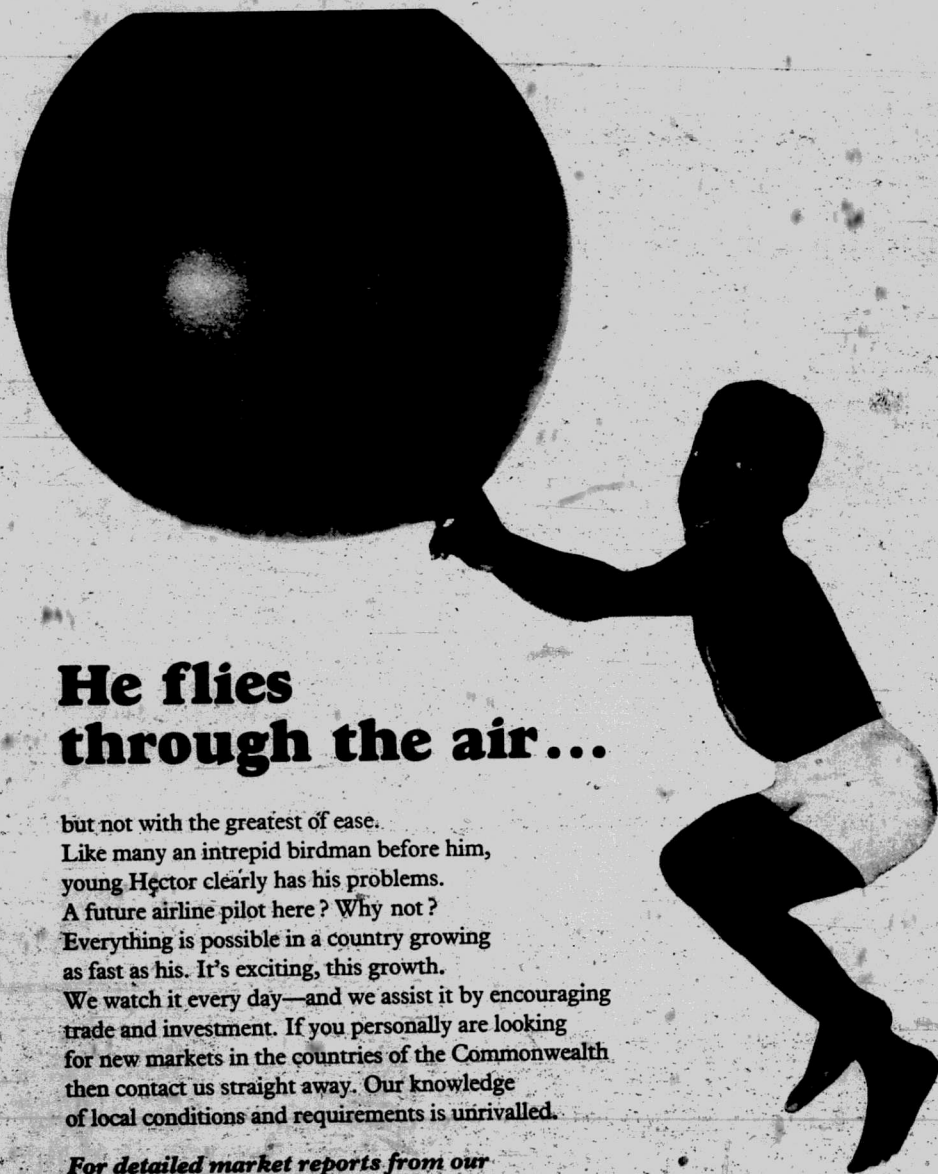
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ANTI-RHODESIAN CLAQUE at the United Nations, having been encouraged by the British Prime Minister to compose their hymns of hate against Rhodesia, cannot contain themselves even during the short interval before he is due to plunge recklessly to join them, for they fear that he may reach an acceptable agreement with Mr. Smith during the next few weeks and so cheat them of their long-planned exhibition of racialist histrionics. As a rehearsal for their widely advertised performance they chanted their chorus in New York at the week-end—before the opening bars of the overture had been struck. They do not of course see themselves in the guise, but responsible observers must regard the Afro-Asian actors as engaged in *opera bouffe*—which could, however, prove a curtain-raiser to "Wilson's Inferno", a hellish tragedy, opening with the crash of arms in Rhodesia, spreading to engulf all Southern Africa, and culminating in that war of colour for which the Communists long because they calculate that it would assure them of world domination. They covet the vast mineral wealth of Central and Southern Africa and the use of African ports from which they could later cut communications with Australasia and South America. It becomes increasingly clear that Africa figures in the long-term plans of the Communists as much as it did in the dreams of the German imperialists. Yet the United Kingdom and United States Governments, instead of recognizing this threat and preparing to counter it, weaken themselves by appeasing a few thousand African extremists who are thus spared the need to face the facts of life in a harsh and dangerous world.

to the British people by their politicians, journalists, or radio and television commentators. **Resisting the Communist Thrust** Will the Conservative Party, having at long last decided to abandon the silly idea of bipartisanship with the Socialists over Rhodesia, now emphasize this aspect of the issue day after day? There is instinctive sympathy for Rhodesia in Britain, despite the failure of the organs of publicity to tell the basic truth about the dispute. That sympathy would expand swiftly and count politically if the people understood that Rhodesians are resisting the menace to their civilization which is inherent in the premature imposition of the political theories which have had disastrous consequences elsewhere in Africa—and have Communist support precisely because they produce corruption, intimidation, violence, and chaos, the conditions for the destruction of freedom and establishment of dictatorship. Because the Communist Powers hope for ever-expanding chaos in Africa they voted with the Afro-Asian extremists on the resolution which has been rushed through the General Assembly of the United Nations as a last attempt to prevent any agreement between the British and Rhodesian Governments.

It is Mr. Wilson, not Mr. Smith, who is in dire danger. The British Prime Minister has to his discredit a series of stupendous blunders, beginning with his first hectoring broadcast to Rhodesia as soon as he became Prime Minister, and proceeding through his grotesque catalogue of threats, false promises, and foolish prophecies to his abject appeasement of the Afro-Asian-Caribbean caucus at the Commonwealth Conference in London last month. Only then did he take the elementary

That Rhodesia is the first country in Africa to resist the thrust of the Communists and their African stooges has still not been made clear

step of ridding himself of the ineffable (but personally likeable) Mr. Bottomley as Commonwealth Secretary: in company with his master, he had neither said nor done anything helpful or hopeful in the ten months. No member of the Cabinet would be more likely than Mr. Bowden, his successor, to work out a solution with Rhodesia; but agreement will remain unattainable while Ministers cling to their ludicrous expectation that Rhodesians can be driven to submit to the infliction of doctrines which have been prematurely and calamitously imposed elsewhere in Central, East and West Africa. Rhodesians will continue to struggle, at no matter what cost, against the repetition in their country of the grievous repercussions from theories which are invalid and intolerable in their circumstances.

* * *

They have assumed their independence, and will defend it à outrance, not, as is so often alleged, in order to attempt to establish a white oligarchy for ever (which would manifestly fail), but to safeguard civilized government and regulate the increasing influence and participation of Africans according to their progress in all aspects of the country's life. They hold, and surely with reason, that merit must be the criterion for political advancement. When Mr. Wilson was in Rhodesia a year ago a blinding

flash of the obvious caused him to declare publicly that that advancement must come "not by clock or calendar, but by achievement". Unhappily, having made that one sensible assertion, he funk'd settling the issue immediately on those terms, as he could have done. Why? Because he lacked the courage to withstand pressure from disingenuous and very vocal theorists, white and black. Now, by his own time-table, he has little more than a month left in which to make his fateful choice. The right course would be to acknowledge merit as the criterion; agree that timing must be left to circumstances which nobody can foretell, and ask only for the guarantees of principle which Rhodesians have accepted in their Constitution. That would involve telling the Afro-Asian-Caribbean caucus that the Government preferred such a settlement to fulfilment of the Marlborough House formula. Anger, abuse, and some withdrawals from the Commonwealth would follow. Britain could bear such demonstrations and resignations with equanimity. The alternative of reference to the United Nations would, however, split the country, add incalculably to the heavy financial and economic losses already incurred by the Government's insensate policy, and possibly, even probably, lead to war against Southern Africa. Would any sane person then regard as reliable allies the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, now so noisy and noisome?

Mr. Smith Would Welcome Publication of Exchanges

Talks Are About British Government Recognition of Rhodesian Independence

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said in a radio and television interview from Salisbury that the latest message from the British Government had not been presented to him as a final offer or as an ultimatum, adding: "I have a feeling that the British Government know what would have happened if it had been presented as such". He added (in part):—

"The bearer of the message went away in no uncertain mind as to my initial reactions; but we must give it serious consideration and a calculated answer. I have read newspaper reports that Mr. Wilson had indicated that it was a final proposal, but I repeat that it was not given to me as a final proposal or an ultimatum. Another newspaper said that Mr. Wilson had changed his mind about finality. This is of course typical".

Asked if further visits by British officials were likely, the Prime Minister said: "I certainly would not rule that out". He answered: "No", when asked if he was dependent about a breakdown in the talks.

"Some days after speaking to these people I am optimistic, but, regrettably, only to find on the following day that I am not so optimistic. We have been pretty consistent in our stand all along. I cannot say that so far as the British Government are concerned".

"Is it to Rhodesia's advantage to keep the talks going?" "I think so, provided there is a limit. We cannot go on and on; but it does seem as though we have reached a crucial stage in the talks, with certain time limits having been imposed and certain undertakings having been given

to other countries. It would appear that we are coming to a climax; and in this atmosphere I think it to our advantage to keep the talks going.

"I have given an undertaking that so far as I am concerned the talks will be confidential. That the other side haven't always abided by these undertakings is neither here nor there. Two wrongs do not make a right".

Referring to an earlier statement that he thought the end was in sight, the Prime Minister explained: "At the party congress in Bulawayo I referred to the British Prime Minister having said that we had to make up our minds by the end of November. I indicated to congress that, whether we liked it or not, the British Prime Minister had put a time limit. Therefore the end was in sight—at the end of November—the end not necessarily being that we should have settled our negotiations, but that we should know one way or the other where we stood. I do not now know whether negotiations will go on after the end of November or not".

When the interviewer said that he had a sense of a happier relationship with Britain, Mr. Smith said: "I hope you are right. I wish I could predict what Mr. Wilson was going to do. So often I have been wrong. The safest thing is not to try to guess".

Leaks by British Government

When reference was made at continual "leaks" in London, the Prime Minister replied: "Is this not typical of the British Government? Is not this their technique? I have noticed it time and time again. When we were in London for talks there was obviously an inspired leak about which I complained to the British Prime Minister. His answer was that he had no control of the Press. It is asking a lot to expect people to believe that".

Reminded that a Sunday newspaper in Salisbury had recently had a headline reading "What Smith told Bowden", and asked if that was not a local leak, Mr. Smith replied: "This may have been tit for tat; but it did not come direct from me".

"Why this tremendous secrecy, which causes rumours and all kinds of speculation? Is it not bad for morale? Why cannot the Rhodesian public be put in the picture?"

"I think you make a good point, but if talks were in public it would not assist a final solution. People would play to the gallery and adopt stands that they would not necessarily adopt in talks in secret. That is why I accept that we should hold the talks in confidence. All that matters is the ultimate solution."

"However, in view of the fact that so much has been leaked by the British Government, it probably would be a good idea that, once we have prepared our answer and given it to the British Government, we should agree with the British Government on publication. The people of Rhodesia have a pretty good idea of the broad outlines of what we would be prepared to accept, and I have said time and again that we will never deviate from our principles and the promises we have made."

"What we are talking about now is to try to get the British Government to agree to recognize our independence. We are not asking them to grant us our independence. We have our independence. We are talking now about the relations between the Rhodesian and British Governments. Incidentally, we have talked to other Governments about the relations that exist. We have no doubt in our own minds as to the position regarding our independence. We are talking about the means whereby Britain can recognize our independence."

"Mr. Bowden has said that there is no possibility of a settlement outside the six principles. Can Rhodesia accept these principles?"

"We have said before that we have met them on the six principles. This was made very clear when I was in London. There is a matter of degree in dispute, but so far as the basic principles are concerned the British Government has conceded that we can meet them. We are arguing now about degree."

"Within the principle you can go so far. The British Government don't believe that we are going fast enough in a certain direction. But we are moving in that direction, and it is the speed which is in dispute."

"So far as the Constitution is concerned I believe that we are closer to agreement than most people in Rhodesia and Britain realize. Other factors, which are not so important, are unnecessarily complicating the picture."

Publication Would Help Rhodesia

"Prime Minister, how do you feel about the threat to flood Rhodesia with pamphlets putting forward Britain's proposals?"

Mr. Smith: "I should welcome publication. I read reports of plans to bring in pamphlets through the back door. I offer to bring them in through the front door and assist in the distribution, even through radio and television. This could only do us good."

"Somebody who has seen the British Government's proposals—and this was not a politician—remarked that the Rhodesian Government has 90% of the people behind them now and would have 98% if the British proposals were published. I do not publish only because I have agreed that they should be confidential."

"When the Rhodesian public are put in the picture it must be completely. I hope that it will be fairly soon—when we have replied. It appeals to me to say to the British Government: 'Let us now publicize the two sides and get the reaction of the public'. If they don't agree, then when we come to the deadline that Britain has set—and I still don't know if it's the end of November—I think we should do this."

Asked if he would put to the Rhodesian electorate proposals which he did not himself accept, the Prime Minister answered negatively, saying: "Surely it would be hypocritical of me to try to sell to the people something with which I disagree. I couldn't do it. Maybe somebody else could come in and do it."

"Supposing you did concur with proposals, would you put them before the electorate for acceptance before an agreement was actually signed with Britain?"

"Not necessarily. If it fell within the mandate which I have from the people of Rhodesia, I think it would be quite unnecessary. If there was any doubt in my mind, then of course in all honesty I would do it."

"Do you seriously think that there is any hope of the discussions coming to a successful conclusion?"

"I am always an optimist. Sometimes I am more optimistic than others. I do not find the British always consistent in the views that they put forward. It does look as though we are coming to the end of the road, and in the circumstances I think we must have a little more patience."

"Are you aware of a definite feeling among a large section of the community that a republic should perhaps be declared this year?"

Mr. Smith: "Not this year. I am aware of the feeling amongst the public on the republican issue. But from my experience people are prepared to be reasonable, to be patient. This may be taken out of our hands; if, for example, Britain

throws in the sponge and goes to the United Nations, this is tantamount to rejecting us from the Commonwealth. Then, as I interpret it, whether we like it or not, we become a republic, once we leave the Commonwealth. Of course, if we stay in the Commonwealth it is a decision for us to make."

"I believe that when the dust has settled and things have cooled down, we will have to look seriously at the pros and cons of this issue. I know feeling is pretty high. People believe that the Queen and her position have been abused by the politicians. All of these things do have an effect. I think a profound effect, on the thinking of people in Rhodesia. And I am turning over in my mind now this whole question; and if, come the end of November, we're not getting any further and it looks as though Britain is not getting any further and it looks as though Britain is going to do what she says she is going to do, then I think I shall have no option but to set up a very high-powered commission of top people to look into this whole question of our future Constitution. Things like a Senate come into the picture and the entrenched clauses. These are things that we have been meaning to deal with for some time, and the question of a republic. We should ask them to seek evidence and report back to the Government."

"You will seek a mandate from the people before a republic?"

"We are under an obligation to do that. But this exercise could take place beforehand, so that we should have all the facts; the investigation will have taken place, and then this will be put before the people. But if we are rejected from the Commonwealth, then I doubt whether you like it or not. It is only if we stay in the Commonwealth that I would feel I should have to obtain a mandate from the people before we could become a republic. Otherwise I don't think we have an option. We are automatically a republic, are we not?"

"If selective mandatory sanctions are brought in, are you confident that we can confront these?"

"I believe so. Certain investigations that we have carried out indicate that there will be very little difference between the present position and mandatory sanctions. After all, Britain has the blessing of the United Nations at the moment, as I understand it, as far as sanctions are concerned. We think that this won't be much different from the present position."

Fighting Against Communism

In a message issued on Saturday Mr. Smith wrote:

"Ten years ago today the Hungarians revolted against tyranny. In spite of much vocal support from the free world, nothing was done to support them. In less than three weeks the revolution was crushed by the Soviet Union and the Hungarian people were once again under the Communist heel."

"Just under a year ago Rhodesia declared her independence. As in the case of Hungary, this was a revolt against a fate planned by outsiders concerned with political expediency regardless of the effect on Rhodesia's life."

"Rhodesia too was fighting against the advance of Communism, which in the last 10 years has made great strides in its avowed object of world domination. This is partly due to the failure of the free world to insist on the right of self-determination for small nations."

"All Rhodesians should pause and remember the sufferings of the Hungarian people and determine that we will not allow this country to suffer the same fate. As 10 years ago Hungary was in the forefront of the battle for man's freedom from the horrors of the Communist system, so today we are in that position."

Speaking in Bindura that day, the Prime Minister said that if it was an embarrassment for the British Government to "carry Rhodesia's can", as Mr. Wilson had declared, he could put it down and let Rhodesians carry it themselves.

Britain was primarily to blame for Zambia's present economic difficulties, for she had led into their predicament "poor inarticulate people who cannot run a railway, a post office, or a petrol rationing scheme decently, but have been given a whole country to run". Zambians had been thrown into the middle of the lake by their guardians, and it would not be their fault if they now sank.

Mr. Smith's "Major Victory"

Mr. Garfield Todd's Verdict

MR. GARFIELD TODD, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who was released last week from the restriction order which had for the past year confined him to his farm near Shabani, told journalists in Gwelo next day:—

"Mr. Smith has won a major victory. He has not become my hero, but if you stand back and look at events impartially you come to the conclusion that

Mr. Wilson has failed. The morality of the situation has given way to the state of the British economy. Mr. Wilson should be honest and say that he has failed".

Mr. Todd indicated that he would continue in politics. He had no bitter feelings about his restriction, "but I am deeply concerned about what is happening in this country and departures from the rule of law".

A group of students at Edinburgh University have asked him to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming rectorial election.

When interviewed by Mr. Ronald Legge, representing the *Sunday Times*, Mr. Todd said: "Smith has been winning all along the line and Wilson has been backing down steadily from his original stand that this was an illegal, rebel régime with which he could have no dealing.

"Britain now seems to speak in the language of the white régime here. The influence of the white régime on the British Government has been greater than the influence of the British Government on the white régime.

"Mr. Wilson should admit that his attempts to solve the problem have failed and hand over the matter either to the United Nations or to a Commonwealth commission.

"I am as much concerned for the future of the white man in Rhodesia as of the black man. I am not advocating a visionary, idealist programme that would lead to disaster".

A copyright article from Mr. Todd in Monday's *Guardian* was given the heading "Mr. Ian Smith Has the Upper Hand". Its tenor may be judged from the three sub-headings, which read: "If Britain comes to terms with Rhodesia now the terms will be Mr. Smith's; Mr. Wilson is more worried than Mr. Smith about the outcome of a United Nation's adventure in Southern Africa; and Final reply to Britain may come from South Africa though in Rhodesia's name".

Prime Minister's Statement in House of Commons

Principles Final But Room for Discussion of Details with Mr. Smith

THE PRIME MINISTER made the following statement on Rhodesia when the House of Commons re-assembled last week:—

"Following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting, the Commonwealth Secretary visited Rhodesia to discuss with leaders of all sections of opinion the Government's proposals for solving the problem presented by the illegal assertion of independence last November, and for laying down the basis on which Rhodesian independence could be negotiated with a legal Government on the basis of the principles laid down by successive Governments in this country.

"Following my rt. hon. friend's return to this country, the Government have worked out in detail the steps to be followed and the constitutional changes necessary to give effect to those principles on a basis guaranteeing unimpeded progress to majority rule, so that the resulting settlement would be, and be seen to be, acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. A statement on these lines was taken to Rhodesia by a high official of my rt. hon. friend's Department".

Rhodesian Character Misjudged

MR. WALL: "Is not the Prime Minister again misjudging the character of the Rhodesians by sending them final terms almost amounting to an ultimatum? Has he considered that, if the matter is handed over to the United Nations and that organization takes control, it might initiate economic warfare against Southern Africa, which may be very damaging to sterling?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "In the first place, as the hon. gentleman will know from the speech of my rt. hon. friend last Thursday, of which I will be glad to send him a copy, these were not final terms. The principles are final, in the sense that they have been laid down for some time and there can be no departing from them. They are further enshrined in the Commonwealth *communiqué*. But my rt. hon. friend made it absolutely clear that, provided that the principles are accepted, there is room for discussion as to the implemenation of particular details; but we must be absolutely firm on those principles".

MR. WINNICK: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that many of us consider that the Afro-Asian countries had a very strong case indeed—a stronger case than our own Government? Can he give a guarantee that we will not follow the cowardly and despicable line of the Tory leadership on this question of Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "As to my hon. friend's suggestion that the Afro-Asian countries had a better line than that of H.M. Government, I would say that we stuck exactly to the line which we have always taken with regard to the principles which must be followed. There were different views expressed, of course, by different Afro-Asian countries, but although they, naturally and understandably, one applauds them for it—felt passionately keenly about the questions of racialism and multi-racialism and ultimate majority rule, I was gratified to see how well they understood some of Britain's difficulties in

this matter and about Britain's difficulties in relation to enforcement. Some tribute is due to them for their understanding of this problem".

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM: "Why did the Prime Minister change his view that Rhodesia was a British responsibility and decide to take it to the United Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "What I have always said, right from the day of U.D.I. and before, is that, while this is a British responsibility, it is a matter of world concern. In the House in July I said that we would try to keep it in our hands, but that we were getting a little tired of having to shelter the Rhodesian régime not only from Commonwealth opinion but from United Nations opinion, placing us in a small minority in both organizations.

"We have therefore given Rhodesia further time—quite long enough time—to accept the principles which successive Governments have laid down. At the end of that we really cannot go on with a position of having to shelter Rhodesia if Rhodesia makes no move whatsoever, because it is quite clear that we should be facing—we might be facing this week—very strong action and resolutions by the United Nations going far beyond what any of us would want to see".

MR. ALEXANDER W. LYON: "Can my rt. hon. friend tell the House what proposals he is making to the Rhodesian Government to guarantee unimpeded progress towards majority rule? If it is not possible at this moment to let the House know what the proposals are, when will he be in a position to make a statement on this effect?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It would not be helpful, with the visit of Sir Morrice James to Salisbury, to go into details about the proposals that we have worked out. They involve the necessary constitutional provisions to give full effect to the first principle of guaranteed progress towards majority rule and to prevent, in accordance with the second principle, retrogressive amendment of the Constitution. These are the two things to which we attach importance. I would not at this stage like to say when it will be possible for my rt. hon. friend or myself to make a further statement".

De Facto Government

MR. HEATH: "Can the Prime Minister confirm that the judges in Rhodesia have now ruled that Mr. Smith's régime is the *de facto* Government of Rhodesia, and that from this flow certain consequences concerning the implemenation of law in Rhodesia, about which the Prime Minister made a statement right at the beginning of this affair after the declaration of U.D.I.? What is the British Government's attitude towards the judges' declaration in Rhodesia?"

"Secondly, can the Prime Minister confirm that the Commonwealth Secretary discussed with Mr. Smith, not only the handing over of power, but the basis for the future constitutional settlement in Rhodesia, and that there have now been these direct discussions between the Commonwealth Secretary and Mr. Smith on this matter?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I would want to make a separate statement with regard to the judicial decision if the rt. hon. gentleman would arrange for a question to be put down. I feel that he is certainly greatly simplifying the 100-odd pages of judicial ruling in what he has just said.

"Within the context of law and order there was a limited recognition, but it did not, as I understand it, give *de facto* recognition to the régime in Rhodesia. Indeed, it went so far as to describe it as an illegal régime, which, of course, we have always maintained.

"Since that decision, the rt. hon. gentleman will know—and I am sure that he would not want to support this—that a Con-

stitutional Amendment Bill has been introduced by the illegal régime which would have the most serious effects on the principles which the three parties here have accepted, and there is also the new proposal that the chiefs, who are known to be paid servants of the Government, should now have criminal jurisdiction in their tribal areas. In these circumstances I am sure that the rt. hon. gentleman shares with us our deep anxiety.

"In reply to the second part of his question, it is certainly the case that when my rt. hon. friend was there discussing with leaders of opinion of all kinds in Rhodesia, he met, of course, the president of the Rhodesian Front, Mr. Smith. He had discussions with Mr. Smith, both informally on the question of possible constitutional settlement and on the mechanism of ending the illegal action taken last November. Both were involved in the discussions, and I think I can safely say that both are involved in much more detail in the statement that has gone to Rhodesia."

MR. FAULDS: "Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, for the Leader of the Opposition, temporary as he may be, to plead a rebel cause in this House?"

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. Member must know that nothing has happened so far that is out of order."

Racial Cliques in Commonwealth Conference

MR. WALL congratulated the Prime Minister on his chairmanship of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and asked what action was proposed to prevent the emergence of racial cliques at any future conference. Why had there been reference to Portuguese territories which were no concern of the Commonwealth?

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am grateful for what the hon. gentleman said. He will realize that in the circumstances this was one of the most difficult Commonwealth Conferences there could possibly be. I do not accept his phrase 'racial cliques', but concern was expressed by a number of the elder Prime Ministers about what were described as 'caucus meetings' in which provisional decisions were taken off the floor of the conference."

"As to Portuguese territories, the hon. gentleman will find that this was dealt with in the 1965 *communiqué* as well, and, I think, in earlier *communiqués*—in 1964—although I may be wrong."

MR. FAULDS: "Does my rt. hon. friend not realize that in any settlement, unless a definite term is set to the period of minority government of the rebel régime in Rhodesia, he might as well wrap up the Commonwealth and chuck it into limbo?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have no intention of taking any such action, but with regard to any settlement in Rhodesia, as my colleagues at the Commonwealth Conference are well aware, we shall act within and only within the terms of the principles which have been laid down by this Government, and, indeed, by our predecessors."

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Prime Minister later for a further statement on the negotiations with Mr. Smith.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Since the present régime in Rhodesia is illegal there can be no question of negotiation with Mr. Smith."

MR. HUGHES: "Is the Prime Minister satisfied that this controversy between constitutional legality and illegality is being watched not only by the Commonwealth but by the whole world and may have very important consequences to the British Commonwealth of Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir. Anyone who sat in, as I have done, in the chair of the Commonwealth Conference for 14 hours a day for 10 days would be in no danger of forgetting the wise words of my hon. and learned friend, but this is no longer a question of constitution and legality, but a question of a return to legal rule, on which all parties in this House have insisted, and also a question of honouring the principles on which all parties in this House have insisted with regard to progress to majority rule and satisfaction for the people of Rhodesia as a whole in an ultimate settlement."

Parliament Very Patient

MR. HEATH: "When is the Prime Minister and the Commonwealth Secretary prepared to make a full statement to the House about the talks carried on in recent months between the Commonwealth Secretary and Mr. Smith and officials on both sides? The House has been very patient in this matter."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I agree that the House has been very patient. Only in the header air of a seaside town did the rt. hon. gentleman let his patience go a little, and he made some statements about Rhodesia which are not justified either by the facts or the principles which his party upholds; but I certainly undertake that at the earliest possible moment my rt. hon. friend and I will make an appropriate statement."

"Sir Morrice James is on his way back to this country after seeing Mr. Smith this week, and we are to have from Mr. Smith his comments on the proposals which have been made. I shall obviously need to study them. The House will realize that we are at a critical stage, but I am sure the rt. hon.

gentleman will carry his patience a few days further. I shall make a full statement at the earliest possible moment."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Apart from the legalities, has the Prime Minister observed that the High Court in Salisbury, which we all respect, has held that under the present régime there has been no diminution of the rights of citizens under the 1961 Constitution?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think the hon. Member is not only summarizing a 108-page judgment but over-simplifying it and slanting it a little bit. As far as the rights of individuals are concerned, I refer you on Tuesday to the proposals now for a Constitutional Amendment Bill giving chiefs, the paid executives of the Government, criminal jurisdiction. In regard to the judgement itself, I think the Leader of the Opposition was in error and I was in error in attempting in this House to construe that judgement since it is now under appeal. I think it would be better to wait for the appeal to the Privy Council before we try to draw final conclusions as to what the law is."

MR. MOLLOY: "Does the Prime Minister realize that the very High Court referred to in the previous supplementary question is now itself under reported threat because of what it said?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am not aware of any threats to the judges in Rhodesia. There have been rumours and suggestions of this from time to time, but I am not aware of any current threat to their position. I am aware that the régime there has given notice of some further amendment—which would be quite illegal—to the 1961 Constitution and which would seriously derogate from the existing human rights such as they are, in Rhodesia."

Javelin Posting Cost £2.65m.

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the cost to public funds of the stationing of the Royal Air Force in Zambia and the contribution made by Zambia.

MR. MERLYN REES: "The additional cost of stationing the Javelin air defence force and its supporting units in Zambia between December, 1965, and their withdrawal at the end of August, 1966, is estimated to have been about £2.65m., of which some £1.35m. represents the estimated cost of the airlift of fuel required by the Javelin aircraft. The Zambian Government met directly certain accommodation costs which have not been included in this total figure and for which precise figures are not available."

MR. EVELYN KING asked the Commonwealth Secretary how long he estimated would elapse before the financial burdens of Rhodesian sanctions could be ended.

MR. BOWDEN: "Economic sanctions against Rhodesia will be lifted as soon as there has been a return to constitutional government."

MR. KING asked if the Minister would arrange for a survey to be carried out in Rhodesia to assess the effect of sanctions on the political thinking of Rhodesian Africans and European Africans.

MR. BOWDEN: "No. This would be an impossible exercise in a country where the Press, radio, and television are closely censored."

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM asked the capital and running costs respectively provided to date by H.M. Government for Francistown Radio; why that station was guarded by British troops; and what such measures cost.

MR. BOWDEN: "Capital expenditure to date totals £266,000. Operational and programming costs amount to £153,000 approximately. The local security forces are not in a position to undertake guard duties at the station, and by agreement with the Government of Botswana the duties are being performed by British troops. The annual cost is estimated at £12,800."

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM asked the Commonwealth Secretary if he had studied those parts of the texts of broadcasts from Zambia Radio by Mr. George Nvondoro on November 25 and 26, 1965, and by Mr. James Chikerema on November 28 sent to him by the hon. Member for Antrim South; and what representations he had made to prevent similar incitements to violence being broadcast from this station.

MR. BOWDEN: "I have read the material sent to me by the hon. Member, which is very out of date. If he has any evidence of current broadcasts inciting violence I should be ready to consider the matter."

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM asked the Minister of Overseas Development the length of Mr. Michael's Kittermaster's secondment from the Civil Service as Director of Zambian Broadcasting and what control over his activities was retained by H.M. Government during the secondment.

MR. ORAM: "Mr. Kittermaster is seconded for a tour of two years' residential service from last January. During that period he is a servant of the Zambian Government and his official activities are a matter for that Government alone."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked for a statement about the future of the University College in Salisbury.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I am not yet in a position to say what the Government's attitude will be towards continuing financial support for the college in 1967. Payment of the amount due for the last quarter of 1966 has been made."

PERSONALIA

THE AGA KHAN is re-visiting East Africa for several weeks.

MR. DAVID KAYANDA has arrived in Moscow as Ambassador for Kenya.

PRESIDENT NOVOTNY of Czechoslovakia is to pay a four-day State visit to Ethiopia in mid-November.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Conservative M.P. for Stafford and Stone, is now chairman of the Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd.

THE QUEEN opened the new headquarters of the Church Missionary Society in Waterloo Road, London, on Tuesday.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES JOHNSON, of Salisbury, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage in Bulawayo.

LADY GIBBS, wife of the Governor of Rhodesia, was entertained to tea by THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace one afternoon last week.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER is to be the next Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia flew to Paris last week to discuss the future of French Somaliland with PRESIDENT DE GAULLE.

DR ALFRED QUENUM, World Health Organization regional director for Africa, has visited Rwanda at the invitation of the Government.

MR. ALI AREF-BOURHAN, Vice-President of the Government Council of French Somaliland, resigned on returning to Jibuti from a visit to Paris.

MR SHAABAN SUDI MPONDA, Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry in Zanzibar, is leading a trade mission to China, where it will spend about three weeks.

Passengers who sailed for South Africa in the S. A. VAAL on Friday included CAPTAIN J. F. OAKLEY, a retired commodore of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. OAKLEY.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH BAGAYA, sister of the OMUKAMA (King) of TORO, has been admitted to the Uganda Bar, so becoming the first African woman barrister in the country.

MR. D. GUTHRIE, a director of the National Polio Research Fund in Britain, visited Uganda as guest of PRESIDENT OBOTE while on his way to a conference in Ethiopia.

BISHOP STEPHEN NEILL, Professor of Missions at Hamburg University, spent a few days in Kenya last week on his way back from visits to Zambia and Rhodesia.

MR. MEREDYTH HYDE-CLARKE, director-general of the O.E.F., is to tour India and Pakistan in November and December at the invitation of the British Government.

MR. E. V. WHITCOMBE has been appointed a member of the London Committee of Barclays Bank D.C.O., from which Mr. T. H. BEVAN will retire at the end of the month.

MR. WESLEY P. NYIRENDA, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, and MRS. NYIRENDA will spend the next six weeks in America as guests of the United States Government.

MR. J. S. BENNETT, H.M. Ambassador in Burundi and Rwanda, is to be the first High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Barbados, which will become independent at the end of November.

MR. ADAM SAPI, President of the National Assembly of Tanzania, has led a Parliamentary delegation to Cairo in response to an invitation from the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic.

DR. V. F. M. FITZSIMONS, South Africa's leading authority on snakes and snake venom, is about to retire after 41 years on the staff of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. He has visited Central and East Africa.

MR. GEORGE ADAMSON was charged by a wounded buffalo in Kenya last week and is in hospital for treatment for cracked ribs. His wife is Mrs. Joy Adamson, author of the "Born Free" series of books.

SIR SAVILLE GARNER was received by THE QUEEN recently in order that he might deliver the badge and chain as registrar and receive the badge and chain as secretary of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. DAVID EDGINGTON, who was a teacher in Tanzania from 1962 until recently, and is now conference organizer at the Commonwealth Institute in London, is to talk there on "New Horizons in Tanzania" at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, November 7.

CANON J. KINGSNORTH, secretary for Tropical Africa of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is to resign at the end of May. He will be succeeded by CANON H. R. SYDENHAM, now diocesan secretary of the Diocese of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

LORD RIDLEY, well known in the North of Britain as an ornithologist, LADY RIDLEY, LORD RICHARD PERCY, lecturer in zoology at Newcastle University, and his sister-in-law, the DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, have recently spent some weeks in Seychelles.

MR. LIONEL CHEVRIER, Canadian High Commissioner in London, who is to relinquish his appointment at the end of the year, has been chairman of the Rhodesian Sanctions Committee of which all Commonwealth High Commissioners in London have been members.

SIR MORRICE JAMES, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, returned to London from Salisbury on Friday, bringing a preliminary reply from MR. IAN SMITH to the British Government's latest proposals. The full reply is expected before the end of this week.

Our recent report that SIR RICHARD LUYT, lately Governor-General of Guyana, and previously of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, would become Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, has now been officially confirmed. SIR RICHARD is South African by birth.

MR. MOI, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, told Parliament last week that MR. ODINGA, Leader of the Opposition, had obtained and banked money during his recent visit to Uganda; he had said previously that the source of the gift was a Communist embassy in Kampala. MR. OKELLO-ODONGA, a supporter of MR. ODINGA, retorted that an American newspaper had alleged that K.A.N.U., the Government party, had been offered £400,000 by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

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Mr. Smith's Message to the Anglo-Rhodesian Society

No Metamorphosis When Britons Reach Rhodesia, Says Major Sutton-Pryce

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, sent the following message to last week's annual general meeting in London of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society:—
 "I would like you to know how much we in Rhodesia appreciate all your efforts to make the people of Britain aware of the true facts about our country. We realize the difficulties you face and how hard you are trying to counteract distortions, both deliberate and unwitting, which have been so prevalent this past year. You have had an uphill task, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that many more people are aware of Rhodesia's existence and problems today than there were a few years ago.

"We Rhodesians have no quarrel with the people of Britain. We realize that there are millions who support us in our stand for what we firmly believe to be right. And this support is, not confined to Britain. We are encouraged by the many Friends of Rhodesia societies and organisations which exist throughout the world. Those are particularly strong in the old Commonwealth countries, where the performance at the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is not looked upon with much favour. In America and Europe also there is a growing realization of our aims and ideals.

Rhodesia More United Than Ever Before

"More than ever before I sincerely believe that we Rhodesians must adhere to our principles. We must preserve for all our peoples the right to be justly governed, the dignity and freedom of the individual, with the firm assurance that he will be free to progress according to his ability, merit and integrity, regardless of colour.

"With all of you, we look forward to a peaceful settlement of our affairs, but I reaffirm that we are determined to keep Rhodesia in the hands of civilized people. Our independence, the first anniversary of which is in a few days' time, is very real to us, and we intend to keep it that way. We have emerged after a year more united than ever, and, despite the threat of further sanctions, we are confident of the future.

"We have our enemies, of course, but we also have our friends; and their numbers are increasing daily. I thank the Anglo-Rhodesian Society for all it has done on our behalf. Rhodesia is grateful. I wish you every success for the coming year and a growing membership".

The Marquess of Salisbury, president of the society, who was unable to attend, attributed the growing volume of support in Britain for the Rhodesian cause partly to the society's work, and called for still greater efforts in the coming year.

Society's Membership Increased Tenfold

Brigadier A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, chairman of the executive committee, who presided, said that membership had increased from 450 in June last year to 4,550. Twenty-four provincial branches had been established and 25 were in progress of formation.

At a public opinion poll conducted throughout the country early this year, thanks to the initiative of Mrs. de Mey, secretary of the Oxford branch, nearly 125,000 people, more than four out of five of those approached, had signed a declaration that they would "never in any circumstances agree to the use of force against Rhodesia" and supporting the view that it was the Prime Minister's duty to "re-open negotiations immediately with Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of the elected Government of Rhodesia". The society had been the first organization to proclaim those principles.

It had held many public meetings, including one in the Royal Albert Hall in July; had supplied speakers to other bodies; had produced and distributed more than 40,000 booklets and well over 100,000 reprints and other pamphlets; and had built up a film library. Funds had been raised by raffles, fetes, garden

parties, and exhibitions. Charter flights to and from Rhodesia had been arranged.

There was now a full-time staff of eight at Calder House, Dover Street, under the able direction of the secretary, Mr. T. P. Lawler.

New Members of Council

For four vacancies on the council—caused by the resignations of Lord Colyton, Earl De La Warr, General Sir Richard Gale, and Lord Wakefield—there were six nominations. The Duke of Atholl, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Forester, and Lord Wedgwood were elected. The runners-up were Mr. Harold Soref and Mr. J. Radcliff.

Major Sutton-Pryce, secretary of the branch in Salisbury, Rhodesia, who had flown to London for the meeting, said that Rhodesia was an independent nation with its elected Government and that Rhodesians were proud of their citizenship.

The Commonwealth Conference *communiqué* was in his opinion a diabolical document, ranking with that of Munich. What manner of man was it who imagined that a community of largely British stock would accept unconditional surrender?

Decent people who reached Rhodesia from Britain did not suffer a metamorphosis on arrival. They held to their principles, but made the necessary adjustment to the facts of life in a country which was trying to build a new nation, a meritocracy which offered equal opportunity to all but did not foolishly accept the silly idea that all men were equal.

There was merit in a two-tier form of Government, with an elected House of Representatives and a House of Chiefs, or an Upper Chamber elected on a high qualitative franchise and perhaps responsible for the portfolios of defence, foreign affairs, and finance. The choice of representatives must in any event be on a basis which the people understood; and that ruled out the ballot-box method everywhere, for in the tribal areas tribal methods would be required.

Economic sanctions had proved a complete failure as a political instrument. Whatever impact they had had or might have, the nation would hold together. It was hypocritical cant for British Ministers to say that sanctions had been imposed for the protection of the four million Africans, for it was they who suffered more from sanctions than anyone else.

Unashamed Royalists

If the issue were not resolved in the current series of talks, a number of countries would, he was convinced, hint to their nationals that they might trade with Rhodesia. Of course it would be better to have recognition from Britain on honourable terms. A country of tremendous potential would then boom. Meantime great help was being given by South Africa and Mozambique.

Rhodesia expected to establish 300 new junior secondary schools within the next four years, without external grants or loans. There had been talk of large grants from Britain for a crash educational programme, but that would cause nothing but discontent if much more money were not simultaneously invested in industry, so that jobs might be created for those leaving the schools. Education did not necessarily bring a sense of responsibility, and educational tests alone were therefore no satisfactory criterion for political advancement.

The Queen had no more loyal subjects than Rhodesians, who were unashamed royalists. It was most unfortunate that Her Majesty had been dragged into this political affair by the Prime Minister. If the decision to declare a republic had to be made it would be taken with extreme regret and only because it had become necessary for Rhodesia's survival; and even then Rhodesia would hold to the sincere hope that sanity would return and that they could get back to the old relationship.

Mr. HAROLD SOREF spoke of the successful efforts of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., to present Rhodesia's case to the British public; no two public men had done more to redeem Britain's prestige and standing in Southern Africa.

Referring to Press reports that Major Sutton-Pryce had been refused a renewal of his British passport so that he might come from Salisbury to the meeting, he described that action as monstrous if the facts were as alleged.

There had also been a suggestion that a member of the council of the society had had an indication from the immigration authorities in the U.K. that he should not speak to the Press or on the radio about Rhodesia. If that was true, the society should call a Press conference to expose such enormities. By contrast, peripatetic peddlers of international Communism who possessed British passports had their wanderings left unhindered.

Mr. Soref criticized the administration of the society and thought its activities insufficiently dynamic and efficient. *The Times* had published a highly misleading report of its Royal Albert Hall meeting, maintaining that Lord Salisbury's speech had been interrupted and could barely be heard. That was not accurate, and the society should have reported the matter to the Press Council at the time. Sections of the Press were most prejudiced over Rhodesia; the B.B.C. had been consistently one-sided and poisonous. He claimed that so great was the latent sympathy for Rhodesia throughout the country that the society should have a very much larger membership.

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., and Mr. Soref will be addressing a public meeting on Rhodesia in Norwich on Sunday.

Agitation at United Nations

Afro-Asian Move on Rhodesia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United Nations adopted on Saturday by 86 votes to two (Portugal and South Africa) and 18 abstentions a resolution reading:—

"The General Assembly, recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council on the non-self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia, and noting with grave concern that the 'talks about talks' between the United Kingdom government and the illegal racist minority régime of Ian Smith further jeopardize the inalienable rights of the African people of Zimbabwe, (1) condemns any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist régime which will not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, and (2) reaffirms the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage: one man, one vote".

On the previous day the Trusteeship Committee had by 77 votes to two rushed through an emergency motion demanding an immediate debate in the Assembly. It was expected to last several days, by which time the Trusteeship Committee should have concluded a further report on Rhodesia and submitted yet another resolution for discussion by the Assembly.

"Independent Africa Will Go to War"

Mr. Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia, told the Trusteeship Committee that British ineffectiveness would force independent Africa to go to war with the Smith régime; Africans would, he declared, fight with bare hands if necessary.

It has been suggested that this new pressure by the Afro-Asian and Communist delegations is the consequence of Lord Caradon's admission two days earlier that in her present economic situation Great Britain could not contemplate sanctions against South Africa on the South West Africa issue. That was understood to mean that Britain could likewise not engage in sanctions against South Africa over the dispute with Rhodesia.

Of the 15 members of the Security Council nine voted for the above resolution, which had been tabled by 21 African and Asian States. It was supported by Japan, Nationalist China, Uruguay, and nearly all the Communist and Latin American delegations. The abstentions were by Britain, Canada, the United States, and Western European and Scandinavian countries.

The United Nations correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed: "The Assembly obviously does not trust Mr. Wilson. If Britain comes to the Security Council with proposals for mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia she can expect only to be goaded into extreme measures designed to involve South Africa no less than Rhodesia".

Ministers Cut Salaries

THE TANZANIAN CABINET agreed on Monday to cut the salaries of all Ministers by 20%. President Nyerere had already announced that he would forego that proportion of his salary.

Corruption in Tanzania

MR. BABU, Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives in Tanzania, said in Dar es Salaam when addressing the annual meeting of the co-operative movement that he was ashamed to read almost daily reports in newspapers of embezzlement, misappropriation, and fraud by servants of co-operative societies.

President Banda Criticizes U.N.

Will Not Vote Against Rhodesia

PRESIDENT BANDA said when he recently addressed a convention of the Malawi Congress Party that recent resolutions of the United Nations which had been sponsored by African and Asian States were unrealistic because they could not be implemented. The proposers had merely revealed their ignorance. Though nobody had fought more strenuously than he against colonialism, he was also a realist, and would not be a hypocrite in order to gain cheap popularity with other African leaders.

Malawi, whose economy was inextricably bound up with that of Rhodesia, would not vote at the United Nations for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. About 200,000 Malawi Africans were at work in that country and South Africa, and Malawi's only outlet to the sea was through the Portuguese African port of Beira.

"I could not boycott Mozambique, Rhodesia, or South Africa because there would be an economic breakdown here and political chaos. Is that what you want?" Some 400 delegates roared: "No".

Talk of African military intervention in Rhodesia was ridiculous. If African troops were sent, "Smith would be waiting on the banks of the Zambezi".

He did not approve of apartheid, but South Africa's existence had to be recognized. "If the U.N. sought to administer South West Africa and the South African Government refused to move out, who has an army with which to eject South Africa? The Great Powers with big armies, who contribute most to the United Nations, will in the final analysis decide policy".

Other African leaders should face these facts of life instead of lowering their dignity and damaging their reputations by continuing to introduce useless resolution at the United Nations.

When opening the the congress he spoke for more than three hours, emphasizing that Malawi's existence as an independent State depended on grants from Britain for recurrent and development expenditure. British taxpayers could not, however, be expected to help indefinitely, and Malawi must work harder in order to become really independent.

South African town-planners had, he revealed, already begun work on the mast plan for the new capital at Lilongwe.

Parliament would, he hinted, be asked to change traditional land tenure and provide for individual ownership of land.

Salaries of civil servants and teachers would be raised by 6% from the end of this month, and the emoluments of chiefs, sub-chiefs and village headmen by 3%. Increased co-operation between chiefs, civil servants, and party leaders was needed, and there must be unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline. Party leaders who misbehaved need not expect to be defended or protected.

Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary-general of the party, praised it as probably the best organized political party in Africa.

High Hopes for Chrome

MR. VICTOR JENKINSON, Mayor of Que Que, said when addressing Bulawayo Rotary Club that one of the world's leading authorities on chrome believed that the Midlands of Rhodesia would in the next decade become the free world's major producer of the metal, which would prove as great a dollar-earner for the country as copper was for Zambia.

Billions of tons of metallurgical chromite were probably available in Rhodesia's Great Dyke area, and, taking only seams which outcropped, there were estimated to be between 543m. and 768m. short tons down to a depth of 500 feet.

Those deposits, together with those near Selukwe and elsewhere, gave Rhodesia far the largest known chrome reserves anywhere, reserves so large that the prospective life of the industry was almost unlimited.

Mining of chrome, gold, nickel, iron ore, and asbestos in the Midlands already had a value of about £20m. a year, and the secondary industries in the area, now numbering more than 100, produced goods worth about £15m.

Within five years the population of Que Que and Redcliff urban areas should rise to above 11,000 Europeans and 36,000 Africans. When in the future the locality had its chemical and steel industries and chrome smelting, it could easily become the third largest concentration of persons and activity in Rhodesia, and perhaps even the second largest.

Rhodesian Brevities

LORD AVON said in Ottawa recently that economic sanctions could not succeed against Rhodesia and that the use of force would be "utterly appalling". Continued negotiations might, however, prove rewarding.

Mr. S. A. Melville, the recently elected national president of the Friends of Rhodesia Association of South Africa, has said that its determination to help Rhodesia has been strengthened and stimulated by the "distasteful ultimatum" issued to Rhodesia by the Commonwealth Conference. Rhodesia could rely on "ever increasing solidarity and support" from South Africa.

According to the *Daily Mail*, the Government of South Africa has rejected "a secret plea from Mr. Wilson for a more understanding attitude to the Rhodesia problem".

While Lord Graham, Minister of External Affairs and Defence, and Lady Graham have been visiting South Africa and Mozambique, Mr. J. H. Howman has acted as Minister of External Affairs and Brigadier A. Dunlop as Minister of Defence.

Canadian Prime Minister's Comment

Mr. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, told the annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, meeting in Ottawa, that Commonwealth survival was involved in the racial conflict in Rhodesia.

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has expressed regret that the Rhodesian problem has not become any more tractable, and that the actions of the United Kingdom, the diplomatic and economic sanctions applied by other countries, and the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council have not brought the development towards a peaceful solution which the United Nations had been encouraged to expect. "So long as the United Kingdom continues to claim the primary responsibility for correcting this situation it will need to take further and bolder measures".

According to reports from Tanzania, President Nasser proposed during his recent visit that the guerrilla campaign should be intensified in Rhodesia by "freedom fighters" trained, armed, and supported by the Organization of African Unity, and that Egyptian troops and aircraft should be stationed in Zambia and Tanzania in case Rhodesia should retaliate by raids into those States.

The Rhodesian Parliament reassembled on Tuesday.

Four members of the Rhodesian security forces were killed accidentally last week while handling explosives during a routine exercise in the Zambesi Valley.

Rhodesia House, London, has denied an assertion from the Dar es Salaam office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union that "freedom fighters" who had entered Rhodesia from Zambia had been in action 13 miles outside Salisbury and had killed 80 Rhodesian troops. There had been no engagement anywhere in Rhodesia in which Rhodesian troops had been killed.

The B.S.A. Police in Rhodesia have subscribed £330 for the families of the three London policemen who were shot in Hammersmith in August.

An African clerk, Hezekiah Moyo, has been gaoled for seven years by the High Court for possessing offensive weapons. Another African, who is serving a similar sentence for the same offence, gave evidence that Moyo had called at his home in March and asked for two Russian-made hand-grenades which he had hidden in his garden, saying that he would give them to two men who would use them to "disturb" a meeting at which the Prime Minister was to speak. Moyo declared that the evidence was false.

Mr. Musosa Kazembe, Central African editor of *Drum*, was arrested in Salisbury last week after a search of his office, but was later released. He is a citizen of Malawi.

The Church of Scotland's Church and Nation Committee has presented a "deliverance" approving the Government's "declaration of purpose to see justice done to all the people of Rhodesia, and in particular their re-affirmation of resolve that any settlement in Rhodesia must guarantee unimpeded progress to majority rule and be a settlement agreeable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole".

The Roman Catholic bishops in Rhodesia have decided not to hold National Day of Prayer services on November 11, the first anniversary of U.D.I.

Settlement Not Considered Likely

Mr. Anthony Hawkins has reported from Salisbury to the *Economist* that, in contrast to the British view of Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Justice, Law and Order, as "a dangerous right-wing threat to any accommodation with Mr. Smith", he is considered in Rhodesian political circles to be "a moderate Smith man rather than a member of the right-wing Haper group. The dispatch continued:—

"The mind boggles at the suggestion that Mr. Smith might accept the dismissal of several—if not most—of his Cabinet colleagues and their replacement by black and white moderates; and also at the release from detention of the nationalist leaders with complete freedom to roam around the country speaking against acceptance of proposals that might be agreed between Mr. Smith and Mr. Bowden.

"A Government which is planning to celebrate November 11 not only as a public holiday at which Rhodesians should 'rededicate' themselves in the churches to the ideals epitomized in the seizure of independence, but also by the issue of gold sovereigns bearing the Queen's head, hardly sounds as if it is any hurry to go back on its independence. Thus it is harder than ever to believe that a settlement is on the cards".

In New York last week Dr. Robert John, a writer born in Britain, appeared before the Fourth Committee of the United Nations as a petitioner on behalf of the Friends of Rhodesia in the United States, a body which had, he said, some 13,000 members. He had scarcely begun his argument that member States of the U.N. should cease demanding military attack upon peaceful Rhodesia when objections were raised by African representatives. The Zambian delegate, who objected to the presence of "a representative of Ian Smith and his gangsters", was supported first by Tanzania and then by other African, Asian, and Caribbean States.

The Indian delegate said that Britain's failure to get rid of the Smith régime would stand in history as a "great betrayal of trust".

Canada's spokesman said that his country had "serious misgivings" about the use of force against Rhodesia; but would support the British request for mandatory sanctions.

Real Reason for Francistown Radio

A broadcast commentary from Salisbury said recently:—

"Broadcasts from Francistown in Botswana continue, though very few people listen to the station. Why should the British Government spend money on keeping it on the air?

The only logical answer seems to be that its propaganda value is a smokescreen and its real purpose is to eavesdrop on Rhodesia's high-frequency radio network. Why did the British Government refuse permission earlier this year for a team from the RBC/RTV to visit the station? It was unlikely that there were electronic innovations that had to be carefully screened from public view. The British Government must place a surprisingly high value on being able to listen in to the Rhodesian army, air force, and police.

"It has already been reported from Gaborone that the British Government placed very strong pressure on Botswana to keep the relay station in operation. If this can happen in the first few days of Botswana's existence, it is not likely that it will be long before O.A.U. and the Afro-Asian bloc exert equally strong pressures. Then Sir Seretse Khama will desperately seek to steer a course between their political demands and the stark dependence of his country economically on friendly relations with South Africa".

A group of businessmen from Natal, led by Mr. C. Erasmus, chairman of Durban Publicity Association, will shortly visit Rhodesia in connexion with a two-way trade promotion drive between the two countries.

The Board of Trade has denied newspaper reports that copper from Rhodesia had been shipped to Britain, and the Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., parent company of the Mangula Company in Rhodesia, has told press enquirers that "not an ounce" of copper had come into Britain from their Rhodesian mines since U.D.I.

The next Rhodesian cotton crop is expected to total about 120m. lb., or double last season's output. It will find a ready market locally and in South Africa.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has expressed the opinion that at the close of the current marketing season between 180m. and 200m. lb. of leaf tobacco will remain unsold in Rhodesia.

Mr. Donald Bell, president of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia, said recently that skilled buyers and sales staff vital to the future expansion of the industry would be lost to the country if normally were not restored within a year. There was a world-wide shortage of skilled tobacco men, especially in the United States, which would be likely to cast envious eyes on the skills created by Rhodesia through years of active training and experience.

The Rhodesian Motor Trade Association considers that very few skilled men have left the industry; those who had had to move from their usual employment have gone to Government workshops or the Army.

The two junior forms of Queen Elizabeth Girls' School, Salisbury, were in trouble last week for having sung "God save our Gracious Smith, long live our Noble Smith, God save our Smith" to the tune of the National Anthem. Reprimanding the offenders at a full assembly of the 600 girls, the headmistress, Miss Georgina Granelli, said that allegiance to the Queen had been acknowledged by the Rhodesian Prime Minister and Government, and that the children had been silly.

Christmas cards for the National Council of the Friends of Rhodesia Association in South Africa are being printed in Rhodesia. They will be available for sale throughout the world.

The cash-on-delivery parcels post service between Rhodesia and Zambia will cease at the end of this month.

Rhodesia Railways and Botswana

The Finance Secretary of Botswana has told the Rhodesian commission of inquiry into proposals for an additional rail link between Rhodesia and South Africa that any reduction of traffic on the line through Botswana would seriously affect its economy, and that closure of the line, which is owned by Rhodesia Railways, would be calamitous to his country.

Botswana now earns about £175,000 a year in levies from the railway, derives further income from tax and duties, and sends most of its cattle by rail to the processing plant at Lobatsi, whence it exports the beef by rail southwards to South Africa and Britain and northwards to Zambia and the Congo. Moreover, there are plans to develop copper deposits near Francistown, to work salt and soda ash deposits, and to develop light secondary industry, for all of which purposes a good railway service is essential.

The chairman of the commission, Mr. W. G. Muller, told the witness that by their terms of reference the duty of the commissioners was to decide which of two alternative lines would be best economically for Rhodesia.

Hundreds of Students Expelled

Dr. Nyerere Insists on National Service

PRESIDENT NYERERE told a large crowd in Dar es Salaam on Sunday that he had ordered the expulsion from the university college of all 393 students who had staged an anti-Government demonstration.

Objecting to being conscripted for two years' national service, they had presented him with an ultimatum. He had replied that they might opt out of national service but would never thereafter be employed by the Government. "We will build our country by spirit. To those who would go into national service only in body we say farewell."

Some 800 National Servicemen had that morning staged a counter-demonstration outside State House. President Nyerere then said that the students had tried unsuccessfully to threaten the Government "with tactics borrowed from Indonesia". He had, he said, told them to go home: "they had failed to make the grade, and no more public money could be wasted on them."

The President criticized the B.B.C. for televising events in a way which showed a student holding a placard declaring "Colonial times were better than now". That, he said, was what the British wanted to believe. Whereas at the time of independence five years ago 808 students from Tanganyika were studying in the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, the present figure was 2,033.

The Tanzanian Government has declined to renew its agricultural agreement with Israel.

Plans to grow wheat for Zambia on suitable land in southern Tanzania are under discussion between the two Governments. £530,000 is to be invested by the Commonwealth Development Corporation in a building society for the encouragement of home ownership. C.D.C. will provide £218,000 for a tourist project in the Lake Manyara game park.

Dr. Walter Adams

THE STUDENTS' UNION of the London School of Economics has passed by 425 votes to 10 (with 16 abstentions) a motion criticizing the appointment as director of the school of Dr. Walter Adams, now principal of the University College of Rhodesia. Their decision was taken "in the light of information from the Birley report, the report on the University College, and the report on behalf of Amnesty International". It was resolved that the students would further oppose his appointment unless Dr. Adams replied satisfactorily within 18 days. According to the *Observer*, "one member of the teaching staff has yet to find a colleague who favours Dr. Adams's appointment". In the view of the *Sunday Times*, "it seems questionable whether Dr. Adams is the right man to set right the extremely poor student-staff relations in the L.S.E."

Kenyatta Day

PRESIDENT KENYATTA'S 75th birthday was celebrated in Kenya on October 20, which, according to Mr. Ngala, has been named Kenyatta Day "in remembrance of the struggle while the sons of Kenya embarked on from 1929 to 1963, when independence was achieved". Mzee Kenyatta called on a mass rally in Nairobi "to remember our brothers who are still in slavery to white people in South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Angola".

Caf Trade Nationalized

MOTOR VEHICLE DISTRIBUTION in Zanzibar has been suddenly nationalized, and it is now an offence for anyone to engage in the trade, which is to be conducted through a Government-owned company. The businesses expropriated are not to be compensated for loss of goodwill; they are to be paid only for the stock sequestered.

Changes in Buganda

PRESIDENT OBOYE said in Kampala recently that the state of emergency in Buganda would not end until "further administrative changes" had been made. Further steps were to be taken to reinforce Uganda unity, and the Government would handle the situation with firmness.

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Chinese Aid for Zambia

President's Threats to White Miners

CHINESE AID will be accepted "in its own right, not as a matter of competition between British and Chinese aid", President Kaunda said last week in an interview with *Zambia Mail*, the Government's own newspaper. British aid was "compensation for Zambia's part in the whole sanctions affair".

The President is to use "very strong words" about British mishandling of the Rhodesian issue when he addresses the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 15. British blunders had, he asserted, made Zambia's sacrifices less effective than they would have been if the British Government had followed Zambian advice.

A sharp attack on "white racialists" was made by the President at a mass rally in Lusaka on Monday. He declared the Copperbelt to be "rotten, racially speaking", and continued (in part):—

Hint that Money May Not Be Released

"We must get rid of this dirty weed. Whether the whites will be able to take out their money is not my business, but that of the Finance Minister. I am only concerned with chucking them out. The next few months are going to be very terrible for the racially-minded".

White engineers and chemists employed by the mining groups considered themselves indispensable because of the shortage of skilled personnel; "but nobody is indispensable, and I shall prove it this week".

There must, however, be no witch-hunt of whites in consequence of the drastic steps which he was about to take. "There must be justice for all in Zambia".

At a mass rally in Chingola on Sunday President Kaunda had accused white miners of fomenting Copperbelt unrest, alleging that the 44,000 Africans who had recently been on unofficial strike had been misled by agents of Mr. Ian Smith and the late Dr. Verwoerd, "who came to you and compelled you to conduct illegal strikes".

He added: "Sometimes I think I am stupidly patient. The barrier for deporting British subjects is tomorrow night [the end of the two-year period since independence]. I will not stand for racialism in Zambia".

Calling for the creation of a single trade union covering all black miners and white miners who were Zambian citizens, he emphasized that expatriate workers employed on contract should not be allowed to join a trade union.

Heavy Burdens of Copper Companies

Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the Roan Selection Trust group of companies, told Ndola Chamber of Commerce and Industry that mining costs had increased "quite dramatically"; that high-cost mines were unduly penalized by the taxation system; and that so heavy were the burdens that "if today we discovered the Roan Antelope deposits there would be serious doubts about the possibility of mining them at today's rate of production and normal copper prices". In the ordinary course of affairs he would have expected an additional 100,000 tons of productive capacity to be added in the next five years.

Wankie Colliery has announced that the present pithead price of 22s. per ton will henceforth apply to Zambian purchases only if they continue on the previous normal rate of 85,000 tons a month. If the rate is not higher than during the last three months, the price will be 40s.; and if sales, apart from those to Rhodesia Railways in Zambia, drop to 40,000 tons a month, the price will be 52s. For the July-September period sales to Zambia were only 40% of normal.

The Copperbelt, which normally required at least 2,000 tons daily for smelting operations, is so short of stocks that operations were recently reduced by 25%. The Roan Antelope and Rhokana smelters are reported to have almost no reserves and to be working on a day-to-day basis.

Quitting Zambia

HALF of the officials now on leave from Zambia have left the country for good. Of 45 known to RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA to be on furlough at present, no fewer than 22 have resigned or decided to retire. Among them are Mr. L. A. Hicks, lately Inspector-General of Police, and nine other police officers.

Report of Brown Commission

Recommendations to Zambian Government

THE REPORT into the mining industry of Zambia by the commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Roland Brown, a legal adviser to the Tanzanian Government, runs to some 80,000 words and includes 24 appendices.

The other commissioners were the Rev. K. Quinn, lecturer in economics at the University of Zambia, Mr. Albert Kalyati, Mayor of Kitwe, Mr. Augustine Nkumbwe, secretary-general of the Zambia Congress of Trades Unions, and Mr. Edmund McIlvenna, president of the Zambia Employers' Federation.

Four principles constitute the basis for the recommendations:

(1) Recognition of the rate-for-the-job by the creation of a single basic wage scale on which all employees are placed in an appropriate position determined on the basis of job evaluation.

(2) That determination of the levels of basic wages should be on the value of Zambian skills and experience, the basic realities of the Zambian economy, and the need to achieve a balanced development.

(3) That allowances paid to expatriates should be kept to a minimum.

(4) That the cost to the mining companies of work performed by an African should not be less than the cost when the same or substantially similar work is performed by a European.

All money saved by the companies through the employment of a Zambian in a job previously held by an expatriate should, it is urged, be paid into a rural development fund managed by an equal number of representatives from Government, the companies, and the trade unions.

More Recommended than U.N.I.P. Asked

In the quest for a single basic wage scale for all employees, "the commissioners eventually reached a formula by taking the job of shift boss in the two existing scales. On the local scale a shift boss gets a minimum of £110 a month. His expatriate counterpart gets £181. The commissioners decided that the proper basic rate for both local and expatriated shift bosses should be the local rate plus a third of the difference between the two. This works out at £23 18s. 8d., which represents an increase of 22% on the local minimum. This 22% has been applied throughout the scale".

Taking fringe benefits into account, this is slightly more than the U.N.I.P. demand for an interim increase of £5 a month.

Allowances for cost of living, home ownership, rentals, and travelling time were deemed anomalous. Their discontinuance is proposed, as is the elimination of differences in sick pay and workman's compensation.

Persuaded that the mine clubs need to be drastically changed in character, it is suggested that a substantial number of Africans should join simultaneously as a group.

There is sharp criticism of the mine newspapers, which are said to be "filled with rather tired public relations material, occasionally salted with the Samuel Smiles morality of the parish magazine. The mine newspapers do not reflect the culture of the community it is intended to serve".

Referring to changing accommodation, the report states:—"If a mine is so big as to need more than one change house, they should be divided up between employees on the basis of alphabetical order of their names. In this way the general manager and the lasher (labourer) might find themselves having a shower side by side. We recognize that arrangements of this kind would be unusual, if not unique. However, we know of no precedent for dealing with the problems of racial integration which the Copperbelt is now facing".

Companies Criticized

To the contention of the companies that their lowest housing standard is no worse, and in some respects better, than that provided by local authorities, the commissioners comment:—

"The local authorities are struggling with a legacy of neglect inherited from the Colonial era. The mining companies have only themselves to blame. Houses with one habitable room, without windows or separate ablutions, should never have been built".

Among numerous critical references to the mining companies are the following:—

"Since the end of the war everyone had been saying they were in favour of African advancement. The companies said it, the European union said it, the Government of the territory said it, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said it. An independent commission of inquiry had pronounced the project feasible . . . but the miners had to wait 15 years for the first meagre results.

"Past events have influenced attitudes of mind today. Where expressions of good intention are not matched by achievement the result in any society is cynicism, distrust, and bitterness.

"It is doubtful whether wage bargaining was the right context in which to bring about changes in the organization of the

industry as affecting matters of principle. We are not suggesting that the approach adopted by the companies was in any way improper or dishonorable. However, we question its wisdom.

"Taken together, the changes after independence created a mood of defiance compounded of humiliation and disappointment. The companies pursued the logic of their thinking with relentless consistency, but they appear to us to have overlooked that independence was a time of hope.

"With their own Government at last in power, the African miners thought they were setting out on a journey to the Celestial City, but the first steps they took under the guidance of the mining companies seemed to lead unmistakably into the Slough of Despondency.

"The companies tended to underestimate what can be achieved by Africans given proper training and a position of appropriate responsibility.

"The good faith of the companies was not accepted by the workers in the industry. This was a consequence of the deplorable history of African advancement during the Colonial era."

Anglo-Japanese Pipeline Offer

THE LONRHO and Shell groups and the Japanese group Nischo have become associated in a joint offer to the Government of Zambia for a pipeline from Dar es Salaam to the Copperbelt. The proposal is that Nischo should build the pipeline, that oil companies including Shell, B.P. and Caltex should supply the oil, and that Lonrho and Shell should operate the pipeline on behalf of the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia, which would own it. If the proposals were accepted a refinery would be built in Zambia within a few years. E.N.I., the Italian group, which some Zambian Ministers are known to favour, had offered to build a pipeline for £18m., and Italian financial institutions have offered to lend that sum to Zambia for 15 years at 6%. Nischo is understood to be willing to finance the project on a 54% basis.

Z.B.H. Difficulties

ZAMBIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announced on Friday that "the directors are studying the effect of the recommendation of the Brown Report that negotiations between the company and the unions should be aimed at establishing a basic scale of wages at Broken Hill which, on average, is not less than 85% of the basic scale recommended for the Copperbelt. The issue is not whether such an award is too great in itself, but whether the company can meet both its current financial obligations and substantial wage increases in the difficult prevailing market circumstances. It is hoped that discussions will be held with the unions which will take into account on the one hand the unions' reasonable expectations and, on the other, the importance of maintaining economic operations at Broken Hill."

Wages Raised 22%

ZAMBIA'S seven copper mines have agreed to backdate to October 1 wage increases of 22% for their 44,000 Zambian employees. The cost to the Anglo American Corporation and Roan Selection Trust groups will be almost £7m. annually. They have accepted the recommendation for a single basic wage scale for all workers. Mr. Sipalo, Minister of Labour and Social Development, has said that there should now be a four-year "wage brake".

Photographic "Insult"

MR. KALANGA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, said when recently in Ndola that in one club he had found a portrait of Sir Roy Welensky, the former federal Prime Minister. Its display seemed to him to constitute a "national insult". Repetition of so stupid an act would cause him to recommend closure of the club. Some club officials still behaved deplorably, even thinking that integration in the clubs would lead to lower standards.

Minister's Outburst

MR. CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs, said recently in Livingstone that racial incidents in that area were caused by its proximity to "apartheid-infested Rhodesia". Having added that "in Rhodesia and South Africa a white man can insult an African policeman with impunity", he accused Europeans living in Livingstone of visiting the new casino on the Rhodesian side of the border at Victoria Falls "because they hate the non-racial facilities on our side".

A new weekly jet air service between London and Malawi will start on November 1.

Eight European teachers in Zambia resigned and left the Government service between July 31 and September 16.

The Chinese experts' report on the proposed extension of railway in Tanzania from Kidatu to Tunduma is now in the hands of President Nyerere.

News Items in Brief

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,948 tons of sisal in September, making 5,543 tons for three months.

Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, sold 227,009 tons of coal and 14,827 of coke in September. The August figures were 222,827 tons of coal and 15,773 of coke.

Sagitt Trust Co., Ltd., reports group profits after tax to June 30 at £139,336 (£137,777). A 17½% dividend (the same) takes £66,000, and the general reserves increased by £35,000.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 167-tons of sisal and tow in September, making 1,403 tons for the first nine months of the year, compared with 1,328 tons in the same period of 1965.

Leyland Albion (Central Africa), Ltd., has registered two new companies, one to trade in Rhodesia and the other in Malawi. The company has assembled heavy vehicle chassis in Salisbury since 1955.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga on Monday reduced its price for copper to 63,330 Belgian francs per metric ton, equivalent to about £461 per long ton. The London quotation that day was £3 to £4 higher.

Exploration Co., Ltd., and El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., are both paying interim dividends of 10%. There will be no further distributions for this year because of the Government's "freeze" policy.

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., a group with tea plantations in Kenya, report group net profits after tax to June 30 at £3,435,414, against £3,585,722. A final dividend of 7.8% brings the total to 11.55%, less tax, taking £1.6m.

Zambia Sugar Co., Ltd., formerly the Ndola Sugar Co., Ltd., hopes that Nakambala estate will supply all Zambia's needs by 1968. The issued capital has recently been increased by £2m., of which the Government subscribed £250,000.

The offer by Malawi Railway Holdings Co., Ltd., to acquire shares in Malawi Railways Ltd., having been accepted in respect of 91% of the shares, the statutory procedure for compulsory acquisition of the balance is to be followed.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., report that in the year to June 30 group profits before tax rose to £410,077, a record since 1958-59, from £143,866 last year. After tax of £122,500 net profits are £287,577, against £31,866 for 1964-65.

The Associated Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia is the first body to be registered as an employers' federation under the Industrial Conciliation Act. A.C.C.O.R. represents 12 members of commerce with 1,637 individual and 299 associate members.

Spectacular Development of Cotton Growing

Rhodesia's cotton growing has developed spectacularly. Whereas in 1963 the production of seed cotton was just under 8m. lb., the 1964 and 1965 figures were 15m. and 40m. lb. respectively. The estimate for the current crop is well above last year's output.

Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd., estimate earnings after tax for the nine months to September 30 at £1,450,000 (£1,489,000). The directors point out that the figures are not strictly comparable, and suggest that a proper comparison would show £1,377,000 and £1,370,000.

Central Line Sisal Estates: the Pangawa and Kingolwira plantations produced 455 tons of sisal last month, making 4,930 for the year, and the Kilosa and Mnazi estates 145 and 210 tons, making 1,475 and 1,960 tons respectively for the year. For 1964-65 the totals had been 5,485 tons, 1,330, and 1,795 tons.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., reports earnings after tax for the six months to September 30 at £649,000, compared with £673,000 in the same period of last year, but the figures are not properly comparable. On a true comparison the directors estimate that net revenue after tax would have been above £631,000 and £600,000 respectively. Investments are valued at £55.2m.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., reports profits after tax for the first six months of this year at an estimated £375,000, but compared with £488,000 in the first six months of 1965, but emphasize that the figure cannot be taken as an accurate index of results for the year. Last year's gross ordinary dividend of 17½% may, the directors hope, just be covered during the current year.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., whose mine in Rhodesia is on a care-and-maintenance basis continues to receive revenue from house rents and other sources, and in the year to March 31 sold plant and machinery for £3,455. After providing £3,533 for U.K. taxation in respect of the previous year, a profit of £480 reduces the debit balance to £241. The issued capital is £200,000.

Assam and African Investments, Ltd., owners of two tea estates in Tanzania, and of much more expensive properties in the East, report profits after tax for 1965 at £113,574 (£244,970). Operations in Tanzania showed a loss of £33,575, compared with a loss in the previous year of £30,955. The chairman, Sir Hugh Mackay Fallack, states that the outturn of 597 lb. per acre at Ngambo estate and of 269 lb. at Lupembe remain too low for profitable working.

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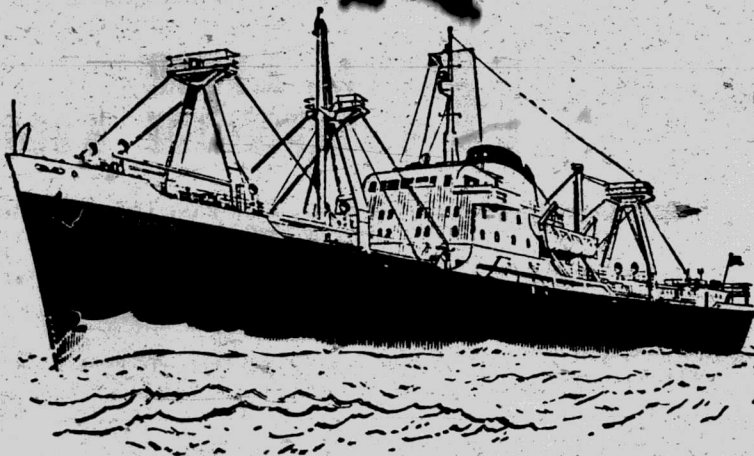
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS ASTONISHING that Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, lately United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, and now Socialist M.P. for Kettering, should have quoted with approval and without qualification in *The Times* Disseminating Misinformation last year's statement by a small group of British residents in Kenya who wrote, *inter alia*, that "freedom of religion, of speech, and of the Press has generally been respected". One of the signatories, the editor of a Nairobi newspaper, has just been sharply attacked in the Senate for having published certain opinions and for not having Africanized his editorial staff, and it was the Minister of Information himself, Mr. Osogo, who proposed after a heated debate "that in view of the adverse activities of a number of newspapers published in Kenya which conflict with Government actions and policies, this Senate strongly urges the Government to keep a close watch on the editorial policies of such newspapers and take action as necessary". He promised to look very seriously into the editorial policies of Kenya papers, and gave an assurance that he would not hesitate to cancel a newspaper's licence, "for we cannot tolerate the freedom of speech being used to contravene our policy and our efforts of nation-building". In such circumstances how can any journalist in Kenya believe in the existence of Press freedom as the term is understood in the West? Sir Geoffrey appears also to have forgotten the judgment of the director of the International Press Institute, who wrote more than a year ago: "The Government-sponsored Kenya News Agency gave a twisted version of the Congo paratroop and suppressed the full story transmitted by Reuter . . . A British newspaper stated that 'the lights of Press freedom in Africa are going out'; but these lights have hardly been lit at all in black Africa". Mr. Osogo and his predecessor, Mr. Oneko, have caused several journalists to be deported from Kenya. In no case, so far as

we know, had they done more than report facts or express reasonable opinions; but because their news and/or comment was unwelcome to Kenya Ministers they were expelled. Are those who remain likely to believe that the Press is free in Kenya?

Analogue to Press freedom is that of the air. In Kenya broadcasting is a Government monopoly. So outrageously did the Voice of Kenya recently abuse the Asian population that a locally published religious journal, *Target*, described the programme as "unpleasantly reminiscent of broadcasts against the Jews in Nazi Germany". Could there be worse condemnation?—and from a source not normally censorious or concerned with political disputes. Another freedom under threat is that of communication between man and man. In the past couple of years friends who had lived long in Kenya and now reside in this country have repeatedly told us that on recent visits they found many people (including Africans) afraid to talk freely except out of doors, when there was no possibility of being overheard. Then they spoke with the old candour—and always critically. That telephones are tapped and that incoming and outgoing correspondence is examined is widely believed. The very existence of such fears, whether justified or not, disproves the optimistic assertion about the maintenance of normal freedoms. As recently as last week a businessman on a visit from Kenya told us: "There is no real freedom in Kenya now. You hold your tongue, watch your step, and recognize that you remain on sufferance and may be thrown out if an influential Minister suddenly decides that you are expendable". Quite recently the Minister of Commerce and Industry threatened that the Government would "complete Africanization of private firms". A little later the Government radio attacked

"foreigners who control the business sector of the economy". About that time eight Asians, including doctors, teachers, and businessmen, were summarily expelled "because they had shown themselves by act and speech to be disloyal and disaffected towards Kenya"; no legal charge was made against any of them, and none had the opportunity to defend himself. Africans with the courage to criticize the Government have been victimized and detained. When the Vice-President resigned and formed a party the Constitution was amended almost overnight to handicap him. Not content with that measure (about which no politician in Britain said a word), President Kenyatta himself declared: "The leaders of the Kenya People's Union were purchased with money; all the leaders of this sorry group have been bribed to betray our people". If the Head of State thus vilifies the Parliamentary Opposition, how can there be freedom? One would have expected a former High Commissioner in Nairobi to be aware of these and other disquieting events. Rhodesians most certainly are; and, very wisely, they refuse to have similar circumstances imposed upon them by United Kingdom Ministers whose impulsive folly has brought these and other catastrophes to vast areas of Africa.

* * * * *

MR. WILSON maintains his record as a bungler even when he has a good idea. All who are involved in public affairs are from time to time scandalized by the bestowal of "honours" on men who have quite obviously not deserved them, and occasionally by strikingly ungenerous recognition of sterling service. Nobody can doubt that successive Prime Ministers have cheapened the New Year and Birthday lists. Two-thirds of the awards have almost always been made either for "political services" or to members of the armed and civil services, a bare third remaining for division among the many millions of other citizens. Yet it is assuredly the outstanding personalities among the general public who should receive most of the awards—for distinction and devotion beyond the normal calls of duty in work of all kinds, for initiative, invention, and other forms of leadership beneficial to the State, and for valuable voluntary endeavours in all manner of good causes. It is absurd that on reaching a certain rank a highly paid civil servant should automatically receive a K.C.B. or K.C.M.G. When the salaries were low the excuse was that decorations represented an acceptable form of compensation. Now that many officials are paid much more than they would be likely to earn in a profession or in

business the case for lavish distribution of knighthoods has gone. The devaluation of "honours" should cease. Only those who really earn them should be so recognized.

* * *

Rhodesia has set and upheld an exceptionally good example in this regard. All Governments in that country have shown praiseworthy determination to relate recognition to the work done. A

Rhodesia's civil servant in Rhodesia has had to do much more to be recommended for an O.B.E. than a Colonial Office appointee in a neighbouring territory for a C.M.G. In the East and Central African States other than Rhodesia there have been numerous awards of the C.M.G., and certainly some of the K.B.E., K.C.M.G., and even G.C.M.G., which everybody knew to be due to favouritism, not merit; and in this country far too many Members of the House of Commons have been knighted for no better reason than continued subservience to the party whips, usually for about fifteen years. That abuse of the system has reduced candid discussion of controversial issues and contributed to public cynicism about politicians. Yet for Mr. Wilson to declare that he will make no further recommendations for political honours is the wrong way of dealing with the problem. The right way would be to leave all decisions to a discriminating and impartial Honours Committee which would not tolerate nepotism but set out to raise the status of all awards by ensuring that they had been really earned.

Statements Worth Noting

"Tribalism in the civil service or political organizations is a danger to Kenya's stability".—Mr. Nyamweya, Minister of State in the President's Office.

"Tribalism is spreading among the people of the Southern Province of Zambia".—Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Local Government and Housing.

"The general condemnation of African politicians by the African military is that they are over-fed caterpillars of the State corruptly feeding on the wealth of the country".—Mr. Dennis Austin, writing in *Optima*.

"The Lowveld now takes its place with the Victoria Falls and Wankie as one of the 'musts' which visitors to Rhodesia, both industrialists and tourists, must see".—Mr. C. W. Dupont, Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia.

"A factor in the Somali Government's arms deal late in 1963 with the Soviet Union was the secret undertaking by Ethiopia and Kenya in May-June that year to conclude a mutual defence agreement. This was known to the Somali Government at the time".—Mr. John Drysdale.

"If members of the Watch Tower sect continue to misbehave and disregard the national flag and national anthem at public gatherings, it may become necessary to impose the singing of the national anthem at all meetings".—Mr. Henry Shamabanse, Resident Minister for the Central Province of Zambia.

Army Guarding Key Installations in Zambia

White Woman Killed in Copperbelt Riots: Many Summary Deportations

MILITARY GUARDS are now posted at airports throughout Zambia, at strategic installations on the Copperbelt and elsewhere, at some Government buildings, and at the premises of Radio Zambia, where a machine-gun post appeared on the roof on Monday.

President Kaunda then announced that the mobile police unit was being re-organized into a para-military force and that its present strength of one battalion would be doubled.

He gave a warning against saboteurs and foreign agents, and said that because Mr. Harold Wilson had misfired in Rhodesia "we are going to reap the result of that misfiring".

Since the middle of last week there had been rioting—in which a Rhodesian mother of two young children was killed—and numerous deportations.

Alleging that they had been "closely involved in racial or industrial unrest to the detriment of Zambia's national unity and security", the Government of Zambia served notices last Thursday on 22 whites, one Asian and two African women to leave the country within 24 hours.

There is no right of appeal against the orders.

Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister for Home Affairs, said: "We are watching a number of probably bigger fish".

British Protest

Mr. Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, immediately instructed the British High Commissioner in Lusaka to obtain full details, and asked Mr. Simon Katilungu, Zambian High Commissioner in London, to call on him at the House of Commons. He then protested at the short notice given in the expulsion orders.

The Commonwealth Office said later: "While we do not question the right of the Government of Zambia to deport United Kingdom nationals, we reserve the right to make representations in individual cases if that right appears to have been exercised arbitrarily; and we consider 24 hours' notice to be quite inadequate."

The first Press messages from the Copperbelt said that security police had served the deportation orders before dawn, and that among the recipients were two security officers at the Mufulira mine.

One of them, Mr. Fred Betson, a British subject, and a former officer in the Special Branch of the Northern Rhodesia Police, stated that he had immediately sold household goods worth £2,000 for one-fifth of their value. Then with his wife and three children he left at once by road for the border with Rhodesia. Mrs. Betson said: "We have always lived a quiet life and never taken part in politics".

One of the deportees, whose name has not been given, is stated to have a large family in Lusaka, where she owns several houses, and to have succeeded last year in preventing her deportation and deprivation of Zambian citizenship. A Lusaka lawyer who then represented her is said in a broadcast from Salisbury to have described the latest action as "vindictive, iniquitous, and subversive of the rule of law".

Mr. Terence Easton, a 24-year-old Briton, said on Sunday on reaching Durban that, although he had offered to apologize, he had been deported for doodling. He had previously been told that he would be tried for "actions likely to cause a breach of the peace". His offence had been to doodle with red ink over a newspaper photograph of President Kaunda.

Mr. John Thixton, assistant smelter superintendent of the Anglo American Corporation, who has done much work on the new Torco copper extraction process, has appealed for a review of his case. Eighteen of his African staff have signed a petition declaring that he is not a racist.

Europeans on the Copperbelt were kicked and punched on Sunday and 10 had to be taken to hospital after attacks by African mobs who suspected sabotage by Europeans when some 400,000 gallons of petrol in a Total storage centre at Kitwe went up in flames. A spokesman for Total said that he did not believe that there had been sabotage. At least 30 cars were damaged and two wrecked by the rioters.

On Monday it became known that Mrs. Bridget Myburgh, the Rhodesian wife of a motor salesman in Kitwe, had been killed in the riot. She was a trained nurse, and was in a car with her two children, aged three years and 15 months. A brick thrown through the windscreen struck her on the chest. When the car stopped the African crowd tore off one of the doors, stoned her repeatedly, and overturned the vehicle. While she was being manhandled an African ambulance worker persuaded the attackers to desist. The car was righted and he drove her to the hospital. According to one report she was dead on arrival.

Vice-President Kamanga denounced "the brutal killing of an innocent young mother" as "a blow against the country's policy of non-racialism". The Government-owned *Times of Zambia* described the "barbarous riot" as a disgrace to a country which could not afford to "get a Congo image".

Two white men were assaulted by Africans in a Lusaka hotel on Monday, and on the same day about 200 African miners at Rhokana pushed white officials out of the changing-rooms.

Between Friday and Monday 89 white miners resigned, saying that they would leave Zambia.

Minister Criticizes Britain

In Paris Mr. J. M. Mwanakatwe, Minister of Education in Zambia, called on the General Council of U.N.E.S.C.O. to condemn Britain for her "disgraceful betrayal of the people of Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] at the altar of political expediency and British economic monopoly interests", adding that all freedom-loving men and women throughout the world demanded that the United Kingdom "should immediately assume, by force if necessary, the control of affairs of Southern Rhodesia". He accused Britain of having caused Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia, to suffer "the worst kind of exploitation and neglect" during the Colonial era.

Visit of M.P.s. Cancelled

A PEER and nine M.P.s. who were to have flown to Zambia on Saturday were given only 24 hours' notice of cancellation of the visit by the Government of Zambia, whose High Commissioner in London informed the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association that the tour could not take place "owing to pressure of business on the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs". The visit had been arranged almost three months ago. The mission was to have been led by Mr. Tom Fraser, a former Socialist Minister. The other Labour members were to have been Lord Segal, Mr. A. Manuel, Mr. J. Wellbeloved, Mr. B. Hazell, and Mr. J. Batten. The Conservatives who had expected to go were Mrs. Thatcher, Sir John Hobson, Mr. Morgan and Mr. George Currie.

R.A.F. Airlift Ended

THE FIVE AIRCRAFT of R.A.F. Transport Command which have flown aviation petrol from Nairobi to Lusaka since last December have been withdrawn. They had carried about three-and-a-half million gallons of high octane fuel for R.A.F. and civilian aircraft. Messages from Lusaka estimate that aviation fuel stocks will last only about a week. Canada and the United States may restart the airlift which they provided for a short while earlier in the year. Three Zambian Government aircraft fly copper to Dar es Salaam and bring back oil. When the last R.A.F. fuel plane left Lusaka on Monday no Zambian official was present.

Zambia Facing Increasingly Serious Problems

"Economic Collapse by Christmas" Suggested by "Daily Mail" Correspondent

SECURITY MEASURES at the official residence in Lusaka of President Kaunda have been strengthened. State House, which had for some time been surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by dogs at night, is now floodlit during the hours of darkness. The guards include troops. Police carrying automatic weapons and accompanied by dogs patrol outside the grounds at night. Within the grounds by day are police with motor vehicles. African mounted police also patrol the grounds at times.

Zambia's white population is being progressively reduced by the resignations of technical and other skilled men in the mining industry, of Government officials and police, and by the departure of farmers. Copperbelt mines are short of at least 600 skilled white personnel.

In the first six months of this year 845 expatriates left the mines—91 in June, 81 in May, 222 in April, 105 in March, 187 in February, and 159 in January. Approximately 6,000 white miners remain. Whereas before the country became independent there was a turnover in expatriate staff of about 15% per annum, that rate was trebled in the first four months of this year, and in May and June it was put at 25%.

Commerce and Industry Hampered

Mr. Cecil Burney, M.P. for Ndola, having complained in Parliament that commerce and industry were hampered by the Government's restriction of temporary employment permits to two years, the Minister of Labour replied that most employers in Zambia wanted to recruit their skilled workers from countries whose policies were unpalatable to the Government of Zambia. He added that law-abiding citizens need not fear deportation.

Mr. Mudenda, the Minister of Agriculture, said recently that the rate at which white farmers were leaving Zambia was crippling the country's agricultural expansion.

There were about 1,100 registered white farmers in Zambia at the time of independence in October 1964. The number has now dropped to about 600, and some 200 large farms, including 40 tobacco farms, are unoccupied. One farm which had been valued at £40,000 was sold recently for no more than £16,000.

A number of former farmers in Kenya who had taken up land in the Mkushi district in order to grow tobacco have already left.

Residents in Zambia with funds or securities abroad have been told that they must obtain authority to continue to hold such assets, regardless of whether such funds or securities were held before the introduction of exchange control, had since been transferred, or had been held outside Zambia by persons who have since taken up residence in the country. The Finance Minister has said that permission to hold and use the assets and income would normally be "only a formality".

Sanctions Crushing Zambia

THE MOST PESSIMISTIC DISPATCH sent from Zambia in the past year by any journalist is almost certainly that to which the *Daily Mail* gave great prominence on Monday under the heading "Sanctions Crush Kaunda".

Mr. Peter Younghusband, one of its special correspondents, had cabled, *inter alia*, from Lusaka on the previous day:—

"Zambia faces economic collapse by Christmas as a result of the sanctions war against the Smith régime. Unless she receives massive international aid, the alternative will be to resume full-scale trading with and through Rhodesia.

"This would put an end to all hopes that sanctions might finish the Rhodesian rebellion. It would also be a devastating loss of face for President Kaunda and a triumph for Mr. Smith. Quite naturally, Dr. Kaunda and his Government are furious with Mr. Wilson, whom they blame for the tragic mess their country is in. . .

Anxiety on Copperbelt

"This week President Kaunda is to announce Zambia's four-year development plan, which will be financed by £400m. from the country's own resources. Yet it looks as if there will not be a penny forthcoming. The copper industry is being strangled because it is no longer getting coal from the Rhodesian coalfield at Wankie.

"Mining companies are more jumpy about the situation than anyone else. A mining executive said: 'The copper companies have an investment of some £350m. in this county, and naturally we are worried. The whole thing seems to be rocking. It is getting to the stage when we might have to consider laying off miners as part of cutting down production costs. When that happens we are going to have labour unrest. Then we shall have the whole country in a turmoil'."

An official of a company engaged in transporting oil from Tanzania to Zambia told Mr. Younghusband that during the past month "more petrol has been stolen than has been brought in"; the African lorry crews were getting good prices for selling petrol along the 1,000-mile route.

The report estimates that Zambia has only about a fortnight's fuel reserve—and within two or three weeks the heavy rains will start and drastically reduce road transport.

The report ended: "Dr. Kaunda feels he has been humiliated before his Cabinet and all Africa by Mr. Wilson. Zambia was forced to go all out at half-cock in her sanctions against Rhodesia, and the result has been failure."

Zambia Accuses Britain

Last week President Kaunda accused the British Government of evasion and silence in regard to plans for a power station on the Zambian bank of the Zambezi at Kariba. When opening a new power line from Kariba to the Copperbelt he announced that a hydro-electric station costing about £25m. would be built on the Kafue River some 30 miles from Lusaka, and emphasized that the country might be short of power within a few years if a power station were not also built in Zambian territory at Kariba.

"The Government has let no stone unturned in its efforts to involve the British Government, as the legal Government of Rhodesia, to join with us in exploring ways and means of raising the finances and establishing the machinery for the development of the north bank and second stage of Kariba. These efforts have met in some cases with evasion on the part of the British Government and in others with silence."

Italians to Build Pipeline

Disappointment for British Tenderers

SNAM PROGETTI, a subsidiary of E.N.I., the Italian oil combine, has been awarded the £16m. contract for the 1,000-mile-oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Ndola. The work, to be completed in about two years, will be financed by a consortium of Italian banks, whose loan will be repaid in 15 equal instalments.

The proposal for a pipeline was first made by Lonrho, Ltd., with which Shell, B.P., and other oil groups were later associated; they were joined latterly by the Japanese Nissho Company. Another British group also tendered, namely, International Management and Engineering Group.

Leaving Zambia

IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR 3,514 more whites left Zambia than arrived in the period. The number of white miners on the Copperbelt has been reduced to about 6,000; with their families they constitute a community of rather more than 20,000. In mining circles it is believed that about one-third will leave within the next three years as Africans now in training take over their jobs. About two-thirds of the white employees of the mining companies hold technological or other highly skilled appointments for which there is no possibility of early replacement by Africans.

"Independence Not Negotiable", Mr. Smith Repeats

Terrorists from Zambia Have Failed though Armed with Modern Weapons

MR. IAN SMITH said in Bulawayo on Saturday that Rhodesia's independence was not negotiable. "This we have got, and this we shall keep. We are in a stronger position than we envisaged when we embarked on this exercise almost a year ago. Rhodesia now exports more than she imports. The sooner the world realizes that Rhodesia intends to keep her independence the better it would be for everyone".

A few days earlier, when speaking at the official opening of the Churchill Memorial Hall at Churchill Boys' School, Salisbury, the Prime Minister said that he believed Rhodesia to be the finest country in the world.

If Sir Winston Churchill were still alive he might perhaps have emigrated to Rhodesia "because all those admirable qualities and characteristics of the British that we believed in, loved, and preached to our children no longer exist in Britain". Those admirable qualities had moved to Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian Government's reply to the latest communication from the British Government had not been made when this issue went to press.

Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, said in Bloemfontein last week that he hoped that the Rhodesian question would not be dragged into the international political arena. It should remain a domestic matter between Britain and Rhodesia. He hoped that it would be settled to their mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Michael Jopling, Tory M.P. for Westmorland, said when recently in Rhodesia that he saw no grounds for optimism about a settlement with Britain. Indeed, he foresaw a long-continued war of siege, lasting two or three years or more, with the terrific risk of escalation into a shooting war. One of the truest things said by Harold Wilson had been his reference to the danger of Red troops appearing in African blue berets.

Terrorists Have Failed

Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Justice, Law and Order in Rhodesia, told Parliament when asking for an extension of the state of emergency for another three months that between 500 and 700 "insurgents" were known to be waiting in Zambia to enter Rhodesia, and that the African terrorists who now infiltrated across the Zambezi were heavily armed with Russian and Chinese weapons, including rockets, mortars, mines, and other lethal equipment. The terrorist campaign had, however, completely failed. Mr. Gondo, Leader of the Opposition, expressed African support for measures designed to maintain law and order.

Major-General Putterill has congratulated the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles on capturing terrorists in the Zambezi Valley.

The British Empire Service League (Rhodesia) has recently changed its name to Rhodesia Legion. It will continue to be affiliated to the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, whose headquarters are in London.

Mr. C. Heurtley, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, said in a broadcast from Salisbury last week that there would be no significant reduction in the output of tobacco next year; that the number of registered growers had not declined; that most were confident that the industry would in due time regain its premier position in world tobacco trade; and the Rhodesian growers had shown a high degree of expertise and pertinacity. He had no fear that present circumstances would adversely affect the industry's long-term prospects.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. W. Rudland, has deplored the plans of some tobacco growers to produce a crop in excess of their quota. He denounced such action as prejudicial to all growers because it threatened the marketing and pricing arrangements. No grower who ignored the control scheme would, he said, be allowed to benefit from his rash gamble. The Rhodesia Tobacco Association would ruthlessly implement the agreed policy.

Mr. Rudland told the annual meeting of the Burley Tobacco Association that limits were not being imposed on the production of that type of leaf, for which the grade average price for the next crop would be 23d. per lb. There are now about 1,000 African growers of Burley, and one from the Mount Darwin area won the three first prizes at the recent Royal Agricultural Show in Salisbury.

Italy Buying Rhodesian Produce

According to Italian newspaper reports, the State Tobacco Monopoly has bought 272 tons of Rhodesian tobacco. Other buyers in Italy are said to have bought Rhodesian tobacco, asbestos, iron ore, and frozen meat.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, president of the Rhodesian Association of Chambers of Commerce, said when addressing the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, in East London last week that Britain would never again be a main source of supply for Rhodesia. Continental European manufacturers were showing increased interest in Rhodesia, which would remain wide open to South African goods.

The president of the Rhodesian Institute of Engineers has proposed the establishment of an engineering faculty in the University College in Salisbury, on the ground that few of the Rhodesians who now go abroad to graduate in engineering return to the country when qualified, whereas most of those who complete their studies locally would be likely to remain in the country.

The Industrial Development Corporation invested in 18 projects in the 1965-66 financial year. Mr. N. Cambitizis is the chairman.

Few Africans have applied for purchase area farms. Mr. D. G. Goddard, chairman of the Rural Land Board, told the annual conference of the African Farmers' Union. Whereas 17 farms in the Sipollo and 15 in the Ngondoma areas had been offered, there had been only seven applications in the one case and two in the other; yet "these are beautiful farms". There were now 7,904 purchase area farmers, and a further 461 farms had been allocated though leases had not yet been granted.

Nyamandhlovu Farmers' Association has just passed the 55th anniversary of its foundation. Mr. G. W. Rudland, the Minister of Agriculture, represents that constituency in Parliament.

The £4.5m. local loan was immediately oversubscribed last week.

Fifty-five branches of the Friends of Rhodesia in the Western Cape Province of South Africa have presented Rhodesia with three ambulances and a large quantity of medical supplies.

Canadians who oppose the attitude of their Government to Rhodesia have made a token gift of 1,500 gallons of petrol to the Defence Ministry of Rhodesia.

Boycott Britain, Sudan Advises

Radio Omdurman has reported that the Sudanese Foreign Minister, when asked if a Rhodesian government-in-exile might be established in Sudan, replied that a country contiguous to Rhodesia would be a better choice. He continued: "Sudan hopes that the African States will unite in boycotting Britain, because Sudan sees in such a boycott an effective way of persuading her to use force against the minority Government in Rhodesia".

The Government of Botswana (until lately Bechuanaland) has issued a warning that its territory will not be allowed to be used "as a basis for violent operations against neighbouring States, however unacceptable the policies of those States may be. If in future any more armed aliens whose purpose appears to be to commit acts of violence towards neighbouring States are discovered in Botswana they will be more severely dealt with".

When President Nyerere of Tanzania visited National Servicemen in their Ruvu camp, he said that if Rhodesian African nationalists took up arms to fight for their independence other African countries should join in the fight to help them.

PERSONALIA

MR. O. C. ARNESEN left Norway on Sunday to spend the next six months in Kenya.

MR. J. JACKSON has been re-elected president of the Magistrates' Association of Rhodesia.

MR. WILLIAM KONA has been re-elected president of the Rhodesian African Farmers' Union.

LADY DAVSON, who died recently while on holiday in Rome, left £12,163, on which duty of £730 has been paid.

MR. and MRS. J. A. R. KING are in England from Rhodesia. After a short visit to Switzerland they will leave by sea for Japan.

SIR PETER YOUNG has been elected to the council of the Joint Africa Board, from which the HON. P. F. REMNANT has resigned.

SENIOR CHIEF MWAMBA of the Kasama district has been recognized by the Government of Zambia as the new paramount Chief of the Bemba.

MR. A. A. OJERA, Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, is leading the Uganda delegation to a session in Paris of the general conference of UNESCO.

Four Socialist M.P.s., Messrs. J. ASHLEY, W. W. HAMILTON, W. HOWIE, and W. HAMLING, have recently visited Zambia under the auspices of the Aerial Foundation.

MR. R. A. SNOXALL has returned to the University of Los Angeles, California, to resume the teaching of Swahili and Luganda. MRS. SNOXALL is with him in the United States.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER presided at last week's dinner of the South Africa Club in honour of DR. H. J. VAN ECK, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

LORD NAPIER AND ETRICK, assistant ceremonial and protocol secretary to the Commonwealth Office, has decided to resign. He was previously equerry to the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

SIR BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., who has been made an honorary fellow of the Institute of Marketing, was at one time general manager in Uganda of the Uganda of the Uganda Company.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA is to send his only son, PRINCE ZARE JACOB, to Eton next year. It will be the first time that a member of the Ethiopian reigning family has attended the school.

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW, a former group marine superintendent of the British and Commonwealth Shipping group, and MRS. MAYHEW are passengers for Cape Town in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MRS. EMILY COLE, now aged 93, has sailed with her son and his wife and family from Brisbane on their 40ft. trimaran on the last stage of the 10,400-mile voyage from Kenya to New Zealand.

MR. GARFIELD TODD, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was stated last week to be a rectorial candidate at Edinburgh University. The other candidates are LORD BIRSA, MR. MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, and MR. J. P. MACINTOSH, M.P.

DR. ALFRED ROBERT DAVIES ADAMS, who has been physician in charge of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has just retired after 41 years' service. For half that period he had edited its journal.

THE REV. NORMAN MACDONALD, a Roman Catholic priest, has left Zambia to take an eight months' course on co-operative work in Nova Scotia. On his return he plans to organize African farmers' co-operatives in the Kanyo area, where he has spent the last five years.

MR. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, who recently resigned as Commonwealth officer of the Labour Party, has joined the Department of Overseas Development as the as the temporary principal. He was on the staff of the Commonwealth Relations Office for six years before he went to Transport House in 1963.

DR. WALTER ADAMS has been asked by the governors of the London School of Economics not to reply to the protests against his appointment by the Students' Union. DR. ADAMS, at present principal of the University College of Rhodesia, was invited to succeed SIR SIDNEY CAINE as director of the L.S.E.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has been made a Marshal of the armed forces of Zambia. He will leave Lusaka today for the O.A.U. conference in Addis Ababa and then fly to New York to address the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 15. Two days later he will go to Canada to see MR. LESTER PEARSON, the Prime Minister.

MR. ERIC WILLIAM RENDALL-DAY, aged 58, a British subject who was formerly chief executive of the Malawi Housing Association, was on Monday committed to prison in Malawi after dismissal of his appeal against a High Court conviction and sentence of 25 months' imprisonment with hard labour on five counts of fraudulent conversion.

MR. RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER, who was in the Colonial Forestry Service in Kenya before he founded the Men of the Trees movement, has received a gift of \$1,000 (£357) from the Millennium Guild of New York for having written "the book of the year most likely to advance the cause of humanitarianism". The reference is to his new work "Sahara Conquest". MR. BAKER believes that some two million square miles of the Sahara Desert could be reclaimed and made habitable and highly productive.

CANON JOHN KINGSNORTH, whose resignation of the office of Secretary for Tropical Africa of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was reported last week, has been appointed Rector of Chingola, on the Copperbelt of Zambia, to which he will return next June. He went to Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) in 1945 for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, of which he afterwards became general secretary in London. He married last year, and MRS. KINGSNORTH will accompany him to Chingola. His charge will cover churches in that town and at Bancroft and Sdlwezi.

Obituary

THE REV. JOSHUA MATENJWA CHEGE, who has died in Kenya at the age of 80, had been ordained in the Presbyterian Church of East Africa 40 years ago. He had always worked in the Central Province of Kenya.

MR. ISAYA MUKIRANE, whose death in a Ruwenzori cave at the age of 38 is reported from Uganda, was a former teacher who three years ago led a rebellion and set up a "kingdom" in the Mountains of the Moon.

MR. EDWIN PALLETT, who died recently in Rhodesia at the age of 71, had designed many of Salisbury's leading buildings. For many years he had been architect to the Diocese of Mashonaland.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., who has died at the age of 84, served in Aden from 1931 to 1940, latterly as Governor, and was then on the staff of the Colonial Office until 1961. He was chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind from 1950 to 1959.

MR. ARTHUR HOTCHIN, D.C.M., who has died in Rhodesia, was awarded his decoration for outstanding bravery during the battle of Alamein while serving with the 4th Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery. He was vice-chairman of the Salisbury branch of the Rhodesian Gunners' Association.

Letters to The Editor**Egalitarian Fanatics****Fallacy of Equality of Franchise**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR,—Your forthright statement about the realities of the Rhodesian situation is most welcome.

Equality of man creates through the cumulative effect of equality of franchise the greatest inequality of peoples—something which our egalitarian fanatics, but also alas those who suffer from their egalitarianism, consistently fail to realize.

What one nowadays expects from the Rhodesians of European stock is just what one would have expected from the British, who in the midst of their proud Colonial rule would not have enfranchised every Dependency for the Westminster Parliament, with the inexorable result that Britain would have lost her Empire and become its own victim.

That is a parallel in the realm of States with what is happening nowadays in the case of people in Africa. In such circumstances Great Britain, becoming "a mere minority", would have needed "minority safeguards" for survival. In other words, it would have needed to take refuge in what are now Mr. Wilson's "six principles". Who would not have rebelled against such events?

Yours faithfully

London, N.W.2.

OSCAR FELDMANN

More Sympathy for Rhodesia**Mr. Wilson's Paste-Board Suit of Armour**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR,—The greatest service which those countries which have hitherto co-operated with Mr. Harold Wilson in his immoral and iniquitous sanctions against Rhodesia could render to the British people, to Africans, to themselves, and to the world at large would be to call them off, recognize Mr. Ian Smith's Government for what it is, the *de facto* Government of Rhodesia, and resume normal trading relations with that country.

Those of us in this country who have the causes of Christianity and civilization at heart must derive great comfort from the signs of increasing support for the Rhodesian cause in many of these countries and especially in Australia and New Zealand. Is it too much to hope that the Governments of those two countries will soon have the courage to disassociate themselves from Mr. Wilson's evil machinations on religious and moral grounds as well as those of political expediency?

Were they to do so I have no doubt but that their example would gratefully be following by most of the civilized countries of the world, who are as heartily sick of sanctions and their effects (or lack of them) as are we in Great Britain.

In the course of this summer I visited the embassies of the leading Western Powers in London and Brussels, and as a result am convinced that most of them entertain increasingly friendly sentiments towards the Rhodesians and would be very glad of an excuse to be freed from their unfortunate commitments against them.

One official told me quite frankly that in his country overwhelming sympathy was felt for the Rhodesians, but that his Government was compelled to toe the line of sanctions for fear of economic reprisals from Britain.

It now appears to have leaked out that the Government of New Zealand consented to participate in sanctions against Rhodesia in the first instance only in order to protect their butter and mutton trade!

In the course of time Mr. Wilson's Rhodesian and other chickens will doubtless come home to roost, and disreputable facts will come to light of which history

would have known nothing if his original gamble on quick victory had succeeded — when to increase his popularity (which at that time stood high) he posed as the champion of the whole British nation and of Christendom in the paste-board suit of shimmering armour too eagerly prepared for him by Dr. Ramsey.

In all probability he now very much regrets this particular gimmick and would be secretly delighted if the whole rotten edifice of sanctions collapsed in such a manner that he could put all the blame on others, and if in consequence he and we could be extricated from this particular mess of the many messes into which he has got himself and us.

Fraserburgh
Scotland

Yours faithfully

ROBERT STUART

Rhodesia's Day of Prayer**Archdeacon Lewis Disagrees with the Dean**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR,—According to the English *Church Times*, "the Dean of Salisbury has turned down an appeal by Mr. Ian Smith that Churches in Rhodesia should take part in special rededication observances on November 11". Since I have not seen the full text of Canon Wood's statement I am prepared to believe that he has been inaccurately represented. Plainly the Dean can speak only for himself in this matter, not for the Anglican Church or the Churches in Rhodesia.

The Dean is quoted as saying (to justify his rejection of the Prime Minister's appeal): "I cannot identify which Christian ideals prompted the declaration of independence". If he had lived under a thatched roof in day-to-day terror of the match at midnight he might have had less difficulty. The freedom of ordinary people to live their lives in peace, the maintenance of stable and civilized government—these things are thought by many to be Christian ideals worth striving for. Canon Wood may argue, of course, that they could have been attained had Rhodesia gone through the standard British programme of decolonization. There are sincere Christians who believe the weight of African experience suggests otherwise.

The Rhodesian Government does not always act Christianly. Nor does any other. If, to take an example from this locality, the proposed evictions of Taungwena tribesmen were actually to take place, Rhodesia's friends the world over would hang their heads in shame—however legally correct the proceedings. (I have reason to believe that overseas sympathizers, as well as a hostile Press, have their eyes on Taungwena).

But of the Government's general determination to maintain the standards of Christian civilization there can be little serious doubt. Mr. Smith has had the courage to do what Mr. Wilson dare not do: to relate his fallible human judgments and policies to the judgment of God and to ask the prayers of Christian people. The Dean may believe him mistaken: he has no moral title to talk of "hypocrisy".

I submitted this letter to the *Rhodesia Herald*. It has not been published.

Umtali

Rhodesia

Yours faithfully

A. R. LEWIS

Archdeacon of Inyanga

[On the day on which this letter reached London we received official news from Salisbury that the Prime Minister had had a letter from the Ven. A. R. Lewis reading:—

"Judging from the Press, the response by the Churches to your appeal for prayer on November 11 has been disappointing. May I say that I, for one, very much regret the hostile attitude of some churchmen. Nor do I believe I am alone in this. Indeed, I suspect there are many who would like to know what consultation with ordinary lay church people had taken place before the published expressions of doubt and disapproval. It seems seriously questionable whether

these represent the feelings of the majority of church people. I trust there will be a widespread response to your appeal for prayer and rededication on November 11".

The Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. S. M. Wood, announced last week that the Cathedral would observe November 11 as a day of prayer, with services at 6.30, 8, and 9 a.m. There will be no sermons.]

Communist Activities in Eastern Africa

Swift Spread of Russian and Chinese Influence

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR,—By doubling the stakes the Soviet Union has outbid the West in its offer of arms to the Republic of Somalia. It was merely a one-day-news item for United Kingdom newspapers, which are lamentably unconcerned about the rapid increase of Communist influence in Eastern Africa.

The Russians have a pretty firm base in Egypt. Both they and the Chinese are at work in Sudan. Russian activity in Ethiopia has been considerable. Now both they and the Chinese Communists will have rapidly increasing influence in Somalia.

Prominent African politicians and trade unionists in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar have been behind the Iron Curtain. On their return some have openly boasted of large gifts made to them either in Moscow or Peking or both.

That Communist money greatly helped K.A.N.U. in the recent general election in Kenya is certain. Highly responsible circles estimate the amount of Communist contributions channelled through one source alone in the last few years at a minimum of £150,000.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

EMPIRE LOYALIST.

Congo President Now Also P.M.

PRESIDENT MOBUTU has taken over the office of Prime Minister, having demoted Brigadier-General Mulamba, lately the head of Government, to the post of Minister for National Defence.

Lieut.-Colonel Maliba, Chief of the General Staff, said in an imperfectly heard broadcast from Kinshasa that the recent tragic situation in Kisangani (Stanleyville), including the assassination of Colonial Tati, "had been prepared with the connivance of certain authorities of the Central Government". He alleged that two Belgian majors had instigated the mutiny of Katangese gendarmes on July 23.

After heavy fighting about 1,000 mutineers surrendered. Double that number took to the bush, but many surrendered after being promised that they would not be punished but would be sent home. According to official statements about 100 were killed in the action. A former leader of the mutineers, Lieut.-Colonel F. Tshimola, was captured. He had been deposed by the mutineers after much quarrelling. Discipline had by that time almost disappeared.

Major-General Boboso, C.-in-C. of the Army, has supervised the disarming and repatriation of what are now termed "former units of the Baka Regiment".

Allegiance Higher than Politics

Plea Against A Republic

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., said when addressing Young Conservatives in Leyton: "Having opposed sanctions and called for conciliation from the start, I feel entitled to appeal to Rhodesians to reject demands for a republic. Allegiance is higher than politics. It is the petty pique of Mr. Wilson that has delayed an honourable settlement and provoked hatred of Britain in a community conspicuous for its British character and a loyalty written in the blood of war. Let us make peace round a Throne raised high above party".

Neopotism and Corruption

Co-operative Union Sharply Criticized

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has accepted in principle the report and recommendations of the committee of inquiry into the affairs of the Busoga Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd., in which it had invested £350,000, or double as much as the members themselves. The report charges the Government with having neglected to take adequate safeguards for proper protection of the national interest.

"During our entire tour of Busoga", wrote the inquirers, "we received embarrassingly persistent allegations regarding a shamelessly high degree of nepotism and corruption in the appointment of staff to positions in the union.

"The visible degree of apathy and dishonesty on the part of employees may to an appreciable extent be due to total insecurity of tenure of office".

Individual members of the committee of the union had instructed managers to find employment for relatives, and had "unleashed their vengeance on staff members for past grudges by taking advantage of their position on the committee to foment trouble for those employees".

Any employee could be dismissed at any time, with the consequence that the morale of the staff was very low.

Managing the News

MR. OSOGO, Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, who had previously said that Kenya did not apologize for withholding so-called hot news till the time was ripe, has now told journalists in Nairobi that the Government-owned Voice of Kenya and his Ministry would not black out any news received from overseas "unless it contains propaganda". Objective, informative reporting was required. For instance, news of the resignation of Vice-President Murumbi had been broadcast because it was right for the country to know about it, but the false allegation by the Kenya People's Union that Mr. Murumbi intended to join their party had not been broadcast because it was not important.

Malawi Warned

PRESIDENT BANDA told a week-end rally at Balaka that Mr. Chipembere, the former Minister of Education, had reached Dar es Salaam and was organizing the infiltration into Malawi of at least 10 men who were to create unrest and riots. Any Minister, other M.P., or member of the public found reading any pamphlet sent in by Mr. Chipembere would, he said, be gaoled; such documents must be delivered to the authorities immediately. The President asked everybody to scrutinize all travellers arriving from Tanzania, Zambia, and South Africa.

Southern Sudan

SAYED SADIG EL MAHDI, Sudan's new 30-year-old Prime Minister, has just made an eight-day tour of the three southern provinces as part of his campaign for national reconciliation. In the past couple of years many thousands of Southern Sudanese have been killed and thousands more have fled to neighbouring countries. Indeed, there has been unrest, rising eventually to full-scale rebellion, ever since the Sudan became independent 11 years ago.

Zanzibar's Political Court

A SECRET COURT for the trial of political offences has been set up in Zanzibar. Its 14 members are not to be bound by the criminal law but may prescribe their own procedure. They have power to pass death sentences, appeals against which will go only to Mr. Karume, who is both President of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of Tanzania. Advocates may not appear before the court.

Honourable Settlement Possible

Prime Minister on Rhodesian Talks

SHARP EXCHANGES between the Prime Minister and Conservative Members were heard in the House of Commons on Thursday, when MR. PATRICK WALL asked Mr. Wilson for a further statement on his official correspondence with Mr. Ian Smith, and MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS requested another statement on the progress of the Rhodesian negotiations.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have had no such correspondence and there are no negotiations. As for the visit of Sir Morrice James to Salisbury I would refer hon. Members to the answer I gave on Tuesday to a question by the rt. hon. Member for Streatham (Mr. Sandys)".

MR. WALL: "Is there a time limit to the current talks? If so, when does it expire? Would the rt. hon. gentleman also say clearly what is causing the real difficulty—the provisions of an independence Constitution or what he has termed 'a return to constitutional rule'?"

"I have some difficulty, despite the extraordinary statement from the Rhodesian *soi-disant* Minister of Information about censorship, in going back to the assurance which my rt. hon. friend gave at this stage about making public the progress of the talks and of the exchanges, but I will go as far as I can.

"In answer to the question, both matters are of importance. As I stressed in the House the other day, although I believe that it is possible to find the means of reaching a satisfactory and honourable return to constitutional rule—honourable to all concerned—there can be no agreement obviously unless the principles laid down by successive Governments are accepted, and, in particular, if anyone demands a braking method to hold back progress to constitutional rule, on which rt. hon. gentlemen opposite know there can be no agreement".

Appalling Risks of Failure

MR. HASTINGS: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman lose no opportunity of impressing on the House and the country that appalling risks now of failure? Does he realize that, pending mandatory sanctions, the South African economy is on a war footing and that manufacturers have been warned against ordering capital goods either from this country or from the United States?"

"In these circumstances would it not be criminal folly to allow these negotiations or talks—whatever the rt. hon. gentleman likes to call them—to founder over the question of legalities, or obsessive concern with legalities, rather than with the constitutional question, which means the future of the peoples of Rhodesia, which should come first?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think that the last few words of the hon. gentleman show at what level they will founder because those in Rhodesia will not accept the implosion of principles laid down by the previous Government and by this Government, which at any rate they have said that they accept."

SIR F. BENNETT: "They do not trust you".

THE PRIME MINISTER: "If the hon. gentleman wants to throw remarks of that kind about, many of us can confirm that the Rhodesians said that if they had been dealing with this Government all along and not with certain rt. hon. gentlemen opposite there might have been agreement. I am quoting from Mr. Smith, whom some hon. Members opposite regard as the authority on these matters. That is what he said. I have quoted it in the House before, and I said in the House and I said to Mr. Smith that I thought that it was unfair, assuring him that we do not approach these questions quite in the spirit of the hon. Members opposite".

MR. SANDYS: "We don't need to be defended by you".

THE PRIME MINISTER: "So far as the rt. hon. Member for Streatham is concerned, his actions up to October 16, 1964, need no defence; since then, his actions are incapable of defence".

MR. WHITAKER: "Will my rt. hon. friend bear in mind that, in view of the recent history of Rhodesia and the fact that Mr. Smith broke solemn guarantees which he gave both to H.M. Government and to the Governor of Rhodesia, many hon. Members are convinced that it would be wrong to give Rhodesia independence until majority rule was an accomplished fact?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am well aware of many of the reasons why we should proceed with the utmost caution, and this is what we have done. There have been broken pledges—[hon. Members: 'Yes!']—not by us. There were broken pledges before U.D.I. U.D.I. itself was a totally illegal act, and we have recently had the further provocation of the proposed changes in criminal jurisdiction and in the powers of detention. All these, of course, are reasons why we must proceed with the utmost caution; but it has been the view of the

Government all along not to follow the advice of my hon. friend, but to say that, if we can get full and guaranteed implementation of the six principles, we could proceed to discuss it again".

MR. SANDYS asked the Prime Minister whether he had received any reply from Salisbury to the communication delivered to Mr. Ian Smith by Sir Morrice James.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Only in the form of Sir Morrice James's preliminary impression. We still await a formal reply".

Mr. Wilson's Absurd Pretence

MR. SANDYS: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman at least given up the absurd pretence that he cannot have any dealings with the illegal régime? Will he now drop his insistence that Mr. Smith must surrender all authority to the Governor before any definite negotiations can take place, since this is seriously prejudicing the prospects of an agreement?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The position with regard to return to legality, which I would have thought the rt. hon. gentleman would take much more seriously than he has done, both in this country and on his visit to Rhodesia, was set out in the *communiqué* of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. At this stage, I am not in a position to say what are the latest proposals in Rhodesia.

"But the rt. hon. gentleman must realize that the biggest problem is still the question of the principles which he laid down, the fact that there must be guaranteed and unimpeded progress to majority rule. There can obviously be no agreement, however he tries to spin round the thing with words, if the Rhodesians insist on a braking mechanism on progress to majority rule and if they insist that a white Rhodesian Government must determine the pace of African advance. It was a proposition that the rt. hon. gentleman would have rejected two years ago with very strong language indeed, as he did".

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON: "Would my rt. hon. friend make clear what the Government's intentions are on the continuation of the talks about talks? Is it to be understood that these talks about talks will be finished as soon as the point is reached at which the United Nations takes action, or will the talks about talks continue pending qualified acceptance of the six principles by Smith, as he suggested, and simultaneous action being taken by the United Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "For two reasons I cannot fore-shadow what will happen immediately. The first is that my rt. hon. friend has not received in detail and in writing that commentary of those with whom Sir Morrice James was talking, Mr. Smith and his party. So we do not yet know what their final position is [An hon. member: 'The Tories do!']. No, I do not think that they do know. What we have had so far is merely the impressions by Sir Morrice James on that discussion. That is the main reason. The second reason is that we have undertaken that the talks going on must be confidential at this stage.

"With regard to the position about the United Nations and what would happen if no progress were made, I would refer my hon. friend to the very clear words of paragraph 10 of the Prime Ministers' *communiqué*".

Telling Rhodesians

SIR T. BEAMISH: "Is the Prime Minister aware that one of the great difficulties is that the Government's proposals are not sufficiently well known to the Rhodesian electorate? Has he any suggestions for solving this very difficult problem? Would he consider the publication in the near future of a White Paper giving the Government's detailed proposals for the return of the Rhodesian Government to constitutional rule?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. and gallant gentleman will realize that the difficulty is that the talks had to be confidential. This was very much the desire of those in Rhodesia with whom the talks were being conducted and of the Governor particularly, and because of the emphasis on confidence it is not possible to appeal to the Rhodesian electorate on the basis of the not only highly reasonable but indeed basically honourable proposition which we have put forward and on which we must insist. That is why it would not be possible to do what the hon. and gallant gentleman suggests.

"The other problem is that even the pictures of my rt. hon. friend meeting Mr. Smith and many other germane questions were censored by order of the censors there from appearing in the Rhodesian Press".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Chancellor how much sterling stood to the credit of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia in London; whether, since the Bank of England had ruled that the debt service of Rhodesia Government loans raised on the London market could not be effected because funds were not available, H.M. Government in the U.K. had assumed responsibility for such debt service; and what was being done otherwise to safeguard the interests of U.K. creditors.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The information asked for in the first part of the question is confidential. The answer to the second part is 'No'. The answer to the third part is that the restoration of constitutional government in Rhodesia, which is the aim of H.M. Government, is in the interests of all".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what representations were made in Kinshasa about the expulsion from the Congo of Mr. John Latz, representing the *Daily Telegraph* in Lubumbashi, and about the treatment of other British subjects.

MRS. WHITE: "At the time of Mr. Latz's arrest and during his detention repeated representations were made in Kinshasa and London. Our Embassy in Kinshasa also protested on instructions at his final expulsion.

"Three British subjects are at present in prison in the Congo, all on criminal charges. We are satisfied that their cases are being properly dealt with in accordance with Congolese law. The treatment of British subjects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is closely watched by our diplomatic and consular officers there, and representations are made when necessary".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what extent residents of Rhodesia whose funds in the United Kingdom were blocked by sanctions, could draw thereon to meet the expenses of school and college education for their children in the United Kingdom.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "These expenses may be met, provided the bills are produced".

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Minister of Overseas Development, said that owing to greatly expanded duties the staff of the Ministry had been increased by 476 since mid-October last year.

MR. HOOLEY asked the Minister for Overseas Development if he was satisfied with the arrangements made to enable Mr. Caplan, unlawfully expelled from Rhodesia by the Smith régime, to pursue his research work with adequate funds.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Mr. Caplan has been awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship by the United Kingdom-Commonwealth Scholarship Commission, tenable at the University of London, on the nomination of the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship agency".

U.N. Discusses Rhodesia Insistence on One-Man-One-Vote

MR. KAPWEPWE, Foreign Minister of Zambia, has told the General Assembly of the United Nations that the only way of effectively solving the Rhodesian problem is for the United Kingdom to use force and to accept majority rule in Rhodesia "with no conditions attached".

The delegate from the Maldivé Islands demanded independence for Rhodesia on a one-man-one-vote basis.

A Minister from Saudi Arabia suggested that "the problem of apartheid in South Africa and Rhodesia must be taken in hand by the Security Council since sooner or later it is bound to threaten world peace".

The Foreign Minister of the Congo (Brazzaville) declared that African problems could be solved only by Africans, who should, however, look to the United Nations for assistance.

Madagascar's representative wanted all means permissible under the Charter to be employed to bring down the Smith régime.

The Congolese Foreign Minister (Kinshasa) held that the United Kingdom should either take radical steps against the régime in Rhodesia or let the United Nations act. He urged that sanctions should be applied against South Africa also.

Syria's spokesman supported African majority rule in Rhodesia and demanded independence for the peoples of Portuguese Africa.

The Foreign Minister of Hungary suggested that U.N. failure to solve the Rhodesian problem could lead to turmoil.

The Prime Minister of the Somali Republic demanded mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia and the use of force if other means failed.

New Zealand's Disapproval

New Zealand's spokesman expressed concern at the increasing tendency of Assembly resolutions to be declaratory rather than considered statements, and to have no serious regard to the means, costs, or consequences of their implementation.

By 86 votes to two (Portugal and South Africa), with 18 delegations abstaining and 15 absent, the General Assembly (1) "Condemns any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime which will not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); and (2) reaffirms the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage (one man, one vote)".

Botswana and Lesotho have been admitted to the United Nations, bringing the total membership to 121.

Morogoro Club Closed

MOROGORO CLUB has been closed by order of the Tanzanian Government. African youths broke into the premises recently and tore down pictures of the Queen and President Nyerere. The club had been multi-racial for a considerable period.

Lower Air Fares

FROM APRIL NEXT scheduled air fares between Europe and Africa are to be cut by approximately 25%, the rate to Johannesburg falling from £260 to £197. This decision, taken by 350 delegates from 78 airlines at an International Air Transport Association conference in Honolulu, is subject to approval by the Governments concerned.

"Pop" Singers Banned

THE SEEKERS—an Australian singing group (who are to appear at the forthcoming Royal Variety Show in London)—were last week refused permission to give concerts in Kenya. The four members, who arrived in Nairobi from a tour of South Africa and Rhodesia, had their work permits revoked only 24 hours before they were due to give their first performance. No reason was given.

Ethiopia and Somalia

THE SOMALI GOVERNMENT publicly protested last week that the Ethiopian Ambassador in Khartoum had refused a visa to the Somali Ambassador in order that he might enter Ethiopia as a member of the Somalia Government's delegation to the conference in Addis Ababa of the Organization of African Unity. A visa was then immediately granted.

Mr. Odinga

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Leader of the Opposition in Kenya, last week denied in Parliament the allegations made against him by the Minister for Home Affairs. He declared that he had not been in contact with foreign embassies in Uganda in order to obtain funds, and continued: "We have not yet reached the point, as some people may think we have, where the prevalent threat to our personal security and what we own would drive some of us to run away from the country or consider banking our money outside Kenya. I intend, in all honesty, to live and prosper in this country until the end of time".

"Uganda Secret Council"

A GROUP OF BAGANDA, calling themselves the "Uganda Secret Council", have circulated throughout East Africa a letter protesting against the deposition of the Kabaka of Buganda and calling for the overthrow of the "ruthless and tyrannical" régime of President Obote. The letter states: "Congolese gold was Obote's boom. His ruthlessness has shed the blood of many innocent citizens and soldiers. He and his Ministers have loaded all their shame on the people of Uganda. Now he wrings more taxes from Buganda to buy more bullets, guns, and Russian aircraft".

Clubs in Zambia

MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs in Zambia, has asked anyone who finds difficulty in obtaining membership of a club previously for Europeans only, whether because of lack of sponsors or of a "ridiculously high" entrance subscription, to report the facts to the authorities. Clubs which had hitherto admitted only those who were known to and recommended by existing members should, he declared, abolish such regulations and admit anyone for whose character the local senior police officer or district secretary vouched. Any club with an entrance fee or annual subscription above one guinea should be made to justify its charges.

Press Censorship in Rhodesia

Mr. Howman's Statement to Parliament

MR. J. H. HOWMAN, Minister of Information in Rhodesia, has told Parliament that both the British and Rhodesian Governments were anxious that the recent discussions in Salisbury between Mr. Smith and the new Commonwealth Secretary should not be jeopardized by Press reports or comments.

On September 21, two days after Mr. Bowden's arrival, the *Rhodesia Herald* had 70 inches of white spaces on its front page. Asked why that had occurred, Mr. Howman replied:—

"Mr. Bowden arrived late on the Monday night and met the Prime Minister for the first time on the Tuesday. Mr. Bowden and his party were obviously under tension and this initial meeting was strained. So far as the Rhodesian Government was concerned, having regard to the importance it attached to the talks, it was decided that nothing should be said and that no comment should be permitted that might jeopardize the position.

"Mr. Bowden, for instance, was particularly concerned at the fact that the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lardner-Burke) had accompanied the Prime Minister at the initial meeting and wished that no reference be made to his presence. Hence the reason for the phraseology adopted in the *communiqué* that 'the Prime Minister and his party met Mr. Bowden and his party'.

"This acute sensitiveness to the situation led us to believe that it would be in the national interest if nothing was said, lest chance comment or remark might lead to the withdrawal of the mission, and thereby give an opportunity to our opponents to lay the blame for failure of the talks on some untoward event in Rhodesia'.

By the next day, Mr. Howman added, the British visitors had "noticeably relaxed", and it was possible to rescind the order and return to normal procedure.

"Rhodesia Herald" Criticized

"The Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation and Rhodesia Television were informed, and, as might be expected, they abided by the wishes of the Government. The editorial staff of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* were told: and it is significant to note the front page of that paper which appeared on Wednesday, September 21. The editorial staff of the *Rhodesia Herald* were informed that the only item on the talks between the Prime Minister and Mr. Bowden which would be permitted for publication was the official agreed *communiqué*. They were therefore well aware that no articles or speculation about the talks would be permitted. Nevertheless up until midnight efforts were made to get the editorial staff to obtain the censors' permission for material of this type, well knowing that it would be banned.

"It is naive of the editor responsible for the editorial in the *Rhodesia Herald* on September 25 to have written: 'Briefly, it became apparent that material relevant to the talks, either pictures or straightforward reporting of news and comment, was being banned by some blanket instruction which, as it turned out, in the end, allowed through the net only the Rhodesian Government's approved statement'. It did not become apparent. The editorial staff were told specifically.

"In view of these facts there is little room for doubt that contentious matter was deliberately written knowing that this would be censored. Furthermore, there can be no doubt that extension of the white spaces was deliberate. I base this assertion on the fact that on the day that the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa made his first statement on the attitude of his Government to the Rhodesian problem, a statement of great significance to the people of this country, and indeed to the world at large, a galley proof of this statement was submitted to and passed by the censor *in toto*. It was six inches long. There appeared only a boxed reference to this speech which, excluding the heading, occupied two inches of space. Editorial policy had reduced the printed matter from six inches to two inches, thus successfully providing four more inches of white space. I find it difficult to believe that action was not deliberate.

"Whether or not any material is destined for the front page of a newspaper or an inside page is not within the knowledge of the censorship officer. This is entirely a matter for the editorial staff. The censorship officers see all material in galley proof form and do not see the actual layout of the pages of a newspaper. If material is censored, and the editor in a state of perverseness wishes to register his protest by leaving a blank space, the choice is entirely his; as is the choice of the page on which such blank spaces should appear.

"In this particular instance the editorial staff were aware in the early evening as to the situation, and any journalist or printer will vouch for the fact that the blank spaces which appeared on the front page of the *Rhodesia Herald* on September 21 were not caused by the action of the censors but by the

deliberate design of those responsible for the layout of the paper.

"What their object was, having regard to the visit of the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, can readily be interpreted, bearing in mind the attitude of this particular paper towards Rhodesian independence. Some of the material censored on the night of September 20 was subsequently approved; but this was no precedent, as in terms of the Emergency Powers Control of Publications Regulations there have been occasions when as Minister I have upheld appeals against decisions made by censorship officers and permitted publication of matter previously banned.

"The irresponsibility displayed by those persons who deliberately chose to produce the *Rhodesia Herald* as a 'white paper' on Wednesday, September 21, is plainly obvious. What is not so obvious is their ulterior motive. The fact that reproductions of the first page appeared in various papers in the United Kingdom is not without significance'.

When news of the above statement reached London the Commonwealth Office stated that Mr. Bowden wished it to be known that he was not even by implication a party to Press censorship in Rhodesia. He had agreed that no official comment should be made during the early stages of the talks, but had not thought that there would be any interference with normal Press activities.

The word "censorship" had been mentioned only twice in the talks with Mr. Smith. When he referred to blank spaces in the *Herald* on the day after his arrival, Mr. Smith said that he would look into the matter. Later, when Rhodesian proposals for the return to legality were being discussed, Mr. Bowden asked if it was intended to retain censorship during an election, and Mr. Smith replied that it would seem reasonable not to do so.

On Saturday Mr. Howman said: "If Mr. Bowden will read the whole of my statement he will find no cause to quarrel with what was said. I made it quite clear that the decision to censor material was made by the Rhodesian Government, who alone had authority or discretion in the matter. Press censorship is, of course, as repugnant to the Rhodesian Government as it is to any civilized Government, but, like the British Government in Aden, it recognizes that in times of emergency the national interest requires the exercise of extraordinary powers'.

Press Comment on Rhodesia

Danger of British Charade

IF THE RHODESIAN CRISIS be not quickly solved, the coasts of all Southern Africa may be blockaded within a few months, and then the British public would demand re-examination of the whole Commonwealth situation, the *Economist* has emphasized in a leading article entitled "Think Very Hard". It said (in part):—

"Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Smith can be enamoured of the time limit imposed by the Commonwealth Conference. Both need to do enough in the way of negotiating to make that limit look irrelevant. (Its only real use was to get the British back in Salisbury without loss of face.) The Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Bowden, virtually invited Mr. Smith to make the Commonwealth ultimatum a dead letter.

"Mr. Smith will be very blind indeed if he has not appreciated that Mr. Wilson cannot improve on his present terms if they meet with other than a qualified rejection. One can always discuss qualifications. Indeed, the trouble with the Rhodesian talks and near-talks is that they have too seldom attempted to deal with each side's qualifications point by point over a prolonged negotiating period. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bowden will start this in Salisbury soon.

"No British Prime Minister could have made it clearer than Mr. Wilson has that he wants talks. What has not been clear on the British side is the readiness to talk about the things that matter, and to put the other things in their proper context.

"It will be criminal if it turns out that negotiations have been prevented by the British insistence that the Smith Government must put itself in the hands of the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs. This is a lawyer's point. The proper point is whether Britain insists on a lengthy reversion to direct rule or not. Since Britain does not, and since the talk is of reducing the period of direct rule to five minutes while Sir Humphrey formally reinstates Mr. Smith, it is hard to see this as a real matter of principle. It is a charade to be played out if other things go well.

"What matters for Britain is the advancement of the African electorate, first to a Parliamentary position in which it can block unconstitutional change, and then in time to its rightful controlling power over the country. This is something Mr. Wilson cannot give way on. It is something the white Rhodesian extremists will have to give way on. How far Mr. Smith himself is willing to give way, if at all, is what the whole prolonged shouting match between Britain and Rhodesia is about.

"There is now a real possibility, perhaps a probability, that early next year the coasts of all Southern Africa will be

patrolled by ships and aircraft (British, American, and who knows who else) flying the U.N. flag and requiring the masters of every tanker and cargo boat to register with them before entering port. An office of clerks will calculate how much of this and that South Africa would require for its own purposes in a year of normal economic growth, and then a line will be drawn sometime when the limit has been exceeded. This will not worry Mr. Smith immediately: South Africa can supply Rhodesia's needs without much difficulty. It will not worry Mr. Vorster: South Africa may have as much as two years' reserves of oil for itself in storage by the time the blockade begins.

"The idea of sanctions that could one day be tightened up against the Republic itself cannot be a pleasant thought for the South Africans. But neither can sanctions be a pleasant thought for the blockaders, especially as the prospects of success against the order of resources the South Africans can deploy is pretty remote. And if sanctions fail, will Mr. Wilson resort to force or let the whole business drop? It will have to be one or the other.

"Do any of the protagonists in the Rhodesian affair want matters to come to this pass? Does Mr. Smith want to start the drift towards a major trial of strength in Southern Africa? Does Mr. Vorster want to bind his country's fortunes up with Mr. Smith's? Does Dr. Banda want this? Of course not. Does even Mr. Kaunda? Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnson would run a mile rather than be trapped in this predicament.

"If reason does not intervene now on Rhodesia it never will, and if it does not the damage internationally will be much greater than anyone has had cause to expect at any time in the past year. Then the question will be put very loudly in Britain itself: Is the Commonwealth worth this? It will take an awful lot of proving".

Chaos and Carnage

DAME MARGERY PERHAM has written in *The Times*:—

"You report Mr. Maudling as saying at the Conservative Conference that Rhodesians see to the north 'a sea of chaos and carnage', while Mr. Sandys is said to have thought it enough to remark that Conservatives do not want Rhodesia to go the way of Ghana, Nigeria, and Zanzibar. These seem strange statements from ex-Ministers who played their part in the de-colonization of Africa.

"They, better than most, should have been able to assess the strength and nature of the forces of African assertion—I do not call it nationalism—and of those other forces at work in the world which made it expedient for Britain to yield to that assertion. They should know that the causes of these events lay deep in the strange situation which had kept so much of Tropical Africa out of the main currents of world development and then exposed it to them so suddenly and so lately.

"No leaders have ever been faced with more difficult problems than those who have been trying during the last 10 years to convert arbitrary regions of tribal Africa into states and nations.

"We must watch mistakes and atrocities with distress—not forgetting that, as in Zanzibar and the Sudan, we are not without some responsibility for them—but can we say that these have been so much worse than those committed by mature and Western nations? Our Press, moreover, tends to leave what is normal in the shadow and picks out in its searchlight incidents of conflict and bloodshed. As concerns British-administered Africa, except for the southern Sudan, the picture has been one not of general carnage but of incidents which are islands in a sea of calm. As for Ghana, its return to normality has been exemplary.

"Upon what grounds, then, are we to deny or to defer indefinitely the political advance of Rhodesian Africans?

"Our study of black-white relations throughout the world must persuade us that no entrenched white minority will voluntarily lead an African majority, in any reasonable period, to an enfranchisement which must destroy its own social and economic mastery. How would Conservatives, without the threat of sanctions, hope to persuade Mr. Smith's Government to accept the defined obligations and afterwards—even more difficult—hold him to their fulfilment?

"Judging by the boomer of moderate views at the conference there are Conservatives who believe that the Rhodesian majority should be denied the opportunities and risks of political freedom which have been given to all other Africans north of the Limpopo and even to some fragile ones south of it. There are very grave hazards whichever course we pursue, but at least that chosen by the Government will be not the denial but the consummation of all our Imperial precedents".

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., replied:—

"Dame Margery Perham criticized me for saying at the Conservative Conference that we do not want Rhodesia to go the way of Ghana, Nigeria, and Zanzibar. She says: 'We must watch mistakes and atrocities with distress—not forgetting . . . that we are not without . . . responsibility for them'.

"To 'watch with distress' is surely not enough. In so far as we have responsibility for these misfortunes, it is largely due to our having introduced universal suffrage without sufficient preparation; and it would be irresponsible of us to press the Rhodesians to commit the same mistake.

Trust Mr. Ian Smith

"Dame Margery asks: 'Upon what grounds are we to deny or to defer indefinitely the political advance of the Africans?' I have met nobody here or in Rhodesia who does not accept that majority rule must come in due course. But many, like myself, wish to be sure that the principle of one-man, one vote will not, as in the Ghana of Nkrumah, be carried to the point where all is decided by the one vote of one man.

"We want to see Rhodesia evolve with experience into a broadly-based democracy in which all races will play their part, and not, as in the sad case of Nigeria, to be torn asunder by rival ethnic groups seeking to impose their domination on one another. We are concerned to preserve the rule of law, and do not wish to see it, as in Zanzibar, replaced by the arbitrary ukases of a Revolutionary Council.

"Dame Margery questions whether Mr. Smith can be trusted to carry out any obligations which he may undertake. It is understandable that she is worried that Rhodesia may follow the example of other Commonwealth countries in Africa, which have so quickly scrapped the Parliamentary institutions we gave them and substituted a dictatorship or one-party system.

"But the fact that he is making so much difficulty about accepting the terms offered to him suggests that Mr. Smith intends to observe any agreement which may be reached".

Rothmans' Kenya Venture

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Vice-President of Kenya, told a news conference in Nairobi a few days ago that he would resign that office at the end of the year and become chairman of Rothmans of Pall Mall (Kenya), Ltd., a locally registered £600,000 company of which half the capital would be available for subscription by local investors, the other half being held by Rothmans of South Africa, Ltd.

Asked about his association with a South African group when Kenya has imposed a total boycott of trade to and from South Africa, Mr. Murumbi replied that he had "no qualms at all", adding: "Trade must go on. Business must be promoted, and I am concerned only with the interests of this country".

Mr. Patrick O'Neil-Dunne, a director of Rothmans of Pall Mall Overseas, Ltd., London, who was also questioned about the South African interests of the group, said: "We are as much South African as we are now Kenyan".

Sir Ernest Vasey, a former Finance Minister in Kenya, is to be one of the directors of the new Kenya company, which will spend about £500,000 on a cigarette factory in Nairobi.

Rothmans Tobacco (Holdings), Ltd., which is controlled by the Rupert Tobacco Corporation of South Africa, has just reported pre-tax profits to June 30 at £1,925,189, compared with £1,722,148 in the previous year. Investments were sold for a sum in excess of £1.9m.

Zambia's copper output of 49,746 short tons of the metal in August was considerably below the 1965 output for the month, namely 60,475 tons.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia, estimate net profits after tax for the quarter to September 30 at £70,192. Capital expenditure totalled £12,473. The gold output was 18,924 oz. Ore reserves are estimated at 722,800 tons, averaging 6.92 dwt.

Rio Estates Holdings, Ltd., report trading profits to June 30 at £85,326, the highest figure since a reconstruction five years ago. Last year's profits were £25,208. Tax takes £43,790 (£10,460), and a 15% dividend £23,810. The carry-forward is £45,358 (£27,632).

Benguela Railway's traffic receipts for the first nine months of the year total £6,503,638, compared with £5,390,223 for January-September last year. Net operating receipts increased to £3,100,657 from £2,093,291. Tanganyikan Concessions, Ltd., owns 90% of the equity and all the debentures.

Bushtick Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia, have acquired a prospecting contract for platinum-bearing ground in the Transvaal in return for the right to subscribe for three blocks of 400,000 Bushtick shares at prices of 2s., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. until June 30, 1968. The shares are now quoted at 2s. A month ago they could have been bought for 9d.

Duncan Gilbey and Matheson, Ltd., who are building a distillery in Malawi for the production of waragi (African gin), are seeking Kenya Government consent to the establishment of a similar distillery in that country, which Mr. Mark Gilbey is now visiting. Waragi is at present illegal in Kenya, but is distilled in Uganda, and is expected to be authorized in Tanzania.

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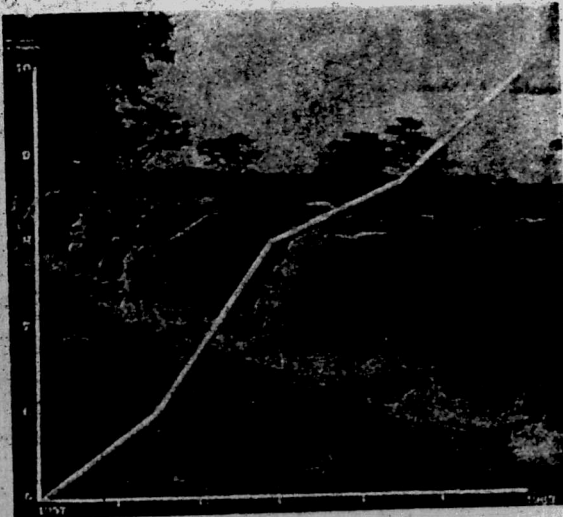
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RHODESIA'S DEAD are not exempt from the vendetta against their country which was started just a year ago by the foolish and frustrated politician who presides over Britain's present disastrous Government. Almost the only issue on which the Socialists are not seriously split is that of Rhodesia—not of course because their Parliamentary members understand anything about Africa, but because on African affairs the party has never been guided by reason but always by emotion and its own colour-bar (which postulates that any non-white agitator who pays lip-service to Socialism must be supported and any non-Socialist white man, however honourable, experienced, and liberal-minded, must be suspect). Tomorrow marks the first anniversary of Rhodesia's assumption of independence. British Ministers having made every conceivable blunder in the twelve months, Rhodesians, black as well as white, are more solidly behind Mr. Ian Smith than they were a year ago. His former political opponents are now as determined as his Rhodesian Front supporters that there shall be no surrender of the independence which was taken to protect the country against the repetition within its borders of the chaos and carnage which have been brought to vast areas of Africa by the premature imposition of so-called "independence" by ignorant and stubbornly reckless politicians of all parties in the United Kingdom. Those whom history will rightly blame most are Mr. Harold Macmillan and Mr. Iain Macleod; but they were not checked by their submissive Cabinet colleagues or spineless party, and they had enthusiastic Socialist and Liberal support. All but a handful of M.P.s were guilty.

at a Cenotaph service in Whitehall in memory of Rhodesians killed in the two world wars, have been ordered to break their contract. If the Army may not pay its tribute, the Salvation Army will: one of its best bands has volunteered. Since as a young man Mr. Wilson sat in a Government office throughout the last war, he may not understand the attitude of ex-Servicemen to their dead comrades; but in both wars sailors, soldiers and airmen from all parts of the Commonwealth had cause for gratitude to the Rhodesians who shared their perils, trials, losses, and triumphs. The several Socialist Cabinet Ministers with splendid war records must surely be distressed that the political quarrel with Rhodesia may not be suspended even on Remembrance Day. The head of the Rhodesian mission in London may not lay his wreath in the Sovereign's presence; but he will do so privately later in the day. In the afternoon also the Anglo-Rhodesian Society will pay its tribute after a non-denominational service, in which at least one former chaplain to the forces will take part. Socialist leaders have been eager to fraternize with Britain's enemies. They draw the line at commemorating with Rhodesians the sacrifices of devoted loyal Rhodesians.

Does Mr. Wilson know that the Rhodesian Air Force flew to Kenya before the outbreak of war in 1939 to be ready to defend Nairobi against the Italian air attacks expected from the north? Has he forgotten that Rhodesia was the first Commonwealth country to introduce conscription?—not in order to provide men for the forces but to stem a stampede of volunteers which threatened to leave the country's essential services inadequately manned. Someone should tell him that about one Rhodesian in six joined up, and that

Mr. Wilson's Debt To Rhodesians

Mr. Wilson has this week widened his political battlefield to include the dead, for the Scots Guards, whose band had agreed to play

nearly one-tenth of them died on active service; that of 2,400 Rhodesians who served in the Royal Air Force and the Rhodesian Air Force, 498 were killed; that a Rhodesian won the Victoria Cross and another the George Medal; that 16 were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, 57 the Military Cross, 106 the

Distinguished Flying Cross, and five the Distinguished Conduct Medal. It is these men of valour, their comrades, and their country whom Mr. Wilson will on Sunday officially misprize; and it is certainly Mr. Wilson, not they or the British cause for which they fought, that responsible men will hold in contempt.

Rhodesian Chiefs "Stand Firmly Behind Prime Minister"

Smith Cabinet's Reply May Be Conciliatory

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has sent to the

British Government "firm and definite proposals" for a settlement, and Mr. Ian Smith has indicated his readiness to fly to London for personal discussions with Mr. Wilson. He said at the week-end that the two people who could solve the issue were Mr. Wilson and himself—"but Mr. Wilson won't talk to me".

If he does not come to London he would welcome another visit to Rhodesia by Mr. Bowden, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

If there were not a settlement, he told the *Salisbury Sunday Mail*, mandatory sanctions would not be likely to have an impact greater than those already existing, for Rhodesia can produce the basic essentials. Indeed, even if there were mandatory sanctions the past year would, he believed, prove to have been the most difficult.

Settlement Possible, Says Mr. Smith

Given concentration on what really mattered, namely Rhodesia's Constitution, there could be a settlement. The definition of a device which would satisfy the British principle of unimpeded progress towards majority rule and arrangements for a return to legality in the British sense were only two of half-a-dozen outstanding problems. The British Government had left some leeway in their proposals, "and there is a certain amount in ours".

Political and official circles in Rhodesia think that the Government's reply is conciliatory. It was handed to Mr. Hennings, head of the British mission in Salisbury, at 10 p.m. on Friday, received in London in cypher on Saturday, and studied over the week-end by the Prime Minister, the Commonwealth Secretary, and senior officials. It has since been before the group of Ministers dealing with Rhodesia.

In an interview with a representative of the Lisbon newspaper *Diario de Noticias* Mr. Smith said: "When we come out of this ordeal the world will witness the rapid economic progress of Rhodesia, the planned development of the immense possibilities which have been discovered, the growth of riches in which all Rhodesians will participate without distinction of colour or creed. We have not given up our normal way of life, and whites and Africans work and live in peace".

Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, has denied that there is a "white man's alliance" between South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa. South Africa wanted the best possible relations with all countries, black and white, in Southern Africa, based on mutual respect and sovereignty.

The Council of Chiefs resolved at a meeting in Salisbury last week to support the Prime Minister in "any steps which he decides to take". The chiefs specifically rejected the British Prime Minister's claim to authority over Rhodesia.

Their statement reads:—

"We, the Council of Chiefs, the elected representatives of all the traditional leaders of the African tribes of Rhodesia, have today held one of our periodic meetings to consider problems which confront our people and our country.

"Amongst other matters which we have discussed is the bitter war being waged against us by Britain. We are concerned over the damage which is being caused to our country and the suffering to which our people are being subjected at this time by the economic sanctions imposed by Britain.

"We wish to state quite clearly that we support the Government of Rhodesia, and we do not accept the claim by the British Prime Minister that he has continuing responsibility and authority for and over our people through the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom.

"Why has the Government of the United Kingdom, while claiming this responsibility, seen fit to impose sanctions upon us, and why has the same British Government supported the Government of Zambia against us in what we regard as treachery?

"We condemn outright the policy of the Zambian Government in attempting to destroy our thriving economy for their own political ends. Not only does the Zambian Government permit our outlawed extremists to remain on Zambian soil, but it allows them to raise armed bands which raid and murder in our peaceful country.

"We will stand firmly behind our Prime Minister in any steps which he decides to take".

The Rev. Bryan Williams, of Birmingham, who has supported Rhodesian independence and is now visiting that country, was asked in a television interview to explain his statement that both Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilson were "chosen men". He replied:—

"A nation gets the leaders it deserves. Britain is a nation that has departed from God. It has the greatest Christian heritage of any nation, but today it is ripe for judgment, and I believe that in Mr. Wilson we have a sincere albeit misguided man who is going to be responsible for bringing about the judgment of God upon our land. In the same way I believe that God has raised up Mr. Ian Smith here to be a saviour of his country".

More than Rhodesia At Stake

Lord Beswick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Office, said when addressing a Labour Party meeting in Maidenhead:—

"What we seek in Rhodesia is a solution which takes into account not only the moral conscience of liberal-minded people here and elsewhere, vitally important as that is, but also the welfare of the African majority in Rhodesia. We want to pave the way, as we have in all those other Commonwealth countries, to the opportunities of political democracy without the economic chaos which military intervention would surely mean.

"Those who shout loudest for military intervention, or for other action which would bring economic misery to Rhodesia, might ask themselves exactly how much they are prepared to contribute towards the support of the four million Rhodesian Africans in the inevitable period of disaster which would precede the climb back to the standard of life which they now enjoy.

"This is what the proposals now before Mr. Smith are all about. They provide for a positive movement towards the political objectives which all decent people must share. They point a way towards these objectives which need not undermine the economic welfare of Rhodesians, black and white.

"If Mr. Smith rejects these proposals or attempts some kind of filibuster, we shall adhere to our undertaking to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and seek United Nations help in tightening economic sanctions.

"Not only the future of Rhodesia is at stake. There is also the issue of economic sanctions as an instrument for enforcing international law. We in the Labour Movement have always argued that economic sanctions were infinitely superior to military force as a means of settling disputes. If through impatience or lack of effort in sharpening it we discard this instrument now, it will be discredited for decades to come".

Mr. Hogg's Attitude

Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P., said in Harrow that he could not "underwrite independence for Mr. Smith". He continued:—

"Some 220,000 people don't make a nation. White Rhodesians talk a good deal about being our kith and kin. Which way does that argument really work? Ought we to be loyal to them or they to us? 50m. loyal to 220,000 or 220,000 loyal to 50m? By U.D.I. they dealt a dastardly blow to Britain. It is no use talking about kith and kin when they do that".

When the Commission of Assembly of the Church of Scotland received from its Church and Nation Committee a report which approved the British Government's intention "to see justice done to all the people of Rhodesia, and in particular their reaffirmation of resolve that any settlement must guarantee unimpeded progress to majority rule", the Rev. Andrew Doig, a former Scottish missionary in Central Africa, successfully moved an addition to "honour the courageous decision of Christian leaders in Rhodesia to reject as blasphemous the claim that Christian ideals prompted the illegal declaration of independence and to commend their refusal to allow churches to be used on November 11, 1966, to mark the first anniversary of an act productive of suffering and sorrow to so many".

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Maxwell, convener of the committee, said in presenting the report: "Britain must not fail in her great mission here. There is too much at stake for any unworthy solution. What is morally right cannot be politically wrong. Firmness in principle must eventuate in right practice. We believe Britain must not fail. The last chapter of our Colonial record will not discredit the rest".

Mr. Noel Salter, executive secretary of the Joint International Department of the British Council of Churches, who recently spent three weeks in Rhodesia, has reported that a solution to the Rhodesian problem is possible on a basis which would respect the human rights of both races and be acceptable to most Africans, who recognize that there must be a period of training and partnership before they can assume the major responsibility of Government. All whites who were not racialistic were, he emphasized, needed by a country which owes much to their enterprise.

Seven Year Time-Table Suggested

What Africans required was a clearly stated transition period at the expiry of which universal adult franchise would take effect. "Whatever O.O.U. may claim, for the majority of Africans an honest period of seven years from January 1967 would be negotiable".

There should be a crash programme of education, with major financial help from Britain. Africans should have a half-share in the work of the Executive and the Legislature. Mr. Salter accepts, however, that not more than 10% of the whites in Rhodesia would "stand up and be counted for such a solution of justice after events to the north".

Mr. Salter told journalists in London on Monday that the Rev. Charles Blakney, an American missionary, was to stand trial in Rhodesia on November 21 for having said in a sermon in July that an African had been tortured by the police in Bulawayo. Under the Law and Order Act the penalty for "uttering words likely to engender feelings of hostility towards the police", is a maximum of a year's imprisonment or a fine of £100. Mr. Salter stated that he had recently talked to the African, a Christian now studying for the ministry, who said that he had been placed in small cell in which a live electric wire wriggled until it touched him. Then he lost consciousness. He alleged that he had been struck by the police, who told him that "some people never leave this place alive".

An African major in the Salvation Army, 62-year-old Phineas Shava, and two other Africans were on Monday convicted in the High Court in Salisbury of hiding two sub-machine-guns and 239 rounds of ammunition for use by African terrorists. The weapons were buried on a farm near Fort Victoria. Shava told the police that they had come from Zambia two years ago.

New York Conference on Rhodesia

Under the auspices of Friends of Rhodesia in New York, there will be a World Conference on Rhodesia in that city on Saturday. Representatives of organizations from many North American cities and some from other countries are expected to attend.

The first item on the agenda is to consider a proposal that the Fourth Committee of the United Nations should be pressed to hear representatives of the Friends of Rhodesia.

The second item, to be proposed by Mr. James G. Stuart, honorary secretary of the Scottish Rhodesia Society, is to consider a resolution reading: "That this conference urges the Government of the United States (1) to desist from helping the British Socialists in their campaign of sanctions against Rhodesia; (2) to pursue instead a policy of peaceful trade and co-operation with all Southern Africa; (3) to appreciate that the preservation of friendly and stable Governments in this strategic region is of vital interest to both the American and British peoples".

In the evening there will be a Rhodesian birthday party, at which Lieut.-Colonel Gayre will be the guest of honour. Sixty Socialist M.P.s signed on Monday a motion demanding that majority rule should be achieved in Rhodesia in less than ten years, and that the acceptability of any settlement must be proved to Africans by direct referendum, not by the report of a roving commission. On the same day another motion by Labour M.P.s. urged that "in view of the recent history of Rhodesia, the six principles must be guaranteed by withholding independence until majority rule is accomplished".

French Plan Car Assembly Plant

Peugeot, the fourth largest motor vehicle manufacturers in France, who produce about 400,000 cars annually, have announced in Paris that they have applied to the Government of Rhodesia for permission to start a car assembly plant in that country. A spokesman for the company told journalists, that the French Government was enforcing an economic boycott of Rhodesia, but that it would take two years to establish the plant, and by that time sanctions would assuredly have ended. A French officer said later that interference with the long-range plans of an eminent company was unlikely.

Rhodesian Wreaths at Cenotaph

Guards Band Not Allowed to Play

WREATHS in memory of Rhodesians who lost their lives in the two world wars will be laid on Sunday at the Cenotaph in Whitehall—officially by Mr. S. F. Brice, head of the Rhodesian mission in London, and unofficially and at a different time by the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, which has arranged for a short, non-denominational religious service before the laying of the wreath.

Its invitation to the band of the Scots Guards to play at the service had been formally accepted, but was cancelled on Ministry of Defence orders.

A Household Brigade spokesman told reporters: "After consultation with the Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence it was thought inappropriate that a band of H.M. Forces should be involved in a private engagement for a non-official society in a matter which was clearly of political consequence". A Ministry of Defence spokesman used almost the same words, except that he referred to political controversy instead of political consequence.

Mr. T. P. Lawler, secretary of the society, said when asked to comment: "I can't believe that anybody would consider that there would be any political motive. This is a religious ceremony in honour of Rhodesia's dead. We are disappointed not to get such a magnificent band. If I cannot find a replacement we shall sing without a band".

A Salvation Army band thereupon volunteered to play, subject to the consent of the Commissioner in Britain, who readily gave it.

Much prominence having been given in the Press to the cancellation of its arrangements to play by the band of the Scots' Guards, it was announced that Mr. Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, would lay a wreath on behalf of Rhodesia during the traditional morning service at the Cenotaph. Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Hastings, M.P., both suggested that Mr. Bowden's decision was a consequence of the ban on the Guards. Mr. Wall attributing it to "the bad press he received for his share of responsibility in that matter".

Somalia Reply to Kenya

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY of Somalia has replied to the recent statement by Vice-President Murumbi of Kenya that Somalia was building a new army with the help of Communist Russia and thereby threatening world peace:—

"The Somali Government is seeking self-determination for the missing Somali territory. The Kenya Government has attempted to wipe out the Somali in the Northern Frontier District whose people have rejected the chance to stay in Kenya and participate in its independence. The Kenya Government started indiscriminately wiping out the people, killing *en masse* women, children, an even livestock.

"The Kenya Government describes the nationalists fighting for the freedom of the N.F.D. as bandits. It is normal procedure for any imperialist Government to describe men fighting for their independence as bandits.

"In the Kenya Parliament some leaders of the Kenya African National Union, the ruling party, have called for the invasion of Somalia. The Somali Army is large enough to defend the sovereignty of the Republic. It is not intended to be used in a war against other countries or people".

Zambia Blames Britain and "Foreign Powers" for Unrest

Fourteen Ministers Sent to Copperbelt by President Kaunda

FOREIGN POWERS are now blamed by the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the party which forms the Government, for the recent riots on the Copperbelt. President Kaunda, however, blames Mr. Wilson.

He said at Lusaka Airport last Thursday before leaving for Nairobi on his way to Addis Ababa for the O.A.U. meeting of Heads of State that the British Prime Minister was responsible for Zambia's racial tensions, which were caused by Mr. Wilson's handling of the Rhodesian crisis. He had frequently warned him that he was endangering Zambia's non-racial policy.

"I knew that doubt and distrust would come if Wilson did not handle the Rhodesian rebels firmly. We are suffering as a result of the British Prime Minister's mishandling of a very sad situation to the south of us. We are reaping the results of his failure".

Right-wing newspapers and "right-wing political lunatics like Lord Salisbury" had, the President alleged, wanted racial violence in Rhodesia so that they might continue for majority rule in Rhodesia.

Then turning to recent deportations President Kaunda said: "We do not rejoice when we have to deport people. It may comfort people in Britain on the lunatic right fringe to know that some of those ordered to be deported were responsible for the escape of Royal Air Force men serving here to Rhodesia".

He admitted that one of those deported had been wrongly expelled, namely Mr. William Earnest Cook, of Muflira. Inviting him to return, he promised that he would have "red carpet" treatment. Mr. Cook had left five days earlier for Bulawayo.

Announcing that an African who was carrying a carton of gelignite had been arrested on the Copperbelt, the President said that that showed that "enemies of Zambia can be black as well as white".

Further deportations of white persons had been suspended, the President said.

U.N.I.P. Resolution

At the end of a four-day meeting in Lusaka the national council of the party passed a resolution declaring that "the Kitwe act and many others preceding it have either been committed by local racialsists inspired by foreign Powers which we have strongly attacked on their handling of the Rhodesian crisis, or by those people who have sympathies with the illegal régime [in Rhodesia]".

The council pressed for the arrest of "the criminals responsible for such acts since U.D.I.", called on workers to end "senseless strikes", and urged the Government to deal firmly with future illegal strikes.

Promises that anti-white activities on the Copperbelt would be firmly handled were given last week by President Kaunda, Vice-President Kamanga, and other Cabinet Ministers to Messrs S. Jackets and J. Oliver, leaders of the two white miners' unions, who had flown to Lusaka to make representations.

In the three days which had passed between the Kitwe riots and their visit 104 white miners had sent in their resignations, and many others had said that they intended to take the same course.

Tension was still so high that it was decided not to bury in Kitwe Mrs. Brigid Myburg, who was killed by Africans in the riot, but to have her body flown to Cape Town for burial. The request was made by the Government of Zambia, which offered to meet all the costs.

Mrs. Iris Brinson, an Englishwoman, was stabbed in the back by an African woman while she was looking in a shop window in the main square of Kitwe. She received hospital treatment for superficial wounds.

Officials of the Total Oil Company have said that the explosion and fire which caused the loss of 400,000 gallons of fuel at their Kitwe depot last week was almost certainly an accident, the fire having started as workmen were emptying petrol from 44-gallon drums in a temperature 115 degrees F., a temperature well above the acceptable safety limit.

An official of the British High Commission in Lusaka has visited the Copperbelt to inquire about the British subjects on whom deportation orders had been served. They were thought to number 19 of the 23 white persons concerned.

Mr. William Thixton, formerly of Wolverhampton, and Mr. Joseph Foy, from St. Helens, Lancashire, successfully challenged the deportation orders served on them as being improperly made out, but immediately the magistrate's ruling had been given they were served by immigration officials in court with new orders to leave the country. Their advocate stated that they continued to challenge the expulsion orders and wished to bring a barrister from Britain to plead their case. They were two of the 25 persons ordered to quit the country within 24 hours allegedly for "racialism or causing industrial unrest".

Mr. Thixton, who is a senior metallurgist of the Anglo American Corporation, appealed to a judge in chambers on Saturday for an order restraining the Government from ejecting him before November 11, when his appeal would come before the High Court.

A deportee who had managed a Copperbelt company, and whose name was not given in order that his relations still in Zambia might not be prejudiced, said in a radio interview on arrival in Salisbury that though he had been in Zambia since 1952 he had been allowed only an hour to discuss business matters with the head of the business, and had then to leave all his personal effects behind. An attempt to appeal against the order had been rejected by an immigration officer, who said that if he did not leave at once he would be gaoled for an indefinite period.

The Zambian Government had refused to pay his fare out of the country. The deportation notice had declared him to be an undesirable inhabitant of the Republic of Zambia, but he had no idea what was meant.

British Tobacco Grower Expelled

Major Robinson Paton, a British tobacco grower near Choma, was on Sunday served with a deportation order to leave the country within 24 hours. His wife was ordered to leave within a fortnight. Major Paton was the 24th European to be expelled in two weeks.

The assault by a group of Africans on two white men in a Lusaka hotel was more serious than first reports indicated. There were 10 assailants, who had beaten the Europeans badly by the time the police arrived. They then attacked the policemen, smashed the windows of the truck in which the police had placed the two whites, and tried to drag them out.

Following a report in the Government-owned *Times of Zambia* that there was unrest in Mazabuka which the police could not control, a spokesman for the Office of the President said that after a political disturbance at the end of September there had been 36 cases of inter-party violence reported to the police, but 23 arrests had been made and convictions had been obtained in all cases.

The Commissioner of Police added: "People in Mazabuka are going about their day-to-day business without fear of attack; the police are maintaining continual observation over the situation, and will not hesitate to take action if the law is broken".

Mr. Cook said in Bulawayo on Friday that the Zambian Government had offered to pay all the expenses of his family's return, and that he would accept President Kaunda's invitation.

In Lusaka it was stated that an African woman found shot dead in a canoe on the Zambezi had been killed by a "military-type weapon". A Government spokesman blamed Rhodesian troops.

Vice-President Kamanga said later in a broadcast that Zambia held the British Government responsible for the deaths of Mrs. Myburg, who had been killed in Kitwe, and of Mrs. Soko, who had been shot by the type of rifle used by the Rhodesian forces, "for Britain is responsible for all that is happening in Rhodesia". Zambia intended to take to the United Nations the case of Mrs. Soko, for she had been "killed by Rhodesian mercenaries".

Fourteen Cabinet and Junior Ministers toured the Copperbelt at the weekend and at numerous private meetings with officials of U.N.I.P. made strong appeals for calm.

As lately as Saturday the Zambia correspondent of the *Observer* reported from Ndola that "in the Kitwe offices of U.N.I.P., Zambia's dominant political organization, there is still a swaggering truculence.

That day Mr. Sipalo, Minister of Labour, urged white miners not to leave. Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Local Government, said: "Our meetings are intended to instil into the party the spirit of discipline".

Rapid Increase in White Miner Resignations

The number of white miners who had resigned had then risen to 170 in less than a week. About 100 whites were then understood to have resigned from jobs in commerce and industry on the Copperbelt.

By Monday more expatriate mining employees had resigned, bringing the total to 181 in seven days.

The two copper mining groups have announced that shortage of fuel necessitates a reduction in refined metal production to two-thirds of normal, a further cut of 9%.

The Lusaka correspondent of the *Financial Times* cabled:—"Five hundred thousand black people live on Zambia's Copperbelt in company with the 50,000 whites. Most of the Africans are northerners, acknowledged even by fellow-Zambians as the most sensitive and emotionally volatile of the black community and as having an acute awareness of their own abilities and rights.

"They are as rough and tough a crowd as would be expected to be found in any other mining community and just as mindless when in a mob. Most of them drink a lot and when they do so they can be wild. To them anyone who is not with them is 'agin' them".

"The briefness of the notice accorded to the deportees, the evident pleasure with which the news was prematurely released to the Government radio, and the apparent pettiness of some cases have led to increased uneasiness among the white community as a whole regarding their future here. Many whites who had planned further investment in the country or to stay permanently have put their plans into storage, while awaiting further indications of the trend of the racial situation here. It is likely to worsen before it gets better, especially if the Rhodesian problem is not solved soon and to the satisfaction of the Zambian Government".

Senior Police Officers Resign

Three senior white police officers in Kitwe resigned last week, one, a detective, because his orders had not been obeyed by African constables and because the authorities had declined to accept his report that the fire at the Total oil depot had been accidental, not caused by sabotage, a finding which had been confirmed by fire officers. The two officers of the uniformed branch said that their African constables had refused to obey orders during the rioting.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent cabled from Kitwe: "In this town of 120,000 Africans and 12,000 Europeans the slightest spark could start another racial outbreak. Europeans seem anxious to finish their contracts and leave. Many Africans seem to be deliberately trying to provoke trouble. Plans for a £50,000 factory have been cancelled, travel agents report a rush of business, and banks are inundated with requests for money to be transferred out of the country".

The *Daily Mail* representative reported on the same day: "One has the feeling of sitting on a powder keg. Africans are pushing matters to the extreme. Their behaviour veers from childish to savage. The chief offenders are Copperbelt executives of the ruling United National Independence Party. They instigated the Sunday riots. One of them, a Kitwe city councillor, urged the African constables to disobey their white officers".

Several days later he reported that "the racial situation is still at boiling point".

The *Economist's* correspondent in Zambia considers its new four-year development plan, which visualizes public and private investment of £429m. by 1970, to be far too big a load for an under-equipped economy threatened with cost-push inflation.

"For the public sector's capital programme of £282m. the Government expects to raise no less than £217m. from domestic sources, £58m. from external loans, but only £5m. from aid. By 1970 it is estimated that Zambia's 1965 current external payments surplus of £38m. will be reduced to £600,000.

"If transport and other bottlenecks continue overlong there could be a drastic downwards re-scheduling of the plan. Lower than expected copper prices or production levels could cut expected export earnings and throw the foreign account into deficit. Zambia might then have to eat into its £80m. reserves.

"Only about £6m. is being set aside for the projected rail link to Tanzania, estimated to cost over £100m. Either the Government foresees no real start on this project before

1970 or there could be a mammoth piece of capital expenditure yet to come which could make a big difference to the overall projections.

"Wage projections in the man-power survey assumed an average yearly increase for wage-earners of 5%. In January 1966 the miners got a 20% rise; they have just got a further rise of some 30%, in line with the recommendations of the Brown Commission into the mining industry. The Government is talking of a wage freeze, but it is hard to see how it can force it on the miners without a loss of political standing. Today's signs, with racial tensions rising in the country as an inevitable result of Rhodesia's U.D.I., are the reverse of reassuring".

Lord Shackleton, Minister of Defence for the Royal Air Force, has sent a message of congratulations to the R.A.F. units which have been engaged in the oil-lift to Zambia, which had, he said, involved much hard work and sacrifice. "A job of great importance has been well done".

The oil-lift started on December 19 last year from Dar es Salaam, but in the next month Nairobi was made the point of departure. Transport Command Britannians of Squadrons 99 and 511 made 1,563 sorties in flying time of more than 10,000 hours. In addition to meeting the fuel requirements of the R.A.F. Javelin force in Zambia, they carried to the country more than two million gallons of fuel. The Javelins, sent out at the request of the Zambian Government last December, were withdrawn early in September this year.

An R.A.F. spokesman in London said that of 600 R.A.F. men who had been stationed in Zambia since December, four were listed as absentees.

New Airlift Arrangements

A subsidiary of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of the United States signed a two-year contract last week with Zambian Air Cargoes, Ltd., of Lusaka, to handle flight operations for four Lockheed jet freighters sold earlier this year to Zambia, two to Roan Selections Trust, Ltd., and the other two to the Government. They have been flying copper to Dar es Salaam and bringing back essential supplies, especially of petroleum.

Lockheed Aircraft Services will now control co-ordinated operations under which the four aircraft will fly 12 hours a day for seven days a week from mid-December, each Hercules completing two round trips daily between the Copperbelt and the Indian Ocean port. Technical and flight engineering support will be given by Field Aircraft Services of London. Each plane can carry about 16 tons of copper. The contract, worth about £1.5m., is to be paid by Zambia, not from British funds.

Traffic to and from Zambia via Malawi is now considerable. About 1m. gallons of diesel fuel passed through Salima, the railhead in Malawi, last month en route to Lusaka, bringing to about 34m. gallons the total for the past six months. Considerable quantities of copper are now being exported through Malawi.

A Kenneth David Kaunda Foundation, to be created in Zambia with money from Norway, West Germany, and the United States, will control Zambia Publishing House, Ltd., with which Macmillan and Co., Ltd., will be associated. The foundation will promote and co-ordinate the printing and publication of educational and other matter, including newspapers. Its overseas supporters are the Norwegian Labour Solidarity Fund, Worldwide Partnership of Bonn, and Peace with Freedom of New York. Of the seven directors of Zambia Publishing House, Ltd., four (including the chairman) will be nominated by the foundation, two by Macmillans, and one by the Norwegian organization. By about the end of next year it is hoped that the company, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education of Zambia, will be able to distribute all the school books needed for primary and secondary purposes.

The Administrator of Railways in Zambia, Mr. Lucarotti, has been given authority to instruct the executive officer of Rhodesia Railways in Zambia to employ any named person in any specified job. He may also recruit men for railway work quite separately from those signed on by Rhodesia Railways.

Two Americans were arrested in New York at the week-end on charges of plotting to destroy the long railway bridge near Mazabuka which carries traffic from the Copperbelt to the ports. The Federal Bureau of Investigation stated that the purpose was to make a large profit in copper speculation by causing a serious international shortage of the metal.

The two men—Rolf Duenbier, the German-born vice-president and New York manager of a West German metal company, and J. A. Elliot, an employee of the company who is a professional diver and yacht captain—are accused of violating the Neutrality Act, which makes it a crime for an American citizen to conspire in the United States to destroy property on a foreign country with which the United States is at peace. The maximum penalty is three years' goal and a \$5,000 fine. The F.B.I. director told journalists that the men had offered two residents of Miami \$25,000 (£8,900) and expenses to blow up the bridge.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. G. PADGETT is now Financial Secretary in Seychelles.

THE RT. REV. DONALD ARDEN, Bishop of Malawi, has arrived in Britain.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN is the author of *Madeira and the Canary Islands*.

MR. ANDREW MCGINN has been appointed secretary of National and Grindlays Bank.

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME has been appointed a councillor of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York.

LORD TRENCHARD is to be nominated for election to the boards of Unilever, Ltd., and Unilever N.V. at the next annual meeting.

MR. L. O. HARRIMAN has presented his letters of credence to PRESIDENT OBOTE as Nigerian High Commissioner in Uganda.

MR. D. V. BROADHEAD-WILLIAMS is chairman and MR. W. DE HAASST, vice-chairman of the new Toro Chamber of Commerce, Uganda.

MR. HAROLD WILLIAM BULLOCK has presented his credentials to PRESIDENT NYERERE as Australia's new High Commissioner in Tanzania.

MR. T. A. H. SYCAMORE is retiring on medical advice from the boards of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., and other companies in the group.

MR. RAZIUR RAHMAN has been appointed Pakistan's High Commissioner in Uganda, in succession to MR. K. K. PANNI, who has been transferred to Argentina.

MR. MILES HUDSON, of the research department of the Conservative Central Office, has returned from visits to Kenya, Zambia, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

The successor as Administrative Secretary in Seychelles to MR. J. W. JEFFREY, who had held the post for nine years, is CAPTAIN GABRIEL FRANK POLLARD.

ATO GABRE MASKEL KIFLEGZY was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and presented his letters of credence as Ethiopian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

DR. JAMES FALCONER WOOD, senior registrar in psychiatry at Ross-Clinic, Aberdeen, has been appointed consultant psychiatrist in Uganda. He will also lecture at Makerere Medical School.

THE REV. B. W. M. BERDOE is shortly due in Nairobi to take up duty as hospital chaplain, in succession to the REV. J. WILLIAMSON, now priest-in-charge of the Anglican Church in Amsterdam.

SIR IVAN STEDEFORD has retired from the board of Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., in order to reduce his business commitments. MR. R. D. YOUNG has been elected a director.

MR. DAVID DUCAT, chairman-designate of the Metal Box Company, which has Rhodesian and East African subsidiaries, has been appointed chairman of the council of the British Institute of Management.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in Addis Ababa this week that the contract for the Kafue Dam may be placed in Italy. He and the Foreign Minister, MR. KAPWEPWE, are to visit Chile at the end of this month for discussion about copper.

SIR GEOFFREY GIBBS, who recently revisited Rhodesia, of which his brother is Governor, was one of those invited by THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH to a small private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. R. A. GRACE and MR. R. BENNETT have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association. They are respectively vice-chairman and chairman of the Sisal Employers' Association of Kenya.

ARCHDEACON PETER SPENCER, who is in England on holiday before taking up duty as chaplain to the University of Natal in Durban, has spent 20 years in the Diocese of Mashonaland. He has been chaplain to the University College of Rhodesia, and for the past six years Archdeacon of Salisbury.

MR. W. KENNETH WARREN, having retired from the chairmanship and board of James Warren and Co., Ltd., a group with Kenya interests, he has been appointed president of the company, of which he has been a director for 30 years. The new chairman is LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. S. ROBERTS.

THE REV. CANON ALFRED WEBSTER-SMITH, who has arrived in England on appointment as Rector of Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, has been for four years Dean of Lusaka Cathedral, of which he has been made Canon Emeritus. Previously he was for three years Rector of All Saints' Church, Lusaka.

MR. H. J. HINCHEY, who recently retired from the appointment of Financial Secretary to the East African Common Services Organization, has joined the boards of Richard Costain (East Africa), Ltd., and Richard Costain (Jinja), Ltd., and has been appointed chairman of Hotel Sinbad, Ltd., Kenya, which is within the Costain group.

DR. SOLOMON BAYO ASEA presented to THE QUEEN last week his letters of commission as Uganda High Commissioner in London. He was accompanied to Buckingham Palace by Messrs. G. G. N. NSUBUGA (Counsellor), L. K. MWANGAGUHUNA (Third Secretary), J. N. KIWANUKA (Information Officer), and K. K. KEREERE (Protocol Officer). MRS. ASEA was received by HER MAJESTY.

MR. A. M. BABU, Tanzania's Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives, is leading an East African delegation to the European Economic Community in Brussels. His colleagues are the Ministers for Commerce of Uganda, MR. C. J. OBWANGOR, and of Kenya, MR. MWAI KIBAKI. They will be joined in Belgium by MR. A. KAHAMA, Tanzania's Ambassador to Western Germany and to E.E.C.

When EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE opened the Ethiopian Parliament last week he said: "We oppose the secessionist régime in Rhodesia for refusing African majority rule. We condemn Portuguese policy in Mozambique because it withholds from Africans the full exercise of their rights as free men. We shall not rest until the Rhodesian, South African and Portuguese régimes have been swept from Africa".

MRS. JUDITH BISHOP, the British wife of MR. ALAN BISHOP, a lecturer in English at Cape Town University, has been ordered to leave South Africa by December 15. She was at one time a welfare officer for Bulawayo City Council. She told journalists: "I worked among Africans in Rhodesia and certainly knew people in politics there, but why this should have any effect on my being in South Africa I can't imagine".

Obituary

SAYED AHMED EL MAHDI, Sudanese Minister of Commerce, died in London on Thursday after a brain operation. He had been ill for about a fortnight.

LADY JAMES, whose death is announced, was the wife of SIR MORRICE JAMES, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Office, who has paid several recent visits to Rhodesia as the Prime Minister's envoy.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENN, formerly a coffee grower in Kenya, and sometime vice-chairman of the Coffee Board, who has died in Winchester Hospital, was a son of the late SIR SYDNEY HENN, first chairman of the Joint East African Board.

Letters to The Editor**A Mass for Rhodesia****Prayer for Christian Standards**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA
 SIR,—In response to the request of the Prime Minister of Rhodesia for special prayers on Independence Day, I am offering my Mass on November 11 for Ian Smith and Rhodesians of good will of all colours and creeds in their gallant fight for civilization and Christian standards against the forces of ignorance and evil which seem to hold sway in this and in too many other countries.

Fraserburgh
 Scotland

Yours faithfully
 ROBERT STUART

Ignorant Political Leader**War-Time Friend's Experience**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR,—Alas I must cloak myself contemptibly in anonymity, for in the Eastern African State from which I write that has become as necessary for the ruled as are bullet-proof motor-cars for the rulers. So well is the need for anonymity now understood that at least one no longer faces the choice either of being branded a coward or a publicity hound!

I so much share your views about the blame of the overwhelming majority of politicians of all parties in Britain for what has happened in Africa since the Macmillan-Macleod scurry began to so-called "disengagement", that when I was in England some time ago I made a point of calling upon a very prominent political leader who was in my battalion in the last war and with whom I had many conversations about African affairs.

Despite his eminence, I found him almost entirely ignorant of the real state of Africa today. He got red about the gills at the mention of the name "Smith", and declared that all leaders of all the parties had warned the Rhodesian Prime Minister when he was in England last year that he would have no support anywhere if he persisted in proceeding to his unilateral declaration of independence. My acquaintance talked about the probability of an immediate blood-bath in Rhodesia, but when I suggested that that country was well equipped to preserve law and order, he compromised to the extent of withdrawing "immediate", substituting the assertion that it was inevitable eventually.

He was insistent that Mr. Smith must be replaced; but he had no idea by whom, or how, or what the likely result would be. Then he came back to the blood-bath, apparently thinking that it would be a very good punishment for Mr. Smith. My question whether it would be a suitable punishment for the contributors of their blood was brushed aside as irrelevant.

I made no impression when I tried to explain to this man—who, I repeat, had been my regimental friend—(1) that with the present facilities for the spread of mental communication throughout the world, uncontrolled racialism in parts of Africa in fact poisoned the international blood-stream, and (2) that there was a direct connexion between riots in Chicago and murders in Zanzibar. Of course, he would not believe the undoubted truth that a minimum of between 8,000 and 10,000 people were murdered in Zanzibar during the revolution.

When asked if the Conservative Party would attack the ludicrous one-man-one-vote idea as applied in illiterate countries, he replied that all politicians in Britain were now so committed that nothing could be done about it. His proposition was that a politician

might never admit that he had been wrong, however wrong he might later be proved to be. Is that not an index to what is so very wrong in British politics today?

I suggested that he ought to keep himself abreast of events by reading RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA. He professed never to have heard of your paper. Judging by the standard of his information, I suppose that must be true.

I give you in confidence the name of the politician whose ignorance, considering his influence, so greatly astonished me.

If, as I hope, you publish this communication, please do not indicate from what part of Africa it has been sent. To that degree of caution have we been reduced by the "freedom" of pseudo-independence!

Yours faithfully

SUBSCRIBER

[The person of whom our correspondent writes would be included in any list of the dozen best-known politicians in Britain. That he had never heard of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA was untrue. On several occasions, after he had made recklessly erroneous statements about Africa, copies of issues bearing on the subject were sent to him and he acknowledged receipt more than once. Moreover, for a period he received the paper regularly as a gift from an East African, now dead, who paid for copies to be sent to him and five other M.P.s.—Ed.]

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Conundrum**

"WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between Mussolini having wanted to bomb Africa 30 years ago and Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P. for North Devon, now wanting to bomb Africa? The answer to this conundrum, now circulating in Devonshire, runs: "Mussolini wanted to take Western civilization to Africa. Thorpe wants to take civilization away from Africa".

Zambia's Two Voices

"VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA said when recently addressing some 2,000 refugees from Angola: "While you are welcome as genuine refugees, Zambia will not countenance the use of its soil as a base for military or para-military operations against your colonial oppressors. We appreciate your struggle for freedom, but we cannot allow you to use this country as a base'. Yet the Government of Zambia flagrantly contradicts that policy by providing bases for terrorists who, armed with modern Chinese and Russian weapons, infiltrate Rhodesia to murder, maim, sabotage, and subvert".

Fantasy and Fact

"THE NIGERIAN DELEGATE at the United Nations was applauded by other Africans when he denounced Rhodesia as a threat to world peace. Have these Africans no sense of humour or irony? They might at least have waited until that false accusation came from someone whose country was not being torn asunder as he spoke. In the last few weeks thousands of innocent Nigerians have been slaughtered by other Nigerians, and hundreds of thousands have suddenly had to uproot themselves and fly to their original tribal areas, leaving behind the fruits of a lifetime's work. More injustice must have been done by Africans to Africans in Nigeria in the last couple of months than has been done by white men in all West, East, and Central Africa combined in the whole of this century".

O.A.U. Criticize Mr. Kambona Ministers Complain of Liberation Committee

SHARP CRITICISMS of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity were made at last week's meeting in Addis Ababa of its Ministerial Council.

After a heated debate, a special committee of 10 member States was appointed to study various points raised and to report back to the council's political committee. The States represented are Algeria, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malagasy, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, and the United Arab Republic.

The Tunisian delegate had proposed the abolition of the Liberation Committee, the chairman of which is Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister of Regional Administration in Tanzania.

The debate took place in private, but some of the delegates told reporters afterwards that there had been complaints of squandering money by the Liberation Committee, partly on "living it up" in Dar es Salaam, and of its general inefficiency and lack of activity. When Mr. Kambona was asked by reporters about extravagant "freedom fighters", he replied: "There are renegades in every movement".

Mr. Kambona had told the conference that if war was to be adequately waged a Zimbabwe [Rhodesian] government-in-exile must be set up, and that the African States must help in that matter and in the supply of arms.

Several speakers rejected the idea of a Rhodesian African government-in-exile on the ground that it was impossible while there was still no sign of reconciliation between the rival African nationalist movements in Rhodesia.

Emperor Haile Selassie had said in opening the Ministerial Council that "African States must bring pressure to bear on the British Government to take effective measures to resolve the Rhodesian crisis, as the current measures serve only to strengthen the determination of the rebel régime".

On Sunday a draft resolution calling upon Britain to use military force to bring down the Smith régime was sent by the Ministerial Council to the conference of Heads of State, which had had its formal opening session on the previous day. The resolution asked all freedom-loving countries to support full mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia and urged O.A.U. States to contribute to a fund to enable nationalist movements to intensify the struggle against the Rhodesian régime. It denounced talks between the British and Rhodesian Governments as "a conspiracy aiming at the recognition of independence illegally declared by the rebel settlers".

Last Thursday 29 African students dressed in Chinese Red Guard uniforms, with badges bearing portraits of Mao Tse-tung, reached Addis Ababa from Peking. Most were Tanzanians on their way home after training in Communist China. They struck two British photographers who tried to photograph them, an American reporter, and an Indian freelance journalist from Tanzania.

Representatives of Tanzania, Sierra Leone and Liberia were appointed to fly to Accra and Conakry to mediate between the Governments of Ghana and Guinea in the hope of persuading both to release citizens of the other State whom they had detained. At that time Ghana held 19 Guineans, including the Foreign Minister, as hostages for the release of about 100 Ghanaians. The Guineans had landed at Accra on their way to the O.A.U. gathering. Tanzania having declined to be represented on the mission of mediation, Vice-

President Murumbi of Kenya was then nominated. Liberia also withdrew, and Mr. Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, filled the vacancy.

Two African Opposition M.P.s in Rhodesia, Mr. Percy Mkudu and Mr. Joel Behane, had wished to attend the conference but were refused permission by the Ethiopian Government because they carry passports which had been issued since the Rhodesian assumption of independence.

President Nyerere of Tanzania had sent for distribution to conference delegates a pamphlet urging that all members of O.A.U. should sever diplomatic relations with Britain. He recalled the resolution of last December calling for such action, and pointed out that only nine of the 36 member States [now 38] had complied with that decision. White Rhodesians had, he wrote, been remarkably unaffected by sanctions and few "freedom-fighters" had entered Rhodesia.

President Nyerere in Zanzibar Harking Back to Slavery

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania, said when addressing Zanzibar students at the headquarters of the Afro-Shirazi Party:—

"Young men, your parents grew up in the very humble circumstances of being ruled by other people, being sold and bought like goats, like sheep. You are laughing. You do not know the evil of a man being arrested and sold like a goat. He is sent to the market and people say: 20 shillings, while others say 25. At last he is sold and becomes someone's property. This has befallen us in Africa.

"You work, but you do not eat what you have sweated for. You work for a master. He is enjoying himself and has no worries. You spend the day on the farm or in the factory working for another person, a fellow human being with one nose, two ears, one head. But he is the master. You are a slave to serve him. This happened to your elders, your fathers, your parents, your grandfathers. This is what we reject now. We do not want this to befall you, so we are in the process of building a new Africa, a strong Africa, an Africa that will not submit to being bullied.

"But an Africa of this kind cannot be built by idle people who fear work. It must be built by very proud people who will not let themselves be defeated by anything, who will not say they cannot do anything that other human beings can do. It must be built by youths of firm determination, not by idle youths who fear the sun as butter does, and who think that when you place them in the sun they will melt; youths who would like to be in their rooms all the time and who would not like to go out because they are afraid of being blown about by the wind like flour. Africa cannot be built by such youths. Africa cannot be proud of such youths".

Zanzibar Protest

THE MONDAY CLUB has called upon the British Government to press for the release of the former Ministers in Zanzibar, who have been in detention since the revolution, and to raise the issue at the United Nations. Why, it was asked, has Amnesty International ignored the situation in Zanzibar and Pemba?

Commerce Co-operates

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania, who recently ordered the expulsion from the University College in Dar es Salaam of 393 African students who had objected to doing two years' national service, told them that none would ever receive a Government job. A few days later an extraordinary meeting of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce decided to recommend its members to follow the Government's policy in the matter.

Revolutionary State

PRESIDENT MOBUTU has proclaimed the Congo to be a Revolutionary State. He has also taken powers to control the 12 provincial governors and assemblies, including the right to annul their decisions, these powers being ostensibly assumed "to end arbitrary acts which have been and continue to be committed in the provinces". Brigadier Mulamba, whom he recently dismissed as Prime Minister, is said to have tried to commit suicide in the capital.

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Settle—and Await A Boom

Sir Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre on Rhodesia
 SIR OLIVER CROSTHWAITE-EYRE, M.P., who recently re-visited Rhodesia, said in a television interview that it had been a real relief to see how peaceful and quiet the country was and to note the increased confidence of Africans.

Whereas on earlier visits he had noticed an unease caused by the feeling that they were threatened by African political terrorism, that menace had now been removed, and they expressed confidence in the future. Much naturally remained to be done, but the present Government had made a great start towards the creation of a true multi-racial State.

The second cause for confidence was the failure of sanctions; "and for that I'm very grateful. But the sad side is the growing bitterness against Britain.

"What's done is done, but I hope we can face the future together because Rhodesia and Britain need each other. Together they can create something of real value in Central Africa, and I do hope that present divergencies between the British Government and the Rhodesian Government will be solved. The true differences are very small—merely a matter of how to see that the Rhodesian people as a whole are consulted before independence is given. That must be easy to achieve, and, as Reggie Maudling said, let's get on with the future and forget the past."

B.B.C. Compared with Haw-Haw

Interviewer: "You mention bitterness towards Britain. Don't you think some of that bitterness might be justified? What about some of the broadcasts that the B.B.C.—the B.B.C. itself—has put over?"

"I entirely agree. Francistown should be shut down and the B.B.C. from London should concentrate more on the future, more on trying to get agreement than on prodding and behaving like Lord Haw-Haw did from Germany in the war to Britain. I believe you call him Lord Pawpaw, which seems a very good name for the B.B.C."

"What do you think of the Press in Rhodesia?"
 "I think it could be much more helpful. Reading the Rhodesia Herald one gets the impression that they are trying

to put their own political case rather than to serve Rhodesia as a whole. When the country is faced with many difficult decisions and problems it is the duty of the national newspapers to try and help the Government and not constantly criticize and embarrass it, as the Rhodesia Herald seems to do. It is a highly successful commercial newspaper. One merely has to look at the pages of advertisements. I am more interested in the attitude it takes to Rhodesian problems of the moment. Here I think its duty is much more to try and help Rhodesia and not embarrass the Government.

"People in England are becoming more aware of the issues that have to be faced in Rhodesia, of the need to give you a Constitution which will lead to true multi-racial living between your various groups, and that means that people are becoming interested in your economics. They know the potentialities of Rhodesia.

"I'm certain that, given a solution, you will see in Rhodesia the biggest boom that's ever been seen in any country in Africa".

Test Cricket

AUSTRALIA have beaten Rhodesia by eight wickets with a day to spare in the four-day Test match in Salisbury. Rhodesia scored 149 runs in the first innings (R. Ullyett, 60; J. Martin five for 26) and 265 in the second innings (H. Gardiner, 81; A. J. Pitney, 67; and N. Frangos, 49), but Australia made 307 in the first innings (I. Redpath, 139 not out; J. du Preez, six for 95) and 111 for two wickets in the second innings. Chappell, their spin bowler, took five wickets for 53 in 34 overs in Rhodesia's second innings, achieving his best performance in first-class cricket. Gardiner, Rhodesia's top scorer, hit four sixes. His sixth wicket partnership with Pitney put on 107 runs.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs

LORD MALVERN, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia and the Central African Federation, has suggested that on November 11, the first anniversary of U.D.I., Rhodesians should sign the visitors' book at Government House in tribute to the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, "who has stood out beyond all others in selflessness and service to his country. With humble determination he has maintained his position as the link for a constructive settlement for Rhodesia, to which his loyalty has been solely dedicated".

Not Interested in Voting

"THOUGH 10,600 AFRICANS were on the B register at the time of the last election, only 1,545 troubled to vote. Some African candidates received only three votes, and quite a few less than 10. The highest total for a B candidate was 161 (for Dr. Palley in Highfield), followed by Mr. Gondo with 124 votes. By contrast, the lowest A roll vote was 1,593 and the highest 2,492. Some African members were returned to this House with as few as 43 total votes cast"—Mr. W. J. J. Cary, speaking in the Rhodesian Parliament.

Bunk

"MR. WILSON is talking bunk when he says that the chiefs are paid servants of the Government. They receive a subsidy for carrying out certain statutory functions for the Government, but for many other functions they receive nothing whatsoever; and of course they are entitled to make up their own minds as to how they should act. They are certainly not in the position of paid servants of the Government". — Mr. William Harper, Minister of Internal Affairs in Rhodesia.

Arab Aid for Somalia

THE PERMANENT SECRETARY to the Defence Ministry of Kenya said at the week-end that a diplomatic drive was to be undertaken in Arab countries to persuade the Governments to cease supplying weapons to the Somali Republic. He alleged that heavy modern mines made in Egypt were being used in the North-Eastern Region of Kenya by Somali *shifto* who had been trained by Somali Army experts.

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Rhodesian Brevities

INDEPENDENCE DAY—which falls tomorrow—is to be a public holiday in Rhodesia. All Government employees are to be granted a day's paid holiday, and all private employers have been asked to take the same course.

Renewal of the authority to continue economic sanctions against Rhodesia will be sought today by the Government in the House of Commons.

Thirty African and Asian members of the United Nations introduced in the Trusteeship Committee a few days ago another resolution calling on Britain to take all necessary measures, particularly including the use of force, to end the "rebellion" in Rhodesia. It condemns South Africa and Portugal for declining to give the minimum co-operation which would make workable the measures so far undertaken by Britain against Rhodesia.

Quaker's Protest in Salisbury

Mrs. L. L. Parriss, of Salisbury, a Quaker, picketed Rhodesian M.P.s. outside Parliament last week. She was accompanied by her three-year-old daughter carrying a placard "I have a future", and the six-year-old son of an African gardener with one reading "I have no future". She said that she had used every channel of approach to get a school for some 1,500 children of African servants in the white suburb of Highlands, but had been told that it was not possible because of the Land Apportionment Act. She and some friends have started a prayer group, believing that if they asked God for a school for Africans an answer would be given.

An African has been sentenced to death in the High Court in Salisbury for throwing a hand-grenade at a house in July.

The Rev. N. Sithole, leader of the proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union, and several of his followers have started a hunger strike in Salisbury prison.

Mr. Bernard Potter, a journalist who has travelled widely in Africa and edited papers in Britain and South Africa, said in a television interview when recently in Salisbury:—

"Harold Wilson has spoken of his nightmare of responsibility for Rhodesia. The wretched man was telling the truth. It is a nightmare that haunts him day and night, for he has got himself on the hook. There is no reason why

Rhodesians should give way. They can't do any more to you short of making war, which they are not going to do. They have thrown away their trade with this country and are in a tight spot. By the time their ultimatum runs out they may have half a million unemployed. They will be in no position to undertake a military adventure."

Misrepresentations in Canadian Press

Mr. Ronald Gostick, editor of *Canadian Intelligence*, said in a broadcast interview during a visit to Salisbury that Mr. Caplan, one of the university lecturers recently expelled from the country, and a black nationalist were touring Canada to raise funds for us against Rhodesia; the meetings were being advertised by posters, one of which showed a tank, apparently to suggest that Rhodesians wished to grind their Africans into the ground.

The Canadian Press had published pictures of Africans lying dead in Salisbury's main square. He had seen them that day in Cecil Square; but, being far from dead, they were enjoying themselves in the shade of the trees—while other people were working.

Unfortunately, Canadian and United States newspapers generally portrayed Rhodesians as a ruthless bunch of imperialists using the bull-whip against Africans. When he returned he would spend several months trying to tell the truth.

"Farce in the U.N." was the title given by the *Washington Post* to a leading article which described the Afro-Asian resolution condemning British negotiations with Rhodesia as silly and damaging to the United Nations. The article said:—

"The 82-two vote was a graphic illustration of the way in which the General Assembly has been warped through the admission of mini-States under the dubious doctrine of sovereign equality and through practices that attempt to impose a double standard of international behaviour. It is little wonder that confidence in the U.N. is ebbing.

"To blast any arrangement that did not provide for transfer to majority rule in Rhodesia was silly in the first place. Precisely because Britain has been adhering to this principle negotiations with Salisbury appear likely to break down. But even if Britain somehow were able to persuade Prime Minister Smith to accept a time-table, seemingly this would not satisfy the African zealots. Britain is damned either way."

Large fuel storage tanks are being erected in different areas of Rhodesia, one just over the border with South Africa, and recent dispatches suggest that within a few weeks there should be at least a year's reserve of fuel.

The Dar es Salaam office of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a political party banned in Rhodesia, has frequently made absurd claims about terrorist activities in Rhodesia. The latest allegation is that "Z.A.N.U. freedom-fighters have shot down seven helicopters and killed an unknown number of Rhodesia soldiers in battle". The statement, broadcast by radio Dar es Salaam may be completely fictitious.

Many people wishing to visit the Victoria Falls have hitherto flown to Livingstone, which is seven miles inside Zambia. Now, because recent regulations in Zambia with tourists, Air Transport Africa, a Rhodesian enterprise, has started a service to the Rhodesian side of the Falls with 14-seater Heron aircraft. The flight from Salisbury takes just over two hours.

The Rhodesian Government has extended until the end of next year the period during which citizens of the former Central African Federation may apply for citizens of Rhodesia.

Mr. Charles Turnbull, a wool farmer from the Barkly East district of the Cape Province, raised £2,500 for the Friends of Rhodesia on his way to Salisbury in a 1928 car by selling 10s. tickets in a raffle to estimate the quantity of petrol used on the journey. The answer was 181 gallons 5.3 pints.

A trade mission from Durban has arrived in Rhodesia. Que Que Farmers' Association has passed a vote of no confidence in the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. W. Rudland.

A Select Committee of Parliament is to inquire into Rhodesia's lottery and gaming laws.

Dr. Walter Adams

THE ACADEMIC BOARD of the London School of Economics has deplored attacks on the "character and integrity" of Dr. Walter Adams and promised full support to "the duly-appointed director". Dr. Adams, now principal of the University College of Rhodesia in Salisbury, was recently invited to succeed Sir Sidney Caine as director of the L.S.E. Its Students' Union recently resolved by 425 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions, to oppose the appointment if Dr. Adams did not within 18 days reply satisfactorily to a series of critical questions.

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Rhodesia and Zambia

Commons Questions and Answers

WHEN ASKED FOR AN ASSURANCE that the time limit given to the illegal régime in Rhodesia for the acceptance of H.M. Government's terms for independence would not be extended, Mr. Bowden replied: "H.M. Government have repeatedly made it clear that their position is as set out in the *communiqué* of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting. We intend to stand by this".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the purpose and cost to date of impounding the Rhodesian passports of Rhodesians who wished to retain them and of issuing other travel documents to such persons.

MR. BOWDEN: "Documents purporting to be passports issued by the illegal régime are not recognized by H.M. Government nor by most other countries. Rhodesian passports issued before I.D.I. become impounded if renewed by the illegal régime. These documents are impounded and can be replaced by British passports. The cost of impounding these passports is negligible. The usual fees are charged for replacement".

MR. WALL asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs what complaints he had received about incitement to violence in Rhodesia broadcast by Zambia Radio and what reply he had made.

MR. BOWDEN: "My Department has received various representations, including a number from Members of this House, and has replied to the effect that, apart from two isolated examples last May, extreme broadcasts of the kind complained of do not seem to have occurred for a very long time. I do not consider that any further action is necessary".

Deportations from Zambia

After the Commonwealth Affairs Secretary had expressed regret that the Zambian Government had deported a number of British subjects at 24 hours' notice, MR. EVELYN KING asked: "Would the rt. hon. gentleman accept that it would be the unanimous view of the House that if Britain were to expel 11 Africans at 24 hours' notice without charge made, that would be unthinkable and that civilized action which we wish to preserve will not be made easier if Africans thus behave to Europeans?"

MR. BOWDEN: "The actual number is still unknown, that is the number of United Kingdom citizens. It is probably as high as 12 out of the 25. I made it absolutely clear to the High Commissioner for Zambia that in our view the 24 hours' notice, without any charge being made, was extremely unsatisfactory, and I asked for an explanation".

MR. WINNICK: "While deploring the action of the Zambian Government in this respect, does not my rt. hon. friend agree that the U.D.I. in Rhodesia undermines the whole security position of Europeans in African-ruled countries, and the action of the Tory Opposition in giving support to Smith undermines the position of many Europeans in many other African nations?"

MR. BOWDEN: "Action in any particular country does, of course, have an effect on others, but I should have thought, in view of the earlier advice of the Zambian Government and the representations I have made to them, that they would be able to provide us with rather more information about United Kingdom deportees".

SIR D. WALKER-SMITH: "When the rt. hon. gentleman refers to this country recognizing the right of other countries to expel United Kingdom citizens, would he make it clear that the expulsion of British nationals abroad, without charge or conviction made against them on any offence known to the law, is inconsistent with the previous relationship between Commonwealth countries and is one which H.M. Government would repudiate strongly?"

MR. BOWDEN: "I have already said that the short 24 hours' notice is one of the difficulties here. We would like and have asked the Zambian Government to let us have the names of the deportees and their offences".

MR. FAULDS: "Is it not a fact that bad relations with Zambia stem directly from the bad relationships of the Smith régime, which are supported by, and sympathized with in their hearts by, members of the Opposition?"

MR. BOWDEN: "I do not accept for one moment that there are bad relations with Zambia. This is one incident which can be cleared up very quickly".

MR. THORPE: "In view of the admirable record which President Kaunda has had in trying to set up a non-racial society, would the rt. hon. gentleman agree that it is far too early to pass judgment one way or the other on this case? Would he also agree that the tensions which are set up are a direct result of the Government's failure to bring down the Smith régime?"

MR. BOWDEN: "I asked that there are considerable tensions in the Copperbelt, but I would still reiterate that if we had information about recent individual deportations we would more easily be able to assess the importance of this".

DR. GRAY asked what steps had been taken by H.M. Government to co-operate in the further development of hydro-electricity schemes at Kariba.

MR. BOWDEN: "The present installation at Kariba represent only the first stage of the hydro-electric complex which the Central African Power Corporation planned to construct there on both sides of the Zambezi. Under stage 2 of the plan a second power station would be constructed on the north bank.

"Since the illegal declaration of independence by Rhodesia the Higher Authority for Power, whose approval is required for all capital expenditure by the corporation, has been unable to function because there are no lawful Ministers of the Government of Rhodesia. H.M. Government recognizes that there is a genuine need in these circumstances to find some way of authorizing the corporation to proceed with capital expenditure on stage 2 of the Kariba project. We and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who have an active interest in the project, have been pursuing the question. H.M. Government is ready, subject to certain assurances, to assist in reconstituting the Higher Authority for Power as quickly as possible".

£13.85m. Offered to Zambia

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON asked whether, in view of the fact that Zambia was bearing the brunt of the burden consequent on H.M. Government's policy on Rhodesia, the grant of increased financial and technical aid would be urgently considered.

MR. BOWDEN: "H.M. Government have offered the Zambian Government further aid up to a total of £13.85m. for expenditure up to June 30, 1967. Discussions on this offer are still taking place through our Acting High Commissioner in Lusaka".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for Defence what responsibility was exercised by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for the graves of Commonwealth dead of the first world war at Lumbo in Mozambique.

MR. REYNOLDS: "The commission maintain Lumbo British cemetery through their area superintendent for East Africa. British consular officials also visit the cemetery on behalf of the commission. There has been some difficulty in providing for the care of the garden, but the cemetery was reported last August as being in fair condition, and the war grave headstones were in good repair".

MR. JOHN WELLS asked if the Commonwealth Secretary would publish details of the work of the Rhodesian Emergency Unit. How many former Rhodesian civil servants had been interviewed and resettled by the unit; how many Rhodesian civilians had been interviewed and resettled by the unit; and what further steps were being taken to assist civilians who had left Rhodesia because of the Smith régime?

Rhodesian Emergency Unit

MR. BOWDEN: "A unit in the consular departments of my Office helps people in the Rhodesian public service, armed forces, judiciary, or Parliament who resign from their posts on grounds of conscience or are suspended or dismissed by the illegal régime in Rhodesia because of their refusal to support it or to carry out unlawful orders. Fifty-two people have so far been accepted under the scheme.

"About 100 cases in all have been brought to the unit's notice. Fifty-nine of these have been interviewed. The unit also arranges interviews with bodies such as the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau of the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Officers Association, and (in the case of those wishing to enter the Home Civil Service) the Treasury. It is not directly responsible for resettlement.

"The unit has also provided co-ordinating machinery with other Government departments in the administration of the scheme. They have dealt with such matters as payment of fares and baggage allowance.

"The unit has dealt so far with nearly 1,000 oral and written inquiries from members of the public on such subjects as non-payment of pensions, transfer of funds, travel arrangements, etc.

"No Rhodesian civilians have been interviewed or resettled by the unit. It is responsible only for public servants".

MR. WHITAKER asked what financial assistance was proposed to deal with compassionate cases at present outstanding among farmers in Kenya who were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I propose to provide, subject to Parliamentary approval, up to £233,000 in the form of an interest-free loan to enable the Kenya Government to make offers of purchase to the outstanding 18 cases who qualify".

"Deplorable" Attitude of Kenya Government

TARGET, a Church publication in Kenya, has said that a commentary from the Government-controlled broadcasting station in Nairobi on the place of Asians in East Africa was "unpleasantly reminiscent of broadcasts from Nazi Germany against the Jews". An assertion by the Minister for Information, Mr. Osogo, that the broadcast had full Government backing is described as deplorable, since that meant that the Government was "acting right against the spirit of the Constitution". TARGET added: "The best point in the discussion was made by a write in a local daily who pointed out that, while Asians are undoubtedly unpopular, the tragedy is that if the African majority were placed in the same circumstances its people would behave in just the same way. This is the key to the right understanding of racial problems—the Christian belief that all men are sinners, and that no one race possesses more than its share of the sins of mankind".

Outright War in Northern Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has announced casualty figures for operations in the North-Eastern Province (the old Northern Frontier District). They claim that 198 Somali *shifita* (brigands) were killed in the 12 months to November 1964, another 335 in the next year and 665 in the past 10 months, making a total of 1,198. Kenya's losses for the respective periods are stated to have been 103 civilians and 41 members of the security forces, 173 and 14 respectively, and 230 and 14, a total of 575. Radio Mogadishu has denounced the statistics as wholly unreliable. According to the Somali Government, 97 men of the Kenya forces have been killed in the past few days, during which there were 13 fatal Somali casualties.

British Commander Replaced

BRIGADIER A. J. HARDY, the British officer commanding the Kenya Army, is to be replaced at the beginning of next month by an African, Colonel J. M. L. Ndolo, who is to be promoted brigadier. Brigadier Hardy will go to the Imperial Defence College.

Conference on Ethiopia

A CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIA will be held at the Africa Centre, London, next Monday evening, with Professor E. Ullendorff in the chair. After talks on "Church and State" and "Ethiopia, Africa and the Future", there will be a panel discussion.

Party Secretary Detained

MR. CHRISTOPHER MAKOKHA, secretary-general of the Kenya People's Union, the Opposition party of which Mr. Odinga is president, was detained on Friday in a Nairobi street by four policemen. The Minister of Home Affairs said that the arrest had been made under the new security laws.

City Line Tours

MR. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, managing director of the Ellerman group of shipping companies, entertained a party of guests to luncheon aboard the motor vessel CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH in the Royal Albert Dock, London, on Friday in order that they might see how she and three sister liners have been refurbished and redecorated. These 13,500-ton ships, which carry 100 first-class passengers as well as cargo, will next year operate tours of about a week from Britain to Rotterdam and Hamburg while loading Continental cargoes. The vessels have exceptionally large deck and public room accommodation for their size.

Anglo-Rhodesian Society

Public Meeting in Norwich

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., and Mr. Harold Soref, chairman of the African Group of the Monday Club, addressed a crowded public meeting held in Norwich under the auspices of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society.

Mr. Biggs-Davison hoped that the bond of war-time R.A.F. service between Mr. Bowden, the new Commonwealth Secretary, and Mr. Ian Smith augured well for a negotiated settlement. There was now no talk of "treason"; what had been the "rebel régime" was now merely "illegal".

The facts and figures (particularly the likely casualty figures) in the report of March 1965 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace should deter even Mr. Jeremy Thorpe and the Young Liberal "Red Guards" from war-like action against all Southern Africa, without which sanctions could never prevail.

The U.N. Charter for Peace and Security had been twisted into a Charter of Conflict and Subversion to foment aggression against Rhodesia — which was no "threat to peace", except in as much as its peaceful existence exhausted the patience of certain racialist dictators.

Communist China had suffered several diplomatic rebuffs in Africa, but although her envoys might be expelled the experts in insurrection remained. The Chinese aim was to breed violence and conquer through chaos. Mao Tse-tung compared the Communist partisans to fish and the people to the water in which they swam with ease and freedom. But the terrorist groups sent into Rhodesia from Zambia were fish out of water. The African people were their enemies and they got nowhere. Southern Africa was for China a stage in the tri-continental encirclement of the West.

Britain should resist all international interference, scrap sanctions, talk fast, and make peace.

Two Standards

Mr. Soref said that two items in Sunday newspapers that day epitomized the disparity in treatment of Rhodesia and black Africa by the British Press.

The *Observer*, which blazoned forth alleged enormities committed by Rhodesia, had tucked away on a back page the revelation that "Secret political courts are to be established in Zanzibar from which there will be no appeal except to the island leader, First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania. The accused will not be allowed legal representation. Sentence of death, corporal punishment or prison terms can be imposed". Why had there been no fuss about it at the United Nations, no protests in British newspapers, and no public demonstrations?

When white people were stoned, as they had been in Zambia that day, was that not racial discrimination? The genocide in Zanzibar, the beating up of British teachers by Ugandan soldiers, and the deportation of 23 whites from Zambia without right of appeal were surely worse than any alleged racial discrimination in Salisbury bars or restaurants.

Referring to the criticisms of censorship in Rhodesia, Mr. Soref said that in no black African State would it be possible for a monopolistic Press to be controlled from outside the country, to publish stories which created alarm and dependency within the country, and to deny publication to stories promoting confidence and harmony. President Nyerere of Tanzania had a few days previously expelled 393 students from the Tanzanian University, and there had been no word of protest. Nowhere in Africa north of Salisbury was there the degree of academic freedom which existed in the University College in Salisbury. A minority of students encouraged by a minority of lecturers had sought to cause a breakdown in normal academic routine. Dr. Robert Birley reported 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 written about those members of the staff who had refused to lecture:—

"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'. If the college is prepared to take them fully into its confidence, then it has the right to demand their confidence. 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. 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".

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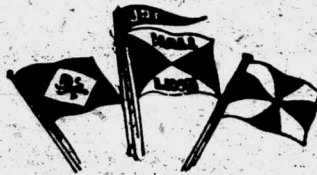
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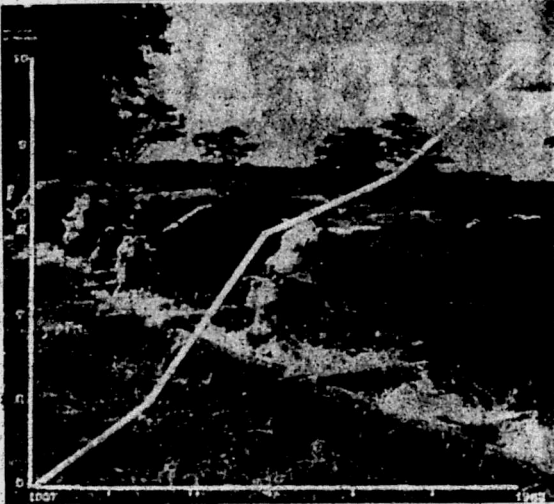
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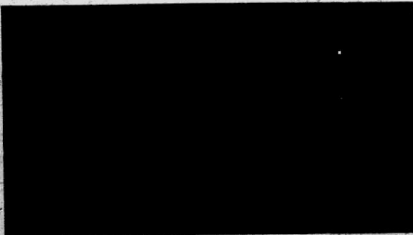


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SYMPATHY FOR RHODESIA was most impressively demonstrated at the Cenotaph in Whitehall on Sunday afternoon by many thousands of Britons, who by their presence expressed both their gratitude to the Rhodesians who fought and died for the British cause in the two world wars, and their resentment at the Government's ruling that Rhodesia's dead might not be commemorated at the official ceremony in the morning. Press photographers who had been on duty at both services told us that there were as many people at the unofficial gathering as there had been three hours earlier. Be that as it may, the attendance in the afternoon exceeded the most optimistic expectations of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, which organized the tribute to the thousands of Rhodesians who had given their lives in Britain's wars. Public approval of the society's initiative could not have been made more evident. As the procession from King Charles Street entered Whitehall, headed by a splendid band of the Salvation Army, followed by the wreath-bearing party, members of the council of the society, and then thousands of members and supporters marching eight abreast, the cheers rang out; and they were continued for minutes. The general public was determined to voice its friendly feelings for those who represented Rhodesia and its disgust at the mean-spirited decision of Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet that the band of the Scots Guards might not fulfil its wish to participate. Then a reverential silence fell. No-one who was present will quickly forget the occasion. There can have been no previous service at the Cenotaph at which the hymns were more generally sung, and we recall none at which the Lord's Prayer was recited so clearly by a great

crowd. All three verses of the National Anthem, not merely the first, were robustly rendered.

Only when Commissioner Cooper of the Salvation Army, who conducted the service, had pronounced the benediction was a non-religious note struck. Somebody then called for cheers for Rhodesia, and then for Mr. Ian Smith and Lord Salisbury, president of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, which in statements to the Press had emphasized that there was not the slightest political implication in the decision to hold the service of remembrance. Members of the public were, however, not to be denied spontaneous, simple, and unprovocative expression of their sympathy with Rhodesia. Thousands of those who were present at the service must have been astonished at the television reports that evening and in the newspapers next day which gave the impression that a substantial proportion of those who had gathered at the national shrine had promptly moved to Downing Street to make a political protest. That misrepresentation—made in varying degrees in all the London newspapers except the *Daily Express*—was a shameful travesty of the truth. There was no "uproar at the Cenotaph", as the *Times* headline asserted. All conducted themselves reverently at the Cenotaph. Both the *Daily Mail* and the *Sun* wrote of two thousand people "besieging" Number 10 Downing Street; the highest estimate which we have yet received from any non-journalist onlooker is five hundred, and several informants regard that figure as much too high. All agree that it was a good-natured, teenage crowd; and that is confirmed by the published photographs, which show policemen laughing and smiling as they pushed the young

men and women back into Whitehall. There is a conflict of opinion as to whether such collisions as occurred were incited by the Young Liberals, who had timed a rally in Trafalgar Square to coincide with dispersal from the Cenotaph service. Some of them carried into

Whitehall a banner bearing the words "Free Rhodesia from the Smith Nazis"; and, not surprisingly, that offensive slogan was destroyed. We hope that the organisers of the service will report a number of newspapers to the Press Council.

First Anniversary of Rhodesian Independence

Mr. Smith Predicts A Boom After Crossing "This Little Mountain"

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of Rhodesia's assumption of independence was celebrated last Friday by thanksgiving services, dinners, balls, fireworks displays, and barbecues.

The Prime Minister and Lord Graham, the Defence Minister, attended a Dutch Reformed Church service in Salisbury. The church was packed and at least 200 people waited outside. The Rev. S. Boshoff said that the purpose was to thank God for the peace which had prevailed in Rhodesia throughout the past year. He prayed God's blessing on the country in the battle that lay ahead.

Mr. Dupont and the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture attended an interdenominational service of dedication in Bulawayo, conducted by Rabbi C. E. Cassell.

Mr. and Mrs. Dupont gave a garden party at Government House.

Some 3,000 persons signed the visitors' book of Government House in Salisbury.

The Salisbury branch of the Rhodesian Front invited the members of the Cabinet and their wives to a ball at which Mr. Ian Smith unveiled a commemorative bell. He struck it 12 times and declared: "Every time the bell rings represents a nail in the coffin of the people who want to interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs. Those days have gone for ever".

When he toasted "independent Rhodesia" before unveiling the "Independence Bell" he said: "A certain gentleman to whom we sent an invitation cannot be here tonight. He tells me he has so many problems on his hands that he . . ."; but the rest of the words could not be heard for laughter. There were cheers when the Prime Minister continued: "We pride ourselves on having had a wonderful year. We have been in a fight and taken an occasional crack, but we have won every round that came our way".

Monarchy Used As A Political Pawn

In a filmed interview which was released on Thursday Mr. Smith said that many Rhodesians were having second thoughts about the monarchy because it was being used as a pawn in the political game to an extent that Rhodesians had not thought possible. The monarchy had been brought into disrepute and that forced Rhodesians to reconsider the matter.

If agreement with Britain was not soon reached, there would be recognition from other countries. Rhodesia's greatest danger in the next few years would be from world Communism.

Asked if a new boom period for Rhodesia was likely, Mr. Smith replied: "This is something on which you can almost put your shirt on. Once we are over this little mountain we are scheduled for a boom".

In a broadcast to the nation, Mr. Smith said:—

"A year ago today your Government was faced with a decision which was to be the hinge of fate for Rhodesia. On this first anniversary of our independence I believe that the average Rhodesian would like to have certain fundamental questions answered, certain misconceptions clarified, and certain doubts dissipated.

We must look to our own future and examine the principles which will guide us along the path we intend to follow.

"Our first independence celebrations are taking place in a buoyant, optimistic atmosphere which completely belies the dismal predictions of those few pessimists in our midst, aided and abetted by our enemies from without, who believed that the only course available to us was one of appeasement leading to inevitable surrender. In view of the great strength which we have proved, and the fact that our resilient economy has been showing signs recently of even greater ability to combat the sanctions war, surely there can be no doubt in anybody's mind that after this first successful year we are firmly, irrevocably entrenched in our independence.

"It is a great comfort to know that we are independent not only politically but also economically. We can stand on our own feet, and do not have to go around the world, begging-bowl in hand, asking for handouts—a truly rare bird amongst the post-war independent nations of this world. Having established that fact beyond any possible shadow of doubt, we can pursue with all the greater confidence the important exercise of restoring normal relations with other countries.

Settlement Possible, Given British Goodwill

"Of course, this cannot be achieved with abnormal countries. We have shown considerable patience so far in our talks with Britain, and I believe that we are all pleased that the issue is now coming to finality. Both the British Government and ourselves expect a decision before this year runs out.

"If we are unable to reach agreement, then there will have to be a complete change in our tactics, and we shall have to turn away from Britain towards the rest of the world—something we have been holding back up to the present. I am sure I express the heartfelt sentiments of all Rhodesians when I say that no one wants to know more than we do just how we must plan for the future. The sooner we are in possession of this intelligence the better we can adjust ourselves.

"If, however, the British are merely playing a game of tactics, dragging this thing monotonously on and on, having no ultimate intention of coming towards Rhodesia because they are fearful of the Afro-Asian bloc, then the negotiations will not succeed. The only thing that will satisfy the Afro-Asians is a precipitate hand-over to one-man-one-vote. This is repugnant to us, and it has been proved to be disastrous in so many emergent African territories.

"Turning for a moment to the talks which are now taking place, I am not unduly pessimistic. As far as the shape of the Constitution is concerned, we are now nearer agreement than most people would have believed possible five months ago. In fact, we have reached the position where it is desirable for man-to-man talks in a final effort to bridge the gap which exists between us. This gap is not as wide as many people try to make out and is capable of being bridged. This, of

course, presumes goodwill and an intention on the part of the British to help resolve the impasse.

"Difficulties there are still, and problems which stem from the fundamental difference in our thinking. For example, we believe in the essential importance of the individual, not in the mass, a term which is beloved by the Socialist theorists who refer to men and women as 'social units'. Thus, apart from anything else, one of our main difficulties in negotiating with the British Government is that we are poles apart in our basic principles. They are Socialists with a supreme ideal of a welfare State; and we are individuals supporting the capitalist system, with the accent on individual initiative and enterprise, operating on a completely different wave-length most of the time.

"We reject the theory of universal equality, because we know that every individual is different, and believe that he should take his place in the community according to his own ability and merit. We intend to provide the opportunity, educational and otherwise, for each and every person to advance as an individual, regardless of race, according to his own merit and ability. Earlier this year Mr. Wilson said we Rhodesians lived in a different world, a different century. He was quite right; we do, and for this simple fact we are duly grateful.

"I am well aware of the strain and emotions which punctuate life in Rhodesia today, but I would once again counsel patience. Time is on our side, and time is the substance of achievement. To this end we are honestly and sincerely prepared, to follow the present exercise to its conclusion. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. I believe that that tide is now flowing for Rhodesia, and we are impatient to hammer out a *modus vivendi*, a blue-print for future generations of Rhodesians to whom we will one day hand over this wonderful legacy.

"In conclusion I have two things to say: firstly, a word of thanks to all our friends throughout the world, and in particular to all Friends of Rhodesia associations for the wonderful help and inspiration which they have given us. Secondly, to my fellow-Rhodesians. I have never ceased to wonder at your loyalty, your strength of purpose, your dedication.

"To have had the privilege of working with you over this past year, and to have felt the united support which you have given so unhesitatingly to our cause, is an almost unbelievable experience, enjoyed by few men in recorded history. Congratulations on the conclusion of our first successful year of independence. We all know that next year will be even better."

Rhodesia's War Dead Remembered At Cenotaph

Great Crowd Shows British Sympathy At Impressive Service

RHODESIANS who gave their lives in the two world wars were remembered on Sunday at a service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, which was conducted by Commissioner William Cooper of the Salvation Army, who in the last war served in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

When the Government ordered the band of the Scots Guards to cancel its contract with the Anglo-Rhodesian Society to provide music at the ceremony, the Chalk Farm band of the Salvation Army volunteered, subject to the consent of the Commissioner, who not only gave it but accepted an invitation to conduct the service.

The muster was in King Charles Street, which was packed with members and supporters of the Society in banks eight abreast. They numbered several thousand. Several had flown from Rhodesia, and others from Switzerland and other Continental countries in order to be present. Men and women had come from all parts of the United Kingdom and from Eire.

The band, followed by the clergy, three wreath-bearers representing the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, and members of the council of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society (Lord Salisbury, president, Brigadier Llewellyn Palmer, vice-president, and Messrs. J. Robin son, chairman of the executive committee, F. S. Jockson, M. T. D. Lardner-Burke, and M. Napier) led the procession into Whitehall, where members of the public were standing 10 to 12 deep, rivalling in numbers the crowd which had witnessed the morning ceremony attended by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

"The Way That Will Surely Be Indicated"

After the hymn "Fight the good fight with all thy might", Commissioner Cooper said:—

"We are gathered together today to bow before Almighty God in humble thanksgiving for the great deliverances granted us in two world wars, and to pay special tribute to the memory of all our Rhodesian brethren who fought and died that we might live in freedom from oppression; also to pray for grace and strength for those who are afflicted, and for comfort and succour for the bereaved.

"Let us also pray for our gracious Queen, the High Court of Parliament, and the Parliament of Rhodesia, that they may be given wisdom, guidance, and grace to take the way that will surely be indicated to them.

"We called upon God in time of war, and He heard us. Let us continue to do so now and at all times:

for it is He alone who can give us true and abiding peace.

"In thankful remembrance of gallant men, and in humble prayer for Rhodesia and all her people, let us observe a one-minute silence."

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore then laid a wreath on behalf of the society.

Psalm 124

Psalm 124 was then read by the Commissioner:—

"If the Lord himself had not been on our side now may Israel say: if the Lord himself had not been on our side when men rose up against us; they had swallowed us up quick; when they were so wrathfully displeased at us.

"Yea the waters had drowned us; and the stream had gone over our soul. The deep water of the proud had gone even over our soul.

"But praised be the Lord: who hath not given us over for a prey unto their teeth. Our soul is escaped even as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken and we are delivered. Our help standeth in the Name of the Lord: who hath made heaven and earth."

Then followed the Lord's Prayer; the hymn "For all the saints who from their labours rest"; the Last Post and Reveille; the singing of all three verses of the National Anthem; and the benediction.

The ceremony over, the emotions of a minority took control, and there were calls for cheers for Rhodesia, for Mr. Ian Smith, and for Lord Salisbury.

A large proportion of the many thousands present must have been unaware until they saw the television programmes that night or read the next day's newspapers that some persons, estimated by different newspapers at between 200 and 2,000, had later entered Downing Street, demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's residence, and called for cheers for Mr. Smith and the resignation of Mr. Wilson.

Television and Press Misrepresentations

The television pictures showed those concerned to be young men and women, most of them seemingly teenagers, who were perhaps provoked by a Young Liberal rally against Rhodesia held in nearby Trafalgar Square. Though the police were called upon to push the demonstrators back to Whitehall, there appeared to be no high temper and no arrests were made. The demonstrators were certainly not connected with the Anglo-Rhodesian Society. That, however, was not made clear in the reports in the daily Press.

Both *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* made the demonstration their lead story on Monday, the first named under double-column heads reading "Uproar at the Cenotaph: Rhodesia Sympathizers Storm Downing Street", and the latter under three-decker heads across two columns reading "Armistice

Day March on Number 10: 'Wilson out' Shouts by Rhodesian Supporters: Police Call for Reinforcements".

The *Daily Mail* gave a single-column caption on its front page to a report headed "Rhodesia: 2,000 Shout at Wilson"; and the *Guardian* a three-line front-page heading "March to Number 10 after Rhodesian Cenotaph Service".

Across seven columns of its back page the *Sun* ran a banner heading "A few yards from the Cenotaph Remembrance Sunday for Mr. Smith" above a picture of a peaceful crowd in Downing Street. But the report began "Nearly 2,000 Ian Smith supporters besieged No. 10 Downing Street yesterday after Rhodesians had held their own Remembrance Day service. Chanting 'Wilson Out' and singing 'For Smithie's a jolly good fellow', then banging on the railings outside the Prime Minister's windows". The front page had a bold heading "Smith Siege at No. 10".

The *Daily Mirror* featured a report on "Pro-Smith demonstrators in fight after service at Cenotaph: Wilson Booted in Clash at No. 10".

The *Daily Sketch* gave six paragraphs to what it called "scuffles" and only two to the religious service. The heading was "2,000 in Rhodesian Cenotaph clash try to swoop on No. 10". Its photographs showed four policemen; two of whom were smiling.

Fair Report

The *Daily Express* alone kept a sense of proportion with its heading "Crowds Cheer after Salute to Rhodesian Dead". Its representative estimated that almost as many people packed the pavements at the service as at the traditional morning gathering. He wrote:—

"Denied official participation in the official morning service, Rhodesians, with their supporters, organized their own service in the afternoon. There was nothing whatever to distinguish them from the members of the British Legion who had congregated in ranks earlier in the day. Many wore their medals.

"When at 2.20 the procession began its walk from King Charles Street into a packed Whitehall the occasion suddenly blossomed into a remarkable pattern never before imagined in the 46 years since the Cenotaph was unveiled. In the morning the crowds had watched, prayed and listened in silence, guarding their emotions. In the afternoon as the band headed into Whitehall it was greeted with applause. There were full-blooded cheers for the marchers as they paraded for 15 minutes, taking up their positions in a square around the Cenotaph.

"When a minute's silence was observed it was as poignant as in the morning, and the Last Post, sounded by a single Salvation Army bugler, was equally compelling. As the service ended a shout 'Three cheers for Rhodesia' was given a resounding reply. If the service had been plainly a salute to Rhodesians who had given their lives in war, the context as a challenge was unmistakable".

A leading article paid tribute to the Salvation Army, "which in peace and war has ever paid attention to those about whom the Establishment just did not want to know".

Profoundly Moving Ceremony

"Thousands of ordinary people assembled to pay tribute to the Rhodesian war dead, ashamed that they had been wantonly excluded from the official service in the morning. The result was one of the most profoundly moving ceremonies that London has witnessed. The fact there were untoward demonstrations in Downing Street does not diminish this at all.

"Not everybody can accept the Salvation Army's religious outlook, but everybody can respect the fact that they practise what they preach. They ask no questions about race, creed or colour. If there is a need for their help they give it. They deserved the plaudits of the crowd. They deserve still more the affection in which they are held".

On the previous day the *Sunday Express* had written editorially:—

"In Salisbury on the anniversary of U.D.I. a queue, largely white, of over 3,000 files quietly into Government House to sign the visitors' book—a reminder to Mr. Smith that many, many of his people still cherish the British connection.

"In London today a great, silent throng will pay tribute to Rhodesia's war dead at the Cenotaph—a reminder to Mr. Wilson of the immense fund of affection in this country for the Rhodesians.

"Even at this late moment let both Prime Ministers draw the proper conclusion. Can they not see that they need not fear their extremists? Can each not detect in his own country the deep desire for a friendly compromise?"

Mr. John Gordon wrote on the same page:—

"Now apparently we honour only some of our war dead. Our Government, including so many gallant warriors who won their battle honours at Whitehall desks, decree that the Rhodesians who died must not be included in the official honouring of the dead. A Guards' band is ordered not to play at a private service for them. Presumably we are also expected to exclude Rhodesians from our silent prayers. How shameful!

If The Unknown Warrior Were A Rhodesian

"How ironic it will be if on Resurrection morning the Unknown Warrior should turn out to have been a Rhodesian". Mr. J. Connor, of 131 The Drive, Feltham, Middlesex, had paid for this announcement in *The Times*:—

"Desert Rats.—On Sunday afternoon we invite all Ex-Servicemen and women to join us in paying homage to our fallen comrades from that so far away land called Rhodesia. Ypres, Somme, Western Desert, Italy, North-West Europe, England (Battle of Britain, Bomber Command) here in hallowed ground lie our comrades in arms on this only day of Remembrance. Party politics are forgotten by us who fought. We remember only that they did indeed volunteer to fight and die for this OUR ENGLAND. Such is their loyalty. Truly it could be said of them they were indeed 'Sons of the Brave'. LET US NOT BETRAY THE TRUST THEY PLACED IN US. We ask all our ex-Comrades in arms, who are attending the national mourning ceremony in the morning at the Cenotaph to stay awhile and muster with us at King Charles Street, New Scotland Yard, at 1.45 p.m., from where we shall march to the Cenotaph to pay our homage to our fallen comrades, who were indeed 'faithful until death'".

Rhodesians Who Gave Their Lives

Lord Salisbury protested in *The Times* on Tuesday at its report on the previous day, saying:—

"There can be no one who will not regret disturbances such as those that occurred following the Anglo-Rhodesian Society's service at the Cenotaph. Certainly the society regrets it. But there are two things it would be well to remember.

"First, there was no 'Uproar at the Cenotaph'—to use the words of *The Times* today. The service was decorous, solemn, and moving to a degree. It was something that no one who was there will ever forget. Nor, I am sure, could there be any proper objection to the form of the service which the society drew up, whoever was responsible for the wording.

"Secondly, although there was no doubt sympathy with Rhodesia among many who were there—as elsewhere—the main feeling that animated the vast concourse assembled in Whitehall was clearly the deep indignation felt by ordinary decent British folk at what they regarded as the mean attitude of the Government towards the Rhodesian war dead.

"*The Times* have produced no evidence that those who took part in the demonstrations in Downing Street were members of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society. Nor, I believe, is there any such evidence. On the contrary, all the information that the society has been able to collect goes to show that the young people involved were not members of it at all but were youngsters who had come, as so often on such occasions, just to make a row".

General Sir Nevil Brownjohn wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"It would be sad if what took place in Downing Street after the Rhodesian Service of Remembrance at the Cenotaph were allowed to obscure the true significance of that service.

"Some 2,000 men and women marched from King Charles Street to the Cenotaph and were cheered and clapped by thousands—I estimate 8,000, whatever the BBC say—who lined the pavements eight and 10 deep along both sides of Whitehall. The service was conducted with the utmost reverence; the silence was complete; the hymns were sung with whole-hearted gusto.

"It was a spontaneous expression, on the part of thousands of ordinary citizens of this country, of sympathy for those Rhodesians who gave their husbands, fathers and sons for Britain in the two world wars, and of disgust that a Government could be so petty as to prevent the band of a British regiment playing in their honour.

"In fact, the band of the Salvation Army, about whose sincerity and impartiality there can be no question, filled the breach splendidly. Their simple dignity fitted the occasion.

Rhodesia's Official Wreath

MR. S. F. BRICE, who is in charge of the Rhodesian mission in London, had laid a wreath "From the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Government, and people of Rhodesia to the memory of our brothers and comrades in two world wars".

Lake Salisbury Vanishes

LAKE SALISBURY in eastern Uganda has been re-named Lake Bisina because Teso District Council dislikes Lord Salisbury's attitude in the Wilson Government's dispute with Rhodesia.

Peers Condemn Government Attitude to Rhodesian Service

Resentment At Refusal to Allow Scots Guards Band to Play

CONDEMNATION had been widespread of the Government's order that the band of the Scots Guards must break its contract to provide music at a service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall in memory of Rhodesians who gave their lives in the two world wars.

Lord Grimston of Westbury raised the matter in the House of Lords by asking why permission "had been refused for the Scots Guards' band to provide music at the laying of a wreath at the Cenotaph in memory of Rhodesian troops who died fighting side by side with our own troops in two world wars."

Lord Shackleton, Minister of Defence for the Royal Air Force: "The request was from the Anglo-Rhodesian Society. There is a rule that military bands should not accept engagements with bodies having partisan or controversial aims".

Salvation Army's Better Example

Lord Grimston: "Many people in this country are shocked and distressed that a British Government should have introduced this note of politics into an act of remembrance at the Cenotaph. (Opposition cheers). The Salvation Army have accepted an assurance that this service is neither political nor racial. Does the Minister not think that this would be a better example to follow than that set by the Government? (Cheers). Can we have an assurance that the Government will not seek either directly or indirectly to influence the Salvation Army to follow their own bad example?" (Cheers).

Lord Shackleton: "I regret the terms in which Lord Grimston put the question. There is a long-standing rule in Queen's Regulations that Army bands should not play for any body or society having political or controversial aims. They cannot, for instance, play for the Conservative or Labour Party.

"I would like to correct what I think must be a misapprehension. The ceremony at the Cenotaph is in memory of the dead of the British Commonwealth. Wreaths that are laid there are laid by the representatives of Governments in memory of all the dead of the Commonwealth. In the absence of a legal Rhodesian Government representative in England, the wreath is to be laid by the legal representatives—namely, the Commonwealth Secretary. I very much hope this will not become a subject of great controversy". (Ministerial cheers).

The Marquis of Salisbury: "I am the president of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society from whom the idea of laying a wreath originated. I do not imagine that it ever occurred to anyone in the society that the laying of this wreath could be regarded as anything but an act of simple piety of Rhodesians towards their own war dead. (Opposition cheers).

Government's "Hedging Answer"

"If it is suggested from any quarter that any political flavour can properly be attached to this occasion—which I deny—that has been imported by the Government themselves by their original attempt to differentiate for political reasons between Rhodesians and . . . (Ministerial cries of protest). In these circumstances, will the Government give an assurance, whatever their general rules are, that they, at any rate, do not suggest that on this occasion the society has been actuated by any unworthy motive in holding that service?"

Lord Shackleton: "The fact that Lord Salisbury is president of the society does not guarantee that it does not have partisan aims. Queen's Regulations forbid the use of the band in these circumstances. It is the Government who have been accused of politics in this matter. I hope Lord Salisbury will himself play a part in limiting the extent to which this controversy has developed. No one, least of all the Government or any one associated with the armed forces, would wish to do anything other than honour the dead of all the Commonwealth, including all those gallant men from Rhodesia". (Cheers).

The Marquess of Salisbury: "I asked for an assurance that the Government did not suggest that the society was actuated by anything but the most worthy motives in holding their own service".

Lord Shackleton: "I have no knowledge of the motives which induced the Anglo-Rhodesian Society to hold this particular ceremony. Every wreath laid on the Cenotaph is in memory of all the dead of the Commonwealth on behalf of the inhabitants of the particular territory".

The Marquess of Salisbury: "This hedging answer which the Minister has given will be received with shock by many thou-

sands of people in this country and will, I am sure, react much more against the Government than against the society". (Opposition cheers, and Ministerial interruptions).

Lord Grimston of Westbury: "No one who framed Queen's Regulations would ever have thought this interpretation would be twisted in order to bring politics into a ceremony at the Cenotaph". (Opposition cheers).

Lord Shackleton: "The regulations specifically relate to bodies having partisan or controversial aims. I have no wish to attack the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, but it is not possible to suggest, when you see some of the literature that has been produced, that they do not have partisan aims. They are perfectly entitled to have those partisan aims. It is just that it is highly desirable that Her Majesty's bands and forces should not be seen in any way to be involved with politics".

Viscount Dilhorne: "Was not this engagement of the band originally accepted? If that was so, what instructions were given, and by whom, to cancel that engagement?"

Lord Shackleton: "That is perfectly correct. It was accepted in error because the authority who accepted it, not surprisingly, was unaware of the particular application of this rule in relation to the Anglo-Rhodesian Society. I do not wish to criticize or to embark on an exchange on the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, but I must point out that it has controversial and partisan purposes. When this was discovered, the actual undertaking was withdrawn".

Viscount Dilhorne asked if it was withdrawn on the instructions of the Government.

Lord Shackleton replied that any instruction which was delivered or performed was done in the name of the Government and the Government accepted responsibility. "It is no use probing me on this matter. Any Minister in this House must take personal responsibility for a decision".

Lord Dudley Disgusted

Protests in the Press were numerous.

The Earl of Dudley wrote in *The Times*:—

"I am disgusted by the action of the Minister of Defence and the Commonwealth Office in refusing to allow the band of the Scots Guards to play at the Cenotaph service in memory of Rhodesians killed in two world wars. This is an insult to these brave men and women, who laid down their lives for the Commonwealth, which beggars description. They died many years before the present political differences between this country and Rhodesia, which have nothing to do with them.

"The director of music of the band accepted the invitation of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society to play for a fee of £105. So a definite contract was broken in a very shabby way. This type of pettiness brings shame to our country".

Lord Napier and Ettrick wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"As a former Scots Guards officer, I am relieved that the responsibility for the decision to cancel the Scots Guards regimental band engagement at the Cenotaph has been pinned in the right quarter—namely the Commonwealth Office. I trust that no one will be left with the impression that either the regiment or the Brigade of Guards have in some way behaved in a shabby manner: they had no alternative but to carry out the instructions of their political masters.

"One wonders if the Prime Minister really believed that this decision was likely to be conducive towards furthering the success of talks between the U.K. and Rhodesia, when discussions are known to be at a highly delicate stage; or did he perhaps consider it to be neat piece of pragmatic diplomacy?"

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Ross Turner said:—

"All who served in the world wars must deplore the action of the British Government in banning the band of the Scots Guards from playing at a Cenotaph service in memory of Rhodesians who voluntarily fought and died for us. They were our comrades. Surely they deserve to be remembered by us. To introduce a political motive must reflect shame not only on the Government, but on the whole British people".

The *Daily Express* published 12 letters on its leader page in one issue.

Mrs. Betty Nettleton, widow of Wing Commander Nettleton, V.C., who commanded No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the Royal Air Force in the last war, wrote:—

"Mountbatten, Montgomery, Elworthy, and others like them know the debt owed to the Rhodesians and South Africans and the worth of these men who died for us. Will they set an example and be at the Rhodesian

(continued on page 155)

PERSONALIA

SIR DENYS LOWSON has joined the board of General and Commercial Investment Trust, Ltd.

THE REV. J. KNIGHT, an assistant curate in Gwelo, has been appointed Rector of Melfort, Rhodesia.

CHIEF TITUS OLUSEYE EJIWUNMI has presented his credentials as Nigerian High Commissioner in Zambia.

When recently in Uganda MR. MARK GILBEY gave PRESIDENT OBOTE a cheque for £1,000 for his polio appeal.

THE REV. TEOFILO KISANJI, lately superintendent of the Moravian Church in Western Tanzania, has been elected bishop.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, a London director of The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is revisiting Kenya for about a fortnight.

MR. J. Z. U. TEMBO, Minister of Finance in Malawi, was the guest of H.M. Government at a luncheon in Lancaster House a few days ago.

MR. K. N. KAISI, president of the Institute of Tanzanian Journalists, was received by *Vice-Premier* CHEN YI while in Communist China.

MR. W. P. MOSS now holds the new post of Information Officer in the Seychelles Department of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting.

CAPTAIN D. C. O'BRIEN and CAPTAIN I. T. MOLVER have resigned from the Zambia Infantry, and CAPTAIN C. A. E. PARSONS from the Zambia Army Pay Corps.

JUDGE GERALD SPARROW, who recently visited Rhodesia, is the author of "Satan's Children", which deals with the recent crime called the "moors murder".

MR. SHAABAN SUDI MPONDA, Junior Minister for Trade and Industry in the Zanzibar Government, is leading a three-member trade delegation to Communist China.

MR. N. BENJAMIN, chairman of Motor Rail Ltd., and MR. R. A. WENHAM, managing director, have joined the board of Northland Engineering, Ltd., Ndola, Zambia.

MR. JOSEPH O'BRIEN CANAVAN, of Bideford, Devon, formerly dockyard manager in Singapore, has been appointed naval construction engineer to the Congo Government.

MR. MUHAMMAD KAMIL, who has been elected vice-president of a new Government Council of French Somaliland, and, has sat in both the Assembly and the Senate of the French Union.

THE REV. PATRICK APPLEFORD, education secretary of the U.S.P.G., who has been appointed Dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Lusaka, will take up his new post in Zambia in November.

MR. DRUMMOND ANGUS left on Monday for his second visit within six months to Rhodesia and South Africa. His company, George Angus and Co., Ltd., have subsidiaries in both those countries and Zambia.

MR. KHADAMBI ASALACHE, a Kenya African whose poems have appeared in several leading United Kingdom publications, is author of a novel entitled "A Calabash of Life", which is to be issued by London publishers.

MR. C. K. KHEMBO, chairman for the Chikwawa District of the Malawi Congress Party, was recently suspended from office "for a gross breach of discipline and interference with the work of civil servants at Chikwawa".

MR. JOSEPH MUTALE, the first African mayor of Mufulira, became a nursing orderly at the local copper mine nine years ago, and is now regional secretary for U.N.I.P. MRS. MUTALE was at one time a domestic science teacher.

MR. MARTIN LOCKE has joined Rhodesia Television after spending two and a half years in Britain as a television and radio freelance. His wife is a Rhodesian. Upon returning to Salisbury he said: "You don't live in England. You exist".

SIR PETER RUNGE has been elected chairman of the council of the Industrial Society. He is chairman of the Tate and Lyle group, which has large Rhodesian and Zambian interests, and vice-president of the Confederation of British Industry.

SIR GORDON HADOW, a former Deputy Governor of the Gold Coast, who has been appointed Public Administration Adviser to the Sudan Government, left London yesterday for Khartoum. He was chairman of a salaries commission in Zambia.

MR. FREDERICK ARTHUR SMITH, a businessman in Malawi, and one of its best-known mountaineers, has left to live in England. He has done much climbing in the Alps, and but for a knee injury would have been a member of Sir John Hunt's Everest expedition.

MR. C. WRIGHT, general manager of the Central African Building Society, is now president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce. The new vice-president, MR. G. C. MALTAS, managing director of Maltas Bros. (Pvt.) Ltd., has been a member of the executive committee for 14 years.

DR. JAN L. M. LELIVELD, a Dutch medical parasitologist, has arrived in Nairobi to take up duty as director of the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne diseases. He was medical officer at Muthale Mission Hospital in the Kitui district of Kenya from 1958 to 1960.

MR. HEINZ EGGBRECHT, a member of the presidium of the German-African Society of the East German Republic, and DR. HORST LEFERD and MR. J. HOLLENDER, members of the committee, are visiting Somalia as a delegation from the East German Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

MR. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, lately assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who resigned that office in order to seek election to the United States Senate, was defeated in last week's election in Michigan, of which he was at one time Governor. In recent years he has travelled much in Africa.

MR. J. VERDUSSEN, managing director of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, has been re-elected chairman of the Cobalt Development Institute. MR. O. B. BENNETT, a director of Charter Consolidated, Ltd., and MR. C. PIEDBOEUF, a manager of Union Minière, have been re-elected vice-chairmen.

An Indian businessman in Limbe, MR. LALLUBHAI PATEL, was recently declared a prohibited immigrant and ordered to leave Malawi within seven days. He had been found guilty of a breach of the Exchange Control Act and fined £5,000. On appeal to the High Court the fine was reduced to £4,000.

Obituary

Sir Evelyn Wrench

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.Litt., who has died at the age of 84, founded the Overseas League (since 1959 the Royal Overseas League) and the English-Speaking Union. He had been chairman of the *Spectator* since 1925 and was editor from that year until 1932, but later sold his controlling shareholding. As a young man he edited the *Overseas Daily Mail* and the *Weekly Dispatch*. As the memorial service to King Edward VII in Westminster Abbey in 1910 he had what his autobiography calls a vision: "the scales fell from my eyes, and I vowed I would devote my life to great causes—to the Empire, to my fellows". Wrench, who had deep religious convictions, unquenchable enthusiasm, charm and ability, had rendered great services to the Commonwealth.

Africa's Disunity Exposed

TWENTY-OF THE 38 AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE boycotted the Organization of African Unity conference in Addis Ababa, and several left before it ended last week. It was therefore not a success; not a summit meeting, but not a disaster. President Nyerere of Tanzania said on returning to Dar es Salaam.

"A few Heads of State and Government attended what was in fact a Council of Ministers". The conference had demonstrated that France and Britain still had more power in Africa than all the African States; they were half-dominated by foreign Powers, and must make up their minds whether they wanted to be independent or remain for ever colonies of France and Britain. Some delegates to the conference had even had their credentials signed by certain foreign Powers.

"Africa", he had said angrily at a news conference as he passed through Nairobi, "is in a mess. There is a devil in Africa".

Emperor Haile Selassie, however, said that Africa's leaders had performed the duties expected of them by the O.A.U. Charter; the meeting had demonstrated Africa's maturity and sense of purpose.

Speaking at a reception in honour of President Modibo Keita of Mali, who was paying a four-day State visit to Tanzania, President Nyerere stated that O.A.U. had experienced many setbacks and disappointments and would experience many more in the future; but the objective of unity must not be surrendered and patience and greater endeavour must be continued.

For a whole year Rhodesia had defied Africa and the world. Tanzania and Zambia, together with those O.A.U. States which had honoured last December's resolution, could not now defeat the Smith régime. Not all the African countries could do that. Yet the question would never be settled until Rhodesia had an independent democratic Government. Tanzania must judge her friends throughout the world by their actions in that matter.

Rhodesia Not Seriously Challenged

President Obote of Uganda said on his return to Kampala from Addis Ababa that he agreed with President Nyerere's views. All African countries were still economically weak and tied to Colonial wealth—which was why a rebel Prime Minister in Rhodesia could celebrate the anniversary of U.D.I. without a serious challenge from Africa.

Mr. S. Odaka, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Uganda, said that the conference had been overshadowed by negative attitude of some African countries, which had opposed for the sake of opposing.

Talks between London and Salisbury were condemned as an attempt to legalize the illegal régime in Rhodesia. A 12-point programme was agreed in secret session after President Kaunda had spoken of hurt to Zambia from the Rhodesian situation and said that he would have to look elsewhere for aid if there were not adequate African assistance.

After President Nyerere had walked out of one session and threatened that the Liberation Committee would no longer be allowed to have its headquarters in Tanzania if its budget were not approved by the Heads of State, an all-night sitting was devoted to the subject. President Nyerere argued that all efforts to liberate Africa would be jeopardized if the necessary funds were not provided.

A budget totalling 140,000 United States dollars was approved for the period to February next. Tunisia had announced that it would make no further contribution to the Committee, and Nigeria had suggested a £10,000 cut in its expenditure. Liberia also wanted reduced expenditure. The compromise covering the next three months was supported by 28 votes to two, with five abstentions.

Sayed Sadiq el Mahdi, the Sudanese Prime Minister, said before leaving Ethiopia that he hoped that leaders of that country, Somalia and Kenya would go to Khartoum with a view to reaching completely harmonious relations between their countries. Sudan would willingly mediate.

The conference asked President Mobutu of the Congo to mediate between Rwanda and Burundi.

A commentary from the Government-owned Nairobi Radio said: "The conference in Addis Ababa was one of the most controversial meetings of African Heads of State and Government which has ever taken place. President Nyerere has alleged that there is a devil at work in Africa, and some of the big power blocs are alleged to be involved in a certain degree of neo-colonialism. The charge might be true, but this should not be looked upon as a split among the African leaders".

Gratitude to Salvation Army

THE SALVATION ARMY offered its help when the British Government ordered the Scots Guards band to rescind its promise to provide music at the Cenotaph ceremony on Remembrance Day in honour of Rhodesians who gave their lives in Britain's wars.

Believing that many of our readers will welcome an opportunity of expressing gratitude to the Salvation Army, the directors of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA open a thank-offering list with a joint gift of £100.

Cheques, made payable to the Salvation Army, should be sent to RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA at 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1. Donations will be acknowledged in these pages.

Politicians Debase Nobility

(Continued from page 153)

Cenotaph service next Sunday? I am bitterly ashamed of my country, and I regret that my husband gave his life for it".

Mr. Birdwell said that he would travel from Zurich, Switzerland, to honour Rhodesia's war dead. He wrote:—"As a British subject I feel thoroughly ashamed that the Rhodesians are being banned from the Cenotaph Service. I shall journey to London next Sunday to join those who wish to pay tribute to the brave Rhodesians who died for our cause".

Mr. G. F. Stanley Jackson wrote: "The Government's decision to ban Rhodesians from the Cenotaph service attended by the Queen and to forbid the band of the Scots Guards from playing at the Rhodesians' own service in the afternoon is mean, petty and inept. A little generosity towards the Rhodesians who fought and died for the British Commonwealth would gladden the hearts of thousands like me who do not approve of U.D.I. but long for a friendly settlement with Rhodesia".

Mr. John G. Wheatley, of Exeter: "On Remembrance Day we remember the courage, self-sacrifice, and friendship of men and women who were our loyal friends. What a pity that politicians debase nobility with their conceit".

Mr. M. Dunn: "Do politicians decree whom among the dead we should mourn? Did the Rhodesians who died fighting for Britain rise up in support of U.D.I.? Must fighting men declare their politics before going into battle, and so enable politicians to determine whether or not we should honour them?"

Mrs. Isla M. Atherley: "So even the war dead have been roped into Mr. Wilson's sanctions policy. Just how utterly beastly can our politicians become?"

Mrs. Marjory Stew of Coventry: "For a Government to stoop so low that it spites the dead to hurt the living is distasteful in the extreme. I shall go to London on Sunday and join the people paying homage to their dead".

Mr. Reginald Cox, of Old Bosham, Chichester: "If our side of the discussions with Rhodesia is in the hands of officials with a breadth of vision in line with the handling of the Cenotaph incident, it is no surprise that so much bad feeling exists. We appear to show more understanding and respect to our former enemies than to those who were our friends".

A small cartoon by Mr. Osbert Lancaster showed a clergyman outside his church on Remembrance Day saying: "Let us now praise famous men—but only those, of course, who have not acquired the posthumous disapproval of the present Government".

Rhodesia's New Gold Coins

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh have been asked by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia if they will each accept a gift of three new gold coins made from Rhodesian gold. Only 14,000 pieces have been minted. Sets of the three coins are available at £100. On the obverse side each has an effigy of the Queen. The reverse design of the £5 piece is the coat-of-arms of Rhodesia, of the £1 piece a lion with a tusk (which formed part of the coat-of-arms of the former British South Africa Company), and of the 10s. piece of sable antelope, Rhodesia's national animal emblem. Two sets of the coins are on display at Rhodesia House, London.

Dr. Kaunda's Ultimatum to U.K.

Threat to Negotiate with Rhodesia

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in Ndola on Sunday before leaving Zambia for visits to North and South America, the West Indies, and then home via Rome—omitting Britain from his itinerary—that if within seven days the British Government had not opened negotiations in Zambia on the break-up of Rhodesia Railways, the Government of Zambia might be obliged to negotiate direct “with the rebel régime, unpalatable as that would be, in order to secure Zambia's interests and assets in the common service, as well as to establish satisfactory interim arrangements which would ensure the smooth running of the system until an orderly break-up is achieved”.

Zambia's requests to Britain for negotiations had been met with “a mixture of deceit and weakness, coupled with platitudes and evasions”. The matter having dragged on for months, it was now essential to know if the British Government intended to face its responsibilities.

The British official attitude is that there can be no negotiation with “the illegal Rhodesian régime”.

Mr. Kamanga's Charge Refuted

Terrorist Infiltrators from Zambia

VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA was recorded last as saying that Zambia would report to the United Nations that a Zambian African woman had been shot in a canoe on the Zambezi by Rhodesian troops stationed on the south bank of the river. He alleged that the canoe was only a few feet from the Zambian bank.

President Kaunda, Vice-President Kamanga, and Cabinet Ministers attended Mrs. Soko's funeral in Lusaka.

President Kaunda said on that occasion that a war between Rhodesia and Zambia would not be one between two nations but between two races. “It is something Zambia cannot comprehend at the moment. Even if we feel we want to revenge, our hands are definitely tied because not only would this be a racial war but it would be turned into an ideological war”.

“Satisfaction” Demanded from H.M. Government

A note of protest was handed to the British High Commissioner in Lusaka. It said:—

“As the ultimate responsibility for the external relations of the Colony of Rhodesia rests with H.M. Government the Government of the Republic of Zambia holds H.M. Government responsible for the international delinquency occasioned by the death of Mrs. Soko. The Government of Zambia demands satisfaction from H.M. Government for the deliberate outrageous violation of Zambia's territorial sovereignty by the Rhodesian rebels”.

Africans demonstrated outside the British High Commission in Lusaka. One banner bore the words, “Bloody Wilson”, and another “British Racist Bastards”.

The Secretary for Defence in Rhodesia has since made the following statement:—

“The Rhodesian security forces in the Chirundu area surprised three unknown Africans in a boat near the Rhodesian bank of the Zambezi River, which forms the boundary between Rhodesia and Zambia. When called upon to identify themselves, the occupants paddled off in great haste back across the river. A warning shot was fired, but this was ignored, and the canoe and its occupants are known to have made the northern bank of the river. It is possible that one person in the boat may have received fatal injuries, but it must be emphasized that persons attempting illegally or clandestinely to enter Rhodesia other than at recognized border posts, particularly in areas which are known to be favoured by infiltrating terrorists, run considerable risk of injury or possibly death.

“Recently a number of terrorist groups belonging to banned Rhodesian nationalist factions which are based in Lusaka have infiltrated both by day and under cover of darkness at this very spot. One such group were responsible for the recent death of an African lorry-driver who was shot while

(Continued at foot of next column)

Anglo-Rhodesian Dinner

Insidious Propaganda from Britain

THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society was held in London last Thursday. Some 230 members attended.

Mr. Victor Montagu said when proposing the toast of the society that it had made remarkable growth in the past year and had helped substantially in making known the facts about Rhodesia.

Colonel Lord Forester proposed “Rhodesia”, from which he had returned only a fortnight earlier. He testified that that “gallant, honest, hard-working and lovely country” was unperturbed by sanctions and threats of further sanctions, and was busily developing its agriculture and secondary industries. The black, brown and white communities were united in their loyalty to the country, despite the insidious and disgusting propaganda sent from Britain to the broadcasting stations in neighbouring Zambia and Botswana.

Shops were still full of goods, but now they were no longer from Britain but mainly from South Africa, France, Italy, and Scandinavia. Most of the new cars and lorries were now Japanese. That was part of the consequence of the British Government's actions. Chrome and copper were now shipped mainly to the United States.

Brigadier Llewellyn Palmer presided.

Remember Lenin

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT KARUME of Tanzania said last week at a reception in the Soviet Embassy in Dar es Salaam: “It is imperative to remember Comrade Lenin, for it was he who opened the door to peasants and workers and enabled them to march forward into their struggles to free their people from imperialist rule. Though Lenin is no longer alive, Tanzanians are his children”.

Southern Africa Conference

A CONFERENCE on Rhodesia and Southern Africa in general is to be held in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, from November 23 to 27 under the joint auspices of the United Nations Association and the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Ruth First and Messrs. John Ennals, M.P., Colin Legun, James Lemken, and P. J. F. Lusaka (of the staff of the High Commission for Zambia in London).

Minister Denounces Mining Companies

MR. D. C. MWIINGA, Zambia's Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, has told the United Nations, according to an official announcement by the Government of Zambia, that despite the country's mineral potential, “huge profits were sent out of the country for re-investment abroad and hence the contribution of the mining industry to the development of the country was almost nil”. He alleged that the mining industry imported miners and “made no effort to train and prepare Africans for responsible positions”.

driving his vehicle on the main road not far from the Chirundu bridge. These groups, all of whom have received guerrilla-type training in Red China or Russia, had been heavily armed with modern weapons. Their purpose is to organize a campaign of terrorism in Rhodesia and to destroy installations. These groups are known to be harboured in Zambia, especially in Lusaka, with the full knowledge of the Zambian Government. To counter terrorist activity in this area Rhodesian security forces have increased their vigilance and maintain strong patrol activity.

“When four members of the Rhodesian security forces were accidentally killed by an explosion in a recent exercise on the banks of the Zambezi River near Chirundu in the very area in which the latest shooting incident occurred, a publication produced by one of the banned Rhodesian African nationalist groups in Lusaka nonetheless claimed that they had been killed by a mine well placed by infiltrating African terrorists”.

Liberals Force Commons Debate on Rhodesia

Socialists and Conservatives Had Agreed on Postponement

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION had agreed that there should be no discussion last Thursday when the House of Commons was asked to authorize continuance of the Southern Rhodesia Act of 1965 by which financial and economic sanctions were imposed. But a debate nevertheless occurred on the insistence of the Liberal Party.

MR. JEREMY THORPE said on its behalf in the course of a long speech:—

"Agreement, albeit unofficial, has been reached between the two front benches that this order should be passed without debate. Such an agreement is not binding on me or any other backbencher.

"The House is asked to extend Section 2 of the Southern Rhodesia Act, by which powers were granted to the Government to make orders in council varying the Constitution of Rhodesia and bringing in prohibitions, restrictions, or obligations on Rhodesia and on people in this country. Included were measures relating to the Reserve Bank, general trade and specific products like chrome, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, iron ore and asbestos.

"It has been suggested that this is the wrong time to have a debate because although Mr. Smith's reply has been received, we are waiting for a decision by the Government. This would be an ideal opportunity for it to be denied that a high-ranking civil servant in the Commonwealth Relations Office had been gravely concerned at the extent of the concessions which H.M. Government were making to the six principles and was on the brink of resignation.

"Secondly Lord Caradon, our Minister at the United Nations, is known to have expressed disquiet. Indeed, the suggestion has been made that on his last visit to London he tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

World of Make-Believe

"If the Government tell us that after six months of talks or negotiations—whether one is a realist and calls it the latter, or lives in a world of make-believe and calls it the former—there is a chink of hope, and that therefore some senior Minister will again be dispatched—possibly with his visit prefaced by the humiliating request that he should be received by Mr. Smith when it is convenient for Mr. Smith to see him—any constitutional settlement that might be brought about would clearly be introduced by reason of an order in council.

"My own view is that it is very unlikely after six months that there will be such a change of heart on the part of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith's reply has been received and H.M. Government will make their reply. It is not a bad thing if this House makes known its views before H.M. Government send that reply.

"The Act itself had an unopposed second and third reading and all the statutory instruments, with one exception, were passed without a division. The exception was the Petroleum Order of January 22, 1966, when the Conservative Opposition felt that the arguments were sufficiently evenly balanced between those who were for, those who were against, and those who did not know—they divided in three ways. Apart from that, there has been unity in this House.

"The second reading was debated against the background of a situation in which the Rhodesians had previously been moving with assured advancement for the four million Africans, with safeguards and undoubted rights for Europeans, under the 1961 Constitution, negotiated by Mr. Sandys and Sir Alec Douglas-Home—a Constitution which was generally accepted. Not even the Rhodesian Front in their wildest moments would regard the two rt. hon. gentlemen as the standard-bearers of black nationalism.

"It was that Constitution upon which the request was made for independence. Two successive Prime Ministers in Rhodesia were told that there could not be independence on that Constitution because it was a more restrictive franchise than that of any other territory which had acquired independence in the last 50 years. That view was quite rightly expressed on February 22, 1964, to Mr. Winston Field, then Rhodesian Prime Minister, and repeated by the rt. hon. Member for Kinross and West Perthshire when he was Prime Minister to Mr. Smith, by then Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

"The House was agreed that when the Constitution was torn up it was an illegal act and an act of rebellion. That view was expressed by the Leader of the Opposition. I hope that no hon. or rt. hon. gentleman would think that those conditions and principles have in any way altered.

"The House agreed to sanctions for two reasons. We recognized our continuing responsibility for all races in Rhodesia, and we felt that we had obligations to our kith and kin living in black African countries surrounding Rhodesia, where attempts are being made to build up non-racial societies, and because we believed, as a nation that had created a multi-racial Commonwealth, that Rhodesia's action was something which we could not tolerate.

"This was the bloodless method of bringing pressure to bear on that régime. I do not say that it is a method which excluded the use of force, because on April 9 last H.M. Government went to the Security Council and were granted the right to use force in certain circumstances—to prevent by the use of force if necessary the arrival at Beira of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil; and if necessary to arrest and detain the tanker JOANNA. Sanctions were supported as a bloodless method, but not necessarily a method excluding the use of force in the sense referred to in the Security Council resolution.

"Have sanctions had the desired effect? The Prime Minister would be the first to admit that the Government were hopelessly out in their timing.

Tobacco Sales Estimated at £114m.

"Sanctions have had an effect in regard to tobacco. Only 30% of Rhodesia's tobacco has been resold, to the best of one's knowledge. Approximately £6m. worth of tobacco has been bought by merchants from France, Germany, Portugal, Korea, Holland, China and Czechoslovakia, and South Africa has bought approximately £54m. worth with the reserves which she holds in the Bank of Rhodesia in South Africa, making a total of £11,600,000 of sales.

"Tobacco farmers have received two additional payments for their crops, but that has come out of the reserve of £28m. which the Rhodesia Government had reserved for the payment of loan and service charges but which the régime have now said they are no longer under an obligation to pay and which clearly the Government had not taken into account in their initial contingency plan. A store has been built at Belvedere, on the old Salisbury Airport, where there is extensive stocking of unsold tobacco. Indeed, that building is being expanded.

"The main purchaser of sugar has been South Africa, partly because of the failure of its own crop.

"With regard to flour and wheat, I regret to say that there is a British company here which has milling interests in Rhodesia, and the latter Rhodesian-based company has used its London firm, albeit indirectly, as buying agents for Rhodesian wheat. The Government now have details of this, and no doubt the matter is being looked into.

"There is asbestos in this country which has been identified by experts as of Rhodesia origin. This could perhaps be old stock, or it might have been bought in good faith from a European supplier. Much chrome has gone to the United States.

"Oil continues to flow into Rhodesia from South Africa and Lourenço Marques. The major source of supply is by rail from Lourenço Marques across the Malvernia Desert.

Sterling Pool Supplies Rhodesia with Dollars

"With some justification, Zambia holds Britain economically and politically responsible for any cost to it of resisting sanctions. Although this is a British economic responsibility, it is also a world one. It is regrettable that some countries which have been most vocal in calling on Britain to bring down the Smith régime have not been among those who have come forward to any great degree to assist Zambia.

"Zambia has to buy many products from Rhodesia. Rhodesia demands payments in dollars. Those dollars are drawn out of the sterling pool. Therefore, the sterling pool, ironically, is the major supplier of hard currency to the Rhodesian economy.

"Unless adequate economic assistance is given to Zambia to resist sanctions, not only will the policy of sanctions fail, but Zambia's economy itself may falter, if not fail. The bitterness which that will produce could have grave economic consequences. There are those in Zambia who suggest that, when the long-term buying contracts for copper expire, there are European countries which have offered to buy the whole of Zambia's production. In such an event, instead of buying direct at favourable rates, this country, which imports 700,000 tons of copper a year, would have to purchase copper from European middlemen at greatly inflated prices, an operation which would have a devastating effect on our economy.

"It would be much better to have no sanctions than to go through the pangs of voting for sanctions only to have them fail, and for the failure to be not only the humiliation of this country but of the whole of the United Nations as well.

"Sanctions could work, but they are a long shot. We could wash our hands of the whole business, saying: 'This is the last chapter in our Imperial history. We gave independence to 700m. people all over the world, but we were faced with a rebellion by 200,000 people and it was beyond our capacity to deal with it'. The other alternative could be a bloody and not necessarily successful deployment of troops—not less than three divisions—which would, I believe, be not only morally wrong but logistically disastrous.

"Supposing South Africa and Portugal were to breach international sanctions, we might find a move for a right to search on the high seas. Supposing the main breach in sanctions, the main obstacle to bringing about a settlement by reason of economic pressures, were the continued flow of oil into Rhodesia, and supposing that the main source travelled along a railway line passing for several hundred miles through a totally deserted malaria-infested desert, would it seriously be said that the preservation of that railway route was more important than the bloodless settlement of the whole Rhodesian crisis?"

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM: "Would the hon. gentleman consider that the bombing of that line would be an act of war?"

Bombing Not an Act of War

MR. THORPE: "No; it would be very much the reverse. We are dealing with a rebellion in Rhodesia, in a British Colony. Was it an act of war to put in troops to put down Mau Mau? Of course not.

"I am merely suggesting that if ultimately the only obstacle to the effectiveness of sanctions were the supply of oil, and the means to make sanctions effective in bloodlessly ending the rebellion were the destruction of that one railway line which is at present carrying oil into Rhodesia, this would not be too high a price to pay; and certainly it would not involve Britain in an economic confrontation with South Africa and to a lesser extent with Portugal as well".

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS: "Are we to bomb Botswana or Rhodesia? Has the hon. gentleman had any experience of repairing railway lines after bombing? If he has had, he will know that it would be necessary to keep on bombing".

MR. THORPE: "Botswana has never been mentioned in the debate. We might make political representations to Botswana when mandatory sanctions were introduced, asking her to cease supplying Rhodesia from existing railway lines. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and if a resolution were passed would be bound by it.

"Railway lines can be repaired, but we are talking of a line which is several hundred miles long in an extremely isolated area. Nothing would prove more forcibly to the South African Government that we were determined to end the rebellion in Rhodesia. It is because South Africa was not convinced of this country's determination from the very beginning that she gave so much support to Rhodesia".

MR. JOHN BIFFEN: "If the economic sanctions fail, should military action follow?"

MR. THORPE: "I do not believe that the deployment of military force in Rhodesia is practical or desirable. The Minister of State at the Foreign Office said at the Labour Party conference—and I agree—that in the early stages a token force might have done the trick. If there had been British troops in Zambia before U.D.I. was declared it might never have happened. I accept that, unless sanctions succeed, and if we discount the use of force, this country fails. It would be the most appalling humiliation and tragedy if we did, because Britain has such a long and honourable tradition of building up a non-racial Commonwealth".

MR. R. T. PAGET, Socialist M.P. for Northampton, said that Mr. Thorpe might have been interested in a research project carried out by the Rand Institute on the cost effectiveness of various operations of war. At the bottom of the list came 'Bombing Railways'. According to its calculations; it costs 1,200 times as much to make a hole as to fill it up.

"We recently had fighter planes in Zambia. We supplied them from the nearest effective and available railhead. The round trip by a Britannia aircraft used 6,000 gallons of petrol and it carried 4,500 gallons for the fighters. That amount of petrol keeps a modern fighter in the air for 50 minutes. That is the kind of logistic problem which one is faced with in supporting military force. The hon. gentleman said that it would be a three-division job. It would certainly be a minimum of two divisions. We have not the logistic capacity to support a thin brigade on the Zambezi for an operation. The Secretary of State knows that very well.

"The final folly is the idea that we are going to take on South Africa. In April, 1942, I had been working continuously for 50 hours with what landing craft we then possessed to land an unarmoured division on an undefended shore. When I got back I received a telegram from the Haldane Society—a society of Socialist lawyers—urging me to 'open the second front now'. I took the industry of Britain and America over two years before we could cross with absolute air superiority 80 miles of sea; and it was a near thing. South Africa can

mobilize a great deal more than Rommel had in Normandy and is 6,000 miles away.

"The cost to our balance-of-payments is already £100m. and if sanctions are continued for another year it would be taking a very optimistic view of copper futures to imagine that it would cost us less than another £200m. next year. What are we getting for it?"

Sanctions Have Made Rhodesia A Nation

"Mr. Smith is stronger than he was a year ago and sanctions are completely discredited. They have probably had the opposite effect to that intended. Certainly they have made Rhodesia far more of a nation. They have had very much the same kind of effect in Rhodesia as the Arab war and Arab sanctions had on Israel: they have made a group of immigrants into a very self-conscious nation.

"Sanctions have undoubtedly arrested Rhodesian industrial development. Recently I pointed out to Rhodesian Front members in rural areas that while they were obviously not having any shortages, developments which would otherwise be occurring had been stopped. The answer was: 'And a bloody good thing, too! We have been developing much too fast. The last thing we want is the kind of get-rich-quick development which we have been experiencing'. The Rhodesian Front is basically a rural party, not in the least interested in the distress of business men in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

"Certainly the countryside of Rhodesia has never been so happy. That applies to the black as well as to the white people. Tomorrow there is an anniversary, and in Rhodesia there will be great celebrations in all the tribal areas. There will be fireworks—and the Prime Minister is apt to be featured in a Guy Fawkes rôle. That is the atmosphere. There is no alternative Government in Rhodesia, and everybody recognizes that. There is almost no opposition; and here I am quoting black as well as white. There are 350 detained, probably the lowest figure for any country in Africa.

"There have been infiltrations into Rhodesia by guerrillas. There are two guerrilla camps in Zambia, each with a capacity of about 500. They have been passing people across the border into Rhodesia, but these guerrillas have received no support from the local population, who have given immediate information to the police, which is why the guerrillas have totally failed. Whether we like it or not, Mr. Smith is ruling with the consent of almost all the people of Rhodesia".

MR. WINNICK: "Then why has it been necessary for the Smith régime to institute the most vigorous form of Press censorship?"

MR. PAGET: "I do not think that it has been in the least necessary for the Smith régime to impose that Press censorship. I believe that it has a silly thing to do. But to say that it is a rigorous Press censorship is nonsense. It is not a rigorous Press censorship when a paper like the *Rhodesia Herald* is strongly hostile to the Government and is allowed to continue publication all the time and to publish blank columns to show what has been taken out. This is nowhere near as savage a censorship as happens behind the Iron Curtain or in any other African country".

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U., the two independence movements who speak for the black men in Rhodesia, have a totally different view about the guerrilla movements, the numbers killed, and the extent of their support? I submit that my hon. and learned friend has been brainwashed in Salisbury into accepting the official statements of the Smith régime. The Africans have quite a different tale".

Guerrilla Movement A Complete Failure

MR. PAGET: "Fantastic casualties inflicted by guerrilla forces have been announced by Zambia for operations in the border areas, but anybody who goes into the countryside can see the absence of any defence measures on the farms. These are propaganda stories from a movement which has entirely failed.

"There are no shortages in Rhodesia. She is getting all she wants. She has a favourable balance of trade. The Smith Government has been strengthened. All this has cost us so far about £100m.

"What kind of difference to the picture will it make if sanctions are made mandatory? Germany and Japan are not members of the United Nations, so they will not be affected by the sanctions. South Africa, Portugal, Malawi, and Botswana have all declared that they will not participate in mandatory sanctions. Zambia cannot do so because her economy cannot exist without Rhodesia.

"The key is obviously South Africa. I went to South Africa to find precisely what the attitude to the Rhodesian rebellion was. I saw the South African Government and I saw the South African population. I had long talks with the Bank of South Africa and the Standard Bank. Although I did not see Mr. Oppenheimer, who was in London, I saw two of his lieutenants, and almost every leading figure on the Rand. It was made abundantly clear that South Africa was completely determined that sanctions should not succeed in her part of Africa. It was for her own defence. Without South Africa any attempt to blockade Rhodesia is completely futile.

"None of the people in South Africa whom I met thought that sanctions were capable of putting Rhodesia into a balance-of-payments deficit. There was no question whatever that they were completely determined to fill the deficit if it occurred, to provide the necessary money, and to make the advances on the stockpiles if those advances were required and the stockpiles could not be moved. Round one table the maximum conceivable figure mentioned was £25m. The view was: 'Without bothering the Government we can provide that round this table.'

No Possibility of Succeeding Against Rhodesia

"When the hon. gentleman says that it is no use going on unless we are to succeed, I tell him that there is no possibility of succeeding. This is a futile continuation of something which cannot succeed.

"I am convinced that South Africa is not bluffing. South Africa regards Rhodesia more or less as her Czechoslovakia. Mr. Vorster is no Chamberlain or Daladier. He is a very tough cookie indeed, and very resolute.

"South Africa is a very difficult country to blockade. She has very few requirements. She has the cheapest coal in the world. Only one-tenth of her power requirements depend on oil. As to that, she has built up her storage facilities. She has bought tankers. She has put in two huge coal-conversion plants. To show how seriously this matter is taken, the whole of her petrol rationing coupons are already printed. By February they will have supplies to cover their ration coupons for three years — and the coupons include the allocation to Rhodesia, which is 4% of the South African figure. South Africa is not bluffing.

"If we go in for a confrontation with South Africa, consider what it is. It is £220m. of exports, £90m. on balance-of-payments, and probably not far short of £2,000m. in capital investment. What happens to the pound when the gold supplies are cut off?

"I see no point in proceeding with a policy in which one cannot win. I do not regard return to constitutionality as very important. It is nothing but a euphemism for face-saving. I do not think that we should go to this kind of expense or do this sort of damage for a face-saving operation.

"We should concentrate on creating conditions which will bring the African majority in Rhodesia into power. That I believe we can achieve. I am no believer in paper Constitutions. We have seen many of them in Africa, and a lot of them have not lasted five years. The important thing is power relationships. That is what is effective. We did not give independence to India, Kenya, or Nigeria. We faced a power situation in which it was no longer possible to rule except by the inhabitants of the country.

"We have to create those conditions in Rhodesia. The effective power in Rhodesia is the Rhodesian Front. The tribal African is not the power unit. Tribes are organizations, not for progress, but for the purpose of staying still. While a tribe is effectively protected it desires no more. It is not a political influence in Rhodesia. The migrant workers from Malawi and Zambia are not a political factor in Rhodesia. They are employed because the local African is on the whole too primitive for employment. The black power factor in Rhodesia is and will be the industrial labour force in the townships. As that force is built, so African power in Rhodesia is made inevitable.

Joint Plan for Rhodesia

"In South Africa the black urbanized worker is, and always will be, in the minority. In Rhodesia he is already near being in the majority. As the economy develops Africans will become a very large majority. They will become the effective power, which cannot be denied.

"I had some very interesting discussions with Mr. Smith. He was very clear that he did not want African education simply to produce African voters who would become an un-employed intelligentsia. He said that Rhodesia and ourselves should jointly form an African educational agency of which each country should supply half the money, which is about £6m. That agency should act independently of political control, with an agreed assignment, which should be to fit into an economic plan which we also should work out together.

"There would be a balance between technical education, academic education, and teaching, and medicine. Skills would be placed to the requirements of the economy which was evolving and which one was creating according to one's plans. The licences for new development would involve undertakings as to employment, so that one would be able to guarantee the educated African as he came forward a job for an educated man in the economy which we would be creating. All of this could be negotiated.

"I am not talking about African rule because I hope that would not happen. I hope that it would be multi-racial; but this would provide a majority of African voters in probably 10 or 12 years.

"The present course having led only to the strengthening of Mr. Smith and to the strengthening of the sort of Rhodesia

which suits the Rhodesian Front, we should not change course and try something more constructive".

Against Force in Any Circumstances

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Deputy Leader of the Opposition: "We recognize that the Rhodesian situation is reaching a critical phase. Within a short time there will either be agreement or an alternative which may lead to disaster for this country, Rhodesia, and many other countries. We are profoundly concerned in every way to try to facilitate agreement. We believe that there should be an early and major debate—possibly a historic debate—in this House, but we do not believe that we can hold that debate until we have more facts before us.

"We just do not know whether the chances now are for agreement or disagreement. One reads speculation in the newspapers, but one cannot rely upon it for a debate of this importance. We do not know what was contained in the proposals made by Mr. Smith to the British Government, nor do we yet know what attitude the British Government will take to these proposals.

"We have clear and repeated undertakings from Ministers and the Leader of the House that in a short time a White Paper will be published giving these facts and details. We have been assured that upon the publication of the White Paper there will be an immediate debate. In those circumstances we do not think that to debate this subject this afternoon would add the cause that we all have at heart.

"I take issue with Mr. Thorpe on some of his points. We do not consider that force should in any circumstances ever be used to try to obtain a solution to this constitutional problem. We do not consider it right to hand over this British problem to the United Nations.

"It is therefore our view that in this highly dangerous situation a better contribution can be made by this House towards a solution of this problem, which we all desire to see, by having the debate immediately the White Paper is available".

Fifteen Years Too Long to Wait

MR. EVAN LUARD: "I do not believe that it is realistic to ask the Government at this stage to demand that majority rule should be achieved before independence is given; in other words, to go back on the six principles which have been laid down from the beginning as the basis on which these negotiations are being conducted.

"I would be content with any settlement which incorporated the six principles, on the one condition that these principles were implemented fully, firmly, and fairly, and that the interpretation placed on them was one that a reasonable use of those words would lead one to expect. These principles are like the words of Humpty Dumpty, which can be made to mean anything that one likes. The crucial question is what interpretation is being placed on these principles by the Government? On this point we require some assurance from Ministers.

"The first principle is that unimpeded progress towards majority rule shall be maintained and guaranteed. I would be satisfied if we could be certain that majority rule would be reached within 10 years. If it were to be 15 or 20 years, it would be far too long for many of us.

"The principle that an immediate improvement should take place in the political status of the African population seems to be somewhat woolly and superfluous, because it appears to be incorporated in the first principle.

"The fifth principle is perhaps the most crucial. It lays down that, whatever basis of settlement is arrived at, it should be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. Press reports suggest that the Government have suggested a roving commission going round asking people whether they approve of the proposals or not. There are two disadvantages.

"First, it is by no means sure that such a procedure will provide an accurate representation of the views of the Africans, because it depends very much on who is asked. A procedure of this kind can often be used in such a way as to get the kind of answer that people want to arrive at. An answer arrived at by this process is open to challenge by anybody, and there is a strong likelihood that it would be challenged by the African population of Rhodesia and by other African countries and the United Nations. That would place this country in an extremely embarrassing situation.

"The only fair and unchallengeable way of testing the feelings of the people of Rhodesia is through a referendum in which every adult citizen has a chance to say whether or not he regards the proposals as acceptable".

The reply of the Commonwealth Relations Secretary will be published next week.

"Record world sales affected by Indian devaluation"



Says
John Brooke
Chairman of
Brooke Bond
& Co. Ltd.

Group Profit was £6,642,411, a total that did not reach last year's peak of £7,241,967.

Group net profit, after charging Corporation Tax at 40%, was slightly lower than last year's profit of £3.7m, after providing for Corporation Tax at 35%.

The devaluation of the Indian rupee on the 5th June 1966 was the main reason for the fall in Group profit before tax. We decided to convert all the profits of our Indian rupee subsidiaries for the whole year to 30th June 1966 at the new rate of Rs. 21 to the £.

All our tea plantations harvested good crops, except Assam; it is thanks to Kenya and Tanzania that overall plantation profits are only slightly reduced.

India, and some other overseas sales companies, found it a difficult year in which to make profits. On the home front, Brooke Bond Tea did well. Higher sales increased profits in the face of severe competition and rising costs.

Dividend. We are recommending a final dividend of 7.80%. Together with the interim dividend of 3.75% this makes a dividend for the year of 11.55% on the increased ordinary capital of £16,406,250. This is the same gross amount as the 4½d. net paid last year on the ordinary capital of £14,062,500.

Tea Talk. World production for 1965-1966 is 49 million lbs. above the previous season's total and rapidly nearing the point where any greater surplus

production could have a depressing effect on the market, especially for the lower quality teas. This brings an old problem sharply into focus, and it is time to seek remedies against overproduction.

In the tea trade:

1. We must all work hard to increase consumption especially in countries where tea is still a luxury or a prophylactic.
2. We must engage in engineering and scientific research into all manufacturing techniques which will improve quality, and upgrade plainer teas.
3. We ought to support a commodity agreement which limits supplies to the market when prices fall below a certain level.

Sales News. Brooke Bond's share of the British tea market has increased to over 35% in the teeth of the fiercest competition. It is not generally known that P.G. Tips is now the largest selling brand in the country and Dividend tea the second largest.

World Sales. Although world sales by weight reached a new record, world turnover in sterling was down; this is attributed entirely to devaluation of the Indian rupee.

Group Tea Production. From the 36,830 acres of mature tea owned by the group just over 48 million lbs. were harvested and the previous year's total was topped by 4½ million lbs.

Prospects don't seem to be too bad, but an expression of our usual cautious optimism, based on results to date, is as much as we care to venture just now.

Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement. A copy of the full Statement is included in the Report and Accounts which may be obtained from 6 Greencot Place, S.W.1.

Kenya Electricity Companies

FOUR NEW DIRECTORS have been appointed to Kenya's electricity undertaking, Mr. John Mwangi and Mr. F. M. G. Mati, M.P., being Government nominees to the board of the Kenya Power Company in place of Mr. Mweru and the late R. E. M. Anderson, and Mr. W. D. M. Brown and Mr. I. Luganzo, two of the assistant general managers of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., having been elected directors of that company.

Mr. Mwangi, a chartered accountant and partner in an accountancy firm, is a member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly and chairman of the Central Road Authority in Kenya.

Mr. Mati, M.P. for Kitui North, has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1961 and was Minister for Health. He represents the Kenya Government on the council of Makerere University College.

Mr. Brown, who joined E.A.P.L. in 1947, was in the accounts department for 13 years, then became Nairobi manager, and was last year promoted assistant general manager in charge of administration. He has been a keen worker for the East African Safari, in which he drove this year, and is vice-chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Luganzo, who joined the company 20 years ago, had served in the accounts, welfare, labour, and public relations sections before becoming assistant general manager a year ago. He has been deputy mayor of Nairobi for the past four years, is chairman of the Kenya National Sports Council, and an international football referee. He has played soccer for Kenya.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 2,016 tons of sisal in October, making 7,559 tons since July.

Despite continuing difficulties in Africa, Unilever, Ltd., and Unilever N.V. estimate combined net profits after tax at £48.6m. for the first nine months of the year (compared with £45.3m. in the first three quarters of 1965, the share of Limited being £21.5m. (£22.6m.) and of N.V. £27.1m. (£25.7m.).

Charter Consolidated, Ltd., reports consolidated profit after tax for the half-year to September 30 at £4,757,000, compared with £3,737,000 for the comparable period of 1965 and £7,779,000 for the 12 months to March 31. An interim dividend of 6d. per share less tax will take £2,446,000, whereas under the old tax system the cost in 1965 was £1.4m. The issued capital is £24,458,216 in 5s. shares. In association with the Anglo-American Corporation the company has established Anglo-American Corporation of Canada, Ltd., which has net assets of about 86m. Canadian dollars. Charter has an equity interest of 25%.

British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., owners of the Union-Castle and Clan lines, estimate group profits for the first three months of this year at £1,647,000, compared with £1,531,000 for the first half of 1965 and £2,614,000 for the whole year. The seamen's strike cost the company about £1m. and "the Rhodesian impasse, with its effect on South African and "the Rhodesian impasse, with its effect on South African sentiment", has adversely affected cargoes, earnings from vessels falling in the six months from £4.26m. to £3.06m. Other income, however, rose from £324,000 to £1,375,000, due partly to early declarations of dividends and partly to a non-recurring dividend of £400,000. Caledonia Investments, Ltd., which has a 48% equity stake in British and Commonwealth, expects lower profits and is reducing the interim dividend from 6% to 5%.

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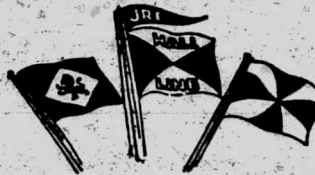
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