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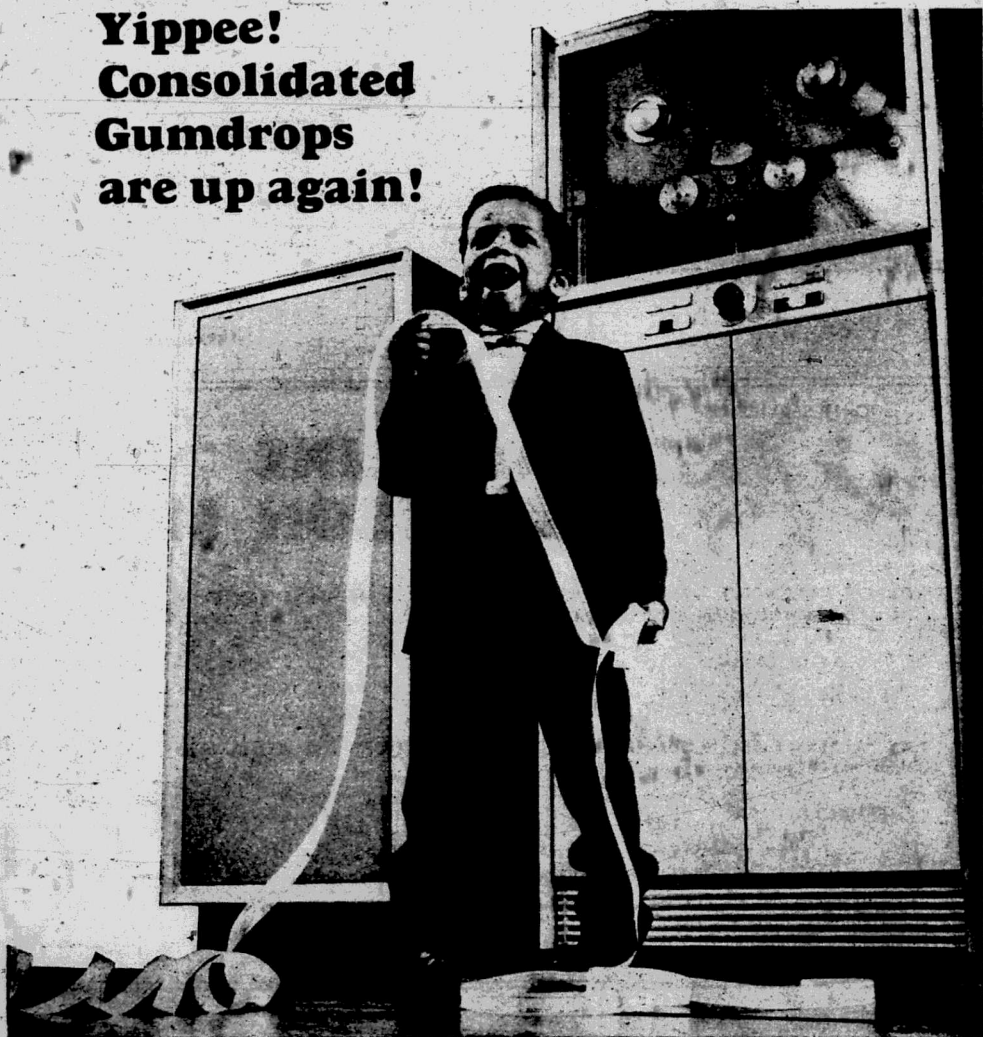
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. WILSON'S technique in negotiation is as unflatteringly revealed by the latest British Blue Book on Rhodesia as by the Rhodesian. The most interesting of the documents are, of course, those describing the conversations of the two Prime Ministers aboard H.M.S. TIGER, especially at their final meeting. Having opened it by accepting two amendments, neither of much consequence, Mr. Wilson promptly pressed for signature of the proposals which had already been drafted, and when he found that his insistence was ineffective, declared that the British and Rhodesian Cabinets must either endorse the plan without alteration or reject it within twenty-eight hours. Speaking shortly after 8 p.m. on December 3, he demanded a binding decision without the alteration of a comma by midnight next day. Could there be clearer proof that the Socialist dictator still did not understand the character either of the Rhodesians in general or of the leader with whom business had to be transacted?

Or was it (as RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA was first to suggest) that his ostensible pressure for a settlement was nothing more than elaborate pretence?—that though he would have agreed to a settlement which was largely on his own terms, perhaps with the mental reservation that it might still be upset by a finding that it did not commend itself to Rhodesian Africans in the mass, he really preferred the discussions to fail and thus bring into operation his foolish assurance to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference that in such circumstances the British Government would undertake never to recognize Rhodesian independence until African majority rule had been established in that country. It must never be forgotten that that

Did He Intend

"Tiger" Talks to Fail?

was the promise which Mr. Wilson had given in writing to a Rhodesian African, Dr. Mutasa, shortly before he became Prime Minister. Moreover, it was what the Afro-Asian *claque* and the Socialist left-wing had vociferously demanded.

If "Nibmar"—to use the Commonwealth Conference abbreviation for "No independence before majority African rule"—was what Mr. Wilson really wanted, and the TIGER episode a diversion, as Mr. Smith now suspects, Mr. Wilson's best course was obviously to bully his guest and send him home as the bearer of an ultimatum to which Rhodesians could not be expected to submit. There were threats in plenty and the time-limit imposed was in itself an ultimatum; but Mr. Smith is shown to have remained imperturbable, while Mr. Wilson was by turns bland and blustering, persuasive and provocative, flattering and factitious. Then, having made some ridiculous statements himself, he recklessly charged Mr. Smith with untruthfulness, only to find himself refuted by the other three Rhodesians, the Governor, the Chief Justice and Mr. Howman. Thereupon he switched to the obviously absurd postulate that if the proposals were not grasped at once by the Rhodesians there was a serious risk that they would be spurned by the British Cabinet. That concept could deceive nobody who recognizes that the Wilson Cabinet is as submissive as that over which Mr. Macmillan presided. Who could believe that the Ministers who have consented to the breach of every important election pledge of the Socialist Party—and who are paid at least two or three times as much as most of them could hope to earn outside politics—would thus challenge their master and invite dismissal? But the increasingly frustrated Prime Minister resorted even to that fantasy. While the Rhodesian continued calm, patient, and impervious to threats, the supposedly inexcitable Labour leader showed

Rhodesians Still Not Understood

was the promise which Mr. Wilson had given in writing to a Rhodesian African, Dr. Mutasa, shortly before he became Prime Minister. Moreover, it was what the Afro-Asian *claque* and the Socialist left-wing had vociferously demanded.

himself baffled, angry, resentful, almost frantic; and when he realized that his tactics had miscarried he was furious at his failure. Let anyone who may think that summary an exaggeration check it against the British record of Mr. Wilson's final menaces. Mr. Smith did not reply in kind. According to the last para-

graph in the Rhodesian report, he "made it clear that the decision of himself and his Government would be based on principle and that they would in no way be influenced by threats". He, not Mr. Wilson, had been consistent. He, not Mr. Wilson, had evidently maintained his dignity.

British and Rhodesian Records of Talks in H.M.S. "Tiger"

How Mr. Wilson Tried to Commit Mr. Smith Without Reference to His Cabinet

WHEREAS THE FINAL CONFRONTATION aboard H.M.S. TIGER is described in the Rhodesian Blue Book in five and a half pages, it takes 11 pages in the British account, which states that the meeting began at 8 p.m. According to the Rhodesian it lasted from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m.

Those present were Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bowden, Sir Elwyn Jones and Sir Burke Trend for H.M. Government, and Mr. Ian Smith, Mr. J. H. Howman, and Mr. G. B. Clarke for the Rhodesian Government (though the British record, but not the Rhodesian, also gives the name of Mr. L. R. Thompson, private secretary to Mr. Smith). Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Sir Hugh Beadle were present for part of the time.

The Rhodesian account states:—

"Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Smith must commit himself to the document because it represented what they had been agreeing about all day. H.M. Government were no longer prepared to wait for a Rhodesian answer, and if Mr. Smith would not give it now he, Mr. Wilson, had a good mind to withdraw the entire document. Furthermore, Mr. Smith was at liberty to leave the ship forthwith without agreeing to this document.

"He understood how hard it was for Mr. Smith to agree, but it was equally hard for him, and he hoped Mr. Smith would realize that refusal to agree would not mean more time for reflection. This document affected the whole future of Rhodesia. He had thought Mr. Smith was going to study it closely as soon as he received it, but he was afraid that Mr. Smith had not applied his mind seriously to it. He was satisfied that Mr. Smith had now had sufficient time to make up his mind. If Mr. Smith wanted to depart for home now he was free to go but all offers and conditions would be withdrawn. He suggested that instead of going Mr. Smith should stay on the ship until he made up his mind on the document.

British Cabinet Allegedly Disturbed

"He had been in touch with his own colleagues in London that afternoon and some of them were very disturbed. The British Government refused to be pushed around any longer.

"Mr. Smith said that he was prepared to sign or initial the document. He was prepared to take it back to Salisbury and he would give it his close study and attention on the aircraft back. But if Mr. Wilson insisted on an answer now, then his answer must be 'No'.

"Mr. Bowden said that he had been led all along to believe that what Mr. Smith was agreeing to he was also undertaking to commend to his colleagues, and he was amazed at Mr. Smith's change of attitude.

"Mr. Smith said that he had never agreed to commend this document to his colleagues. He repeated that if the British insisted on an answer now without allowing him time for further reflection, his answer was 'No'.

"Mr. Howman suggested that the issue did not seem to be very serious because the Rhodesians were required to give an answer by tomorrow night, and until then they were not committed.

"Mr. Wilson said that the situation in which he was now placed posed an intolerable humiliation for him. Here was Rhodesia, which represented only one-tenth of 1% of the Commonwealth, creating a situation which might result in a split of the Commonwealth itself. The document to which he had agreed was in itself too much for many of the Commonwealth countries and some of his own Ministers. This meeting with Mr. Smith had been intended all along to end in a settlement. The British wanted to go their ways and Mr. Smith must decide what was acceptable. He was prepared to concede that there might have been a misunderstanding, but he found this difficult.

"Mr. Smith said that the only way to solve the problem was for him to have time to consult his colleagues, and he repeated

again that if Mr. Wilson demanded an answer now it would have to be 'No'.

"Mr. Wilson pointed out that if the British were unable to convince Mr. Smith they would certainly not convince his colleagues; hence what was the point for further consultations? Mr. Smith's attitude now was so extraordinary that he, Mr. Wilson, was beginning to conclude that Mr. Smith had never intended to reach a settlement. He had thought up till now that Mr. Smith was empowered to agree before he concluded the meetings on the ship; had the position been otherwise he would not have held this meeting.

"Sir Elwyn Jones expressed surprise and claimed this was the first time that he had heard that Mr. Smith was not prepared to come to final agreement on the ship.

"Mr. Smith replied that this was not surprising as he, Sir Elwyn, had not been present at the time. As Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Sir Hugh Beadle had been witnesses at this meeting, he requested that they be called in.

Risk of Breaking Up the Commonwealth

"Mr. Wilson said that he had come to these meetings with plenipotentiary powers, and now the meetings were about to conclude without an agreement. The intention had been that the document agreed during the meetings would be initiated by both Mr. Smith and himself. Mr. Smith had earlier indicated that he was going to commune on this document but now he had announced that he did not think he would accept. Mr. Wilson had just received a message from London which indicated that the document would meet with considerable opposition among his own colleagues.

"He had all along taken a risk about the break-up of the Commonwealth over this matter, but he could not relish the situation which would occur if Mr. Smith refused to agree. He had discovered that the amended formula which he had proposed earlier for Mr. Smith's benefit was not acceptable to his colleagues in London.

"Mr. Smith said that there were two things in particular about the document which were not acceptable to him, viz: the return to constitutionality and the broad-based Government. He had not himself accepted this. He had to be honest and say that he was not prepared under these circumstances to commit his Government, but if Mr. Wilson insisted on a reply now it would have to be 'No'.

"Mr. Wilson said that he would propose that Mr. Smith should stay on board for a few more hours to reflect, as he was anxious for Mr. Smith to make up his mind.

"Mr. Smith declined to stay longer. All Mr. Wilson was interested in appeared to be an answer, and if he wanted an answer it would have to be 'No'. The whole position had been changed by Mr. Wilson's apparent withdrawal of the amended formula which he had proposed earlier.

Governor and Chief Justice Corroborate Mr. Smith

"Mr. Smith then asked Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Sir Hugh Beadle for their views on the stand he was taking. Both Sir Humphrey and Sir Hugh Beadle concurred that all along Mr. Smith had made it abundantly clear that the British terms for return to constitutionality were unacceptable to him.

"Mr. Wilson then pressed Mr. Smith to agree to commend the solution to his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith pointed out that the British side, having come to the conference with a well-prepared brief, had established their position on three points which were most important for the Rhodesian side; namely, the entrenchment of Section 37, the broad-based Government, and the return to constitutionality before the test was made. It was only reasonable therefore for him to have time to ponder over the implications of the British position and to consult his colleagues on the answer.

"Mr. Wilson pointed out that he had given up his request for some form of British military presence in Rhodesia.

"Mr. Smith said that he could agree that a constitutional settlement had been arrived at in principle but it was the other aspects of the settlement that were worrying him.

MR. SMITH: "I AM NOT INFLUENCED BY THREATS"

Mr. Bowden said that to take the document to the Cabinet in London for acceptance might only invite them to insist on further points on which they felt strongly, principally a British military presence in Rhodesia. He feared that if it were left to the British Cabinet to decide Mr. Wilson and he might not carry the Cabinet with them.

"Terrible Consequences" of Failure to Agree

Mr. Wilson added that this underlined the terrible consequences to all concerned if he and Mr. Smith did not reach an agreement, and he asked if he could be left alone to discuss this aspect again with Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Sir Hugh Beadle.

Mr. Wilson said that in view of what had occurred he was now prepared to regard this document as a working document which each of them would take back to their respective Cabinets for discussion and decision. The Governments were to pronounce on it as a document, and there were to be no amendments or alterations. The Governments would be expected simply to record an answer 'Yes' or 'No' to its acceptance.

"Because of the delay which had occurred in these discussions he was now ready to put back the deadline for a decision by 12 hours so that he would expect to receive a reply from Mr. Smith by 12 noon Salisbury time tomorrow, December 5. He thought 12 hours was adequate in view of the length of the discussions which had already taken place. He was prepared to consider any recommendations Mr. Smith might have to make if he would like to advance them now. He undertook that his Cabinet would make a similar decision and there would be no negotiation on any of the terms set out.

"If the document was agreed by the two Governments they would consult regarding publication; if the answer was 'No', then each side must be free to decide when to publish the document. But it was a condition that while the two sides were deliberating no publication would be made.

"He now proposed to call his Cabinet together tomorrow for a meeting for this purpose, but he could not predict what they would do or decide. They may decide to accept; the proposals or they may decide to wait for Mr. Smith's answer. They would certainly be resistant and hostile, and once this document went back to them they might feel unable to accept it. He assumed that Mr. Smith was going back to his Cabinet in the same position. Mr. Smith could now arrange to leave the ship at any time he wished.

Serious Miscalculations by Both Governments

"He believed Mr. Smith wanted a settlement and that he would take account of the terrible consequences that rejection of the offer would have for him, Mr. Wilson. When this issue first arose neither he nor Mr. Smith believed that each would have had to do to the other. Both of them had made serious miscalculations.

"Mr. Smith had claimed that U.D.I. would be a nine-days wonder, that investment would flow into the country, and that he would gradually win recognition from non-Commonwealth countries. None of this had occurred. On the contrary, a situation was gradually developing where even Rhodesian passports would not be recognized anywhere in the world. Rhodesia would become an isolated country. Countries that were dependent on each other for trade and commerce would close their ranks against Rhodesia. Certain businessmen might profit in isolated instances, but the general economy of the country would begin to crack and crumble.

"This, he promised Mr. Smith, would go on for years, not months, and the situation would get worse all the time. If there was a rejection of this offer Britain was not going to give in; they regarded it as both a moral and legal problem, and if a settlement were not reached now the position would never be the same again. Britain was determined to reach a solution, and their first step was to bring into force mandatory sanctions on a certain list of items; but these would not be so limited as the Press might give Mr. Smith to think.

"If no settlement was reached on the present offer then Britain would withdraw all previous offers whatsoever. They would then make no decision on Rhodesia before majority rule had come about. He reminded Mr. Smith of how the American Civil War had started with what appeared to be a mild constitutional dispute. At the present time the differences of opinion between Britain and Rhodesia appeared to be constitutional, but the real issue behind the whole matter was that of majority rule. There would never be a solution for Rhodesia before majority rule had become a fact, and he could promise Mr. Smith that Britain would go on to the end with the policy. He felt that events would prove him right.

"Britain would allow no compromise with this problem and could not afford to. The problem also concerned the U.N. because the future of the U.N. itself was at stake and the

U.N. could not afford to lose. Britain and the U.N. could not afford to founder on the defiance of a small nation like Rhodesia, and this would be backed by the opinion of the whole world. He also asked Mr. Smith to make no assumptions on the use of military force. If there was a break now there would be no more talks or discussions between Britain and Rhodesia.

"His own view was this: if Rhodesia rejected the offer now made they would have little support for their action in Britain. Britain's economic position was improving, and he hoped that Mr. Smith would not be misled by any delusions about Britain's economic weakness. Britain had never been defeated yet on an issue to which she bent her strength, and their resolve would be inflexible to settle the Rhodesian problem in the way they thought right.

"There would be no going back for Rhodesia if this offer were turned down. Britain would have no more dealings with Rhodesia, and it would be a tragedy for the people and the country to pass up this chance of a settlement. The reason for this was that none of the Great Powers could afford to lose in a case where their interests and influences were vitally concerned.

"On the other hand, if the proposals were accepted by Rhodesia, Britain would start, without delay, to dismantle the sanctions. He hoped that Rhodesia and Britain would then help each other to return to normal relations. Britain would wish to consult Rhodesia again on various matters which would be created by the return to normality. Such matters included the problem of the outstanding death sentences, the question of acts of indemnity, and questions of economic assistance. He said that the document which he had adopted as a working document fulfilled all the British Government's six principles. The British Government would agree to the publication of the document as soon as the Rhodesian Government agreed.

"Mr. Smith made it clear that the decision of himself and his Government would be based on principle and that they would in no way be influenced by threats."

British Government's Account

Because of the length of the British record, some unimportant passages have been omitted from the extracts given thereunder.

"The Prime Minister said that it was now a question of accepting the document as it was, in its entirety, or rejecting it completely. Moreover, the deadline could not be extended beyond midnight, December 4-5. He reminded Mr. Smith that they had met with the agreed intention of reaching a settlement, if possible. Even though it now appeared that Mr. Smith had no powers to accept the document, he should at least undertake to commend it to his colleagues in Salisbury.

"Mr. Smith replied that this was impossible since he himself could not accept the document as it stood. But he would certainly try to give the British Government an answer—'Yes' or 'No'—by the deadline.

"MR. SMITH pointed out that the entrenchment of Section 37 was a critical question from the Rhodesian point of view. Nevertheless, they had allowed the British Government to have their way. But on other points of vital importance to Rhodesia the British Government had been unwilling to make any concession.

"THE PRIME MINISTER replied that, on the contrary, the British representatives had made many concessions, not least in accepting that after the end of the rebellion Mr. Smith himself might remain in office.

"During the adjournment he had received a message from Mr. Smith to the effect that, since he was now pressed for time and wished to leave Gibraltar as soon as possible, he hoped that any further thoughts which the Prime Minister might wish to leave with him could be sent to him on his aircraft. After consultations with his colleagues he could tell Mr. Smith that, so far as the British Government were concerned, he was free to embark on his aircraft whenever he wished; but in that case the proposed settlement would be withdrawn and the British Government would tell the world where they stood.

"He had suggested to Mr. Smith that when the form of settlement had been worked out he should consult his colleagues in Salisbury by telegram, in the hope that by this means it would still be possible to reach a final decision before both delegations had to leave Gibraltar. That morning, however, Mr. Smith had said that he felt that he must return personally to Salisbury in order to explain the proposals to his

MR. WILSON CALLS THE SITUATION RIDICULOUS

associates; but he had appeared to agree that this should be on the basis of a document to which he himself would be personally committed. Now it seemed that he would not even undertake to commend it in Salisbury.

"The British Cabinet had authorized him to meet Mr. Smith, but only if it was clearly understood on both sides that the intention of the meeting was to reach a final and definite settlement. They would object, rightly and understandably, if Mr. Smith now left without any commitment of any kind; and they could no longer be expected to authorize the Prime Minister to continue discussions on any other basis than that Mr. Smith before leaving H.M.S. TIGER must give his personal undertaking to commend the settlement to his colleagues.

"Even on this basis the settlement would be liable to criticism in the Commonwealth; but if it was now to be treated in this irresponsible way and it was thereafter rejected in Salisbury, the British Government would get the worst of all worlds.

"He realized that some elements in the settlement were very hard for Mr. Smith to accept; but others were equally hard for him to accept. There must be give and take on both sides; and there was now very little time for further discussion. Nevertheless, at a moment when the future of Rhodesia—and, indeed, of the whole of Southern Africa—was at stake, Mr. Smith appeared unwilling in the interval since their last meeting to give his mind to the issues involved. In these circumstances he should now be prepared to stay for a little longer on the ship in order to resolve his doubts and to give before disembarking an assurance that on his return to Salisbury he would commend the settlement to his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith asked why the Prime Minister had apparently changed his attitude on this point.

Not Prepared to Be Pushed Around

"The Prime Minister replied that the British Government were not prepared to be pushed around.

"Mr. Smith said that even so he was not prepared to say then and there that he would commend the settlement to his colleagues. He would give the matter further consideration on his return journey; and, after consulting his colleagues, he would let the British Government have their answer.

"The Prime Minister said that it would be much better that Mr. Smith should stay for two or three hours more on board H.M.S. TIGER and finally make up his mind before leaving.

"Mr. Smith repeated that he was not prepared to give an answer until he had returned to Salisbury; but, if he was forced into a corner and virtually compelled to decide then and there, the answer was 'No'.

"The Commonwealth Secretary pointed out that only that morning Mr. Smith had said that when the outstanding points on the settlement had been agreed he would say in the evening whether he could undertake to commend the settlement to his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith replied that this was an undertaking which the Commonwealth Secretary had asked him to give but that he himself had never agreed to do so. Now, having given the matter further thought, he was clear that he could not give any undertaking to commend the settlement to his colleagues, although he was prepared to see if he could convince himself during the homeward journey that it would be right when he reached Salisbury to ask them to accept it.

"The Prime Minister asked Mr. Smith once again to commit himself on the spot.

"Mr. Smith once again refused to do so, maintaining that on all the three main issues the British representatives had won and he had lost. Let them concede those issues to Rhodesia and he would sign the document there and then.

"Mr. Howman added that he and Mr. Smith fully understood that they must give their final answer by midnight on December 4-5. Why, then, must they be pressed to commit themselves forthwith on issues of such importance and complexity?

"The Commonwealth Secretary said that the reason for pressing Mr. Smith on the point was because the British Government had genuinely accepted his assurances that he would come to the meeting on the basis of a clear understanding that he would be expected to commit himself.

"The Prime Minister said that the issues involved were certainly complicated and difficult. But agreement on the constitutional questions involved had now been reached and the only matters outstanding were the broad-based interim Government and the timing of the test of Rhodesian opinion in relation to the return to constitutional government.

"It had been Mr. Smith's offer to consider a return to legality on the basis of the 1961 Constitution which had made the British Government think it worth while to agree to the meeting. But Mr. Smith had come without the powers which we had expected him to have; and during the discussions he had moved

progressively further away from the point of personal commitment to the settlement which was now envisaged. This was the position which the British Government could no longer accept. "The Attorney-General agreed, emphasizing that Mr. Smith's attitude would place the British Government in an intolerable position.

"The Prime Minister said that it had compelled him to ask himself once again whether the British Government should really allow the Commonwealth to break up for the sake of a country whose population was only a fraction of 1% of the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. He had taken risks in regard to the Commonwealth in the interests of reaching a reasonable and honourable agreement on the Rhodesian problem; but he was not prepared to run further risks.

Britain Again Seeking to Impose a Constitution

"Mr. Smith replied that it was unfair to say that Rhodesia was putting Britain in an impossible position. The opposite was true. It was Britain which was seeking once again—as in 1961—to impose a constitutional settlement on Rhodesia.

"The Prime Minister asked Mr. Smith to remember the events of October 1965. Up to the last moment the British Government had maintained discussions with the then Government and had continually put forward fresh proposals in order to avoid illegal declaration of independence. But although Mr. Smith and his colleagues could have avoided I.D.I. they had chosen that course. The position now was very similar.

"Once again Mr. Smith and his colleagues were seeking to cling to their so-called independence when every other consideration suggested that they should give it up, not least the fact that, if they would come no part of the way to meet the British Government, they should be compelled to go irrevocably forward along the road of mandatory sanctions, to withdraw all previous offers and to adopt the principle of no independence before majority rule.

"The situation was ridiculous. The Rhodesians had no need to cling obstinately to their state of pseudo-independence; but they found it difficult to make the effort to give it up. Equally, it ought not to be inevitable for Britain to embark on mandatory sanctions; but her declared policy together with international opinion would leave her no alternative.

"Each was in a difficulty; neither was seeking to dictate to the other; and a point had now been reached when it should be possible to reach agreement if the necessary goodwill was present on each side. It was perfectly possible for Mr. Smith, in terms of the time-table of his aircraft's movements, to spend a little more time on the ship; but, if he was unable to reach a decision in the next two or three hours, there would be no option but to withdraw the settlement and the final break between the two countries would take place.

Mr. Smith Not Convinced

"Mr. Smith said that he could not understand why the Prime Minister was now going back on the previous understanding about the manner in which the discussions should be conducted.

"The Prime Minister replied that it was Mr. Smith who was going back on the original understanding about the basis of the meeting. He should have been devoting the whole of the interval since the last discussion in the afternoon to satisfying himself that he could honourably commend the settlement to his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith said that it had been clear from the outset that he would have to go back to Salisbury and consult his colleagues before he could express a firm view on any proposed settlement. It was true that he could have consulted them by telegram, but the issues were too complex to be dealt with in this way. It was for these reasons that he had come to the conclusion that he must first convince his colleagues. He had discussed the matter with Mr. Howman, who had agreed that this was the right course.

"But he had never given any undertaking that he would convince even himself before leaving Gibraltar; nor was he likely to do so by spending a few more hours on board H.M.S. TIGER. In short, if he must decide there and then, his decision was 'No'; but if he might return to Salisbury and consult his colleagues, the answer might be 'Yes'.

"The Prime Minister said that if he could not convince Mr. Smith himself it was unlikely that he could carry conviction with Mr. Smith's colleagues. He must repeat that, if any proposals were to be taken to Salisbury, they must be agreed proposals in the sense of carrying Mr. Smith's endorsement as well as his own. Earlier in the day he had thought that Mr. Smith wished and intended to reach agreement, if he could; now he doubted this.

"Mr. Smith replied that it had never been in his mind to agree then and there. Moreover, he had made this wholly

(Continued on page 260)

Faithlessness of Politicians

Reasons for Mistrust of British Leaders

THE FAITHLESSNESS in African affairs of the three political parties in the United Kingdom was emphasized by MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA in a letter to *The Times*, which said:—

"Sir John Slessor writes that the real test in respect of Rhodesia is whether or not the British Government should stand by its pledged word. If British Governments had kept their word, what tragedies in Africa would have been spared in the recent past!

"It is quite unrealistic to seek to apply the test of good faith merely to the September *communiqué* of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. We must go back at least seven years to the 'wind of change' period.

"What followed? (1) Breach by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod and their colleagues of the undertaking given only a few months earlier in the name of the Cabinet that there would be no further constitutional changes in Kenya for 10 years. (2) Similar faithlessness in Northern Rhodesia, where a promise to postpone any further constitutional changes until after two general elections was so disreputably swept aside that the method was publicly denounced as 'unscrupulous' by a leader of the party. (3) Breach of faith by the Monckton Commission over its terms of reference despite the most explicit assurances to the Federal Government. (4) Planned and progressive faithlessness to the Central African Federation. (5) Breach of faith with Rhodesian Ministers, who were led to believe that their country would be granted independence if they helped to disentangle the Federation.

"This is nothing like a full list of the deceptions practised upon over-credulous political leaders in Africa by British politicians in the past seven years, but it should suffice to explain Rhodesian suspicious and mistrust of all the parties in this country—for not one of these dishonourable acts of the Macmillan Government was attacked by either the Socialist or the Liberal party.

"Is it surprising that Rhodesians should be determined that the future of their country shall rest with themselves, not with politicians in Britain?"

Sir John Slessor's Letter

SIR JOHN SLESSOR had written:—

"Is it right or wrong for a British Government to stand by its pledged word? Is it right or wrong to keep a multi-racial Commonwealth in being?"

"In September the British Government gave its pledged word to some 20 other Commonwealth Governments to end the illegal régime in Rhodesia, or, failing that, to take certain agreed action—including reference to the United Nations for mandatory sanctions by the end of this year—if Smith refused to accept certain specific terms. No reasonable man can deny that those terms went to the absolute practical limit of concession; and they were made clear to Salisbury long before the TIGER meeting. Is it right or wrong to keep that promise?"

"It is no good saying now that we should not or need not have made the promise. We made it—and bought time by making it. And the choice then was to make it or to see at least the beginning of the end of the Commonwealth. It is if anything even less practical to say (as many do) that if necessary we should let the African and Asian members break away, and should fall back on a partnership of the old White Dominions.

"Apart from its more obvious implications, that just is not a choice. The Commonwealth could no doubt survive the 'defection' of one or two extremist members—as it has that of South Africa; but if we attach any importance to it, we have got to recognize—whether we like it or not—that by any large it stands or falls as a multi-racial Commonwealth. It may not survive indefinitely—and it is arguable that we might not be much worse off if it did not. What would be really disastrous is if it were to break up either on an issue involving racial discrimination or on the question of whether or not Britain can be trusted to keep her promises.

"That last is the real choice here between right and wrong; it was and is perfectly clear and has or should have nothing whatever to do with party politics: Does a British Government stand by its pledged word—or does it not?"

Myth Created by Prime Minister

MR. KEITH HANCOCK replied:

"Sir John Slessor is perpetuating the myth about the Commonwealth breaking up if agreement isn't reached on Rhodesia.

"At the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting the impression the public could have gained from the newspapers was that Mr. Wilson had, despite great pressure, snatched extra time to solve the Rhodesian question. The further impression was given that the Commonwealth would have broken up if it had not been for Mr. Wilson's masterful statesmanship. No attribution was made to the source of these impressions—but those who know Westminster at all know that the source was the Prime Minister himself.

"And, as the Prime Minister has become increasingly sensitive about his personal part in the Rhodesian affair, so the 'disintegration of the Commonwealth' bogey has been drawn across the public's path time and time again as an excuse for the fabrication of so many 'crises' and 'deadlines'.

"But the Commonwealth itself, whilst expressing its views most strongly about Rhodesia and U.D.I., has not been making any really threatening or even muted noises about disintegration at all; nor does the Commonwealth seem likely to—not, at any rate (as Sir John intimated), on this issue."

Mr. Wilson An Habitual Liar

Accusation of Rhodesian Prime Minister

MR. IAN SMITH was reported in last week's issue to have told a news conference in Salisbury that Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, was a "slippery customer" who distorted the truth and lied his way out of difficulties.

RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA has now received a fuller report of the statement by the Rhodesian Prime Minister, who said, *inter alia*:—

"Mr. Wilson is a very astute politician, a very slippery customer. For example, he claimed that I had agreed to the working document when we were on the TIGER and that when I came back the extremists in my Cabinet twisted my arm and once again subjected me to their views and so I changed my mind. He said this publicly. It is a distortion of the truth. A lot of the other things that have been said are half-truths. But this isn't a half-truth. This is a complete untruth.

"Here is a man who talks himself into corners. I often wondered why and how he would ever get out of them. But he has. This man has perfected a technique of lying his way out of a corner. Here is a man who has a facility for distorting the truth in order to meet the particular circumstances of the occasion to fit in with his wants which is truly wondrous to behold. Many, many cases and instances prove this.

"So the picture as we see it means that we will never negotiate again while Mr. Wilson is in his present position, because, if he is waiting for us to reach the position of one man, one vote, this I repeat won't happen in this country in my lifetime nor Mr. Wilson's lifetime.

"The people of Rhodesia have to face up to some of the realities of life. So have the people in Britain. They have to realize what sort of person occupies Downing Street."

Asked if "bully-boy" tactics were employed aboard H.M.S. TIGER, Mr. Smith replied: "I believe the British Prime Minister knows better than to try bully-boy tactics on me. He may get away with them in Britain, but it was obvious, I think, to all concerned that this wasn't part of the plan so far as TIGER was concerned. Many, many times I made it clear that we were not interested in any intimidation in any sense.

"Mr. Wilson was at pains on one or two occasions to paint a very dismal picture of what would happen if we did not accept his ultimatum. It was similar to the sort of picture that he painted before our declaration of independence. I interrupted him once when he was in full stride half-way through one of these little lessons of his; I interrupted him and smiled and said: 'I just wish to remind you that you are wasting your time; I hope you realize this'. However, he chose to go on."

PERSONALIA

SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES is now chairman of Lintafoam, Ltd.

SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE has joined the board of Martins Bank.

MR. SIMON MACKAY has been elected a director of Inchcape and Co., Ltd.

MR. R. J. MCNEILE has been appointed secretary of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

MR. E. W. J. TYLER has been elected a director of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd.

On Tuesday SIR GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKE was 70. SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY 68, and LORD COLYTON 65.

MR. J. JUNOR, managing editor of the *Sunday Express*, has returned to London from a short visit to Rhodesia.

MR. P. M. A. CARDEN and MR. P. H. ROSSELLI have been appointed directors of Thos. & Jas Harrison, Ltd.

SIR SYDNEY CAINE has been re-appointed deputy chairman of the Independent Television Authority by the Postmaster-General.

MR. P. D. MELVILL, who has been elected to the board of C. Czarnikow, Ltd., has been in the service of the company since 1938.

PRESIDENT OBOTE of Uganda has presented a motorcar to the MOST REV. EMMANUEL NSUBUGA, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kampala.

LORD AMPHILL, for 30 years a member of the board of Gallaher, Ltd., Sir Walter Edmondson, a director for 20 years, and Mr. A. W. S. Pollock, have retired.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER has resigned from the board of the National Commercial Bank of Scotland owing to the increased pressure of his duties in London.

MR. R. H. C. STEED is to address the Royal Commonwealth Society at a lunch-time meeting in London on January 19 in the "Focus on the Commonwealth" series.

MR. JULIAN OGILVIE THOMPSON, manager of the Anglo American Corporation group, has been appointed to the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

MR. G. A. ADKIN, secretary of Caledonia Investments, Ltd., has been appointed secretary of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and Sea Lion Investments, Ltd.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, the Officer Administering the Government of Rhodesia, arrived in Cape Town on Sunday for a medical examination and a short holiday. MRS. DUPONT is with him.

MR. PANJI KAUNDA, the 19-year-old eldest son of PRESIDENT KAUNDA of ZAMBIA, has arrived in Britain to take a two-year officers' training course at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

MR. KENNETH GIBBS, the 25-year-old son of SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Rhodesia, and LADY GIBBS, and MISS MARY BEAMISH, a teacher, have been married in East London, South Africa.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, a director of the Anglo American Corporation and other companies, and a former Governor of Uganda, who is in hospital in Salisbury, Rhodesia, is making good progress.

LORD COLGRAIN has retired from the board of National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. He became a director of Grindlays Bank in 1924 and chairman in 1949, and joined the board of National and Grindlays six years later.

MR. K. T. MALINKI and MR. D. A. R. PHIRI have been appointed directors of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., and Mr. O. T. PHILLIPS, hitherto secretary to the company in Zambia, has been elected to the board.

MR. THOMAS STOCKES, a Briton resident in Zambia, is reported to have been jailed in the Congo for three months and fined 2.6m. Congolese francs (about £6,000) on currency smuggling charges. Seven other non-Congolese have been imprisoned and fined on similar counts.

DR. LEE TALBOT of the Smithsonian Institute has told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that antelope, zebra and other East African game could be developed for food purposes, and that that would make better sense than the introduction of European breeds of cattle.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has become chairman of Charter Consolidated, Ltd., on the retirement of MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS. MR. N. K. KINKHEAD-WEEKES, the HON. J. CHRISTOPHER LODER, and MR. BEVILLE PAIN have joined the board, from which MR. T. MUIR WARDEN has retired.

MR. E. T. PINKNEY, consultant metallurgist in Salisbury of the Anglo American Corporation, has been appointed consulting development engineer at the group's head office in Johannesburg. MR. V. C. WARD, of the staff in Salisbury, succeeds MR. PINKNEY as consulting metallurgist.

MGR. NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bujumbura, has said that though monarchical institutions are regarded by many people as no longer suitable to Burundi it is no part of the duty of the Church to judge that issue, but that the Church "welcomes with great hope the new republican structure of the State".

MR. S. F. GANDAR, assistant manager of the mining and services division of Rhokana Corporation, has been transferred to the Nchanga mine to take charge of all open-pit operations, including those at Mimbula-Fitula. During the last war he served in the Royal Engineers in India, Burma, Malaya, and Britain.

MR. J. C. JONES, Adviser on Technical Education at the Ministry of Overseas Development, and previously at the Colonial Office, will retire next April and be succeeded by MR. G. E. WATTS, principal of Brighton College of Technology, who has for some years been a member of the Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries.

MR. E. F. O. GASCOIGNE has resigned the chairmanship of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., but remains on the board, to which MR. A. C. HERRICK has been elected and appointed managing director, following the resignation from that office and the managing directorship of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., by MR. M. T. W. EASBY, who has left the boards of both companies.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition, and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is chairman of International Technical and Constructional Services, Ltd., a new private company formed to establish companies and associations anywhere "for the prosecution of undertakings, works, projects or enterprises of any description". He is a director of Kleinworth Benson, Ltd., the merchant bankers, Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and other companies.

MR. ANDREW IRVING, secretary of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., and other companies in the group, has retired. He started with the British India Line in 1925 as an accountant, and after 23 years with the B.I. joined the Clan Line. He was appointed to the board five years later, and when the British and Commonwealth group was formed towards the end of 1955 he became the first secretary. Since 1962 he has been a director of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd.

New Year Honours

Barons

Macleod, The Very Rev. Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D., leader of the Iona Community. Has visited East and Central Africa and often spoken and written on African affairs.

Morris, Sir Charles Richard, K.C.M.G., lately Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds. Has been interested in African educational affairs for many years.

Privy Counsellor

De Freitas, Sir Geoffrey Stanley, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europa. A former U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya.

Companion of Honour

Wheeler, Sir Robert Eric Mortimer, C.I.E., M.C., T.D. For services to archaeology. Has visited East Africa for archaeological investigations.

Knight Bachelor

Perrin, Michael Willcox, C.B.E., chairman, The Wellcome Foundation.

Royal Victorian Order Dame Commander

Gibbs, Miss Antice Rosa, C.B.E. For many years Commonwealth Chief Commissioner for Girl Guides.

Order of St. Michael and St. George

K.C.M.G.

Galsworthy, Arthur Morman, C.M.G., Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Office.

C.M.G.

Bell, William Fancourt, Counsellor, British High Commission, Nairobi.

Brown, James Arthur Kinnear, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. For services in the treatment of leprosy.

Gandee, John Stephen, O.B.E., British High Commissioner, Botswana.

Morris, Edward Allan, O.B.E., Assistant Crown Agent.

Munro, Robert Wilson, lately Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Sudan.

Proser, Albert Russell Garness, M.B.E., lately Adviser on Community Development, Kenya.

Order of the British Empire

K.B.E.

Macleod, Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt., Chief Scout of the Commonwealth.

C.B.E. (Military)

Hardy, Brigadier Arthur John, M.B.E., lately Commander of the Kenya Army and British Army Training Team in Kenya.

C.B.E. (Civil)

Butlerworth, Brian Boyd, lately Asst. P.M.G.(Eng.), East Africa.

Dennison, Merwyn William, M.C., Q.C., lately puisne judge, Zambia.

Griffiths, Vincent Llewellyn, O.B.E. For services to education in developing countries.

Hopkinson, Henry Thomas, lately director for Africa of International Press Institute.

Macdonald, Brian Fraser. For services to Anglo-African relations.

O.B.E. (Military)

Landy, Lieut-Colonel Gerald Desmond Michael, R.A.O.C., of the British Army Training Team in Kenya.

Prothero, Lieut-Colonel and Staff Paymaster Eric Oliver, R.A.P.C., formerly on loan to Zambia Army.

O.B.E. (Civil)

Beadle, Leonard Clayton, lately Professor of Zoology, Makerere University, Uganda.

Briant, Miss Beatrix Blanche. British subject lately resident in Sudan.

Dawe, Eric Charles Steward, Principal, Veterinary Training Institute, Uganda.

Dawson, W. J. R. C. P., lately head of British Interests Section of Canadian High Commission in Dar es Salaam.

Gale, Victor Harry, M.B.E., chairman of Farmers' Marketing Board, Malawi.

Gibson, Robert Gaddes, British subject resident in Sudan.

Grant, Percival Cardross, M.B.E., district commissioner, Botswana.

Kirby, Richard Henry, Assistant Director, Tropical Products Institute.

McCulloch, Ian Gilmour, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Malawi.

Megson, Forrest Loudon, British subject resident in Kenya.

Pegram, Roland Charles, M.B.E., Deputy Permanent Secretary, Uganda.

Redman, Noel Vernon, Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, Botswana.

Rowe, Charles Henry, British subject resident in Uganda.

Stevens, John Elmer, lately Assistant Chief Engineer (Administration), East African Railways and Harbours.

Zealey, Philip Cecil, secretary, Voluntary Societies Committee on Service Overseas.

M.B.E. (Military)

Jordan, Flight Lieut. Eric Ivor Ross, B.E.M., Royal Air Force. On loan to Kenya Air Force.

O'Duffy, Major B. P. V., Royal Army Medical Corps. Serving with British Army Training Team in Kenya.

M.B.E. (Civil)

Baker, Colin Arthur, Deputy Principal, Institute of Public Administration, Malawi.

Biddle, Miss May Estelle, lately headmistress, Highlands Girls' School, Eldoret, Kenya.

Coope, Stanley George, Second Secretary, British High Commission in Zambia.

Duly, Charles Lovell, lately senior accountant, E.A.R. & H. Heady, Peter John, admin. officer, Botswana.

Hook, Richard Dennis, lately Chief Police Officer, Seychelles.

Jones, Eric Hilton, former Under-Secretary (Economic), Uganda.

Mankelaw, Roy Edward, accountant, National and Grindlays Bank, Kampala, Uganda.

O'Shea, Desmond Patrick, lately senior establishment officer, E.A.R. & H.

Pincombe, Jack Robert Campbell, Deputy Establishment Secretary, Uganda.

Solly, Mrs. Gilhan Emma, president, East Africa Women's League.

Stiles, Miss Emelia Gertrude, personal assistant to Police Commissioner, Botswana.

Todd, Magnus Wilham, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing, Uganda.

Walker, Brian Lomax, senior administrative officer, Malawi.

Man of the Year

MR. IAN SMITH has been voted "man of the year" in a B.B.C. poll and by readers of a Spanish weekly news magazine, which has praised him for "the singlemindedness of his struggle and his finely tempered nerves".

Zambian Cabinet Changes

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has appointed Mr. James Skinner, his Irish Attorney-General, to be Minister of Legal Affairs, a new office; and Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister of Home Affairs, to take charge of a new Ministry of Presidential Affairs. Mr. Changufu succeeds to the Ministry of Home Affairs, his former portfolio of Information and Postal Services being split, with Information coming under a Minister of State in the President's office. Mr. Mwiinga, previously Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is now Health Minister. Mr. Skinner, who had strongly supported the United National Independence Party before Zambia obtained independence, was Minister of Justice in Dr. Kaunda's first Cabinet, but was later replaced by an African.

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"FUTURE OF ALL SOUTHERN AFRICA AT STAKE"

(Continued from page 256)

clear in the presence of the Governor and the Chief Justice; and, if the Prime Minister did not accept his word, perhaps they should be invited to confirm what he had said".

The Governor and the Chief Justice then joined the meeting. The Prime Minister recapitulated, for the Governor's benefit, the sequence of events as he saw it. He himself had come to the meeting with full powers to reach a settlement and on the basis of a clear understanding that Mr. Smith would have similar powers.

"As regards the provisions of an independence Constitution, he had in fact reached agreement with Mr. Smith; but as regards the return to legality—which to Britain was a no less important question—he had not. On the previous night he had been willing to continue the discussion after dinner in order to narrow the differences as far as possible; but Mr. Smith and his colleague had said that they were tired after their long journey and must go to bed. At that point Mr. Smith had merely stipulated that he would need to obtain the assent of his colleagues before committing himself to accept any settlement; and they had therefore started very early on the following day in the hope that this would enable him to send a telegram to Salisbury in time to receive the reply that evening.

"But by the morning Mr. Smith had withdrawn still further and had said that he must return to Salisbury in order to discuss the matter personally with his colleagues. The ship had therefore been turned towards Gibraltar and Mr. Smith's aircraft had been alerted; and in the afternoon he had agreed that Mr. Smith should return personally to Salisbury, provided that before leaving he signed a statement to the effect that he would commend the proposed settlement to his colleagues. He had understood Mr. Smith to say that before disembarking he would either sign a statement to this effect or reject the proposals entirely.

Disturbed by Mr. Smith's Attitude

"But he appeared to have given no serious thought to the matter since then; and he was now saying that he could give no undertaking to commend the proposals to his colleagues but would merely give us their answer on the following day. As a result the Prime Minister and his colleagues regarded the change in Mr. Smith's attitude as so disturbing as to cause them to reconsider their consent to the arrangements originally envisaged.

"Some of his colleagues had believed that from the outset Mr. Smith had intended the meeting to be no more than an attempt to leave the final responsibility for a break with the British Government. He himself would prefer to believe that Mr. Smith was in earnest and genuinely wanted to reach a settlement.

"But if Mr. Smith forced him into a position in which he had to make a final choice between on the one hand the disruption of the Commonwealth and the humiliation of Britain in the United Nations, and on the other hand a continuing break with a country which comparatively was of considerably less significance, he could only say that, while it could be argued that it would be worth taking the risk of shaking the Commonwealth if a firm agreement with Rhodesia had been possible, the British Government was not prepared to take that risk if the agreement itself was uncertain.

"Wherever the responsibility lay for the procedural dilemma in which he and Mr. Smith now found themselves, this was unimportant compared with the substance of the issues at stake, which was no less than the future of the whole of Southern Africa.

"Mr. Smith said that he was still puzzled by the Prime Minister's change of attitude. A few hours earlier the Prime Minister had apparently been content that Mr. Smith should take the settlement back to Salisbury and consult his colleagues. Now this no longer sufficed; and the Prime Minister was reverting to his earlier stipulation that Mr. Smith should commit himself before leaving the ship to commend the settlement to his colleagues in Salisbury.

"But it was not true that earlier in the day he had undertaken in the presence of the Governor and the Chief Justice to say by the evening whether or not he would commit himself. On the contrary, he had made it clear that the settlement contained two major issues which were unacceptable.

"The Prime Minister observed that he had not said that Mr. Smith had undertaken to commit himself in this sense, i.e., to accept the proposed settlement on these issues. He had only said that Mr. Smith had undertaken to decide before leaving the ship whether the proposals in relation to these issues were so unacceptable that he must finally break with Britain or whether he would be prepared on balance to commend the settlement in its entirety to his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith said that earlier in the evening the Prime Minister had appeared to be content with a covering statement which required no more than that on his return to Salisbury

he should inform his colleagues that the proposed settlement was acceptable to the British Government provided that it was acceptable to the régime also.

"But before he could make any attempt to persuade his colleagues on this point he must convince himself that the settlement was acceptable; and for this he needed time in the aircraft on the way home. He had made this quite clear earlier in the meeting; and he must repeat that, if he was required then and there to commit himself to commend the statement to his colleagues, the answer was 'No'. But he realized that the time-table was now very tight and that if the British Government received no answer by midnight on December 4-5, they would regard this as a rejection of the proposals.

"The Prime Minister observed that the issues involved were not exactly unfamiliar to Mr. Smith. If he could convince himself on the return aircraft journey he could surely convince himself—or decide that he was not convinced—by spending a few more hours on the ship. If he insisted on leaving the ship uncommitted, why should the British Government believe that he would make any effort to convince his colleagues when he reached Salisbury?

"Mr. Smith repeated that another few hours on the ship would not make any difference.

"The Prime Minister observed that in that case he could have no confidence that Mr. Smith would try on his return to Salisbury to persuade his colleagues to endorse the settlement.

"Sir Hugh Beadle suggested that, since it might be embarrassing if Mr. Smith and his colleagues rejected the proposals and these subsequently became known, it should be agreed on both sides that they would remain confidential.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Not Optimistic

"The Prime Minister said that he did not think that this would be possible. The proposals were bound to become known.

"Mr. Smith said that it was unfair to allege that he should have devoted more time in the last few hours to considering his position.

"The Prime Minister said that he had understood that as soon as Mr. Smith had considered the draft document which had been prepared in the afternoon he would get in touch with the British representatives again and would indicate whether or not he was prepared to commend it to his colleagues. But Mr. Smith had not done so; and it was he himself who had had to press for this final meeting.

"Sir Hugh Beadle said that even if Mr. Smith committed himself before leaving the ship to commend the proposals to his colleagues in Salisbury, they might still reject them by midnight on December 4-5. But, if so, did it really matter if they rejected them without Mr. Smith's having endorsed them? What really mattered was whether there was any chance that Mr. Smith's colleagues would accept them on their merits, irrespective of Mr. Smith's own attitude.

"Mr. Smith replied that he could not be very optimistic on this point. The settlement still embodied provisions to which he and his colleagues had consistently objected ever since contact with the British Government had been originally renewed earlier in the year.

"The Prime Minister said that the reason why he attached importance to Mr. Smith's undertaking to commend the proposals to his colleagues on his return to Salisbury was the fact that he had agreed with Sir Hugh Beadle in the Prime Minister's hearing that if he commended the proposals his colleagues would probably accept them. That was why he had insisted, and was still insisting, that before leaving the ship Mr. Smith must either reject the proposals or undertake to try to persuade his colleagues to accept them.

"Mr. Smith repeated that before he could undertake to try to convince his colleagues he must convince himself; and he was still trying to do so.

"The Prime Minister replied that either Mr. Smith was convinced or he was not. All that was needed was his undertaking to try to convince his colleagues.

"Mr. Smith said once again that he himself was not yet convinced. On all the three major outstanding issues he had lost the day. The first was the entrenchment of Clause 37.

"Sir Hugh Beadle interjected that this was untrue; so far from wholly losing on this point, Mr. Smith had gained 15 European reserved seats.

"Mr. Smith retorted that if the British Government would go back to the position on Section 37 as it had originally been, he would be content. Second, there was the question of the broad-based interim Government.

"Sir Hugh Beadle pointed out that on the basis of the settlement as it now stood the interim Government would last for only four months.

"Mr. Smith said that, third, there was the British insistence on a return to legality as a prior condition of the test of Rhodesian opinion.

MUTUAL SUSPICIONS OF MEMBERS OF BOTH CABINETS

"The Prime Minister said that it was untrue that Mr. Smith had lost everything and gained nothing. On the question of Section 37 he himself had strained his authority from the British Cabinet both in conceding the European reserved seats and in modifying the stipulation about a British military presence in Rhodesia. But there had to be give and take on both sides. He himself was prepared to regard the settlement as a whole as a reasonable one; and Mr. Smith should be prepared to adopt the same attitude.

"Sir Hugh Beadle reminded Mr. Smith once again that if the constitutional provisions could be regarded as agreed all that was at issue was four months of interim government, after which Rhodesia could be back to constitutional government on the basis of the 1961 Constitution.

"Mr. Smith admitted that this was a sound point, which Sir Hugh Beadle had repeated to him several times on recent occasions. There was something in it.

Mr. Wilson Ready to Adjust His Promise

"The Prime Minister pointed out that he had made a considerable concession to Mr. Smith on this issue. He was committed by the *communiqué* issued at the end of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to insist on the establishment of a broad-based Government after the end of the illegal independence; and it was a very considerable concession to agree that this need last for only four months.

"Mr. Howman interjected that he and Mr. Smith had made it clear throughout that they would have to consult their colleagues before committing themselves, albeit fully understanding that the time-table was very tight and that if they sent no reply by midnight on December 4-5 this would be regarded as a rejection of the proposals. Against this background it was unreasonable to accuse Mr. Smith of procrastinating.

"The Prime Minister repeated that some members of his Cabinet had been opposed to his meeting Mr. Smith at all on the ground that Mr. Smith would treat the encounter as no more than a propaganda device for leaving with the British Government the onus of responsibility for a final break. But he himself had continued to believe in Mr. Smith's good faith. Was he now to be shown to be wrong?

"Mr. Smith replied that some of his colleagues had voiced exactly the same suspicions about the British Government's motives in promoting the meeting. But this did not trouble him; what mattered was the substance of the issues at stake.

"Sir Hugh Beadle said that it was surely valuable to the British Government to have it known that they had made one last attempt to reach agreement at the highest level. By comparison it was unimportant whether their proposals were rejected—if they were rejected—that night or the following night.

"The Prime Minister replied that even so he could not be left in a position in which he was fully committed to the proposals but Mr. Smith would not commit himself even to commend them to his colleagues. If the proposals were to be *ad referendum* to Mr. Smith's associates, perhaps they must now be *ad referendum* to the British Cabinet as well—even though this would create a very difficult situation, since the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee was due to meet on Monday in order to take the first steps in bringing mandatory sanctions into effect.

"Sir Hugh Beadle said that it was surely right that the proposals should now be regarded as being, *ad referendum* both to the British Government and to Mr. Smith's colleagues in Salisbury. And each side should decide by midnight on December 4-5.

"The Prime Minister suggested that the meeting should now be adjourned for 15 minutes in order to enable both sides to take stock of the position".

The meeting was adjourned at 10.40 p.m. and resumed at 11 p.m.

"The Prime Minister said that on further consideration he suggested that the terms of the proposed settlement should now be regarded as a working document, which he would refer to the British Cabinet and Mr. Smith should refer to his own colleagues for acceptance or rejection in its entirety. Since Mr. Smith's departure had now been somewhat delayed, the deadline for decision could be deferred to 12 noon, Salisbury time (10 a.m. G.M.T.) on Monday, December 5. But it must be wholly clear that Mr. Smith's answer would then be a final 'Yes' or 'No' to the proposals without any amendment. For their part the British Cabinet, when they came to take their final decision, would also give a simple 'Yes' or 'No'. He would arrange for the Cabinet to meet on the following day, but, since he could now no longer take the decision in their name, he could not predict their attitude.

"They might accept the proposals, albeit with considerable reluctance and hesitation; or they might reject them; or they

might decide to wait for the Rhodesian reply before reaching their own decision. In any event they had assumed that the Prime Minister himself, relying on the authority which they had given him, would reach a final settlement; and, now that the issue had been reopened and they would be asked to reconsider the whole matter, their reaction might well be more critical.

"Mr. Smith replied that his own position as regards consultation with his colleagues had been consistent throughout. He had no grounds therefore on which to object to the course of action which the Prime Minister now suggested.

"The Prime Minister said that he had proposed this course because he still believed that Mr. Smith wished to reach a settlement, if only because the alternatives were so terrible to contemplate. Since this might be his last meeting with Mr. Smith on this basis, he hoped that Mr. Smith was under no illusions about the consequences if the and his colleagues rejected the proposals.

"Since I.D.I. both sides had made mistakes and miscalculations. Mr. Smith and his colleagues had said that I.D.I. would be a nine-days wonder; but it was still a matter of intense and anxious discussion. They had predicted that it would result in an inflow of new investment into Rhodesia; but investment had virtually ceased. They had been confident that it would secure early recognition by other countries; but no country had recognized a pseudo-independent Rhodesia.

"The British Government had also made mistakes—particularly in predicting that sanctions would bring the rebellion to an end in a matter of weeks rather than months; it might be a matter of years.

"The problem was a moral problem, on which the British Government were committed to withdraw all their previous proposals for a settlement, including those which had been under discussion during the present week-end, and to adopt a policy of 'no independence before majority rule'. The Rhodesian problem was not unlike the United States Civil War. That, too, had started with a constitutional issue and had ended with the abolition of slavery. Similarly, the Rhodesian problem in its fundamentals was not simply a question of constitutional provisions; it was a question of African advancement.

No Further Compromise by Britain

"The British Government would go to the end; and they would not compromise. Moreover, once the problem reached the United Nations that Organization could not afford to lose; and other powerful countries could not afford to let it lose. Mr. Smith should not assume that, if he and his colleagues in the illegal régime now rejected the proposed settlement, it would ever be possible for them to discuss the question with Britain again on the present basis. Nor should the régime assume that, although the British Government had not reversed their earlier undertaking not to use force to bring the rebellion to an end, they would necessarily be able to maintain this position.

"They should also remember that if they now rebuffed our own offer to accept the proposed settlement they would have very few friends left. Perhaps they had not been very well advised by British visitors to Salisbury. Perhaps they had paid too much attention to gossip and speculation about British economic weakness. It was true that the loss of some £30m. exports to Rhodesia in the last year was unfortunate; but over the same period our total exports had increased by nearly ten times as much. Mr. Smith and his colleagues should therefore beware of trusting people whose only motive was to write Britain down.

"We were basically a strong country; and we had never yet been defeated in any task to which we had really set our hands. If it took us years to solve the problem we should not give up; however much we might be hurt in the process. Once mandatory sanctions were introduced, once the principle of 'no independence before majority rule' was formally adopted, there could be no going back and no more concessions of the kind the British Government had been ready to make in order to promote this last meeting and to give Mr. Smith and his colleagues a final chance.

"If, on the other hand, if proved possible to reach agreement on the settlement at this eleventh hour, there would be other and more constructive subjects which would need urgent consideration—e.g., the lifting of sanctions; the formation of the broad-based Government (on which he and Mr. Smith had already exchanged suggestions privately); the release of detainees; the suspension of outstanding death sentences pronounced by the Salisbury régime; the establishment of the Royal Commission; the exchange of new High Commissioners; and so forth. He still hoped that a wise decision in Salisbury might allow him to be in early touch with Mr. Smith on these and similar questions".

Mr. Smith's New Year Message

"Sanctimonious Hypocrisy of United Nations Denounced"

VIOLATION OF ITS CHARTER by the United Nations was sharply denounced in a New Year broadcast by MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, who said that an organization which was supposed to guide the world to decency, fair play, and justice had practised such incredible deceit that "there is more justice where the demon Satan reigns than where the United Nations wallows in its sanctimonious hypocrisy".

The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand should, he suggested, ask their Chief Justices whether the treatment of Rhodesia by the United Nations did not constitute a violation of the Charter.

Rhodesia, he emphasized, would fight on in maintenance of its independence, despite mandatory sanctions by the United Nations and the closure of negotiations by the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wilson's Childish Pique

The more he reflected on Mr. Wilson's proposals aboard H.M.S. TIGER, the more convinced was he that he had been right to reject them. They had all the beguiling symptoms of a well-prepared and well-laid trap.

"Why else would Mr. Wilson throw overboard the thing that really mattered—a mutually agreed Constitution for Rhodesia? Why else would Mr. Wilson declare in a childish fit of pique that henceforth he will acknowledge our independence only on the basis of one man one vote?"

"This was a Heaven-sent opportunity for him to return to his basic principle, from which he had been enticed recently. He has not only been enticed: he has played the rôle of enticer. He has successfully managed to entice the United Nations to deviate not only from its Charter but also from the generally accepted principles of justice and fair play."

After listening to "a pack of lies" about the internal domestic affairs of Rhodesia, the Security Council had passed a resolution exhorting its members to join in sanctions against Rhodesia on the pretext that she was a threat to world peace. Yet at the same time the General Assembly was enthusiastically adopting a resolution calling for "the immediate cessation of intervention in any form in the domestic affairs of States and peoples".

No Early Decision on Republic Issue

Mr. Smith has told the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, that it would be several months, "if at all", before Rhodesia threw off the British connexion and became a republic.

The Government's legal and constitutional advisers had nearly completed their study of whether Rhodesia had been made a republic by the British action in taking the issue to the United Nations, but, whatever the verdict, it would be months before the Government took any decisive step.

Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, said in a New Year broadcast that the British Government had jeopardized the peace and stability of all Southern Africa by asking the Security Council to impose sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr. Schoeman, South African Minister of Transport, said at the week-end that the leading article in the pro-Government newspaper *Die Burger* suggesting that Rhodesia should abandon her independence did not reflect the view of the Government.

Dr. Diederichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, said in Paris last week that Rhodesia was his country's best customer, and that South Africa would continue normal trade, doing nothing either to help or break the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

Mr. Harry Reedman, Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in Portugal, has paid a short visit to Rhodesia. Brigadier Andrew Skeen, now an M.P. in Rhodesia, who was High Commissioner in London until U.D.I.

replying to the B.B.C. allegation that he had provided funds for the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, said that before November 11, 1965, sympathizers had sent to Rhodesia House in London money which could not be placed to Government account and which he had therefore handed to the society, telling the donors that that had been done. No funds whatsoever had been sent to the society from Rhodesia since U.D.I.

Mr. J. J. Wrathall, the Finance Minister, said at a dinner in Bulawayo that Rhodesia had received no financial assistance from the London market since 1959 and must in future finance its public service programme mainly on the local market. International financial organizations had become increasingly the tools of power politics. In order to stimulate an expanding economy, Rhodesia's administration must remain in the hands of responsible people. Control of those who used the petrol bomb as a political weapon might involve infringing the so-called rights of personal freedom.

Tribute to Rhodesian Bankers

He told the annual dinner of the Rhodesian Institute of Bankers that the country was fortunate in the calibre of the men who had operated the banking system throughout the past year. The Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, its legal board in Salisbury and especially the governor, Mr. N. H. B. Bruce, had guided the country's financial affairs most ably, and the efforts of the commercial banks and acceptance houses in overcoming post-U.D.I. problems deserved public recognition.

At its first sitting in 1967 Parliament would consider legislation to make banking in Rhodesia a closed system. Mr. C. S. Skipper, general manager of Rhodesia of Barclays Bank D.C.O., who would retire next year, would be chairman of a Decimal Currency Committee to plan the change to decimal currency early in 1970.

Senator James Eastland, a member of the Democratic Party, to which President Johnson belongs, has tabled a motion for United States recognition of Mr. Smith's Government, and has told reporters that he had been promised the support of 30 other Senators.

Mr. J. C. Whittaker told a representative of Radio South Africa when he arrived from Britain that his group had investments of about £3m. in Rhodesia, in which it retained the fullest confidence. Its Rhodesian subsidiary had doubled its output in the past six months.

On returning to Britain from Rhodesia Mr. Roger Hern, motor accessories export manager of Smith's Industries, Ltd., of Cricklewood, London, said that the imposition of sanctions would cause the company a loss of about £40,000 a year.

Professor J. A. Sadie of Stellenbosch University is in Rhodesia for a few weeks to advise on economic planning.

Prejudiced Against the Police

Teachers in Government schools in Rhodesia have been granted salary increases ranging from £75 to £180 a year. The new scales are non-racial.

The Kariba Dam wall, the road and rail bridge across the Zambezi between Rhodesia and Zambia, and Salisbury broadcasting station have been declared protected areas.

The Rev. Charles Blakney, an American missionary in Rhodesia of the United Church of Christ, has been fined £15 for using in a sermon words "likely to expose the police to contempt, ridicule or disesteem". He was found not guilty on an alternative charge of uttering words likely to engender hostility towards the police. Eight Europeans had walked out of a church in Salisbury when he said that two Africans had been tortured by the police. The magistrate, Mr. R. F. Barnes, found the torture allegations false and described the accused as clearly prejudiced against the police.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, an American, who had been deported from Rhodesia for making a false statement to immigration officers, was declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa when he arrived at Johannesburg airport.

Frankfurt civil court will rule on January 13 on the interim injunction against the export to Rhodesia of banknotes printed by a German company, which, in association with South African Airways, contests the injunction. Some 28 tons of notes have been printed. The face value is said to exceed £1,000m.

Mr. J. Helliwell, chairman of Rhodesia Television, Ltd., which has declared a 12½% dividend for the year to June 30, told the sixth annual meeting of shareholders that the programmes had been designed to "reflect the broad stream of public opinion and sentiment and to serve the cause of national self-consciousness".

Eight Africans have been arrested on charges of terrorist activities in the Lupani district of Matabeleland, where an African headman was recently shot dead. They had weapons of Communist countries.

Terrorists Ordered to Organize Rebellion

Seven terrorists who had crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia and killed an African lorry-driver who refused to give them a lift have been sentenced to death for that crime and for possessing weapons. The judge said that pamphlets found in their possession indicated that part of their task was to seek to spread a rebellion. Seventy terrorists arrested after entering the country from Zambia are now under sentence of death.

Another five Africans, who admitted having come from Zambia, have been committed for trial on murder charges. Because villagers near their camp told the police of their arrival they killed the headman.

Of four Africans sentenced to imprisonment of from six to 12 years for the possession of explosives, two, said Mr. Justice Goldin, had been members of a committee which planned to obtain explosives from various persons, including certain university lecturers with which to attack European property.

A European and his mother-in-law who have been stabbed to death on a farm near Marandellas are not believed by the police to have been the victims of a political crime. The murders are attributed to a wage dispute.

For chaining an African employee to the rafters of a storeroom for four days Johannes Nel, aged 34, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He has appealed.

A fully equipped South African Air Force base has been established in the northern Transvaal, close to the border with Rhodesia.

H.M.S. CAPRICE, a 2,020-ton frigate on her way to continue the oil blockade of Mozambique, put into Mombasa on Monday after a breakdown and is likely to have to go to Malta for an extensive overhaul. H.M.S. DIANA and SIRIUS are on patrol duty off Beira and the frigates FALMOUTH and ZULU are operating further north.

Kenya's Senate has been told that the country contributed £60,000 last year to the Liberation Committee of O.A.U. as assistance to African "freedom fighters" operating against Southern Africa.

A Kenya Government statement has said: "Kenya will continue to honour her commitment to mobilize all means to ensure the emancipation of the oppressed African people in Rhodesia". Force must be used. "To soft-pedal sanctions would merely comfort Ian Smith and his henchmen".

In New York 10 Friends of Rhodesia picketed the British Travel Association offices in Fifth Avenue for two hours, urging recognition of the Rhodesian Government by the United States and United Nations.

Liberal Party M.P.s in Australia have urged caution over the Rhodesia situation. The Liberal and County parties constitute Australia's Coalition Government.

Capturing Former British Trade

A special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* reported from Salisbury: "There are so many foreign businessmen at work capturing the former British trade that it is difficult for the average Rhodesian to imagine that this interesting state of affairs can be seriously affected by a resolution passed in the 'talking shop' in New York".

The *Rhodesian Tobacco Journal* has written that the industry has survived almost unscathed from the first year of sanctions, and that the experience of 1966, suggests that "we shall still be very much in the business in a year's time if trading does not become normal meanwhile".

A £2m. barrier deal is reported to have been concluded between the Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation and French textile interests. To facilitate the transaction, licences issued for the import of textiles into Rhodesia from other sources have been suspended.

Senior officials of oil companies in South Africa have told the Press that Rhodesia has now fuel stocks for about two years, recent deliveries from South Africa and Mozambique having averaged some 200,000 gallons daily, whereas the rationing requirement is only about 70,000 gallons.

The first Japanese heavy-duty lorry to be assembled in Rhodesia was produced last week at the Salisbury plant of the Rover group.

Friends of Rhodesia in Canada have sent 1,600 gallons of petrol to Salisbury.

A profit of £1,010,810 for the year to June 30 is reported by the Central African Power Corporation. Sales of power from Kariba exceeded £1m. for the first time. Consumers in Zambia took 51.4% of the output, an increase of 5.8%.

Fifty members of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society in Britain are spending a month in Rhodesia.

Conservative back-benchers have tabled a motion in the House of Commons noting that Mr. Kapwepwe, Zambia's delegate to the Security Council, accused the Foreign Secretary of hypocrisy, racialism and appeasement "in terms almost identical with those used by the Prime Minister in his attack on the Conservative Party during the Rhodesia debate".

Rhodesia's University College

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, which has decided to continue its special relationship with the University College of Rhodesia, has received from 76 of the 122 members of the academic staff a statement reading:—

"The reasons for which the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was constituted by Royal Charter as a multi-racial institution of higher learning in 1955 are still operative. Many of us believe that the need is more acute now than it was then. It is also clear that if the college is to fulfil its function adequately the continuance of the schemes of special relationship with London and Birmingham Universities is essential for at least the next few years. We therefore affirm our conviction that the college should continue to function and that the schemes of special relationship should be retained".

That statement, which bears the signatures of four of the five deans, was brought to London by the acting principal, Professor A. Milton, who strongly favoured maintenance of the special relationship.

Birmingham University recently decided to continue the special relationship.

There are vacancies in the chairs of history, classics, education, physiology, physics, economics, government, sociology, psychology and microbiology at the University College, which has now about 800 students, one-third of whom are Africans.

Communist Coup Foiled

A COMMUNIST COUP was foiled in Khartoum last week, when seven Sudanese officers and eight others, said to be Communist leaders, were arrested. Among them were the secretary-general of the Communist Party, General Abdul Khalig Mahgoub, who was later released on bail, and the secretary-general of the Sudan Trades Union Federation.

The revolt was said to be led by a second lieutenant, aged 23. President Ismail al-Azhari described it as the childish act of junior officers. The Prime Minister said in a broadcast that though the officers had been supported by troops from training units the plot had been suppressed without bloodshed.

Two days earlier riots had followed a protest march organized by the Sudan Bar Association, which has a strong Communist element, against the rejection by the Constituent Assembly of a judicial finding that proscription of the Sudan Communist Party was unconstitutional. A colonel commanding in the Eastern Sudan, six other Army officers, and 15 students at Khartoum University were arrested later.

Arab Association Banned

THE ARAB ASSOCIATION of Tanzania has been proscribed—a few days after contributing £500 to the cost of the new regional headquarters in Dar es Salaam of the Tanganyika African National Union, the party which provides the Government.

Corruption

MR. SAGINI, Minister of Local Government in Kenya, said when addressing the annual meeting of the Association of Local Government Authorities that there were persistent reports of corrupt practices in local government. "There are allegations of bribery and corruption and of irregularities in the tender procedure. I am far from satisfied that all is well".

Asian Traders Expelled

ASIAN TRADERS in Nairobi's large central market are no longer to be allowed to do business there, the City Council having decided to deprive them of accommodation in response to Government appeals for more rapid Africanization in commerce. Mr. Mwai Kibaki, Minister for Commerce and Industry, has approved the decision, and denied that it involves any element of racial discrimination. Exactly the opposite view is taken by the 180,000 Asians in Kenya, about one-third of whom have opted for Kenya citizenship. Those among the market traders who are Kenya citizens have not been exempted from the ruling against Asian traders.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga Properties Seized by Congo Government

THE PROPERTIES in the Congo of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga were "Congolized", but not "nationalized", by the Congolese Government on New Year's Day, according to an official announcement in Kinshasa (Leopoldville). President Mobutu having suddenly refused further negotiations with the Union Minière and its offers of co-operation while discussions continued.

The Belgian group had declined to obey an edict to transfer to a new Congolese company all its properties wherever situated, but had been willing to transfer all its assets in the Congo to a company in which the Congo Government would hold a 50% interest in addition to its 18% holding in the Belgian company.

That plan was rejected by the Mobutu Government, which demanded transfer to the proposed Union Minière du Congo of virtually the whole of the assets of the existing Union Minière, while imposing on that company the whole of the liabilities. Union Minière was told that if the Government's demands were not met before December 31 its concession and operating rights in the Congo would be annulled.

A statement by the board in Brussels concluded: "The only desire of the Union Minière is to continue its operations undisturbed and in peace in order to provide its contribution, in the future as in the past, to the prosperity of the Congo and its people, at the same time ensuring a fair return on the savings which have been entrusted to it in the form of capital investment".

Five senior officials of the Belgian company in the Congo whom the Government publicly nominated without their consent as directors of Union Minière du Congo have declined to serve. So has Lord Colyton, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., who was likewise declared to have been appointed to the board without his knowledge or consent.

Many Belgian employees of the group have flown to Europe from Katanga in recent weeks, but at least 1,500 remain, in many cases with wives and families. In Belgium it is feared that the European staff will now be compelled to continue in the Congo by Government order.

Union Minière has provided the Congo with more than half its foreign currency earnings and about half of the total tax revenue.

A ban on the export of its minerals was imposed last week. On Tuesday the company announced that it would claim damages against anybody who bought metals from its properties from the Congo Governments or its agents.

A trade delegation from Brazil has visited Mozambique. Central African Airways report a record profit to June 30 of £593,000.

French and Belgian travel agents have spent a week touring Mozambique.

Jubilee Insurance Co., Ltd. are to build a £400,000 block in Dar es Salaam.

Pakistan International Airlines have started a service from Karachi to Nairobi.

Central Line Sisal Estate, Ltd., will not pay a dividend for the year to September 30 last.

Coffee berry disease is estimated to have cut Kenya's last coffee crop by about 20 per cent.

Of 427 new companies registered in Kenya in 1965 about a quarter are officially stated to have been wholly African-owned.

Inchcape and Co., Ltd., a group with large East African interests, are discussing a possible merger with the Borneo Company.

The Bank of West Africa has been merged with the Standard Bank. The name has been changed to Standard Bank of West Africa.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., have declared a second interim of three cents on the fully-paid and 1.05 cents on the partly-paid shares.

Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd., who have a half-share in Phillips, Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd., Nairobi, report group profit after tax at £1,150,669. The 16% dividend is repeated.

A radio factory costing £250,000 has been opened in Livingstone by Supersonic Radio Zambia, Ltd, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd., reports pre-tax profits to June 30 at £34,337 (£33,816). After tax of £18,033, 5% dividends on the preferred and deferred stock take £11,845, leaving carry-forward of £16,936.

London Chamber of Commerce has published at 7s. a pamphlet entitled "Zambia and Malawi: A Survey for Businessmen". It deals with the selling mission sent to the two States in August, when £425,000 of business was written in 16 days.

At the annual meeting of Aberfoyle Plantations Ltd., the chairman said that the tea estates in Rhodesia would make a profit with or without sanctions if working condition did not deteriorate. Because of the possibility of reprisals against British interests in Rhodesia, he had applied for Government permission to change the company's domicile to Eire.

Blantyre Tea Holdings, Ltd., announce that the wholly-owned subsidiary Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., has acquired the Eldorado tea estate in Malawi for £52,500, of which £27,500 will be met by the issue of Holding company shares at par. Eldorado's tea sales for the year to September 30 were 350,000 lb., and the net profit before tax and directors' remuneration £6,905.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., are not paying the dividend for the half-year to December 31, on the 6% cumulative preference shares, and the directors describe the immediate prospects as "not good". In 1965, when there was a pre-tax profit of £8,433, the average c.i.f. price of sisal was £84.17s. 6d. per ton. In the first half of 1966 it fell to £76.10s., causing a loss of about £1,600, and for the past six months the average will be substantially lower, making a loss for the year inevitable.

The Mabira Co., Ltd., which harvested 1,845 cwt. of coffee in the year to March last, compared with 2,931 cwt. in the previous year, and 178,929 lb. of tea (146,928 lb.), reports group loss of £75,195. The issued capital is £80,073. The estates stand in the books at £106,437, and current liabilities exceed current assets by £11,530. Mr. G. A. Todd, the chairman, describes the results as extremely disappointing, and due largely to exceptional drought at a critical time. Endeavours to sell the estates have not made progress.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., made a loss of £26,396 in the year to June 30, the deficit in the previous year having been £64,349. The carry-forward is now reduced to £181,497. Issued capital is £2.3m., and there are outstanding debentures totalling £585,060. Sisal estates have a book value of £2.8m. and the tea estates £736,442. Net current assets total £486,873. Sisal output amounted to 19,261 tons and tea output to 791,120 lb., compared with only 274,995 lb. in the previous year. There are now 18,013 acres of mature sisal and 1,504 of mature tea. No dividend is to be paid. Mr. C. L. Woolveridge is the chairman and Mr. B. J. Stubbings the managing director. The other members of the board are Messrs. J. F. Lloyd, V. S. Makame, E. J. Mitton, N. J. Robson, and P. M. Wise. Mr. R. Gray, who has resigned, is to be paid £500 for loss of office.

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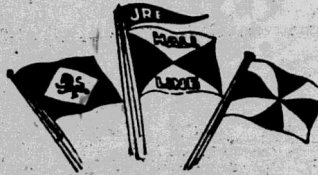
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WITHOUT A WORD OF THANKS to Rhodesia for the indispensable services hitherto rendered in the matter, the Government of Zambia announced that that country would "take control of her own air space on January 1 and break away from the Salisbury flight information centre, which up to now has controlled the air space of the three countries which made up the now defunct Central Africa Federation". The official *communiqué* was by no means brief, but, we repeat, it did not contain the slightest recognition of Zambian dependence hitherto on a neighbour upon whom her Ministers pour contumely almost as a daily ritual. Nor, so far as we are aware, has Rhodesian generosity in regard to aircraft movements received any tribute from any British politician or national newspaper at any time during the past fourteen months. Yet, had the Rhodesian Government wished, it could have disorganized civil and military aviation over a wide area of Africa, for the air control services operated from Nairobi extend only to southern Tanzania. All movements south of Mbeya having been controlled from Salisbury, it has been only by the courtesy of Mr. Ian Smith and his colleagues that the later stages of the flights from Nairobi and Dar es Salaam to Zambia with petrol, paraffin, and other essentials have been undertaken. If the British Prime Minister is aware of this ironic fact, as he should be, he has never hinted at it. Mr. Smith, a war-time pilot in the Royal Air Force, scorning to take advantage of the opportunity to impose a boycott of such movements, has allowed his Directorate of Civil Aviation to provide the customary guidance through its air traffic control officers—who are remunerated wholly by Rhodesia. Will anyone believe that similar consideration would have been shown to Rhodesia if the control services had been located in Zambia?

With two exceptions, one being South African Airways, all airlines serving Johannesburg from Europe, America, or Israel overfly Rhodesia. Had the Government of that State decided to deny them the use of its air space, British, Italian, Belgian, French, German, Scandinavian, United States and other airlines would have been denied the cream of African passenger and freight traffic. They would have had to choose between making Nairobi their terminal or taking a longer, slower, and more expensive circuitous route to South Africa. Black-governed States could certainly not have complained, for many of them, including Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, have for many months denied their air space to South African Airways. Nor would it have been unreasonable on the part of Rhodesia to withdraw overflying rights from companies registered in countries which, under pressure from Britain, have imposed sanctions on trade to and from Rhodesia. That that perfectly legitimate retaliatory measure has not been taken deserves acknowledgment. It ought to be adequately expressed in both Houses of Parliament. There are many peers really knowledgeable about Africa who might call attention to the facts in their House, and still a few independent-minded Members in the Commons who might in fairness to Rhodesia emphasize these circumstances, in the hope that they would then receive general recognition through the Press. It would be most appropriate, of course, for the Conservative leader, Mr. Heath, to take the Parliamentary initiative—and still better if he were to couple his words of appreciation with candid admission of his party's share of blame for the present sad state of Africa. It is morally and tactically wrong to withhold that confession, in the absence of which Rhodesians remain distrustful and Mr. Wilson complacently confident.

A Case for Recognition

Government's Statements on Rhodesia Irreconcilable

Wilson Policy Forthrightly Condemned in the House of Lords

THE DEBATE ON RHODESIA in the House of Lords, parts of which have already been reported, also contained the following contributions:

THE EARL OF SWINTON had no doubt that the agreed proposals for a new Constitution for Rhodesia owed much to the presence of the Governor and the Chief Justice aboard H.M.S. TIGER.

"I have read and re-read the White Paper, the Prime Minister's various statements, and the latest hand-out from the Commonwealth Office. I do not find it easy to reconcile these documents, but after reading them separately and together, I am still firmly of the opinion that Rhodesia was offered Crown Colony government."

The Rhodesian Parliament was to be dissolved by the Governor *proprio motu*, not in accordance with the recognized constitutional principle, not by advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative and administrative power was to be vested in the Governor: there was nothing to compel him to act on the advice of Ministers. Even assuming he did act on their advice, they were not to be selected by the Prime Minister, but by the Governor. Clause 13 says: "This Government will be appointed by the Governor in his discretion"—not necessarily recommended by the Prime Minister. That was tantamount to the Executive Council of a Crown Colony in the old days.

Rhodesia Offered Crown Colony Status

"The Governor will control the armed forces and police. An Advisory Defence Council may advise; but the power again is in the Governor's administration—and this Crown Colony government is to be imposed on a country which has not been subject to Crown Colony government for more than 40 years, if ever.

"When the Federation was established I wrote to every member of the Commonwealth Conference, including India and Pakistan, and said: 'Would it be your wish that Lord Malvern, as Prime Minister of the Federation, should continue to attend the Commonwealth Conference, as he has done in the past as Prime Minister of Rhodesia?' Every Prime Minister said: 'Most definitely, yes'. In the face of all that, how could any Rhodesian Government be expected to accept Crown Colony government in place of that special position?"

"Agreement can still be reached by Mr. Smith going to the Governor, handing in his cap and jacket (if I may so put it), being commissioned to form the new Government, and returning to constitutional rule. Why not try again?"

"We should never have gone to the United Nations, thereby abdicating an issue reserved to us by the Charter. The Afro-Asian bloc are already pressing for sanctions which the Government know would be disastrous.

"If South Africa and Portugal become involved, and there is armed intervention, what will the Government do? Exercise the veto? What a position to be put into! You abdicate and put proposals to the United Nations; they turn them down and tell you to do something quite different. You either have to take that lying down or make yourselves ridiculous and unpopular—and it would be the better way out—by exercising the veto."

Situation Gravely Mishandled Throughout

LORD MACPHERSON DRUMOCHTER: "The situation has been gravely mishandled from the beginning, owing to the acceptance of bad advice or the wanton refusal to accept good advice.

"Mr. Smith does not trust Mr. Wilson. This dates back to the exchange of letters between them from November 25, 1964, to January 12, 1965. The first letter from the Rhodesian Prime Minister quotes Mr. Wilson's letter of October 2, 1964. As leader of the Labour Party he stated: 'The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia as long as the Government of that country remains under the control of a white minority'. Mr. Smith goes on to say: 'That implies that Rhodesia will not be granted independence by a British Labour Government until the Government of Rhodesia is under African control'. Subsequent letters plead with Mr. Wilson to retract or modify this statement. The point has never been answered. So naturally Mr. Smith distrusts Mr. Wilson's motives.

"A year has passed, and all that has been achieved has been damage to the Rhodesian economy and very serious cost and damage to this country. How much more could have been achieved by 12 months' good solid negotiations, with a little more conciliation and a little less ultimatum?"

"U.D.I. was technically illegal. I quote Thomas Jefferson on this point: 'A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the highest duties of a good citizen, but not the

highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are a higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose law itself with life, liberty, prosperity and all those who are enjoying them with us, thus assuredly sacrificing the end to the means."

"By handing this problem to the United Nations we have taken the easy way out. We lost control of what should be a domestic problem, and almost anything could happen. The only possible outcome will be the ultimate destruction of Rhodesia, with or without the use of force, because those of us who know the Rhodesians know that they will not collapse."

Lord Beswick's Reply for the Government

LORD BESWICK, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs said in a long speech:—

"At one time during those remarkable two days on H.M.S. TIGER we were very near indeed to agreement. Very considerable concessions had been made by the British Government. They were so significant that the settlement might have been difficult to sell to some of our fellow Commonwealth countries and to some Government supporters in this country.

"But I do not believe it would have been impossible, since the advantages, not least to the African Rhodesians, of starting a movement forward towards political democracy, even if gradual, together with the resumption of economic development and educational advance, would have been immeasurably greater than the present miserable prospects of political stagnation and economic decline.

"Without any doubt whatsoever, the opportunities offered to Mr. Smith were hopeful. They were seen by him at one stage to be hopeful. Certainly they were so accepted by the Governor and the Chief Justice. It is fair to say that throughout Mr. Smith had his doubts about giving up what he called independence without the certainty of getting the Constitution agreed on the TIGER accepted by the Rhodesian people as a whole.

"He was at one time very near to signifying agreement, but there came a change in his attitude, presumably after some contact with Salisbury.

"The proposals could not have been completely unacceptable, otherwise the protracted argument that went on for hours in Salisbury would not have been necessary. Some wanted to accept, some would not. To say that no one with any pride in Rhodesia would have accepted surely departs from the facts of the situation.

Ministers Called Untrustworthy and Hysterical

"Those who opposed Mr. Smith now hold the balance of power. They are not people with whom one could hope to reach a reasonable settlement unless further pressure is exerted. It is fair to call these people unreasonable and untrustworthy when one looks at the remarkable and indeed hysterical document which was published after their decision to reject the proposed settlement.

"It said: 'The British proposals demand unconditional and abject surrender to Mr. Wilson and the immediate introduction of rule by inexperienced and unfit persons: the Quising Government would not be responsible to the people of Rhodesia, but would be nominated by the British Government's representative'. But all this was about proposals which had been agreed by Mr. Smith, and which provided for an interim Government, agreed as to names by Mr. Smith and headed by Mr. Smith himself, with another Rhodesian, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, still in Government House.

"Mr. Gondo, the Leader of the Opposition in Salisbury, stated yesterday: 'The fact that the Rhodesian Cabinet has rejected the working document produced by Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilson means that they have rejected a plan made by their own leader, and that this is more or less equivalent to a vote of no confidence in him'—an opinion which most members in this House must surely share.

"My experience has been that those who have had control of aircraft have tended to be direct, straightforward, and accurate in their relations with their fellow men, and in view of his experience in the Royal Air Force I have always had rather a soft spot for Mr. Smith. Yet it seems evident after his behaviour on the TIGER and afterwards that the man is at best weak or at worst dishonest.

"It seems certain that the collective character of the people with whom we are now dealing is such that appeals to reason are now futile and reliance upon further words is useless."

LORD CARRINGTON: "The noble lord said that I made a reasonable and reasoned speech but that some of my facts were wrong. In a speech of nearly half-an-hour he has not refuted one single fact on which I based my case".

Proposals to Rhodesia Ridiculous

LORD BARNBY: "The irresponsibility of sanctions could make a desert of Central Africa—and the Africans will suffer most. Is the intention to destroy Rhodesia? The United Kingdom representative at the United Nations is an unfortunate appointment, ideologically and emotionally too slanted.

"Can we not forget the legalistic intricacies and the complicated vapourings of the White Paper about this Rhodesian fiasco, which has been so deplorably handled from the start, and somehow, as in any deal when realism demands give-and-take, continue negotiations?"

"We live by trade. It is ridiculous to expect Rhodesia to accept unconditional surrender and submit to rule from Whitehall. Our export trade is the most important thing—not constitutional bickering in ignorance of Rhodesia and in ignorance of economics. Many speakers from the opposite side of the House have reasoned in honest belief but in abysmal ignorance of economics. As one of the two past presidents of the Confederation of British Industry who have taken part in this debate I make no apology for 'rooting' for our trade.

"Much of my earlier life was spent in the U.S.A. What confusion there, to be waging a costly war in Vietnam against Socialism and at the same time conspiring to destroy anti-Communism in Africa!"

THE EARL OF LINDSEY AND ABRINGTON: "I said a year ago that sanctions would not work and that the Rhodesian Government and people would resolutely fight their economic consequences to the bitter end. I still believe this, and therefore cannot support the Government action of taking this matter to the United Nations and asking for mandatory sanctions.

"I cannot believe the Government's statement that they are

determined not to let this affair get out of their control and extend to the rest of Southern Africa. I have crossed both the Limpopo and the Zambezi.—Once this question gets out of our absolute control pressure will be brought upon us to include South Africa and Portugal. If this happens the economic consequences will be extremely grave for us.

"Regardless of extreme Afro-Asian and Commonwealth pressures, it would be to our benefit to extend the time limit to find a way round the legal procedure required for the Smith régime to return to constitutional rule. They are not all diehards. Liberalism and common sense must prevail in the long run.

"It is easy in this House to talk about the rights and wrongs of a country 6,000 miles away. But I know that if I was in Salisbury or a remote farm hundreds of miles away from it I, too, would have rejected the 'Proposals for a Settlement 1966'".

Disgraceful to Brand Rhodesia As Aggressor

VISCOUNT MASSEREEENE and FERRARD: "When U.D.I. was first declared I likened the Prime Minister to Robespierre. I considered that to a great extent he had created this problem, and said that, like Robespierre, it would probably destroy him. If he takes this matter to the United Nations it will destroy him—and it will probably destroy the United Nations too. Bearing in mind Chapter VII, it amazes me how the consciences of the members of the United Nations can be so elastic. To brand Rhodesia as an aggressor is disgraceful. I agree with Lord Coleraine that the 20th Century will go down in history as a century of humbug, cant, and hypocrisy".

LORD CONESFORD: "Last year the Prime Minister described Mr. Smith and his Government as 'frightened men'. I have never known frightened men behave as they have behaved, with ever-increasing support from their countrymen. In his melancholy statement on Monday the Prime Minister referred to their desire for power for its own sake. Could anything more grotesquely untrue be alleged? He talked of 'the dream world of a Walter Mitty independence'. That seemed to me a grotesquely untrue reference to Mr. Smith. Psychologists might find it deeply significant of the attitude of the man who said it".

Parliamentary Questions and Answers on Many Topics

Sir Alec Douglas-Home Challenges Government to Face the Facts

MR. PATRICK WALL asked what assurances had been given to the South African Government about the mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

MR. GEORGE BROWN: "I have nothing to add to what the Prime Minister said on this question during the debate on Rhodesia and in answer to questions following his statement to the House on December 5".

MR. WALL: "Does not the rt. hon. gentleman agree that South Africa will continue to adhere to its policy of trading with its neighbours, so that sanctions will either be ineffective or have to be enforced, if that is possible? Are not the Government putting themselves in a dangerously exposed position?"

MR. BROWN: "It is the hon. gentleman who is doing that. The United Nations has now made an historic mandatory call upon all member States. I suggest that it would be presumption to start by assuming that certain countries will not honour their obligation as members of the United Nations".

Foreign Secretary's Assumptions

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME: "But do we not know that South Africa has said that she will not honour this United Nations instruction? That being so, will the rt. hon. gentleman again make it clear that South Africa is in the Government's mind excluded from any attempt to enforce sanctions? This he himself has said. I hope that he will repeat it".

MR. BROWN: "The rt. hon. gentleman has an honourable record of not being very much in favour of the United Nations. I am not willing, as he is, to assume that any member State is willing to dishonour its obligations".

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "Will my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that he will do nothing to condone the ill-faith of any member of the United Nations which may repudiate its plain obligation under the Charter?"

MR. BROWN: "I will go further. I do not believe that it is a good thing to start by assuming that some member States are willing to dishonour their obligations".

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME: "Will the Foreign Secretary face the facts? Have not the South African Government said already that they will not honour this instruction? Have not H.M. Government said that they will not allow these sanctions to be applied to South Africa?"

MR. BROWN: "I see now how the rt. hon. gentleman has got it wrong so often. What he has described as fact is pure hypothesis".

MR. FLETCHER-COOKE asked what grounds the Security Council of the United Nations had given for refusing to hear a representative of the Smith régime before imposing sanctions on Rhodesia.

MRS. EIRENE WATTS: "Neither the President of the Security Council nor the United Nations Secretariat received a request for a representative of the Smith régime to participate in the Council's discussion of Rhodesia. The question of how the Council should deal with any such request therefore did not arise".

MR. LONGDEN: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman noted the report, dated March, 1965, by an expert committee appointed by the Security Council to investigate the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of mandatory sanctions? Is he aware that the report stated that their effectiveness must depend wholly on their universality, which must necessarily mean unequal hardship? Is he further aware that the report advocated an international effort to mitigate this hardship, particularly by the United Kingdom?"

MR. BROWN: "No, sir. I should be glad if the hon. gentleman would put down a question to that effect, and I will have a look at it".

Real Threat to Peace in Africa

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Foreign Secretary if H.M. Government would raise in the Security Council as a threat to peace the existence of training camps and military and para-military missions in certain African States for the subversion of and armed aggression against other African territories, contrary to the United Nations Charter.

MRS. WHITE: "It is primarily for any country which considers itself threatened to raise the matter in the Security Council".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Will the rt. hon. lady agree that those camps and missions exist not merely for the overthrow of régimes in Southern Africa but also the overthrow of régimes in black Africa? Is that not a real threat to peace—which Rhodesia is not?"

MRS. WHITE: "H.M. Government of course subscribe to the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other States. If any country considers itself to be threatened it is for it to take up the matter with the Security Council, not for us to interfere".

MR. ASHLEY asked how many coloured British citizens awaiting execution in Rhodesia had been sentenced to death under the rebel régime's emergency regulations.

MR. BOWDEN: "No one has been sentenced to death under emergency regulations, but a number of persons have been sentenced to death under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. There have been no executions, and I am sure that the personal responsibility which would rest upon anyone concerned with an illegal execution is fully understood in Rhodesia".

MR. ASHLEY: "Would my rt. hon. friend give a categorical assurance that, if any of these executions are carried out, those responsible will be charged with murder?"

MR. BOWDEN: "This is really a question for the Attorney-General. However, I should add that any person anywhere who signs a death warrant and has not the authority to do so would involve himself in a most serious offence".

Treason

MR. JOHN LEE asked the Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs if he would institute proceedings for misprision of treason against any citizen of Great Britain who participated in unofficial visits to Rhodesia and had any dealings with the illegal Smith régime.

MR. BOWDEN: "Any question of prosecution would be a matter for the Director of Public Prosecutions, who would no doubt consult the Attorney-General".

MR. LEE: "Is it not a fact that the visits of various people in an unofficial capacity, including distinguished hon. Members of this House, does amount to a misprision of treason and—"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. If the hon. Member wishes to reflect critically on hon. Members he must do so by way of a motion and not by way of a supplementary question".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked which Commonwealth and foreign Governments were represented in Rhodesia.

MRS. HART: "Britain has residual staff in the High Commission, having withdrawn its head of mission after I.D.I. France, the United States, Japan and Italy withdrew the heads of their consular missions after I.D.I. They, together with the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland, have career consular officers in Rhodesia. South Africa has an accredited diplomatic representative. In the case of Belgium and Germany their Consul-Generals had left Rhodesia before I.D.I. and have not been replaced. Other Commonwealth countries withdrew their entire missions and are not represented".

MR. JOHN LEE asked what measures were being taken to train a cadre of civil servants to administer Rhodesia in the period immediately following the overthrow of the illegal Smith régime.

MR. BOWDEN: "We have made it clear that after the return to constitutional rule the British Government would be ready to give assistance in the field of administration and in any other ways that might be necessary".

MR. LEE: "It is not likely that the Civil Service serving the illegal Smith régime will be tainted with the racialism of its masters, and that it will be necessary to find a more reliable Civil Service to take its place when the illegal régime has been overthrown?"

MR. BOWDEN: "My hon. friend may have forgotten that 12 months ago, when I.D.I. was declared on November 11, the Queen's Governor indicated at once that he thought that the Civil Service should stand by and serve Rhodesia, which many of them have done. It is not right to assume that those civil servants who are working there are all in support of the illegal régime".

MR. WALL: "Is it not a fact that Rhodesia has been administered by Rhodesian civil servants since 1923 and that that practice is likely to continue?"

Exports of Rhodesian Tobacco

MR. JUDD asked the Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs what information he had as to the amount of tobacco being currently indirectly exported from Rhodesia to Great Britain.

MRS. HART: "We have no information to show that any infringement of our ban on the import of Rhodesian tobacco into this country has taken place".

MR. DAVID STEEL: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman realize the difference between the use of force to impose a constitutional settlement and the use of force to make sanctions effective?"

MR. JUDD: "Does my hon. friend agree that there are indications that through indirect routes tobacco is reaching this country and perhaps even the pipes and cigarettes of hon. Members?"

MRS. HART: "I do not agree. We have no information that this is taking place. If my hon. friend has any facts concerning a particular consignment the matter will be looked into very fully".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Commonwealth Affairs Secretary what representations he had received from the Rhodesia Freedom from Hunger Campaign against H.M. Government's refusal to permit the transmission of funds from the Freedom from Hunger Campaign for two specified projects for the benefit of Rhodesian Africans.

MR. BOWDEN: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering a letter which he has received from the rt. hon. Member for Streatham (Mr. Sandys)".

MR. WALL asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would authorize the transfer of blocked funds for the Rhodesia Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Each case must be considered on its merits. Sterling payments are allowed for charitable and humanitarian purposes and to relieve severe hardship, but not payments for long-term projects which could be deferred until constitutional Government is restored".

MR. WALL: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the case mentioned in the question concerns two sums of £10,000 for African agricultural development? Is he aware that similar allowances have been made for other schemes?"

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I have reviewed this case, because it is difficult in this instance to draw the balance. The application was for dollars, and, although that in itself would not be a determining factor, nevertheless it was one which weighed with me. I can say to the House, to show the basis on which we proceed, that grants have been made in response to urgent appeals for help to combat the situation arising from the drought in Matabeleland, and grants have been made to the associations dealing with crippled children, the blind and the disabled. I have tried to draw the line as fairly as possible".

MR. WALL asked the total cost of Francistown Radio and other propaganda weapons employed against Rhodesia since U.D.I.

MR. BOWDEN: "In his use of the term 'Rhodesia' the hon. Member apparently has in mind the illegal Rhodesia Front régime. As regards Francistown relay station, I refer to my answer of October 18. The cost of preparing and mailing to Rhodesia material such as B.B.C. schedules amounts to date to £13,135".

MR. WINNICK asked that transcripts of all broadcasts by the Rhodesian Radio which had been monitored on his instructions should be placed in the library.

MR. BOWDEN: "Copies of the B.B.C.'s daily Summary of World Broadcasts are already available in the library. It includes a selection of items broadcast by the Rhodesian radio".

MR. WINNICK: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that it would be useful for hon. Members to read some of the broadcasts? Would he not agree that it is a disgraceful position for a British Member of Parliament to go on the Rhodesia radio and criticize a Rhodesian newspaper for being—"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. If the hon. gentleman wishes to reflect on an individual Member of Parliament he must do it by motion and not at question time".

Aid to Zambia

MR. WALL asked what grants or loans had been made to Zambia in the past year.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "So far as commitments entered into since the illegal declaration of independence are concerned, £3.8m. has been provided by the British Government towards the cost of developing alternative supply routes and a further £13.85m. is on offer for the development of new import and export routes and new sources of supply. No further new grants or loans are under negotiation. A number of payments are being made in respect of commitments entered into before the illegal declaration, and, apart from technical assistance grants, £563,000 has been paid since I.D.I. from the £3m. loan for the Government of Zambia's compensation scheme for expatriate officers".

MR. COLIN JACKSON asked what progress had been made in assisting the Government of Zambia to absorb the effect of further economic sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

MRS. HART: "I have nothing to add to the reply given on November 1".

MR. JACKSON: "In relation to aid to Zambia, can the Minister of State confirm that there is no relationship between that aid and continued membership of the Commonwealth by Zambia?"

MRS. HART: "I shall use the word 'assistance' rather than 'aid', because there is a clear distinction between the two. This is assistance for the intensification of sanctions. The assistance which has been offered and is at the moment under consideration would stretch on, were it accepted, until the middle of 1967, and therefore covers any contingencies that arise during the coming months. Zambia's continued membership of the Commonwealth would be entirely for her Government to decide. Our aid is not conditional on Zambia continuing her membership; but we have to make it quite clear that if Zambia left the Commonwealth there would be a new situation which we should have to reconsider in the light of the circumstances at the time but without any commitment one way or the other".

MR. HUGH FRASER: "Would not the hon. lady agree that the world effect of the sanctions has been to put up the price of copper by some £40 a ton, which is having a deleterious effect on world trade? Would she not agree that to start trying to negotiate to get copper and coal supplies going again would be the most useful thing that she could do?"

MRS. HART: "Most of the assistance that we have offered is intended to assist Zambia in developing alternative routes whereby one of the indirect outcomes would be a steadier supply of copper in the future".

MR. EDWARD M. TAYLOR asked (1) how many tons of petrol had been transported by air or other means to Zambia under the special arrangements made by H.M. Government; the total cost of purchasing and transporting the petrol; and what contribution Zambia had made towards the cost.

MRS. HART: "The R.A.F. airlift into Zambia came to an end, with the agreement of the Zambian Government, on October 31, and R.A.F. personnel in Zambia are now being withdrawn. The R.A.F. airlift, and the British civil airlift which operated from Dar es Salaam from January to May of this year, together transported about 22,000 tons of oil into Zambia. The cost of these airlifts to H.M. Government has been nearly £6m. The cost of the oil itself, except that used by the R.A.F., has been met by the Zambian Government.

"The airlifts organised by H.M. Government have made a valuable contribution to Zambia's oil supplies, and the Zambian Government have expressed their gratitude for them. I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to all the British civilian and Services personnel involved in the exercise for the high degree of skill and efficiency with which they carried out a very important task".

Government Accused of Wriggling

MR. TAYLOR: "Would the hon. lady agree that the cost of this exercise was equivalent to over £1 per gallon?"

MRS. HART: "The cost of transporting oil via the airlift was a necessary cost following the action of Rhodesia after I.D.I. Alternative routes are now developed in Zambia by which enough P.O.L. is coming in to meet Zambian needs".

MR. MANUEL: "Can my hon. friend tell the House the amount of petrol or fuel oil which has been stolen en route into Zambia, and what steps have been taken to combat the loss of supplies?"

MRS. HART: "We have not received evidence of any large-scale amount of oil going missing in this way".

MR. PAGET: "Will my hon. friend tell us why she says that shortage of oil in Zambia was the result of the action of the Rhodesian régime? Has not the Rhodesian régime offered to refine and convey to Zambia all the oil that she requires, and is not that offer still open?"

MRS. HART: "I do not know whether my hon. and learned friend is suggesting that the British Government ought not to have applied the oil sanctions which they did, and which were supported by both sides of the House at the time. The oil sanctions arose from the declaration of U.D.I. and Zambia's difficulties arose from that".

MR. MAUDLING: "The question was about the offer made by the Rhodesian régime".

MRS. HART: "If the right hon. gentleman and my hon. and learned friend are suggesting that one way out of this situation is for Zambia to avail herself of oil, despite the sanctions applied by the British Government and the Commonwealth, of course this would be possible but I do not think that it would be advisable".

SIR G. NABARRO: "Wriggle, wriggle, wriggle".

MR. BAKER asked how many vehicles were hired from the Zambian Government for use by the R.A.F. force while stationed in Zambia, the hire charges per day, and the total cost.

MR. MERLYN REES: "Forty-four in all: 20 three-tonners and 24 light vehicles. In addition, one passenger coach was hired from a contractor. It is not the usual practice to disclose individual hire charges. As for the total cost, no final figure can yet be given. Some bills are still being discussed with the Zambian Government, and some are still awaited".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked for a statement on the safety of British subjects and British companies in Zambia.

Mrs. Myburgh Killed in Kitwe Riot

MR. BOWDEN: "Disturbances broke out at Kitwe on October 30 following a fire at an oil depot. As a result of these disturbances Mrs. Myburgh, the wife of a British subject, was killed and several people received minor injuries. I am sure that the House will join me in expressing sympathy to the family of Mrs. Myburgh.

"The Zambian Government, which is of course responsible for the safety of all communities in Zambia, has strongly condemned those responsible for the disorders, and issued emphatic warnings against racialism in any form. President Kaunda has appealed for discipline in all sections of the community. Additional security measures have been taken, and the situation in the Copperbelt and in Zambia as a whole is at present quiet and under control".

MR. HUGHES asked if the Prime Minister would invite to Great Britain the Prime Ministers of the African countries within the Commonwealth in order to discuss with them problems relating to a community of African States.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No. While of course H.M. Government understand and sympathize with the aspirations of the Commonwealth countries in Africa towards greater regional co-operation, I do not think it would be appropriate for us to take the initiative in the manner suggested".

MR. A. W. LYON asked the Government to increase overseas aid to 1% of the gross national product.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We are already attaining this target".

MR. LYON: "Would the Prime Minister agree that in achieving this purpose it makes no economic sense to reduce our commitments to overseas aid by £20m. in the coming year as part of our freeze measures if overseas aid is designed to build up the economies of undeveloped countries, thereby increasing our markets?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not think that the motive for aid or development capital should be solely or mainly for the purpose of increasing our markets. Over the past few years, under successive Governments in this country, the amount devoted to aid has risen quite considerably and pretty steadily. It has increased considerably in the last two years and is still at a record level. In this situation, when we have had to count every penny of overseas expenditure, it was inevitable that some restriction on the increase—not a cut—had to be laid down for aid, although the cut there is very much smaller than is envisaged in the case of defence".

MR. HEATH: "Is the Prime Minister aware that over the four years 1961 to 1965 this country maintained the 1% of gross national product in investment overseas, and that at Geneva in the spring of 1964 at U.N.C.T.A.D. we committed the country to a continuation of this policy? Can he give an assurance that, despite the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policies affecting private investment overseas and the corporation tax and other measures, the 1% will be continued for the next four years?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes. This is our policy, and the commitment entered into by the right hon. gentleman has been fully met. We are now spending more on aid and developmental capital than we were even in March, 1964. One thing that we have tried to do is to see that aid is used to prime the pump of activity within the countries concerned rather than to be a form of charitable aid".

Why Aid Countries in Default to Britons?

Asked what steps he was taking to ensure that aid was not given to countries in default in their obligations to British citizens, MR. ORAM replied: "In general I do not think it profitable to use aid in the way it is suggested. Of course, in negotiating aid agreements we take into account all relevant factors, of which that mentioned in the questions is one. The Foreign Secretary and Commonwealth Secretary are generally concerned to ensure that obligations to this country are honoured".

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER: "Does the first part of that answer mean that the hon. gentleman accepts that it is satisfactory that British taxpayers' money should go to people who have repudiated their obligations to British citizens? Does he not accept that it is in the interests of the developing countries that they should build up their credit standing and that we would encourage them more effectively by giving aid to countries such as Malawi which have scrupulously carried out their obligations, and not to countries which have cynically repudiated them?"

MR. ORAM: "As I have said, this is one factor that we take into account, but we would not regard it as an absolute rule to withhold aid from such countries".

SIR F. BENNETT: "While not laying down absolutely specific rules in this matter, is there not a moral obligation on donor countries, if they are to be respected, to say that aid must be matched by the carrying out of obligations on the part of the recipient countries? And is it not fair that the British taxpayer should know that British citizens in recipient countries are being treated in accordance with the obligations of those countries?"

MR. ORAM: "I accept a great deal of what the hon. gentleman says, and my right hon. friends in their respective spheres of responsibility make representations on these matters".

MR. ALFRED MORRIS: "Would not my hon. friend agree that the emphasis on the help we give in the future should be much less on bilateral aid and much more on multilateral aid, with special regard to the United Nations Development Fund?"

MR. ORAM: "We are entirely with my hon. friend in principle, but in practice bilateral aid is a more rapid form of aid in many circumstances. Although we want to move as fast as we can to a greater quota of international aid, I foresee that for a considerable time yet bilateral aid will be a major part of our aid programme".

MR. EVELYN KING asked the Foreign Secretary if, following the revolt against the Crown, he would recognize the new régime in Burundi.

MRS. WHITE: "H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Bujumbura has been instructed to continue normal working relations with the new régime in Burundi".

PERSONALIA

SIR GERALD REECE was 70 on Tuesday.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH left £68,507, on which duty of £29,742 has been paid.

MR. E. W. J. TYLER has joined the board of Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd.

LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. W. A. LYON are on their way to Dar es Salaam by sea.

MR. R. H. PRINGLE left London yesterday by air for his annual visits to Kenya and South Africa.

MR. and MRS. DAVID LARDNER-BURKE have returned to London from their honeymoon in Rhodesia.

CANON and MRS. C. A. WOOLEY left last week to return to the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika.

PRESIDENT NYERERE is making his longest tour of Tanzania since the country became independent.

MR. J. C. BUDD has retired from the board of Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd. He had been a director since 1936.

LORD FORESTER will leave Shropshire in a few days for his Rhodesian farm, from which he expects to return in April.

MR. ROBERT SHEARER, assistant general manager of National and Grindlays Bank, has been appointed a general manager.

MR. and MRS. H. ELLMAN-BROWN and MR. and MRS. GOLDBERG are on their way to Rhodesia in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

DR. B. G. M. SUNDKLER, who was Bishop of Bukoba, Tanzania, from 1962 until last year, is to receive the D.D. of Aberdeen University.

SIR AUDLEY MCKISACK, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, sometime Attorney-General in Zanzibar, left £16,900, on which duty of £2,978 has been paid.

SIR RICHARD RAMAGE, former chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission, has left for Seychelles as Salaries Commissioner.

MR. ROBERT GARDINER, secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, was in Lusaka last week to discuss U.N. aid for Zambia.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya's Minister for Economic Planning, said last week that it was more important that African youths should learn to use spades than rifles.

MR. ODINGA, Leader of the Opposition in Kenya and president of the Kenya People's Union, has been ordered by a Nairobi court to pay £25 monthly to a local motor company in respect of a debt of £121.

LORD ROTHERWICK has bought a 15th century mansion near Charlbury, Oxfordshire, with a deer park and some 6,000 acres. He is selling his 3,000-acre estate, Blethington Park, near Oxford.

Charter Consolidated, Ltd., and associated companies having acquired Anlo Chemical and Ore Co., Ltd., have appointed to the board Messrs. H. R. FRASER, R. B. LODER and D. O. BECKINGHAM.

Four members of the Belgian royal family, CROWN PRINCE ALBERT and PRINCESS PAOLOA, and PRINCE RUFFO DI CALABRIA and PRINCESS MARIELLI DI CALABRIA, were on a private visit to Uganda last week.

SIR FOSTER ROBINSON, president of E. S. & A. Holdings, Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, and LADY ROBINSON are passengers for Cape Town in the WINDSOR CASTLE. CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, lately chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and MRS. WATERHOUSE are fellow passengers.

SIR WILLIAM DALE has retired from the post of Legal Adviser to the Commonwealth Office, and has taken up a temporary appointment as special assistant to the Law Officer. SIR JAMES MCPETRIE, the second adviser to the Commonwealth Office, and formerly to the Colonial Office, is now sole Legal Adviser to the Commonwealth Office.

MR. CHAD CHIPUNZA, leader of the African Opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament, is appealing against a sentence of two months' imprisonment and a fine of £45 for reckless driving and for failing to stop after an accident and report it. He is on bail. He pleaded that a nephew was at the wheel at the time of the accident, but the court accepted police evidence that he had admitted being the driver.

Outward passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include REV. C. N. CAMMACK, DR. & MRS. A. P. L. COGSWELL, the REV. C. CUTTELL, MR. & MRS. R. H. F. DADE, DR. A. C. DALZELL, MR. & MRS. A. M. DORMAN, SIR STUART & LADY GILLET, MR. & MRS. N. J. HILL, LIEUT.-COL. & MRS. R. C. LAMING, MR. & MRS. J. J. NEEDHAM-CLARK, MR. & MRS. A. F. PLUME, SIR JOHN & LADY SINCLAIR-LOCKHART, MR. & MRS. J. N. STEPHEN, COL. & MRS. G. L. TYRINGHAM, MR. & MRS. E. C. TYRWHITE-DRAKE, and MR. & MRS. A. G. VAN EYKEN.

Obituary

Sir Armigel Wade

SIR ARMIGEL DE VINS WADE, C.M.G., O.B.E., whose death at the age of 86 was recently announced, was Chief Secretary in Kenya from 1934 to 1939 and on two occasions Acting Governor for several months. He had gone to that country, then known as the East Africa Protectorate, in 1912, and had served in the Nyeri, Meru, Kisii, Kiambu and Lamu districts before being posted to the office of the Chief Native Commissioner. In all those appointments he had won the confidence of the people of all races with whom he was in contact, and there was general satisfaction when he was made C.N.C.

He was for years president of the Civil Servants' Association, and resigned the office only when, as Acting Colonial Secretary, he became chairman of a Civil Service Board whose main task was to prepare for the establishment of a local civil service in addition to that recruited from overseas. He had been a member of the FitzGerald Committee on terms of service.

He was a keen golfer, tennis player, and cricketer, and once made 104 runs not out in a match against Tanganyika. At different periods he was vice-president of the Kongonisi Cricket Club; scoutmaster of the Indian Troop in Nairobi and later of the European School Troop, and afterwards Colony Commissioner for Boy Scouts; chairman of the committee of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi; chairman of the committee of All Saints' Church, Nairobi, and of the Highlands Cathedral Church; and president of the Arts and Crafts Society of Kenya. He was made C.M.G. in 1935 and knighted two years later.

After his retirement from Kenya he presided over a small committee which investigated the working of the East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London. He never lost his eager interest in East African affairs.

In 1917 he had married Constance Marianne Douglas Fox, who died in 1938. Nine years later he married Monica Mary Galbally.

MR. WILLIAM SHELMEKDINE WILSON, who died suddenly on Boxing Day, was a former London manager of the Standard Bank.

SIR JAMES GREIG SHEARER, who has died in Bourne-mouth, aged 73, was from 1953 to 1962 president of the Supreme Court of Eritrea. He had previously served in India.

Fighting in Northern Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA claim that "Northern Frontier District nationalists"—whom the Kenya Government terms *shifita* brigands—"scored victory after victory against the Kenya armed forces during fierce fighting between December 1 and 30". Nationalists are said to have destroyed 12 military lorries, killed 24 Kenyan soldiers, wounded another 37, and captured large quantities of ammunition and a machine-gun. According to a Kenya Government statement last week a police patrol near Garissa attacked a gang of 150 *shifita* who escaped with some 200 head of cattle after losing eight men killed. A police post at El Wak was attacked for an hour by some 200 *shifita*.

Kenyans Flock to Uganda

MR. A. A. NEKYON, Uganda's Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, has told the National Assembly that "Kenyans flock to Uganda because of the good conditions prevailing".

President's Hint to M.P.s.

PRESIDENT OBOTE has told the National Assembly of Uganda that there will be no general election for five years. Any M.P. who questioned the validity of the 1966 Constitution would best serve his country by resigning.

Americans in Kenya

MR. DANIEL MOI, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, has told the House of Representatives that there are some 2,700 United States citizens resident in Kenya, of whom only six had taken out Kenya citizenship. There were about 300 American Peace Corps personnel in the country.

Ministerial Changes in Kenya

PRESIDENT KENYATTA announced a few days ago that Mr. Daniel Moi, Minister for Home Affairs, will now also discharge the duties of Vice-President. Mr. J. Nyamweya, Minister of State in the President's Office, will be responsible to him for foreign affairs and Mr. Mbiyu Koinange for administration. Several changes have been made among Assistant Ministers and Permanent Secretaries. Mr. G. K. Kariithi is now Secretary to the Cabinet and Permanent Secretary in the President's Office.

Defection from K.P.U.

MR. MICHAEL ONGALO, a founder and former general secretary of the Kenya People's Union, which is led by Mr. Odinga, has resigned from the party and joined the Kenya Africa National Union. He predicted that K.P.U. would collapse within six months because it was being guided by foreign masters and ideologies and financed from external sources. K.P.U. supporters in Mombasa would, he believed, follow his example of resignation. Two branch officials in Kakamega have also resigned.

British Aircraft Detained

TWO AIRCRAFT of Laker Airways were detained in East Africa last week. One on its way to Zambia had to land in Uganda, where the seven members of the crew were arrested because the cargo included arms and ammunition for a rifle club on the Copperbelt. The other Britannia was impounded on landing at Dar es Salaam airport without permission. A few hours earlier Mr. Laker, who was in Zambia on holiday, had signed a contract to fly oil from Dar es Salaam to Zambia, and the aircraft was intended to inaugurate deliveries. Both aircraft have now been released.

U.K. Ministerial Changes

MINISTERIAL CHANGES announced on Saturday bring Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, the former Commonwealth Secretary, back into the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, with the main task of presiding over Cabinet committees.

Mr. Fred Lee, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Minister of Overseas Development, are dropped from the Cabinet but retain Cabinet rank and their previous salaries. Mr. Lee becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (£8,500).

Mr. John Stonehouse, lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been made Minister of Aviation until that Ministry disappears, then he will be Minister of State for Technology (with a salary of £5,625).

Mr. George Thomas, lately Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, is now Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office (£5,625).

Mrs. Irene White, former Joint Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been greatly interested in Colonial affairs for many years, has been transferred to the Welsh Office as Minister of State.

Mr. Julian Snow, formerly Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Aviation, has been transferred in the same status to the Ministry of Health, and Mr. David Ennals, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Defence for the Army, to the Home Office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary. He paid a short visit to Rhodesia early last year with Mr. Jeremy Bray, who has been made Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Technology.

Mr. Austin Abu, Minister of State in the Department of Economic Affairs, who visited East Africa a few years ago, has resigned.

Lord Walston, who has also visited East and Central Africa, has left the Foreign Office to become Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Attempt to Arrest Prime Minister

Mr. Colin Jordan, leader of the National Socialist Movement, made two unsuccessful attempts on Friday to arrest the Prime Minister.

He applied at Bow Street Court for a warrant for Mr. Wilson's arrest on a charge of high treason, but the magistrate ruled that a warrant could not be issued on the facts as set out. He advised the applicant to apply to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Later Mr. Jordan told a superintendent of police outside 10 Downing Street that he wished to effect a citizen's arrest of the Prime Minister. The officer told him that Mr. Wilson was not in the house.

The application was made under the Treason Act of 1351 and the Treason-Felony Act of 1849 in respect of "levying economic warfare against our white British kinsfolk in Rhodesia", and of invoking, adhering to, and aiding and abetting the United Nations Organization in the furtherance of economic warfare against Rhodesia.

Mr. Donald Brook

MR. DONALD BROOK, who has been associated with the East Africa Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., since 1931, has retired as financial member of the London board of that company and of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd. He was also on the London board of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company until it was acquired by the Government of Tanzania in 1964. In connexion with those undertakings he has visited East Africa frequently, often two or three times in a year, and he was also often in Nyasaland (now Malawi) during his chairmanship of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., from 1949 to 1965. He has long been a member of the executive council of the Joint African Board, and was for some time a vice-chairman. He has been a member of the executive committee of O.E.F. since 1958 and is also a member of the committee of the East Africa Dinner Club in London. Though relinquishing most of his business commitments, he will continue to serve on those three bodies. A keen gardener and angler, Mr. Brook will now have more time for those and other recreations.

No Rhodesian Could Have Agreed to British Terms

Sir Roy Welensky Condemns Mr. Wilson

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said a few days ago that the working document produced aboard H.M.S. TIGER by the British and Rhodesian Prime Ministers could have been the basis for a settlement had Mr. Wilson not coupled with it an ultimatum "which would not have been acceptable to any Rhodesian Prime Minister, not even Lord Malvern or myself".

He again expressed his confidence that sanctions, while damaging Rhodesia economically, would never achieve the British Government's political objective of causing Rhodesians to surrender.

Lord Head, a former Minister of War and afterwards British High Commissioner in Nigeria, flew to Rhodesia last week for a visit of about 10 days. He said on arrival that his purpose was to study the situation in the hope that he might see some way of preventing "things going on like this for five or 10 years", as they might "if everybody stands around and does nothing". If Rhodesia could survive mandatory sanctions as well as she has survived British sanctions, she might not bother to resume negotiations for recognition of her independence by Britain.

Mr. Leslie Hardern, a public relations practitioner in London, said in a radio interview in Salisbury that his wife and he had felt on arrival in Rhodesia that they were back in pre-war England. Everybody they had met had been in good spirits, the shops were full, and prices were lower than in England or South Africa.

Americans Criticize President Johnson's Policy

President Johnson signed on Thursday an executive order which embargoes the import into the United States from Rhodesia of asbestos, chrome, iron ore, pig-iron, sugar, tobacco, copper, meat, meat products, hides and leather and the export to Rhodesia of a number of articles, including petrol and petroleum products, motor vehicles, aircraft, and arms. The order does not require ratification by Congress, many members of which are strongly opposed to mandatory sanctions.

Two Republican members of Congress, Mr. H. R. Gross and Mr. D. G. Hall, have attacked the President's order.

Mr. Dean Acheson, a former Secretary of State in the United States Government, has denounced the Security Council's imposition of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia as interference in the internal affairs of a country which contravenes the Charter.

Senator Russell, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, has criticized the U.S. Government for having been led by Britain and other countries into imposing sanctions on Rhodesia with the idea that that country was a threat to the United States.

Senator H. Byrd, of Virginia, has praised Rhodesia's assumption of independence as comparable with the American Declaration of Independence 190 years ago.

Rhodesian businessmen have been officially warned not to disclose trade information, the knowledge of which might prejudice the country. They have been specifically asked not to answer questions about raw materials or exports put by anyone likely to be inquiring on behalf of the British residual mission. Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has advised its members to demand production of the identity card of any caller purporting to be from a Rhodesian Government department.

Sir Clyde Hewlett, chairman of the national executive of the Conservative Party, said in Liverpool: "If Mr. Wilson imputes that bad faith to the Rhodesians which he imputed in the Commons to the Conservative Party, small wonder we have not reached agreement".

Mrs. Tomkins, chairman of the Stratford-upon-Avon branch of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, who is now in Rhodesia, said in a radio interview from Salisbury that she had not found Rhodesia nearly interested enough or worried enough about the political issue.

Professor Robert Le Page, of York University, has said that he will resign from the Inter-University Council on Higher Education in protest against its decision to advise the Government to renew the annual grant of £250,000 to the University College of Rhodesia. He and three other members opposed renewal. Every university in Britain has a representative on the council.

Socialist M.P. on Mr. Wilson's "Unthinkable Nonsense"

Mr. Desmond Donnelly, Socialist M.P. for Pembroke, has said that sanctions limited to Rhodesia cannot succeed and that it was "unthinkable nonsense" to involve South Africa and Mozambique. There should be fresh talks with the Smith régime.

A reprint of the Commonwealth Secretary's speech in the House of Commons about the talks aboard H.M.S. TIGER has been mailed from Britain to private individuals in Rhodesia. Some thousands of copies are said by Government spokesmen to have been posted from many parts of the country in a wide range of envelopes addressed by hand by many clerks in Whitehall.

A cache of modern Chinese weapons, hand-grenades and ammunition has been discovered by Botswana police near the border with Rhodesia.

Banana growers and exporters in Mozambique sent a gift of 500 cases of the fruit to Rhodesia at Christmastide.

Rhodesian passports are being confiscated when the holders arrive in Britain; they are told that they may apply for British passports as the "illegal passports" are to be confiscated as they are not recognized by any country. Until recently Rhodesian passports were returned when the owners left Britain.

An African baby born in Bulawayo on November 11 has been named Udian, a combination of U.D.I. and Ian. His mother, a domestic servant, said when asked about her choice: "The name stands for independence and Mr. Smith, who is good and nice".

A three-year-old dog, the pet of an Italian family, has been declared a prohibited emigrant to Rhodesia by the Italian Government under the mandatory sanctions regulations. Mr. R. Pollastri, who farmed in Kenya until that country became independent and then left for Brazil, recently decided to settle in Rhodesia with his wife and four children. The dog was sent by air from Brazil, but when she reached Milan from London en route for South Africa the Italian authorities refused to allow her to be flown on to Salisbury via Johannesburg because of sanctions. Sir Malcolm Barrow, president of the Rhodesian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has said that a similar society in Italy has been asked to help to get the pet sent on to her owners.

According to reports from Bonn, more than 100 West German companies engaged in trade with Rhodesia have informed the Government that they will sue for compensation if they are compelled to break existing contracts with that country.

Mr. Smith's "Statesmanlike Preeminence"

Mr. John de St. Jorre telegraphed from Salisbury to the *Observer*:

"Economic activity has been reduced by slightly less than 10%. European unemployment, somewhere between two or three thousand, has not precipitated mass emigration, the net loss this year being probably not more than 3,000."

"The internal security situation is untroubled; the cost of living, though rising, is bearable; and the effects of only selling between 30% and 40% of the tobacco crop will not be fully felt for another nine months, when next year's harvest comes in."

"The most overwhelming impression here one year after U.D.I. is the almost total lack of involvement of most of the population in the crisis, if such it can still be called. There is, of course, in business circles a strong undercurrent of persistent gloom."

"Hence the growing white support which Mr. Smith has enjoyed and on which he should be able to count for the foreseeable future. The stock of his Government is high. This is due more to a brilliant and dedicated team of civil servants and economic advisers—responsible for the country's astonishingly successful counter-sanctions policy—than to his Cabinet, who still have not managed to shed their amateurish 'cowboy' image. The attainment of a statesmanlike preeminence is probably Mr. Smith's greatest single achievement this year."

Peace with Rhodesia Rally

M.P.s. Denounce Mr. Wilson's Policy

Peace with Rhodesia will be the theme of five Conservative M.P.s., Mr. Duncan Sandys, Sir Tufton Beamish, and Messrs. John Biggs-Davison, Nigel Fisher and Patrick Wall, when they address a mass rally in Trafalgar Square London, on Sunday afternoon.

It will open a country-wide campaign to bring pressure upon the Government to re-open negotiations for an honourable settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional issue. Mr. Sandys and his colleagues have said in a short statement:—

"After Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith had reached full agreement on the future Constitution, it was insane to allow the talks to break down over the procedure for implementing it.

"Since then the situation has been much aggravated by the Government's decision to hand over virtual control to the United Nations, and to slam the door on all future negotiations.

"Mandatory sanctions will be ineffective and will solve nothing. In the process of trying to enforce them we shall be pushed step by step into a trade war with South Africa. This will inflict grave damage upon our balance of payments, greatly increase unemployment, and quite possibly necessitate the devaluation of the pound. As time goes on the United Nations will press more and more for the use of force.

"The road offers nothing but ruin and danger for the people of Britain and Rhodesia".

Agricultural Education

MR. P. A. DONOVAN told the annual conference of the Rhodesia Council of Social Service that agricultural education at three levels was necessary: (1) practical courses of three or four years for pupils from junior secondary schools; (2) agricultural colleges for those leaving grammar schools; and (3) a university education for those who had passed through the high schools. Given the application of all the knowledge available, production from Rhodesia's farms could, he said, be increased at least fivefold.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

Congo's Threat to Confiscate Assets

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS concerning the disputes between the Congo Government and Union Minière du Haut-Katanga could not be made to President Mobutu at the beginning of this week because he was said to be suffering from severe toothache. The Ambassador, who saw the Foreign Minister instead, is to return to Brussels this week for consultations. If Union Minière has not paid the Congo Government some £53m. by next Sunday it is threatened with cancellation of its concessions and expropriation of all its assets in the Congo.

In reply to overseas criticisms of that threat the Congolese High Commissioner for Information has said that the original agreement with Union Minière, made in 1906, stipulated that the company should cede all its rights and possessions to the Congo Government in 1990, and that since two-thirds of the period had now elapsed the Government was legally entitled to two-thirds of the property.

Mr. Kande asked: "Whom can we rob since we own the land and subsoil, that is to say the mines and the ores, and two-thirds of the mining installations, barrages, factories, depots, hangars and vehicles".

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which holds about 15% of the issued shares of Union Minière, has declined President Mobutu's offer of a 15% holding in the newly-formed Société Générale Congolaise des Minerais, formed to take over the Union Minière. "Tanks" has described the expropriation as an illegal act of confiscation, without proper compensation to shareholders.

European employees of Union Minière in the Congo have been told that they must decide by the end of this month whether to return to Europe and receive severance pay or to resign and accept appointments under the Congolese company.

Last week Union Minière gave notice to merchants and fabricators throughout the world that purchasers of metals from its properties in the Congo would be regarded as having acquired stolen property, the recovery of which would be sought by legal means. The notices cover copper, cobalt, cadmium, germanium and zinc.

Nippon Mining Company of Japan, which has sent mining engineers to Katanga, has admitted its interest in the possibility of mining copper in that province but outside the Union Minière concession areas.

The Daily Telegraph has commented:—

"As 'Tanks' controls the Benguela Railway and other routes are blocked by the African brawl with Rhodesia, it looks as if General Mobutu may perhaps mine copper without being able to export it. During his 13 months of supreme power he has managed to alienate most of his friends. He has hanged opponents and dropped former colleagues. Neither the popular Mr. Tshombe nor the able rigadier Mulamba suited him in the premiership.

"His relations with Belgium and the United States, both of whose Ambassadors have been discourteously treated, have sharply deteriorated. He drifts towards the camp of the African extremist States, when the Congo needs peace and needs the foreigner. Mobutu's power rests upon the superior skills of white technicians, mostly Belgian, and even more upon the fire power of his white mercenaries".

ZAMBIA has indicated its willingness to accept British aid of £13.8m. which was first offered some six months ago. The original amount was £7m. and when it was doubled the Finance Minister accused H.M. Government of blackmail. Sanctions having now been made mandatory by the United Nations and the British Government having committed itself against independence for Rhodesia until after the establishment of majority African rule, Zambia has consented to negotiate for acceptance of the British taxpayers' money.

Mr. Sarel Myburgh, a 22-year-old South African, has been fined £275 and given a 12 months' suspended sentence of imprisonment in Lusaka on charges involving the possession of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

British prestige in Zambia has suffered irreparably, Mr. Peter Youngusband cabled from Lusaka to the Daily Mail on Sunday, saying that "rich contracts" which would once have come to Britain are being placed with Continental and Japanese companies.

Alitalia will shortly start a weekly service from Rome to Lusaka, being the first non-British airline to serve Zambia. The French, Scandinavian, and United Arab lines will soon follow suit.

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Atlas INDEPENDENT

Rhomil

COMPANY MEETING**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.****ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE ORDINARY STOCK**

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. was held on Wednesday, January 4, 1967, at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

MR. FREDERICK SEEBOHM, the chairman, presided.

MR. A. E. V. OLIVER, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report to the stockholders.

With the concurrence of the stockholders present, the report and accounts and the statement by the chairman, which had been previously circulated, were taken as read.

The International Rôle of Banking

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said that in the report taken as read he had made some comments about the international rôle of the Bank which he hoped would have been of some interest both here and overseas.

He believed that most of the developing countries which the Bank served had now reached a stage at which they were in real need of the services of an international bank. Their contacts with foreign countries were expanding; their leading citizens were increasingly travelling abroad; many of the territories were receiving financial or technical aid from industrialized countries or from world organizations and the familiar name of Barclays was an asset, whether to the individual traveller on a business visit or an international corporation starting up an enterprise in a new country.

Mr. Seebohm said that he was glad to have this further opportunity of pressing the point and to advise that in recent months the Bank had been able to come to the assistance of more than one territory which had found itself short of foreign exchange at an awkward moment, and he could truly say that the service that the Bank had rendered in this respect could not have been rendered by an indigenous bank which had no substantial resources overseas.

Examinations of the Institute of Bankers

Continuing, the chairman said he wished to take the opportunity, in the year in which he had the honour to be President of the Institute of Bankers, to congratulate those members of the staff who had done so well in the Institute's examinations. Mr. Anthony Vella and Mr. John Gauci, both from Malta, had been placed first and fourth respectively in the list of candidates taking the examinations last April. In the September examinations Mr. Hormelio Ribeiro, from Kenya, had been placed sixth amongst the 585 successful candidates, and Mr. Peter Stone, who was working in London, had won the John Caulcutt prize for highest aggregate marks in Part II of the Trustee Diploma.

Altogether there had been no fewer than eight members of the Bank's staff placed in the first 50 for the two examinations. The chairman said he felt that all would wish to join with him in congratulating those gentlemen on their successes which, he was sure, would stand them in good stead in their future careers in the Bank.

Africa

Mr. Seebohm drew the attention of stockholders to his reference at the same time last year to the situation in Rhodesia and added that he had sincerely hoped that this year he would have been able to refer to an agreement between the two Governments. He said it was therefore a bitter disappointment to everybody in the Bank to find the situation worse and not better.

It seemed that mutual distrust had reached such a point that for the time being agreement between them was almost impossible. He said almost impossible because he believed there was still hope that, with common sense and after reflection on the grim consequences of a continuing struggle, the two Governments could reach agreement.

The chairman said stockholders would recollect that at the end of his annual statement he had commented on the disturbances that had taken place in Nigeria and on the magnificent manner in which the Bank's staff had conducted themselves under the most trying circumstances. The safety of the Ibo staff working in the north had naturally been the prime consideration and he was happy to say that, with very few exceptions, all of them had been repatriated safely to their own territory. This had involved the movement of over 150 people, which had not been easy, and he felt sure that the action taken by the Bank's managers and others had been directly responsible for the saving of a great number of lives. The loyalty of the many local staff, both male and female, who had remained at their posts until the last possible moment was worthy of the highest commendation. While conditions were returning outwardly to normal, the staff were working under considerable strain, but over a great part of the country it was true to say that business was running as usual. Mr. Seebohm said he knew stockholders would not like the occasion to pass without a special word of praise to those who had been through such difficulties with such distinction.

Directors, Staff and Formal Business

Finally, the chairman said he wished to refer to the retirement from the board of Captain Derek FitzGerald, who had served for nearly 20 years. Captain FitzGerald had, he believed, enjoyed the connexion with the Bank as much as the Bank had enjoyed having him, and, while he hoped the Bank would not lose touch with him, he took the opportunity to wish him on behalf of all stockholders good health and happiness.

The chairman then moved the adoption of the report of the directors and the statement of accounts as at September 30, 1966, and the payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent gross on £24,000,000 ordinary stock.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs, K.C.M.G., deputy chairman, and carried.

The retiring directors, Sir Julian Stanley Crossley, Sir James Wilson Robertson, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., and Mr. Anthony Favill Tuke, were re-elected.

In terms of special notice given, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Right Hon. The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., was re-elected a director of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. A. Ross, seconded by Mr. J. D. Hamilton, the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., Price Waterhouse & Co., Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., and Cooper Brothers & Co. were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the staff, proposed by Mr. C. Fitzherbert (a director), and seconded by Mr. F. R. Goodenough, was carried unanimously, and was responded to by Mr. A. E. Ambrose (a general manager).

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. H. E. Darvill and was unanimously accorded.

COMPANY MEETING

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

AN EVENTFUL AND PROFITABLE YEAR

THE SEVENTENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on February 9 in Johannesburg.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman, COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.), circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1966:—

The Copper Market

The year 1966 will surely rank as one of the most eventful in the long history of the copper industry, although in this review I can only mention briefly those events which exerted, and may continue to exert, the greatest influence on the market. Broadly speaking, nearly all the factors which had combined to create violent fluctuations in 1965 continued to play their part in 1966.

To the war in Vietnam, the deterioration of Zambia/Rhodesia relations following the declaration of independence by Rhodesia in November, 1965, widespread strikes, and uncertainties as to the U.S. stockpile policy, must also be added, however, a change in the pricing policies of the major producers and the gradual impact of the credit squeeze on consumption in the United Kingdom. Under these influences the price of wirebars on the London Metal Exchange surged from R1,132 in January to an all-time record price of R1,580 on April 5, from which it declined in a fluctuating market to R712 on August 23. Primarily as a result of American buying the price trend was reversed from the end of August onwards, and at the time of writing the quotation for cash wirebars has reached R923.

The production from our own smelters was sold at satisfactory prices, and export sales averaged R963. Local sales, however, were effected at most favourable prices to South African consumers under long-term contracts and averaged R796 per ton.

Pricing Policies

In April the major producers in Chile and Zambia were forced to change their pricing policies, as the gap between the L.M.E. quotation and the so-called producer price had become so wide as to make the latter both unrealistic and untenable. On April 15 the Chilean producer price was increased to R992, and ten days later the Zambian producers announced that in future they would base their long-term contract sales on the L.M.E. three months' price—a basis that has subsequently been adopted also by Chile and is still in force.

Viewing the behaviour of the market in retrospect, it can be seen that the combined effect of the factors I have mentioned above resulted in three major price movements during the period under review—a broad sweep upwards from the beginning of the year to April, a sharp decline from the latter half of that month until towards the end of August, and from then on a steady appreciation in values.

In attempting to assess prospects for the company's current financial year, it seems to me that the demand, supply and price of copper are likely to be influenced mainly by the war in Vietnam and the situation in Zambia. The position in both countries appears at the moment to be deteriorating rather than improving, and

so long as this state of affairs continues copper is likely to remain in short supply and at scarcity prices.

Financial Results

The figures presented in the accounts are the highest yet achieved in the company's history and are due, once again, to the very high copper prices which prevailed during the year. The net consolidated profit of the group, after providing for taxation and for minority shareholders' interests, was R9.6 million, compared with R6.2 million last year. From the holding company's net profit of R8.2 million, an amount of R4.1 million has been transferred to reserves, R3.9 million (equivalent to 80 per cent. of the capital) has been appropriated for dividends, and the surplus has been carried forward, bringing the unappropriated balance to R0.2 million.

South Africa

Our Messina mine had a very satisfactory year, the production of ore and of copper being fully up to expectations. The mill throughput of 936,000 tons is the highest yet achieved. There is, however, one aspect of our work at Messina which is less satisfactory. In the face of a persistent shortage of skilled and unskilled miners, the increase in ore production of recent years has been achieved at the cost of a decrease in development. Last year development amounted to 46,000 feet, compared with 63,000 feet five years ago. The discovery of the Reggie lodes at Artonville has helped to limit the corresponding reduction in ore reserves to 400,000 tons. But this trend, although not serious, cannot be allowed to continue, and it will be necessary to increase development to maintain ore reserves at a satisfactory level.

South Africa continued to experience a high level of industrial and commercial activity, and inflation was more apparent in 1966 than it has been for many years. The resultant rise in prices, and particularly in wages, inevitably affected working costs, which increased by 17 cents to R3.97 per ton of ore milled, and are continuing to increase.

Over a number of years the Government has introduced legislation to restrict Bantu immigrants. In so much as this policy is designed to reduce unemployment, vagrancy and crime, and to effect an improvement in the wages and standards of living of our Bantu population, it is socially and economically desirable; but although the regulations have been applied to us with forbearance and understanding, they have nevertheless created a labour shortage which we have not yet succeeded in overcoming. No doubt progress in resolving this problem will be made, but meanwhile the situation is causing some anxiety.

Rhodesia

The inflationary pressures on wages and prices which were manifest in South Africa and in other Western countries were less evident in Rhodesia. There, the reduction in consumer demand and in capital spending, which other countries sought to achieve through monetary controls, was largely achieved through sanctions; and the monetary restrictions which were introduced were mainly defensive and retaliatory in nature.

I have mentioned previously our concern about the falling capacity of the Mangula mill. The crushing and grinding plant at Mangula is rather unconventional, and as we have not yet succeeded in arresting the downward trend, it was decided to add a conventional rod mill to restore capacity. The construction should be completed by the end of December.

Copper production at Umkondo should improve this year, due to the higher grade of ore reserves and the increased crushing capacity. Technically, the Alaska mine maintained its steadily improving trend, but the grade of ore produced plunged unexpectedly from 2.11 per cent to 1.54 per cent Cu. It is now evident that, in estimating ore reserves, the grade has been consistently over-valued, and on each recalculation it has been necessary to bring down the ore reserve grade in the light of experience gained in the mine. However, the ore is becoming more sulphidic and better recoveries are expected in the future.

Future Outlook

The underlying strategic position of copper is strong and seems likely to remain so for some time. Because of this, and of the higher production which we expect, we view the future with confidence and optimism.

Messina (Transvaal) Development

THE MESSINA (TRANSSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which is incorporated in South Africa and has large interests in Rhodesia, reports net profits after tax to September 30 at R9,461,018, compared with R6,232,538 in the previous year, and profits on sales of investments at £142,488. Dividends totalling 80% take R3.9m., as against 35% and R1.7m. After transferring R3.36m. to capital reserve and R2.1m. to general reserve, the carry-forward is R402,604 (R198,904). The issued capital is R4.9m. in stock units of 50 cents.

Mining assets of the group have a book value of R29m. The Messina mine appears at just under R7.4m., Mangula at R14m., and other Rhodesian properties represent the balance, the Alaska smelter standing at R2.5m., the Alaska mine at just under R3m., Sanyate at R1.1m., and Umkondo at R894,868.

Interests in the parent company's subsidiaries stand at R8.9m. and other investments at R2m. Current assets exceed liabilities by R7.7m. for the parent and by nearly R8m. for the group.

The statement by the chairman, Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, appears elsewhere. Mr. W. I. Spence is the managing director, and the other members of the board are Messrs. R. P. Grenfell, P. Risak, and C. M. Stuart.

The board view the future with "confidence and optimism".

Minerals Separation, Ltd., is repeating its 12½% interim dividend, but the directors give notice that it will be "difficult" to maintain the 37½% final distribution paid last year. The 1964 total was 40%.

Horlicks, Ltd., a group with East African interests, report profits after tax to March 31 at £683,186 (£785,630), including investment realization profits of £239,926. The dividend is unchanged at 32½%.

The Uganda Electricity Board reports net revenue for 1965 at £378,503, equivalent to 6.3% on net capital. In 1964 the surplus had been £82,728. Only 30 expatriates are now employed by the board.

Rosburgh Co., Ltd., a mainly Eastern group, but interested also in tea in Malawi, report profits after tax to June 30 at £19,981 (£14,448). A 15% dividend takes £18,944, and the carry-forward is £24,977.

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., states that at September 30 its investments at market or written-down value totalled £2,194,938, as against £2,283,855 six months earlier. The largest holding is in Tanganyika Concessions (£523,153). An interim dividend of 5% will be paid in February. Mr. E. F. O. Gascoigne is the chairman and Mr. M. T. W. Easby the managing director.

Thanks to Salvation Army

OUR THANK-OFFERING APPEAL for the Salvation Army in recognition of its help at the Cenotaph service on Remembrance Day for Rhodesians who gave their lives in Britain's cause in two world wars had reached £171 14s. when the last list of donations was published.

We have since received the following additional gifts: Oxfordshire Branch of Anglo-Rhodesian Society, £5 5s.; Mr. Stuart Cloete, R5 (£2 10s.); Capt. and Mrs. V. Dorman-Smith, £2 2s.; Mr. J. M. Hastings, £2 2s.; Mr. Nigel J. Store, £2 2s.; Mrs. M. R. Hadden-Paton, £1 1s.; Mrs. M. B. Kabell, £1 1s.; Mr. D. M. D. Stephens, £1; Anon., £1; Mrs. Ling, 10s.

Whelan Salaries Commission No Coherent Salary Structure in Zambia

MR. JUSTICE WHELAN, who as sole commissioner has reviewed the grading structure of the civil service of Zambia, has made recommendations for salary increases which will cost about £6.5m. in the first year.

He considers that the Government "has made no attempt to introduce a coherent and logical structure in keeping with Zambia's needs", that a "confused state of affairs has prevailed for too long on the lower levels of the civil service", and that "since the cost of living in rural areas is at least as high as in the towns there can be no justification for continuing to pay sub-economic rates to the rural worker". He proposes uniform rates of pay for the Government's industrial employees wherever stationed.

Recommendations for better pay for teachers are made in spite of the representations received for "some of the memoranda submitted showed irresponsibility and lack of appreciation of the major issues involved", an attitude which "ill befits individuals charged with the duty of educating and assisting in the character-formation of the future citizens of Zambia".

The cases of the civil, teaching, police and prisons services and non-civil service (industrial) employees of the Government have all been considered.

For the civil service an increase "in the region of 25%" is the £500 to £1,000 bracket; of 15% between £1,000 and £1,500; and of 10% or less thereafter.

There were found to be 90 different salary scales below the super-scale level, with "inexplicable variations between the salaries paid for posts whose occupants appear to have identical responsibility".

More than 34,000 persons will be affected by the recommendations, but not the 5,200 officers serving on Overseas Service Aid Scheme conditions or on British-aided conditions of service.

The trade union movements of Kenya and Uganda refused to send delegates to conference in Dar es Salaam of the All-Africa Trade Union Federation. Among the countries represented were Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Sudan, and the United Arab Republic.

A target of 2% of the gross national product should be set by the rich northern countries of the world for development aid to the poor southern nations, Professor P. M. S. Blackett, president of the Royal Society, has suggested. A Minister in Sweden has resigned on the ground that that country gives insufficient aid to developing States.

For stealing a passport belonging to the First Secretary to the Zambian High Commission in London and fraudulently obtaining £2,500 credit from London hotels an African has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. He claimed to be a graduate of Natal University and to be known in Zambia as Dr. Baki Zulu.

A 21-year-old Rhodesian, Mr. Martin Stuart Leonard, who had been charged with the attempted murder of a Congolese in Lubumbashi (Elisabethville), has been discharged in Kinshasa (Leopoldville) on the ground that the court was not competent to try the case. Leonard's defence was that he was demonstrating self-defence tactics to a group of Congolese and had no intention of harming anyone. He served as a volunteer against the Congolese rebels.

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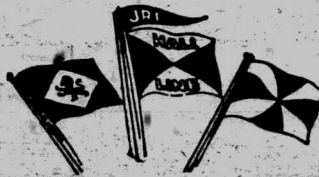
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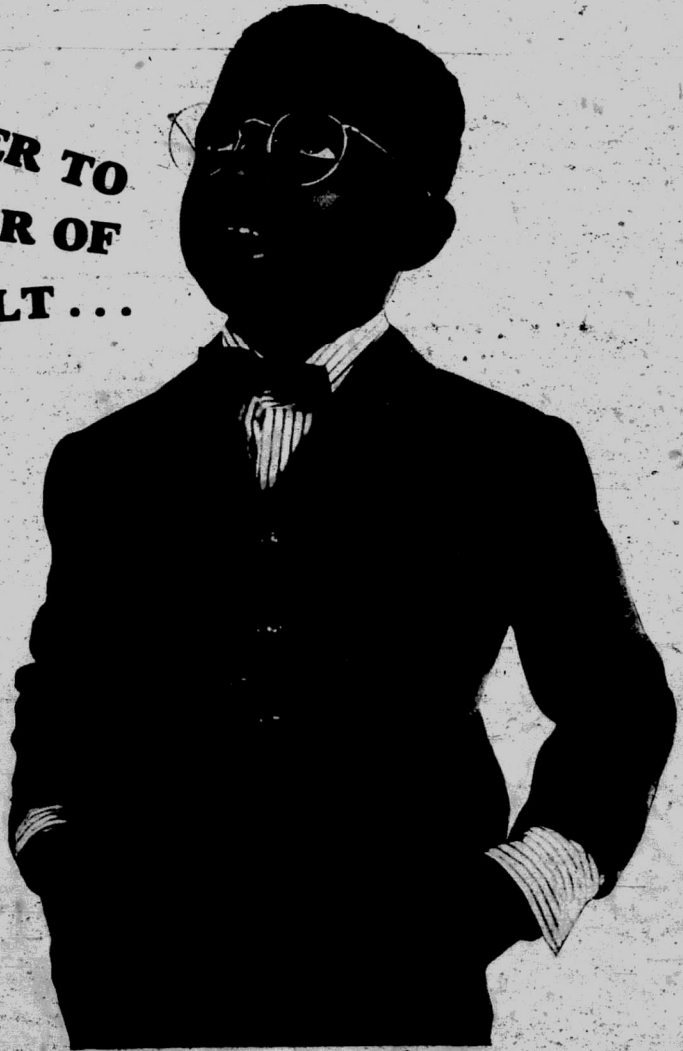
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P.M. Frightened But Very Cocky, Says Mr. Sandys

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

"MURDER INCORPORATED" was the description publicly given by a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) to the African nationalist party which now forms the Government and In "Honour" hopes soon to become the only Of Murder political organization in the State. When it was denounced so forthrightly by the representative of the Sovereign more than two thousand of its officials and other members were in jail after being sentenced by the courts on charges of violence, which included murder and attempted murder, the arson of school dormitories containing sleeping children, the destruction of churches, mission buildings, hospitals and schools, attempts to wreck trains and dynamite industrial installations, and physical assaults not only upon men who would not accept the dictatorship of the party thugs but often upon their families also, their wives being raped and their children savagely beaten in many cases. Such was the policy of terrorism of the United National Independence Party and its predecessors. It is considered indecent nowadays to recall this disgraceful pre-independence record, but a backward glance is more than warranted by the despicable decision of the City Council of Lusaka to name two streets in the capital after Africans who were convicted and hanged for the murder of Mrs. Lillian Burton. While she was motoring on the Copperbelt with her young children she was held up by a group of Africans who pulled her out of the car, kicked and beat her, thrust her back into the vehicle, poured petrol into it, set the fuel alight, and burned her to death.

have been aware of what was intended, and since it failed to stop this **Abominable** ghoulish commemoration of **Detachment** savagery it must be assumed to approve the infamy—which has, of course, not been condemned by any of the purblind zealots in Britain who have for years supported, and often incited, the African political extremists. They are too preoccupied with traducing peaceful Rhodesia, which insists on the maintenance of civilized standards, to say a word about the almost daily excesses of Africans in Central and East Africa. Not even wholesale slaughter in the Southern Sudan or Burundi prompts their protests: to the doctrinaire fanatics who have helped to plunge Africa into the tragedies of one-man-one-vote dictatorships these are no more than "growing pains" which it would be indelicate to notice. Their foolish impetuosity in the past is now matched by abominable detachment from the results of their inanity and gullibility.

ENGLISH, which has long been used throughout Tanzania in the transaction of official and non-official business, may no longer be used "unnecessarily" in Government offices — or even in the co-operative societies. Not content merely to announce that **No English Spoken Here** strange edict, Mr. Kawawa, the Second Vice-President, is reported to have added that the continued use of English constituted an insult to the nation, and that Swahili must therefore be immediately substituted in the day-to-day business of all ministries, district councils, para-statal organizations, and co-operative unions. He must have had Cabinet authority for this deplorable demonstration of xenophobia — deplorable from Tanzania's standpoint, rather than that of Britain, in which scarcely anyone will care

Two of the ringleaders of that foul crime have now been "honoured" by their country's chief city. The Kaunda Government must

what language is used: even the substitution of Chinese would be regarded as more of a joke than a disaster—except to Tanzanian Africans. It is they who would suffer by persistence in this folly, the result of which would be that a few years hence the central Government and the local authorities would be staffed largely by persons insufficiently fluent in English to read naturally and easily the books

from which they might gain much of value to themselves and their country. Repressive regulations of this kind, although they may suit Africans who are already established or well on their way to senior positions, must be an impediment to more junior men and to future generations. "No English Spoken Here" will be a strange new slogan for Tanzania.

"Dishonourable Deed Founded On A Filthy Lie"

Prime Minister Repeatedly Denounced at Trafalgar Square Rally

A RHODESIA RALLY in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday afternoon was attended by several thousand people. Some television programmes made it the first item in their news reports that evening, and Monday's national newspapers contained prominent reports and many pictures, *The Times* giving half the back page to photographs of the crowd and the scores of posters displayed.

Most prominent among them were "Peace With Rhodesia", "Start Talks Again", "Start Talks Now", "Sanctions Must Stop Now", "End Sanctions", and "U.N. Keep Out". Two others read "Viva Smith" and "Avanti Smith".

Many organizations which support the Wilson Government's policy had "Down Smith" and "Up Wilson" banners. Among such were the Young Socialists, Young Liberals, the Movement for Colonial Freedom, and the Zimbabwe African National Union. Opposing them were the League of Empire Loyalists, Mosleyites, and the Jordan organization.

Opposition Outwitted

Hundreds of members of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society—which was not officially concerned with the gathering, but of course sympathetic—had gathered as close as possible to the plinth of Nelson's Column a couple of hours before the addresses were due to start, thus outwitting the Young Socialists, Young Liberals and other who had arranged to arrive about an hour before the time advertised for the rally. When they appeared they could find no room anywhere near the platform.

Some of the Anglo-Rhodesian supporters had come by coach from distant provincial centres.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, who as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs negotiated the 1961 Constitution with Rhodesia, Sir Tufton Beamish, Mr. Patrick Wall, Mr. John Biggs-Davison and Mr. Nigel Fisher had organized the rally, and all spoke.

Saboteurs had interfered with the public address equipment during the previous night, and repairs had taken electricians a couple of hours to complete.

Mr. Wilson's "Monstrous" Methods

Mr. SANDYS, who described Mr. Wilson as a frightened man and a prisoner of his own extremists, said that the threat of force made to Mr. Smith aboard H.M.S. TIGER was a monstrous way of conducting negotiations.

"Let Mr. Wilson be clear about this: if ever he orders British troops to try to impose a settlement on Rhodesia by force there will be an explosion of public indignation when no Government could survive. British people will never tolerate a shooting war against Rhodesia."

Time was running out, but it was still not too late to avert disaster if the Prime Minister re-opened talks with Rhodesia. Unfortunately, he had committed

himself to fight on to a knock-out. "He is very cocky now, but he should not be too sure that the fight will end the way he thinks".

Rhodesia's four neighbours were obviously not going to co-operate in the economic blockade. Soon Britain would be almost the only nation observing the rules, looking on while competitors stole her markets.

Only by patient and persevering discussions could the Rhodesian problem be solved. Yet Mr. Wilson had slammed and bolted the door and set out to crush Rhodesia at any price, involving a long and ruinous struggle, with many thousands more unemployed, and the risk of war.

Mr. Sandys concluded with a demand for the resumption of talks at the point in which they had been so foolishly and irresponsibly broken off. Mr. Wilson should meet Mr. Smith again and finish the job.

Communist Powers Exploiting African States

Mr. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON said that blockade, reprisal and perhaps eventual war would delight the enemies of the West. That was why "our home-brewed Red Guard were so obscenely delighted when the talks in H.M.S. TIGER ended in fiasco".

As Mr. Neville Chamberlain had bullied the Czechs to appease the Nazis, so Mr. Wilson had bullied Mr. Smith to appease another kind of aggressive racialism. Thousands of people in this country who had deplored U.D.I. were sickened by the squalid spectacle of a British Government abdicating its responsibility to the United Nations.

"Resort to the United Nations for mandatory sanctions is a dishonourable deed founded on a dirty lie. It is said that Rhodesia is a threat to peace. Mr. Wilson knows that that is untrue. Rhodesia threatens no-one. The threat to peace in Southern Africa is from outside. The threat lies north of the Zambezi.

"Terrorist groups infiltrate into Rhodesia from Zambia to spread bloodshed and anarchy. They get nowhere. Why? Because the Rhodesians, African and European, are against them; because the Rhodesians, Africans and Europeans, work together to smash them. But these terrorist groups are Communist-trained, Communist-armed, Communist-indoctrinated north of the Zambezi. There is your threat to peace—from outside Rhodesia, from competing Communist Powers that exploit the difficulties of the new African States. What do they care for freedom? Majority rule, one-man-one-vote—these for them are but the means to the elimination of European influence and settlement, and therefore to chaos, from which they could profit.

Humbug and Hypocrisy

"The Rhodesian Government is condemned as illegal by régimes whose only legality is derived from bloody revolution or the assassination of legitimate rulers. What humbug and hypocrisy!

"Is the cruel dictatorship in Zanzibar legal? There legality and majority rule were drowned in the blood of genocide. Mass murders, mass flogging, forced labour are the order of the day. In Zanzibar the new people's courts have the power of life and death but no power to allow accused to be defended or to appeal. Contrast that with the impartial justice meted out by the courts of Rhodesia."

He ended: "Never mind if Mr. Wilson must eat his words. He is quite accustomed to doing that. Past promises and past threats are his staple diet.

"The nation will not forgive the abandonment of a peaceful settlement after all Britain's six principles were agreed in

H.M.S. TIGER. Let the British lion's roar be heard again in the land. Let our demand for peace and sanity be heard in Downing Street loud and clear. Think well, Mr. Wilson, and talk again".

Seventeen Revolutions in Three Years

MR. PATRICK WALL said that Rhodesia was an oasis of peace in a chaotic continent, in which there had been 17 revolutions or attempted revolutions in the past three years. In Rhodesia African average wages were four times those of Kenya and 12 times those of Tanzania.

"In Rhodesia there are a greater number of African children at school in relation to the African population than in any other independent State except South Africa. In Rhodesia there are more doctors per head of population than in most African countries. In short, Africans in Rhodesia are advancing on all fronts.

"The only valid criticism is that there is not yet one-man-one-vote. Where in Africa has democracy as expressed by one-man-one-vote survived after independence? Where in Africa is there a democratically elected Government based on Western standards?

"Ghana, first a police State and now a military dictatorship. Algeria, the same; and with two million unemployed. Congo, with Prime Ministers playing musical chairs. Nigeria, on the verge of civil war after two military revolutions. Uganda and Tanzania, one-party States.

"The one-man-one-vote exists only once in Africa—once, to allow the dominant political party to gain power and to gather jobs for the boys.

"Rhodesia by its guts and unity has braved over a year of sanctions. Now is the time to make peace before the conflict escalates to harm us all. A year of sanctions has cost British taxpayers over £100m. United Nations sanctions will cost them more; and in March/April, when U Thant reports to the United Nations on the relative failure of sanctions, there will be a demand to include Portuguese territories and South Africa.

"It has been estimated that sanctions against the whole of Southern Africa will cost us £1m. a day and another quarter of a million unemployed. Tell that to the car workers, who know that South Africa purchases more British lorries than any other country in the world. Tell that to the steel workers, who export £12m. worth of their products to South Africa; or to the textile workers, who will lose £17m. and gain unemployment. Tell that to Southampton, where unemployment will be widespread.

Bloodthirsty Pacifists

"Some of the young fanatics who want war with South Africa are the same people who demonstrate against America and help the Vietcong. These bloodthirsty pacifists want war with the four million whites in South Africa and the many million black Africans who will support them.

"An American peace institute has calculated that a blockade of Southern Africa would need 50 warships and 300 aircraft—presumably British, French, and American. That blockade would fail, and would lead to a military campaign which would require 93,000 troops in the initial assault, which would suffer at least 7,200 dead. The British Government under Harold Wilson could be foolish enough to risk this. Therefore demand peace now before it is too late.

"Agreement on an independence Constitution for Rhodesia had been reached in H.M.S. TIGER. Harold Wilson's ultimatum giving Mr. Smith 24 hours to surrender was rightly rejected. Harold Wilson has now slammed the door to further negotiations. The door must be opened. A formula for return to constitutional government can be found.

"The United Nations can only cause the conflict to get out of control, and we shall be the major victim in terms of taxation, unemployment, devaluation of the pound, and economic disaster. Do you want a fair settlement with Rhodesia or do you want to see our military forces going in under United Nations orders? You say you want peace in Rhodesia. Then insist that talks be re-opened now".

SIR TUFTON BEAMISH said that a large majority of the nation wanted an honourable settlement quickly. There was much more agreement right across the party political boundaries than was generally admitted.

When MR. NIGEL FISHER began by criticizing "the illegal régime in Salisbury" there was loud barracking and a chant of "Off, Off, Off, Off".

He said that Mr. Wilson's worst mistake had been to state that there would be no independence for Rhodesia before majority rule, for that was totally unrealistic; the demand for unconditional surrender was something to which no Rhodesian could ever agree.

There should be no encouragement from Britain for white supremacy in Southern Africa, but realism must be coupled

with idealism: to become involved with South Africa might be catastrophic economically and lead to the collapse of sterling. Having suggested that "the Smith régime are living in an unreal world and a bygone century", he said that sanctions had brought Mr. Smith to H.M.S. TIGER to negotiate, and it was pathetic that agreement on the constitutional issue had been allowed to break down simply on procedure.

After the meeting some members of the crowd, which was variously estimated at between 5,000 and 9,000, moved down Whitehall chanting slogans. They found the entrance to Downing Street blocked by a bus and large numbers of police, who had to struggle for almost an hour before quiet was restored. Many Africans kept shouting "Smith Out, Smith Out". There were scuffles, and six arrests were made in Downing Street. Five had previously been made in Trafalgar Square. Nevertheless on the whole the crowd had been good natured.

"Succour and Comfort" for Rhodesia

Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, said later that afternoon:—

"Whatever the motives for this disgraceful rally, organized by Mr. Duncan Sandys and his friends of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, there can be no doubt about the conclusions that must be drawn.

"Mr. Sandys has given succour and comfort to Ian Smith and his racist colleagues, men who are in a state of rebellion against the Crown and who have made a mockery of freedom and justice in Rhodesia.

"The supporters of this rally have set their faces against all decent opinion in Britain—against the churches, against the Government, and against the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

"Mr. Heath may not have been on the platform this afternoon with Mr. Sandys, but it is unquestionably the Conservative Party that stands there to be judged. I invite Mr. Heath to make clear his own position".

A leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* suggested that Mr. Sandys was expiating past errors, "for as Commonwealth Minister he was not specially perceptive about Rhodesia". Nevertheless, he had the right to protest "at the abysmal course into which Mr. Wilson has been driven".

The *Sunday Telegraph* wrote that the organization of such a meeting was "unworthy of a former Commonwealth Secretary and of the Conservative Party, and unworthy also of the mass of the British people, who are certainly worried about Rhodesia but do not want to run the risk of seeing it made into a football and kicked around by a mob in front of the world's television cameras". Mr. Sandys was, however, right about Rhodesia; his arguments for making peace with Mr. Smith had been based on an objective assessment of facts and possibilities.

Mr. Sandys said on Monday that he regretted the clash in Downing Street after the rally, which had been quite an orderly affair, thanks to the good temper of the crowd and superb organization by the police. Mr. Wall, who described the meeting as "highly successful", said that two young men had spat in his face.

Seven men who pleaded guilty to charges of threatening behaviour in Trafalgar Square or Downing Street were fined sums varying from £4 to £5 at Bow Street police court. Others who pleaded not guilty were remanded on bail until January 30.

Suppression and Cant

Major-General Sir Edward Spears wrote in *The Times* on Tuesday:—

"The report of the Rhodesia rally on Sunday was accorded a double column on your front page. You gave a colourful account of disorder in Downing Street after the meeting and found space to record noisy interruptions by hecklers. However, you did not think fit to print a single sentence of the speeches of Mr. Sandys and the four other M.P.s who addressed this great audience.

"I was in Trafalgar Square, and my impression was very different from that of your staff reporters. I found the speeches easy to hear except in the immediate proximity of the organized groups of Young Communists, etc., shouting meaningless slogans. *The Times* would have given a better and truer impression of this great meeting if it had followed the example of all the other papers I have seen—the *Guardian*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Financial Times*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express* and *Sun*, and reported the speeches as well as the interruptions".

"Peter Simple" said in his diary in the *Daily Telegraph*:— "A disgraceful rally . . . succour and comfort to Ian Smith and his racist colleagues, men who are in a state of rebellion against the Crown . . . mockery of freedom and justice in Rhodesia . . . moral issue . . . stand up and be counted".

"The comments of Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, on Sunday's Rhodesian rally in Trafalgar Square form a little treasury of progressive cant. Connoisseurs

will admire, even while they yawn, the loving skill with which almost all the established left-wing clichés about Rhodesia have been woven into this seamless web of boredom.

The Crucial Issue

Other meetings are to be held in the provinces by Mr. Sandys and his colleagues "in order to focus public attention on the crucial issue: are we to go on trying to reach a negotiated peace with Rhodesia, or are we to settle down to a long and mutually ruinous trade war which could all too easily end in bloodshed?"

The Young Liberals announced early this week that they would call out their members for all such provincial rallies,

since they deemed it necessary to campaign against "the racist régimes in Rhodesia and South Africa and Colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola". Their first priority was "removal of the rebel clique in Rhodesia".

Britain was urged to declare that she would propose a naval blockade of the main ports of South Africa and Portuguese Africa if those two countries "fail substantially to implement the Security Council decision on sanctions by a given deadline".

The Government having foolishly promised not to use force, should publicly renounce that undertaking. Britain should be ready to use force in support of a blockade and to cut the rail link between South Africa and Rhodesia.

Chiefs' Council Strongly Supports Rhodesian Government

President Johnson, President de Gaulle, and U Thant Invited to Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, attended a meeting of the Chiefs' Council in Salisbury last week in order to tell its members what had happened aboard H.M.S. TIGER.

After he had answered questions for about two hours, the Council recorded its "deep satisfaction with the way in which the Prime Minister handled those talks", and urged the Rhodesian Government to "stand as firm as a rock, knowing that it has the full support and co-operation of the Chiefs' Council in working towards a constitutional system which would represent all the people of Rhodesia, both black and white".

Later, after discussions with the Deputy Secretaries for European and African Education, the Council—which represents 260 tribal chiefs and headmen—asked the Government "to give consideration to establishing a uniform syllabus in both European and African education".

Chief Simon Sigola's Letter

CHIEF SIMON SIGOLA, has invited U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Presidents de Gaulle and Lyndon Johnson to visit Rhodesia to assure themselves that the country is perfectly peaceful. The chief's letter said:—

"I have seen what Paramount Chief Goraseb of South West Africa says in his letter to U Thant. We have the same problem here in Rhodesia, how outside people speak about Rhodesia. I wonder whether you would like to come to Rhodesia to see for yourself and speak with people in the streets and see the chiefs—because it is the chiefs that are the leaders of the people. We are disappointed at the overseas peoples talk when they have not seen us.

"Rhodesia is a peaceful country; there is no war here. The talk of the overseas people is the only thing that could cause a war here. How many people have died in Rhodesia from being killed by violence? How many people have died by violence in Vietnam? Yet they say Rhodesia is not a peaceful country. We know that there is no country as peaceful as Rhodesia. Most other countries are disturbed by troubles.

"It saddens me to see that we chiefs are called stooges of the Government. We and our fathers have been chiefs and the leaders of the people from the beginning. We wish to be taught to be civilized. It is no good our people taking over the Government of the country now, like the countries to the north of us. We want to be educated first.

"Before this Government came in people were killed and their houses were burned just because they did not belong to a political party. We in Rhodesia have thatched roofs on our houses. The African politicians used to lock our doors from outside and then set fire to the house and kill the people inside together with their innocent children who knew nothing about politics because they did not agree with them.

Terrorists Armed by Communists

"The only trouble we have now is from terrorists who come with bombs from China and Russia, Communist countries with no freedom of speech or opposition parties. We plead with you to come and visit us in our country to see for yourself what a peaceful country this is.

"We black people will be able to take over the Government when we are civilized enough to do so, but it would be wrong to do so overnight. We know it will take a long time.

"Before the white men came we were fighting among ourselves. We were being killed by disease. Now we have hospitals and clinics, and the Mashona and Matabele people are now at peace with each other. There are so many other

things by which we are helped by the Government. We are helped when there is starvation in the land. We are given work to buy food.

"Just look at the countries to the north of us. Nkrumah was the first African President; now he has been chased into the forest in another country. It is all lies that this is a bad country and a threat to peace. Please come and see for yourself.

"Why should the United Nations which is made to keep the peace come and interfere with us in this country where we are already so peaceful?

"In our language Sindebele we say 'You cannot have two bulls in one paddock'. We have our bull in this country, which is our own Government. We do not wish to be ruled or interfered with by anyone else".

Served on Monckton Commission

Chief Sigola, chief of the Sipezini area of Matabeleland, and a member of the Chiefs' Council since its inception, accompanied the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, and took part in two world tours by Rhodesian chiefs. He was a member of the Monckton Commission, serves on the Natural Resources Board, is chairman of the local African Council at Umzingwane, near Bulawayo, and serves on the board of Mpilo Hospital, Bulawayo. He is descended from a long line of Matabele chiefs.

Crawling from Cold Water

Minister's Visit to Barotseland

MR. U. G. MWILA, Minister of State for Economic Development in Zambia, said when recently addressing the Barotse Development Committee that after living in the cold water of Colonial servitude the people of Zambia were happily crawling to the airy and sunny land of prosperity; but they would have to hammer hard to break the concrete walls of an economic imbalance which had been cemented by 70 dark years of naked exploitation. He continued, in part:—

"We have to destroy the old structures, in which the unbridled forces of *laissez-faire* were let loose in Zambia, in which the market principle was the dynamo or the compulsive engine. Government, people, the business community, and the Press, and also the political institutions, were all conditioned by the sordid force whose logic of economic calculus is to maximise the benefits or minimize the loss".

Among the main targets were to increase the average monetary output per head from £61 to about £100 by 1970; to increase employment in that period by at least 100,000 jobs; to minimize the economic imbalance between urban and rural sectors; to develop communications and diversify the economy.

The Government would invest £281m. in the four-year period, in which the private sector was expected to provide £119.

In the Barotse Province £14.3m. would be invested by Government and £2.3m. by private enterprise. About £1m. would be spent on reconstructing the 330 miles of canals, building weirs and improving river reclamation schemes. Some £5m. would be spent on buildings.

November 11, the date on which independence was assumed, is to become a permanent public holiday. Legislation in that sense will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

Q.Cs. Condemn Reference of Rhodesian Issue to U.N.

British Government's Imprecision and Embarrassment

TWO M.P.s. WHO ARE QUEEN'S COUNSEL, Sir Lionel Heald and Sir Derek Walker-Smith, have suggested in a letter to *The Times* that the British Government's reference of the Rhodesia issue to the United Nations may be illegal. They wrote:—

"We think it right to draw attention to the widespread and in our view justifiable concern which is felt in regard to the doubtful validity in law of the reference of the Rhodesian question to the United Nations and the subsequent imposition of sanctions under article 41 of the Charter. This concern is not confined to the immediate effect on the standing of the United Nations, which cannot but be weakened if courses are followed which are not within the contemplation of the Charter and consequently not within the rule of law.

"Economic sanctions stem from article 41 of the Charter, which can operate only when there has been an appropriate determination under article 39. Such a determination can take any of three forms, which are, in ascending order of gravity, the existence of a threat to peace, a breach of the peace, and an act of aggression.

Prerequisites Were Not Satisfied

"Only the first is in point in the Rhodesian case; but it seems clear that the circumstances of this case were not in any event such as to warrant a reference to the United Nations under Chapter 7 (of which articles 39 and 41 form part) or a determination under article 39.

"Reading Chapters 6 and 7 of the Charter together, it is clear there are two prerequisites to a valid determination of the existence of a threat to peace under article 39. First, there must be an unsettled dispute, the parties to which are sovereign States; and secondly the conciliation procedures of Chapter 6 must have been exhausted, including a hearing for both parties by the Security Council.

"Clearly these requisites are not here satisfied, as Rhodesia is not a sovereign State and consequently has not been afforded a hearing, which would otherwise be her due under article 32 of the Charter, even though not a member of the United Nations.

"In fact, Rhodesia did not have a hearing before the United Nations because she is not a sovereign State in dispute; and because she is not a sovereign State in dispute the matter is not within the jurisdiction of the United Nations, but is 'essentially within the domestic jurisdiction' of the United Kingdom in accordance with article 2(7) of the Charter. It appears therefore that on a proper interpretation of the Charter the Government should never have referred the matter to the United Nations.

"Indeed, Ministers have never been able to explain the basis of the reference, and in particular whether it was made under Chapter 6 (which deals with pacific settlements of disputes) or Chapter 7 (which deals with mandatory sanctions). In answer to Mr. Heath, the Prime Minister said in the House on November 23, 1966, that it 'could be interpreted as something between Chapter 6 and Chapter 7. . . we do not regard it as Chapter 7.'

United Nations Acted Without Jurisdiction

"Of course, the reason for the Government's imprecision and embarrassment is clear. They had no right to make a reference under Chapter 7 because the necessary prerequisites were lacking; but, if the reference was under Chapter 6, Britain, as a party in dispute, was precluded from voting under article 27(3)—but Britain did in fact vote.

"The result is that the United Nations has assumed jurisdiction under circumstances in which the Charter does not appear to give jurisdiction; and the question now arises—what should be done to restore the rule of law and faith in the validity and propriety of United Nations action? We have come to the conclusion that the best—and indeed the only appropriate—course is for the International Court to be asked to rule on the question of jurisdiction.

"Under article 1 of the Statute the International Court is 'the principal judicial organ of the United Nations', and article 65 of the Statute confers on it jurisdiction to give advisory opinion on legal questions. Whether the advisory opinion results from the initiative of the British Government or the Secretary-General or some other body is a matter of mechanics.

"The important thing—for Britain, for Rhodesia, and for the United Nations—is that calm and dispassionate judgment should be brought to bear on a situation which is patently confused and unsatisfactory and may well be illegal and irregular."

Grave Threat to British Employment

Captain Augustus Agar, V.C., and 17 others wrote "to express in the national interest our opposition to selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia on three main counts.

"First, they cannot work unless applied by South Africa, Portugal, Lesotho, Malawi, Botswana and Zambia. The refusal of co-operation by any of them must surely lead to sanctions against them as well and to demands for the use of force.

"Secondly, once South Africa were involved, economic war would begin. This would ultimately deprive Britain of trade worth about £200m. a year, invisible earnings (including investment income, transport and insurance) worth another £50m. a year, and deny her gold bullion worth more than £300m. a year, and gem and industrial diamonds which last year earned £148m. at sales held in London. British investments worth £1,000m. would also be at risk. Responsible estimates of the number of British people who would be thrown out of work vary between 150,000 and 500,000.

"Thirdly, Southern Africa is vital to the economy of Europe and the strategy of the West, and millions of Africans would be threatened with another Congo."

Among the signatories were Lord Barnby, Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lord Milverton, Bishop Alfred Rose, Lord Russell of Liverpool, Lord Verulam, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Wedgwood.

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has asked all 122 member States to let him have not later than February 15 reports on their trade relations with Rhodesia, particularly in relation to the articles listed in the Security Council's resolution on sanctions. He is under instructions to report to that Council by March 1. He has also asked all member States to render monthly reports on their trade with Rhodesia.

Dictatorial, Deceitful and Dangerous

Senator Paul Fannin, of Arizona, a Republican, has described American support for economic sanctions against Rhodesia as dictatorial, deceitful, and dangerous, risking the armed invasion of Southern Africa. To bring down the Rhodesian Government would mean the destruction of one of the very few Administrations in Africa capable of providing some measure of economic and racial progress for its white and black citizens alike. Sanctions had neither legal nor moral justification.

Etablissements Boussac, the largest textile manufacturers in France, announced a few days ago that they had been making special efforts to increase sales of cotton goods in Rhodesia, their products not being covered by the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United States. No communication in regard to Rhodesian business had been received from the French Government.

Reports that the piece goods were being bartered for tobacco had no foundation. Payment had always been made in sterling. The company had been engaged in trade with Rhodesia for 15 years, and its sales in 1966 were nearly 20% higher than in 1965.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation has said in connexion with Press reports that leaf had been sold to Continental buyers at very low prices: "Since the corporation was set up it has not sold any tobacco below cost—not only cost to the corporation of payments made grade for grade, but also the cost to the corporation of handling and packing tobacco in preparing it for buyers. This will continue to be the policy."

An asbestos company in Frankfurt has asked the West German Government to ease its embargo on trade with Rhodesia "in order to avert economic disaster." A spokesman said that the special type of asbestos produced in Rhodesia was crucial to many German businesses, including his own, and that many industries would have to retool their machines completely when supplies were exhausted by boycott.

Having decided to cease importing coal from Rhodesia the Congolese Government has placed orders in West Germany, Poland, and the United States. The fuel imported from those countries will cost about three times as much as coal from Wankie.

PERSONALIA

The VEN. J. C. HOUGHTON will shortly leave Britain for Zambia.

SIR JAMES DUNDAS is making the voyage round Africa in the KENYA CASTLE.

DR. G. H. HERD, a senior medical officer in Zambia, is on leave pending retirement.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR OLIVER LEESE is to visit South Africa, Rhodesia and Zambia.

THE REV. T. FITZPATRICK is now secretary to BISHOP OGEZ of the White Fathers in Uganda.

MR. DENIS COOPER has joined the board of London Press Exchange (Central Africa), Ltd.

MR. VRASHID AHMAD has arrived in Dar es Salaam as Pakistan's first High Commissioner.

MR. and MRS. P. W. ALLSEBROOK will leave London next week to re-visit Rhodesia and South Africa.

PRESIDENT BANDA has suspended two Malawi Congress Party M.P.s., Messrs. SENDEZA and CHIMBIRI.

PRESIDENT MICOMBERO of BURUNDI now devotes Thursday mornings to hearing complaints from the public.

MR. H. W. T. WEBB, Commissioner for Agriculture in Malawi, will retire at the end of his present leave in Britain.

PROFESSOR SIR KEITH HANCOCK, the biographer of General Smuts, is to receive the D. Litt. of Oxford University.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN, Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in Lisbon, has returned to Portugal from a visit to Salisbury.

DR. BARLOVAC, a Yugoslav who had been in private practice in the Congo for 40 years, has been served with a deportation order.

MR. P. D. MARUPING, general secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party, and two colleagues are visiting Communist China.

MAJOR N. F. H. RAILING has just retired from the boards of General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd., and its associated companies.

MR. TERENCE FORTESCUE CONNEW, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, left estate in England of £67,017, on which duty of £10,550 has been paid.

SIR CHARLES and the HON. LADY PONSONBY are on their way to Tanga by sea. After visits to Tanzania and Kenya they will fly to Rhodesia.

SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, a director of the British & Commonwealth Shipping group, arrived back on Monday from his visit to South Africa.

MR. K. R. PRENTICE, since 1939 secretary of Fisons, Ltd., a group with large Central and Eastern African interests, has been appointed to the board.

MR. C. D. WARNER has retired from the board of Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., after 39 years' service. The group has large tea-growing interests in East Africa.

MR. SAMMY A. MDEE, a 24-year-old African from Tanzania, has been appointed Chief Information Officer to the East African Common Services Organization.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OBRENOVIC of Yugoslavia, a daughter of the late KING ALEXANDER, has arrived in the Congo. She has been a working journalist for 22 years.

THE REV. DR. ROBERT CRAIG, Professor of Theology and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University College of Rhodesia, has been appointed Vice-Principal.

THE REV. G. C. H. WATSON, lately an assistant curate in Carrington, Nottinghamshire, has been appointed warden of St. Cyprian's Theological College, Ngala, Masasi, Tanzania.

LORD SALISBURY has resigned as one of the four elected Fellows of Eton, whose governing body consists of 11 members, seven being nominated by universities and other institutions.

STATE SECRETARY HORST SCHOLTZ, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the East German Republic, has led a delegation to Zanzibar for the anniversary celebrations of the Zanzibar revolution.

During a recent reception at the palace of the ARCHBISHOP OF KAMPALA, the Uganda Police Band was conducted in turn by PRESIDENT OBOTE, ARCHBISHOP NSUBUGA, and the BISHOP OF HOIMA.

MR. EDWARD NICKERSON, recruitment officer to the Zambian High Commission in London, has recently revisited the Copperbelt, where he was at one time principal of Kantanshi Secondary School.

MR. DUNCAN NDEGWA, lately Permanent Secretary in the office of the President of Kenya, Secretary to the Cabinet, and head of the Civil Service, has been appointed governor of the Central Bank of Kenya.

MR. A. B. MCLAREN, vice-chairman of the main companies in the R.S.T. group and chairman of some of the other companies, has just retired. He was general manager at the Mufulira mine in Zambia from 1951 to 1955.

South Aberdeen Conservative and Unionist Association has made presentations to LADY TWEEDSMUIR, M.P. for the constituency for 19 years, and to LORD TWEEDSMUIR, and their daughter, the HON. SUSAN BUCHAN.

PRESIDENT KARUME of Zanzibar last week received representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese trade unions, women, and youth, and the Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Arab Republic and the Vietnamese Consul in Zanzibar.

Many of PRESIDENT NYERERE's writings and speeches since 1952 have been collected in a book entitled "Freedom and Unity: Uhuru na Umoja", just published by Oxford University Press. The volume, dedicated to "The People", runs to 350 pages.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, H.M. Government's Special Representative in East and Central Africa, arrived in Lusaka on Monday. He is expected to discuss the British Government's offer of £13.8m. in aid to Zambia, mainly for the improvement of supply routes.

DR. JOHN HIGGISON, head of the recently established International Cancer Research Organization, presided over a conference on cancer research in Africa which opened in Nairobi last week. Many countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, France, Germany and Scandinavia, sent delegates.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, a former Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, and Conservative M.P. for Southampton Test until the last general election, has left for Rome as one of five members of a committee which is to review the structure of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The other countries represented are the United States, Venezuela, Liberia, and Russia.

MR. OLIVER T. J. B. WOODS, who has been deputy managing editor of *The Times* and was previously its Commonwealth correspondent, has been appointed chief assistant to the editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers, Ltd., now proprietors of *The Times* and the *Sunday Times*. The new editors of those two papers are respectively MR. WILLIAM REES-MOGG and MR. HAROLD EVANS. MR. C. D. HAMILTON is editor-in-chief of both publications.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, who lost his seat at the last election as Tory M.P. for Lancaster, has been refused permission to enter Rhodesia. He is writing a book on Rhodesia since U.U.I. for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He is now in Zambia and will go on to Tanzania and Kenya. In recent years his views on Central and East African affairs have been almost identical with those of left-wing Socialists. A company of which he is a director has a branch in Salisbury.

Obituary

Major Ernst von Brandis

MAJOR ERNST VON BRANDIS, who has died in Germany in his 80th year, had been connected with East Africa for many years. The son of a Hanoverian farmer, he was commissioned in a Guard regiment of the German Army in 1907, and four years later was seconded to the Kaiserliche Schutztruppe in German East Africa, with which he served in the 1914-18 war, towards the end of which he was taken prisoner. He was sent first to India and then to Egypt, and when repatriated to Germany towards the end of 1919 he joined the security police, from which he retired five years later.

After Germans were readmitted to what by then was the British-administered Tanganyika Territory he joined the boards of several companies which in pre-war days had been active in the German colonies, and in association with Dr. Hindorf, the father of the East African sisal industry, he formed a holding company and visited Tanganyika in 1926.

In the following year he married the daughter of Robert Guthmann, a wealthy businessman and landowner, and with her money acquired United Sigi Segoma Estates, Ltd., Mjesani Estates, Ltd., and Kilulu Estates, Ltd., all in the Tanga area. He was one of the founders of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and became vice-president. A book published in 1939 which had a wide circulation in many countries stated quite erroneously that the Nazi régime had provided funds for the Brandis investments, and he believed that credence given to that allegation by the British authorities was the reason for their refusal to allow him to return to Tanganyika immediately after the second world war.

Interned on September 3, 1939, he was later released on parole, but when Italy entered the war he was interned once more and sent first to South Africa and then to Rhodesia. He was not repatriated to Germany until 1947. All his assets in East Africa had been lost, and compensation has still not been paid by the German Government. In recent years von Brandis had been a director of German companies operating in South Africa.

Missionaries in Malawi

CANON PETRO KILEKIWA, the oldest priest in Malawi, whose death is announced, was born near Lake Bangweulu some 96 years ago, and when 13 was bought as a slave and marched to the coast, some 500 miles away; but while the dhow was on its way from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar it was intercepted by a British warship and the captives were released. Petro was for about two years a cabin-boy on the ship, and then he attended a Universities' Mission school in Zanzibar, where he was married. Returning to Nyasaland later, he became a deacon in 1911 and a priest six years later. For many years he had a large parish in Mozambique. After his retirement he continued his pastoral work in Nyasaland, now Malawi. He was made an honorary canon of Likoma Cathedral in 1964. He wrote "From Slave Boy to Priest".

DR. WILLIAM CECIL WIGAN, M.B.E., who has died at the age of 90, was from 1911 to 1946 medical officer to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the Diocese of Nyasaland. Before qualifying as a doctor he was a civil engineer. He served in the King's African Rifles throughout the 1914-18 war.

Father Stuart Chooses Jail

Protest Against Sanctions on Rhodesia

FATHER ROBERT STUART, of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, who was last week fined £7 after pleading guilty to a charge of driving without due care and attention, declined on conscientious grounds to pay. He said:—

"I elect to be sent to prison rather than pay a fine as a protest against the suffering and misery caused throughout the world, and especially to the black Africans of Rhodesia and Zambia, by the imposition of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

"The sanctions enforced against Rhodesia and threatened against the Republics of Portugal and South Africa are inhuman, immoral, and unChristian, and specifically contrary to the moral law of the Catholic Church and of all who do not adhere to the immoral doctrine that a righteous end can justify the use of immoral means.

"The arguments against the use of crippling sanctions, entailing hardship and suffering for innocent millions, except in self-defence, in no way differ in substance from those advanced against the aggressive use of the hydrogen bomb. Those familiar with the 'principle of the double effect' will know that it cannot possibly be invoked to justify sanctions. All nations who do not subscribe to the doctrine that the end justifies the means in all circumstances should outlaw the use of such sanctions on moral and religious grounds. No agreement to the contrary can be morally binding.

"Were I to pay a fine I should to that extent subsidize a Government which continues to commit the moral crime of sanctions. I hope that my example may be followed by thousands who oppose sanctions, especially in respect of parking and small traffic offences and breaches of local by-laws".

Sheriff Young replied: "How this will affect the Government's sanctions over Rhodesia defeats me. However, as this is your desire I sentence you to the minimum of seven days' imprisonment, not because I wish to but because the law and your own attitude compel me".

Customs Commissioner Sentenced

MR. COLIN P. BECK, the British deputy head of the Customs and Excise Department of Tanzania and commodore of Tanga Yacht Club, was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment for assault on an African servant who was allegedly caught stealing a bottle of whisky and was said to have been punched and slapped. According to the defence, a Ghanaian magistrate who filed the complaint against Mr. Beck, was so drunk at the time that his evidence was untrustworthy. That plea was rejected and bail was refused. Later, however, a High Court judge in Dar es Salaam ordered Mr. Beck's release on bail pending appeal on the ground that the sentence was excessive.

Cannot Be Deported

THE ZAMBIAN APPEAL COURT has ruled that Mr. Thixton, who had appealed against a deportation order served on him in November, cannot be expelled under the existing law. A High Court judge had previously declared that no British subject could be deported from Zambia unless convicted of a crime carrying a prison sentence, and not at all if he had been resident in Zambia for more than five years. That finding had been challenged by the Attorney-General. By two votes to one the Appeal Court, headed by the Chief Justice, upheld Mr. Thixton's immunity from expulsion.

Expulsions from Tanzania

MR. VICTOR BOBBET, the British manager of the Southern Cross Hotel in Mtwara, was on Saturday given 48 hours' notice of expulsion from Tanzania, in which he had been resident since 1955. "Conduct contrary to Government policies" was stated to be the reason for the deportation order. Miss Marilyn Joy Fitzsimon, a 25-year-old teacher, who had arrived in August and taught at a school in Mtwara, has also been told to leave the country by Saturday. Two Indian businessmen have just been expelled at 48 hours' notice.

Crown Dragged Into Politics

Mr. Smith Condemns Wilson Government

LORD MALVERN'S PÉTITION in favour of implementing the constitutional plan worked out aboard H.M.S. TIGER by Mr. Ian Smith and Mr. Wilson has now been signed by more than 3,600 Rhodesians.

In a radio interview the Prime Minister said that he hoped emotionalism would not be aroused over the question of the oath of allegiance to the Queen:—

"The present British politicians have done a great disservice to the monarchy by dragging it into the political arena and so lowering those sacred standards of impartiality and fairness with which we have always associated the Crown. But this is not the fault of the monarch. This is the fault of the British politicians; but, after all, they are birds of passage and perhaps one can hope for better days. I believe that the Queen finds herself in a most invidious position.

"You ask me for my views. I would say that Queen Elizabeth is our Queen. I regret the antics of the British politicians. I sometimes wonder if they are not deliberately trying to bring the monarchy into disrepute—knowing some of the private lives of some of these gentlemen before they came into the British Cabinet.

Oath to Queen of Rhodesia

"However, I am grateful that whenever I take my oath—and this has applied to me all through my life—that I take it to the Queen of Rhodesia and not to the Queen of Britain. I would advise other Rhodesians who are finding difficulty in accepting this at the moment to approach it in the same way as I approach it. While emotions are stirred up, this is something that must be considered coolly and calmly."

During the interview Mr. Smith said that the Rhodesian Government's attitude to Zambia was that of co-operation and willingness to help it retain a high level of economic activity. Consequently nothing would be done to interfere with the normal flow of goods to and from Zambia.

"A few days ago we were accused of holding wheat due to Zambia. I investigated immediately and found that there are some trucks of flour at Thomson Junction, held pending the clearance of the line north of the Zambezi. The answer lies in the hands of the Zambians, not Rhodesians. We are doing all we can to expedite movement of this flour."

Brigadier Dunlop, Minister of Transport, said later that the delay in transporting the flour had been due to Zambia's failure to send trucks and locomotives. The Government hoped that relations with Zambia would improve. Meantime there was certainly no intention to cut transport to the north. Plans were fairly well advanced to divide the railway between the two countries.

Long and Bitter Struggle in Prospect

The current issue of the monthly review issued by the Conservative Research Department and the Conservative Overseas Bureau in Britain gives six pages to Rhodesia. The concluding paragraph reads:—

"The reaction of Europeans in Rhodesia to the Prime Minister's statement has not yet become clear. But it can only lead to a hardening of resolve and a further entrenchment of the extreme right wing. The Prime Minister has now finally closed the door on any form of negotiated settlement, and, unless Mr. Wilson changes his position, Rhodesia and Britain alike will be condemned to a long and no doubt increasingly bitter struggle with no hope of an acceptable solution as long as the Labour Government remains in power."

The Ministry of Information in Salisbury has issued the following statement:—

"Much play has been made by the British Government of the efforts by teams of girls employed in Whitehall to defeat the Rhodesian censorship. The Rhodesian Government has emphasized repeatedly that incoming and outgoing mail, incoming and outgoing telephone calls, and telex messages, are not subjected to censorship; but despite this the British Government has considered it necessary to spend large sums of money on the distribution of material which is freely permitted in this country.

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, at a meeting with Sir Maurice James in the Prime Minister's residence on October 19 referred to a report from London which indicated that Mr. Bowden was of the opinion that the Rhodesian Government

would not allow the Rhodesian people to be apprised of the British offer, and that therefore he intended to arrange for the distribution of leaflets informing Rhodesians of the full terms of the offer. Mr. Smith said that if Mr. Bowden wished it, his Government would arrange for a full distribution of the leaflets at no expense to the British Government. Sir Maurice James undertook to put this to Mr. Bowden for his consideration.

"The terms of the working document evolved in H.M.S. TIGER were published in the Rhodesian White Paper before the publication of the British White Paper. The working document was also published in the form of a Press statement, and received a full measure of publicity even before the publication of the Rhodesian White Paper."

An anonymous memorandum criticizing the Rhodesian Government was last week circulated to chairmen of Rhodesian Front branches. It said, *inter alia*:—

"Why are Mr. Wilson's six principles now acceptable? If they had been similarly acceptable as being in accord with Rhodesian Front policy in 1965, surely we could have been granted independence on them then, so making U.D.I. and its consequences unnecessary.

"The TIGER negotiations included actual discussion of the composition of the interim Government. Who were proposed as the Rhodesian Front members of this Quisling Government, and why? Is it not time party members roused themselves and dealt with Quislings?"

Colonel Knox, chairman of the party, commented that "an anonymous letter should be treated with the contempt it deserves".

Mr. Herbert Moresby-White, a farmer in the Victoria Falls area, said a few days ago that he would contest the Bellevue by-election in Bulawayo caused by the death of Mr. R. Patterson, standing as an Independent against the official candidate of the Rhodesian Front, of which he is a member. If elected he would support Mr. Smith, but he complained that "the ministerial programme has become a bucket full of holes".

Political Ferment

Rhodesian Property and Finance, which has strongly supported the Rhodesian Front, has written that the TIGER negotiations are now producing political ferment at branch level, and that if the Front wishes to continue in its present form and rule as a party "it must make up its mind what its basic policies are", for there was no middle way between strengthening multi-racialism and developing separate communities.

In the past few days numerous Press telegrams have been sent from Rhodesia about tentative arrangements for the creation of a Reconstruction Party, which would approve the six principles already accepted by the Rhodesian and British Governments and oppose the surrender of military and political control by the Rhodesian authorities while the transfer to recognized independence takes place. It is suggested that a judicial commission composed solely of Rhodesians should hear appeals in camera against restriction orders.

Mr. P. K. Van der Byl, Deputy Minister of Information, said in Haritley that Rhodesia had very successfully withstood voluntary sanctions, and under mandatory sanctions would emulate the example which Spain had set during her civil war, when, against great outside hostility, she had become one of the most go-ahead countries in Europe. If the united determination to bear sanctions continued in Rhodesia, she would ultimately emerge a greater country than anyone had ever envisaged.

Mr. Heurley, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has said that, despite the difficulties of 1966, the industry is in a far healthier state today than many people would have thought possible a year ago.

In order to promote the assembly of heavy commercial vehicles in Rhodesia, no currency allocations for their import are to be made after the end of March.

The Ford subsidiary in Rhodesia has said that the present production level of eight vehicles a day can be continued for several months from the stocks in hand.

"Rhodesia Weeks" are to be held this year in the eight leading towns of South Africa.

Dr. Nogueira, Prime Minister of Portugal, has estimated that sanctions against Rhodesia damaged Mozambique last year to the extent of about £10m.

When on Friday the civil court in Frankfurt continued the hearing of the suit by the London-based Reserve Bank of Rhodesia against the German printers of bank notes for the Smith Government, the advocate for the printers accused Britain of using West German soil in pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the Rhodesian régime.

The chairman of the printing firm said that it had taken great care to convince itself of the standing of the Salisbury-based Reserve Bank before accepting the contract. He testified that until December 21, when the injunction was issued, he had never heard of Sir Sydney Caine, chairman of the London organization set up by H.M. Government after Rhodesia's assumption of independence.

Judgment is to be given on January 27.

Arbitration on U.M.H.K. Issue

Congo Complains of Belgian Press

PRESIDENT MOBUTU agreed on Sunday after two Cabinet meetings that the assets of companies in the Congo associated with Union Minière du Haut-Katanga would not be seized to enforce its alleged debt of more than £53m. to the Congo Government, which, however, persists in its claim for the money. The President agreed to international arbitration in the dispute.

Decrees published that day formally dissolved Union Minière and transferred its rights in 13 other companies to the Government. Having thereafter no legal existence in the Congo, Union Minière was considered to be in liquidation.

The company, however, has no intention of being liquidated, and has said that it no longer recognizes the claim of the Congo Government to hold 17.95% of the issued capital, since the shares were issued in exchange for a specific undertaking to make no unilateral change in the conditions under which the company operated in the Congo.

Press "Insults" to President Mobutu

Belgian Press criticisms "could even lead to the severance of relations between the Congo and Belgium", according to a Congo Government statement broadcast in Swahili from the radio station in the capital, Kinshasha. It asked whether the Belgian Prime Minister could not "say a few words to stop the Belgian newspapers insulting the President of the Republic", and continued:—

"At a Press conference in Kinshasha attended by foreign correspondents the President of the Republic stated that there was hope of agreement between Belgium and the Congo. Not many days ago, M. Pierre Harmel, the Belgian Foreign Minister, made certain proposals to the Congolese Government concerning the take-over of the Union Minière. Our Foreign

Minister, M. Justin-Marie Bomboko, also proposed a plan to the Belgian Government. Mr. Paul Bihin, the Belgian Ambassador in the Congo, is now in Brussels trying to bring about understanding and agreement between the Congo and Belgium.

"We consider the timing of the insults against the President of our Republic very wrong, for, as a Kinshasha newspaper has pointed out, what will be the outcome of M. Bihin's journey? At his Press conference, the President, General Mobutu, did not wish to say much, but he did say that he would remind the head of King Badouin's office how the specific international laws would be respected between the Congo and Brussels.

"We do therefore sincerely hope that M. Vanden Boeynants will make every effort to ensure that the insults by his country's Press against General Mobutu cease at once—for the insults against General Mobutu are not made against him personally but against the entire Congolese people also. The people have already demanded the complete severance of diplomatic and economic relations between Belgium and the Congo."

Clash of Personalities

A clash of personalities is stated by *The Times* to have been partly responsible for the failure of the negotiations between the Congo Government and the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. The report said (in part):—

"M. Louis Wallef, the 65-year-old president of Union Minière du Haut Katanga had been invited to a special cocktail party in Kinshasa on December 3. He was to receive from the hands of the Congolese President, General Mobutu, the highest decoration in recognition of the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Belgian company. The Congolese radio had broadcast news of the agreement. It seemed that a new chapter was about to open in Union Minière's 60-year history.

"But M. Wallef did not attend the party. Nor did he ever receive his decoration. The agreement, so laboriously reached over the preceding six months, and which was apparently all but signed and sealed, was suddenly shattered.

"From there events went rapidly from bad to worse, culminating in the Congolese appropriation of all Union Minière's assets, valued at £280m. Now General Mobutu has threatened that if 7,000m. Belgian francs (about £50m.) debts, which he claims his country is owed, are not met by January 15, he will seize the equivalent value in other Belgian property in the Congo. The economic stability of the whole of Central Africa could be at stake."

A workable compromise had been found. Under it the U.M.H.K. mining interests would be transferred to a Congo company in which the Government would get a 50% interest, while sales, in which the Congolese would have an 18% stake, would be conducted from Brussels. Then, when everything appeared to have been agreed, President Mobutu's advisers suddenly bought up the question of copper in the pipeline.

Sharp Difference of Opinion

"Right or wrong, there seems to be no doubt that M. Wallef and President Mobutu had a very sharp difference of opinion. President Mobutu, hardly the easiest of men, let it be known that he was not prepared to go on talking with a man like M. Wallef. M. Wallef—who had been accompanied by Lord Colyton and other senior colleagues—packed his bags and flew back to Brussels, since when the Brussels end of the company has been more or less out of direct contact.

"It is characteristic of big Belgian companies to pay little attention to their public image and for their directors to stay very much behind the scenes of public life. Union Minière's great contribution to the Congo, in social as well as economic development, has been appreciated in Katanga, but has not perhaps received all the popular support it deserves and might have had.

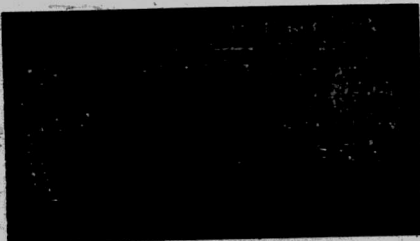
"M. Wallef has been associated with the Congo for over 40 years. As he is fond of saying, his son was born in the Congo. But the men around President Mobutu are young, recent products of the university, full of African Marxism. Whatever their qualifications, or, to some extent they seem, to have impatient of any restraint, and to extreme action.

"At all events, immediately after the break, on December 8, the Belgian Ambassador, M. Paul Bihin, was summoned and the Belgian Government was brought into the dispute. Up to then they had sedulously stood aside and had been at pains to show that they by no means always agreed with Union Minière policy. But, faced with the rupture of Congolese-Belgian relations, and, far worse, the prospect of a general disruption of economic life in the Congo, with repercussions far beyond, it has had to act. All hopes of a settlement of the dispute now rest on diplomatic initiative."

Four Germans have been expelled from the Congo, allegedly for espionage and seeking to make contact with mercenaries.

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Questions and Answers

Rhodesia Offered Act of Union

SIR W. TEELING asked the Prime Minister for further details of the offer he made to Mr. Smith in H.M.S. TIGER concerning making Rhodesia a part of the United Kingdom; to what extent under that offer Africans from Rhodesia would enter the United Kingdom with all the rights of United Kingdom citizens; and what effect that would have on other Commonwealth citizens seeking employment in the United Kingdom.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The offer of an Act of Union made during the first visit to Salisbury by the Commonwealth Secretary was one of a number of propositions which were put forward as an earnest of H.M. Government's readiness to consider all feasible means of bringing about a fair and just settlement in Rhodesia. It was of course apparent that an Act of Union would raise a number of complicated issues, but, since it was rejected by Mr. Smith when it was first mentioned to him, it was not worked out in detail."

MR. JOPLING asked what costs above the normal were incurred in H.M.S. TIGER during the recent conference and how they were divided between food, drink, and general administrative expenses.

MR. HEALEY: "The additional expense incurred in respect of the 44 persons from Britain and Rhodesia accommodated during the conference was about £220, almost all of it for food and drink."

Briton Detained in Congo Since June

MR. RIDSALE asked the Foreign Secretary what steps he was taking to obtain the release of Mr. Martin Leonard, detained in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since June 16.

MRS. WHITE: "Mr. Leonard is held on charges of attempted murder and being in a restricted area in Lubumbashi airport. H.M. Embassy in Kinshasa have repeatedly pressed the Congolese authorities for Mr. Leonard's release or early trial. I have recently seen the Congolese Ambassador in London, who expressed his concern and has referred the matter to his Government."

MR. RIDSDALE: "Can the hon. lady say when H.M. Consul last visited the man? I have information that in October this man was without sleep for 70 hours and without food for six days. There is no hospital. Are the Red Cross Conventions being observed?"

MRS. WHITE: "We have had regular consular access to Mr. Leonard. He went on voluntary hunger strike, but I am happy to say that it is now ended. We have no reason to suppose that the conditions in which he is held are unreasonable, but we are very anxious in deed that he should be brought rapidly to trial."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Would the hon. lady consider trying to enable Amnesty to look into this and similar cases?"

MRS. WHITE: "There is no reason whatever for Amnesty so to do. Mr. Leonard is detained in accordance with the law on a criminal charge. There is no question of any political aspect in this."

"Disgraceful Nonsense"

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM asked the Paymaster-General if he would answer about the co-ordination of home information services.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL: "Yes, sir."

SIR KNOX CUNNINGHAM: "Does that mean that the rt. hon. gentleman in future will be less bashful about his duties?"

MR. WIGG: "I shall not be any more or any less bashful than I have been in the past. As the hon. gentleman is so solicitous for my welfare, may I be equally so for his? I suggest that he improves his reading capacity and reflects upon what he reads."

MR. LIPTON: "Is my hon. friend aware that an overwhelming minority of hon. Members know that he is doing a grand job of work? In this connexion, will he say what information he has about tape recordings of speeches made by hon. Members in Rhodesia?"

MR. WIGG: "I assume that the hon. gentleman is referring to statements made to the Press by the hon. and gallant Member for New Forest (Sir O. Crosthwaite-Eyre). His statement to the Press was on all fours with his broadcast in Rhodesia. It was a piece of disgraceful nonsense. I do not possess any tapes. Any hon. gentleman can see in the library a report of the hon. and gallant gentleman's broadcast and read for himself just how disgraceful that broadcast was."

LORD BALNIEL: "Mr. Speaker, a very sharp attack has been made by the rt. hon. gentleman against one of my hon. friends. May I ask whether, in accordance with the normal courtesies of the House, he gave notice to my hon. friend?"

MR. WIGG: "If I could be as accurate a reader of the signs as the hon. gentleman suggests, I should be much better off than I am. I did not know that this supplementary question was going to be asked. The hon. and gallant gentleman could have been here if he had wanted to. But I was not making a sharp attack. If he thinks that what I said constitutes a sharp attack—"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. I was addressed on a point of order. The simple answer is that the rt. hon. gentleman's remarks arose out of a supplementary question. It would have been impossible to give the hon. and gallant Member for New Forest notice of something that arose on a supplementary question."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "Was not that clearly a planted supplementary question?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is not a point of order."

MR. TAPSELL: "Is it not within the immediate recollection of the House that in answering that supplementary question the rt. hon. gentleman was consulting notes prepared beforehand?"

MR. WIGG: "If any hon. Member thinks that I consulted notes he is entitled to look at them, and I pass a copy across the table." [Interruption.]

MR. HOGG: "Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the Paymaster-General to throw an object across the Chamber and for another hon. Member to retrieve it? I suggest that this is wholly contrary to the practice of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: "Neither episode added anything to the dignity of Parliament."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what action was being taken to provide a full-length modern runway in Seychelles.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "H.M. Government have agreed to meet the cost of building a civil airfield in Seychelles. A Government team is now making a detailed engineering survey of a site on the Island of Mahé. Further decisions, including the airfield's precise location and method of construction, will be made in the light of the team's report."

Sixty "Hell Drivers" Killed

SIXTY MEN have lost their lives in the past year while engaged in transporting oil from Dar es Salaam to Zambia by road. Mr. Peter Youngusband has reported to the *Daily Mail*. The dispatch described the difficulties and dangers of the 1,500-mile "hell run".

"Wrecked trucks abound, some the charred remains of trucks whose cargoes had exploded through a spark or even the heat of the sun.

"It is inadvisable to leave a truck unattended. Africans are liable to emerge from the bush and strip it of everything useful or saleable.

"At this moment disaster faces the Zambian Government on the hell run. The heavy seasonal rains have softened the surface and trucks passing at the rate of 150 a day are churning it into such a morass that soon it may become totally impassable.

"One trip in a seven-tonner from Lusaka or Ndola to Isoka, near the Tanzania border, carrying copper north and fuel south, earns its owner between £150 and £200—a net profit of £100 to £120. A truck can make eight trips a month, 10 trips if the driver really pushes it, 12 if he has a co-driver to relieve him. Accidents apart, this could mean a profit of £1,000 and more a month on each truck.

"South Africans are the backbone of the hell drivers. The Nel family, running 10 trucks, are earning at the rate of £100,000 a year."

Why the Hurry?

INDEPENDENCE has been followed in many African territories by abnormally long delays in the production of annual reports of Government departments. They have quite often been three years or more out of date at the time of publication. The record, so far as RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA is aware, has now been established by Sudan Railways. Its annual report for 1960-61—yes, 1960-61—has just reached London.

Tanzania Warns Missions

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES in Tanzania have been warned by the Government to surrender any large landholdings "in order to avoid misunderstandings with the people". Mr. Maswanyia, Minister of Lands, has thanked the missions for building schools and hospitals, but urged that they should abandon "capitalistic ideas of land ownership". After villagers in a northern area had asked for some 2,500 acres belonging to missions to be expropriated, the Minister appealed for calm while the request was being considered.

Kenya's Bad Book-keeping

Improper Accounting for U.K. Aid

CRITICISM of Kenya Government accounting appears in the report for the 1966-67 session of the Committee of Public Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office), which states in connexion with grants by H.M. Government for land settlement schemes in Kenya:—

"United Kingdom assistance totalling £14,581,295 (£6,812,295 grant and £7,769,000 loan) had been issued up to March 31, 1965. The Comptroller and Auditor-General had received audited statements covering expenditure up to June 30, 1963, out of grant issues of £2,055,000 and loan issues of £1,880,000, but at the time of his report had not received the audited statements for 1963-64, which, under arrangements made for the audit of overseas expenditure, should have reached him by November 30, 1965, at latest.

"The statements certified by the director-general of the Overseas Audit Service in respect of 1961-62 and 1962-63 expenditure were qualified by reference to the fact that the Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya, felt unable to certify as correct the accounts for those periods of the Kenya bodies responsible for expenditure under the schemes. In the 1962-63 accounts of these bodies certain of the figures were based on schedules prepared after attempts to produce reasonable figures from the books had failed. The Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya, stated, however, that the schedules had been carefully prepared and that the figures appeared reasonable.

"In November, 1964, the Commonwealth Relations Officer received an assurance of the Kenya Government's regret at the unsatisfactory state of the accounts and an undertaking that the accounting system would be overhauled. It was, however, considered unlikely that the Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya, would be able to give clear certificates to the accounts for 1963-64 and the first part of 1964-65.

"The reasons for these shortcomings were explained in evidence by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development. The basic troubles appear to have been the territory's difficulties in recruiting an adequate number of sufficiently experienced staff and its attempts to operate over-elaborate accounting systems, coupled with the size and complexity of the land settlement schemes.

"The Ministry of Overseas Development and the Colonial Office have taken steps to provide assistance in the recruitment of suitable staff with a view to improving standards of financial control and accounting and overtaking arrears.

"Your committee fully recognize the difficulties, but they strongly endorse the view expressed in evidence by the Ministry of Overseas Development that the requirement of proper financial control by territories receiving financial assistance from the United Kingdom is a matter of fundamental importance, not just a technicality. Such territories should be left in no doubt that the continuance of unsatisfactory standards of financial control and accounting would be bound to have an adverse effect on the aid programme".

Trouble Ahead for Sisal

EAST AFRICAN STATES which have disregarded expert market advice and committed themselves to substantially increased sisal production are warned by the quarterly journal *Hard Fibres* that "certainly there is trouble ahead—partly because world production four years hence is likely to be about 1m. tons a year, whereas demand is not expected to exceed 875,000—and partly because nylon, terylene, and polypropylene are already making significant inroads into the market for abaca, are selling at prices competitive with sisal, and are likely to become cheaper in the immediate future".

Sisal Pulp Plan

PROPOSALS FOR A SISAL PULP MILL costing about £9.5m. are under consideration by the Government of Tanzania, following some three years of investigation by Sodefra, a Paris company, whose recent industrial tests have been supervised for the Government by Dr. Julius Grant of London. The full scheme would allow for an annual output up to 100,000 tons of bleached and unbleached pulp, with hogenin as a by-product. While the bleached pulp would be sold on world markets, the unbleached would be used locally for the manufacture of wrapping papers to meet demand in East and Central Africa.

Incheape & Company

FOLLOWING THE ACQUISITION by Incheape & Co., Ltd., of the Borneo Company, Ltd., Lord Incheape has become chairman of that company, and the Earl of Ranfurly, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer and Messrs. I. L. MacEwen, J. A. Donald, E. P. Heath and R. A. Henderson have joined the Incheape board, of which Lord Ranfurly has been appointed deputy chairman, while Messrs. S. B. Mackay, I. MacEwen, A. Donald and Heath are made managing directors.

Business Brevities

A Mozambique company is being formed to operate helicopter services.

Sixteen Africans from Zambia are taking a year's course in co-operative work in Germany.

The Run of Zambian Traders Co-operation has been registered under the Societies Ordinance.

Bulawayo manufacturers of television spare parts have received an order from New Zealand.

A new candle factory in Lindi, Tanzania, is planned to produce all the country's requirements.

Zambia Newspapers, Ltd., a Lonrho subsidiary, have acquired the *Financial Mail of Zambia*.

Tanzania Bag Corporation, Ltd., has been registered in Tanzania with a nominal capital of £200,000.

The Zambia Sugar Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Tate & Lyle group, is to spend £3m. for a new factory.

The Central African Power Corporation is to call for tenders for equipment for the extension of the transmission system from Kariba.

Rhodesia's phosphate fertilizer needs are now fully met from the £1.4m. plant at Dorowa, near Inyazura, which started production a little over a year ago.

Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., a company in the United Steel Group, has received orders worth nearly £500,000 from East African Railways and Harbours.

Russia has bought another 15,000 tons of soda ash from the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., Kenya. An initial order for 5,000 tons was placed some months ago.

Standard Railway Wagon Co. Ltd., Heywood, Lancashire, has secured a £800,000 contract to supply the Government of Zambia with 500 car-carrying hopper wagons.

The East African Oxygen Co., Ltd., has transferred its interests in Tanzania to an associated company, Tanzania Oxygen Co., Ltd., whose production plant is in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania-Chinese Shipping Line

China is to grant Tanzania an interest-free loan of £750,000 towards the cost of a 10,000-ton cargo ship. China will buy a similar vessel for a jointly-owned Tanzania-Chinese shipping line.

B.P.-Shell Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., are drilling for oil to the north-east of Garissa. The group has spent more than £10m. on drilling for oil in Kenya and Tanzania in the last few years.

To curb inflation, Zambia has doubled the customs duty on cigarettes and pipe tobacco, raised the duty on spirits and beer by 1s. 3d. and 1d. a bottle respectively, and raised Bank rate from 4½% to 5%.

The Parliament of Zambia has passed a Bill authorizing a £16m. loan from Italian bankers for the building of an oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Ndola. Carrying interest at 6%, the loan will be repayable over 15 years.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce will next week send a "hard-selling" mission of 20 members to Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia. The leader is Mr. K. S. Bailey, special representative in the Midlands of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Dodhia Plastics International, Ltd. has been registered in Kenya to manufacture a new type of plastic chair. The factory in Mombasa will cost about £500,000. The company is associated with the Phillips Petroleum Company of America.

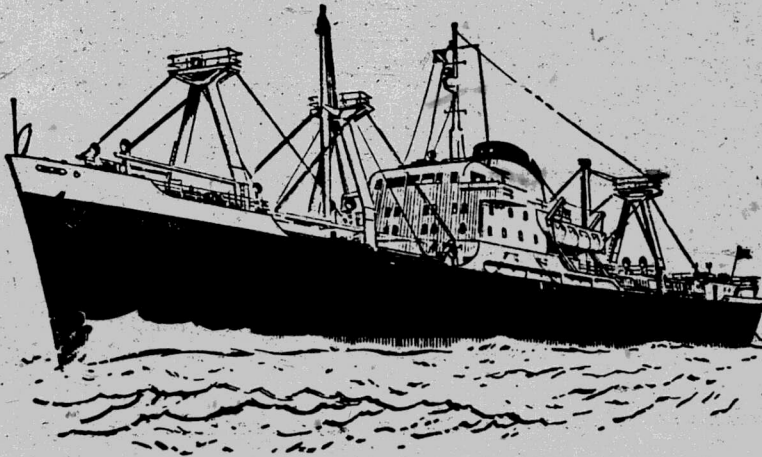
Kenco Coffee Co., Ltd. (previously the Kenya Coffee Company) has trebled its sales in the last few years to about 4m. lb. annually at present, due largely, the directors believe, to a patented packaging system which enables ground coffee to retain its freshness indefinitely.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., a group with large interests between Sudan and Rhodesia, report profits after tax to August 31 at £1,879,000, compared with £1,893,000 in the previous year. Trading profits increased by almost £400,000, but taxation was up by £427,000. The maintained 14% dividend costs £945,000.

Greaternams Stores, Ltd., which operate in Rhodesia as well as South Africa, report net profits after tax to June 26 at R1,131,000, against R890,000 in the previous year. Dividends of 28% take R607,000, and the carry-forward is just over R1m. Issued ordinary capital totals R2.16m. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at R15.5m.

Potential investors in Africa are this week attending a conference in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa. Bankers and industrialists from Europe and North America and observers from African Governments are discussing ideas for faster industrial growth in Africa. The Organization of African Unity decided at the last moment not to be represented.

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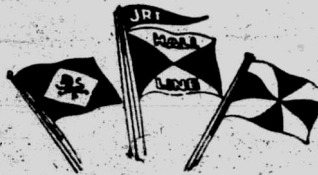
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Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

Thursday, January 26, 1967

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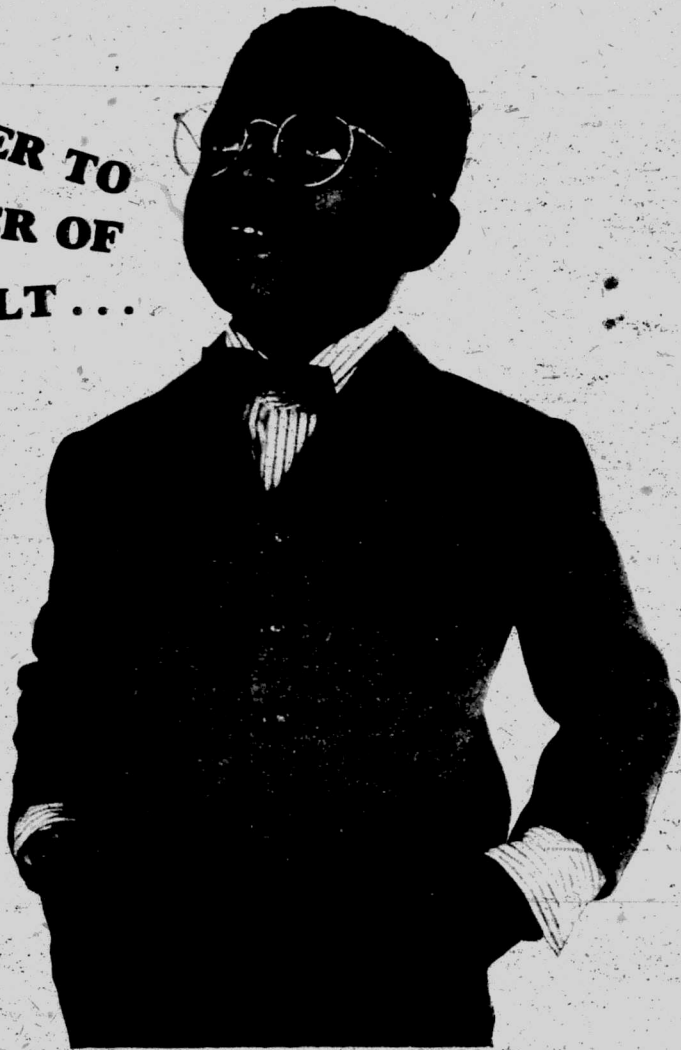
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Communist Activities Increasing in Eastern Africa

**FURTHER TO
OUR LETTER OF
18th ULT . . .**



we regret to inform you that we don't want your stupid old paper kites. We make better ones ourselves—and anyway we usually prefer to spend our money on tennis rackets and boxing gloves nowadays.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVERY TERRITORY in Central and Eastern Africa needs external capital for development schemes, public and private. Their Presidents have travelled widely in Europe, America and Asia in quest of funds, usually with success. Even without such pointed personal promptings from the top, however, there would have been no lack of international largesse. Britain, for instance, despite her own persistent financial difficulties, has for some time allocated more than two hundred million pounds annually of the taxpayers' money as aid to under-developed countries—or about four pounds a year from every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. That can certainly not be deemed ungenerous. Almost half of the total has been divided among the African applicants. Some have accepted whatever they could extract with merely perfunctory acknowledgment, publicly declaring that they had a "right" to much more. Most, perhaps all, have hinted either privately or by implication that if more and more and more was not offered they would turn to the Communist Powers, which have been eager to buy their way into Africa, often by promises which have not been fulfilled, but frequently by gifts of the modern weapons which are expected to keep disputes between neighbours on the boil, thus increasing the likelihood of frontier incidents which would spread suspicion, cause still more diversion of money and effort to war-like preparations, add to the strains on the economy, and so prompt further reliance on Communist help. From the Communist standpoint instability, unrest, dissension, even chaos are advantageous.

The Chinese have had much greater success in Zanzibar, Burundi and Tanzania in the past three years than anyone would have

ventured to predict, and they are busily seeking to extend their influence in Zambia. The pretence by interested parties that their numbers are insignificant will deceive no knowledgeable person. Among the hundreds who are now engaged in various activities in East Africa are military training teams and specialists in subversion and sabotage. Key men are often given the cover of a fictitious appointment to the staff of an embassy—for few of the States have prudently restricted the size of the diplomatic mission to that appropriate to its legitimate requirements. Soon after Burundi became independent the Chinese established in Bujumbura an embassy with a staff substantially larger than that of all the other missions put together. Why? For the specific purpose of supplying the rebels in the Eastern Congo with advisers, instructors, arms, other equipment, and money. When they were expelled by the Mwami the rebellion quickly slumped, though not to the point of collapse. Now that the left-wing politicians have regained control and abolished the monarchy, the Chinese must be expected to re-establish themselves, and to make up for the time lost by even greater assiduity. But they are thinking in terms of decades, not years. Their own patience and the certainty (as they see it—as we do) that conditions in Eastern Africa will deteriorate in the next few years, not improve, are calculated to yield the gains for which they are willing to work and wait.

The Russians have poured arms into the Republic of Somalia, which has sent hundreds of its young men to the Soviet Union for military and air force training. That some of them are now back among their highly emotional fellow-countrymen, and doubtless spoiling for action, bodes ill for Kenya, which has a far graver problem in

Russian Activities in Somalia and Sudan

her North-Eastern Region than Government spokesmen will admit. Ministers vie with one another in their deceitful declarations that the only disturbers of the peace are a few hundred disaffected nomads, who suffer heavy losses whenever they clash with Kenya's troops or police, whose casualties are few. In order to maintain this pretence, every official statement refers to the Somalis as *shifita* (brigands). Anywhere else in Black Africa they would be praised as "freedom fighters". They are now beginning to receive modern Russian arms — and even land-mines from Egypt. Responsible non-officials in Nairobi have been told by an African Minister that the cost of operations in the old Northern Frontier Province was about three million pounds last year, and that four millions will be required in 1967. So strong is the racial and religious solidarity of the Somalis that they will not be bluffed or bullied out of their dream of a Greater Somalia by Kenya or the Organization of African Unity. Whatever the sacrifices, they will persist in their refusal to be forcibly held in a non-Somali Kenya, whose politicians they despise. Everything points to the continuance of support from Russia, which is also steadily extending her influence in the Sudan, especially among the trade unions and professional organizations and in Khartoum University. Grievances in those and other quarters are systematically exploited by persons on the Russian payroll, most of whom have really no idea of the Marxism whose slogans they obediently repeat.

* * *

So far as we are aware, the much-publicized quarrels between Moscow and Peking have at no time been reflected in Communist activities in Eastern Africa. Where, as in Zanzibar, both Russia and China have established a military presence and built camps in which to provide army training and indoctrination for the people of the country, each is content to operate separately, neither competing aggressively nor co-operating effusively. Indeed, there appears to be little social or business contact between the Russians and Chinese in Zanzibar, where the latter are the more disliked. Their training programme, which is believed to be much the more extensive and dangerous, cannot possibly be explained in terms of the island's defence requirements. That is no longer pretended by the Zanzibari Ministers in the Government of Tanzania, who, when they can be induced to refer to the subject, say that the whole purpose is to create a force which will be more than a match for the Portuguese in Mozambique. Is the mainland territory of Tanganyika not a much more likely target from the Chinese standpoint? On paper, Zanzibar is "united" with Tanganyika

as the United Republic of Tanzania. Could any union be less concordant or cohesive? Three years after the Act of Union the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar takes not the slightest notice of the joint Government in Dar es Salaam, though the head of the Revolutionary Council, Mr. Karume, is also First Vice-President of Tanzania. There is still no freedom of transit to and from Zanzibar; to get a visitor's permit remains difficult, and scores of people who have been given entry papers in Dar es Salaam have been sent back on the next aircraft. For more than two years people on the mainland, Africans very much included, have been asking why this state of affairs should be tolerated. The two reasons which they proffer are (1) that the Communist and pro-Communist Ministers in the Tanzanian Government really control it, and (2) that if a showdown were mounted it would be Zanzibar, not Tanganyika, which would emerge the victor. The Communists need not hurry. Meantime they consolidate their positions on the mainland, and feed unrest by supplying automatic weapons and other stock-in-trade, including subversive literature, for infiltrators into Mozambique, the Congo, and Rhodesia. In such circumstances is the Rhodesian Prime Minister not wise to emphasize in so many of his speeches that the Communist threat to Africa is grave? He may believe, as we do, that there is a real risk that Tanzania may go Communist within a few years—and sooner than that perhaps if President Nyerere were to die. There are already self-professed Communists in his Cabinet; and they are not the only Ministers who sympathize with the revolutionaries. President Nyerere can neither approve some of the recent actions of his closest associates nor be blind to the threats to his own position, which is tenable only so long as it suits the Communists and pro-Communists.

Statements Worth Noting

"Great Britain has followed an anti-Portuguese African policy".—President Salazar of Portugal.

"£90m. have been invested in Uganda since independence".—Mr. W. W. Kalema, Minister of Works and Communications.

"It is time that some people's vainglorious concept of the Ministry of Overseas Development was balanced by a sense of reality".—Mr. Desmond Donnelly, M.P.

"In their zeal to force action against the remaining white rulers of Southern Africa, the African delegates are disrupting the machinery of the United Nations, ignoring the rules and flouting the Charter".—*New York Times*, in a leading article.

"The Government of Zambia has decided that the iron and steel industry, fertiliser factory, and main explosives factory must be 100% Government-owned. Participation in partnership with private enterprise will be the pattern in the textiles, cement, sugar, and heavy clay piping".—Mr. Arthur Wina, Finance Minister of Zambia.

Prime Minister "Untrustworthy", Tories Declare

Mr. Smith Had to Negotiate with Britain's "Most Dishonest" Political Leader

"THE MAN YOU CANNOT TRUST" is the heading given by the Conservative Central Office's *Weekly News* to a two-page article about the British Prime Minister.

Of the British Government representative with whom Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, has had to deal, the Conservative Party publication states:—

"Harold Wilson could not have done more to incur distrust if he had set out purposely to cheat every man, woman and child in the whole of Britain. Every single promise made in two elections by Harold Wilson has been broken. There is probably not an international statesman in any country who can trust what he says or the motives behind what he does.

"When he opens his mouth in public no-one can be certain whether he is saying what he means or if he means what he says. He has said one thing and done the opposite so many times that in some spheres he has become known as the original political somersault. This is a shocking indictment of a British Prime Minister.

"No man should be allowed to get away with what Harold Wilson has got away with since he came to power more than two years ago".

Then follow 22 specific items on which he is declared to have broken his explicit undertakings.

Surprise is expressed that the public "condones dishonesty on this scale, a confidence trick of such magnitude", and that millions are still taken in by his smooth approach on television.

British Public Life Debased and Dishonoured

Other passages read:—

"Harold Wilson has discredited, debased, dishonoured, and defaced British political life to such a degree that the damage could take a long, long time to repair. This is not party propaganda. It is a matter of fact.

"Has there ever been a Prime Minister like him? Never before has a man been elected to lead Britain on one set of principles only to substitute a completely different set immediately afterwards.

"The British people have always expected honesty from their leaders. Now they have got Harold Wilson. The time must come when they will see Harold Wilson for what he is.

"It is up to all thinking people to expose the credibility gap—the gulf between what Harold Wilson says and what Harold Wilson does.

"It is up to them to debunk utterly and completely the dishonest words, the dishonest promises, and the dishonest manoeuvres of the most dishonest man it has ever been the misfortune of the British nation to elect to its highest office. That man is Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister who cannot be trusted".

Political Currency Debased

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, M.P., said in Peebles on Saturday:—

"Personal abuse is always intolerable and has to be totally condemned. But if double-talk is consistently used in politics, then every example of it should be exposed because it debases the political currency. The public should constantly be reminded of the contrast between promise and performance."

After recalling a number of promises made and broken by Mr. Wilson, he added:—

"He has developed cynicism into an art. People must not be allowed to forget these things or they will be duped again".

Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P., said in Carshalton:—

"Every Labour promise has been broken. The fault lies not in the fact that Harold Wilson has a double dose of original

sin, but in the fact that the policy published by the Labour Party in 1964 was based on principles bound to produce the present result, and that although they have abandoned the policy in almost every sphere they still continue to assert the principles. We are drowning in nonsense applied by a party which actually believes the nonsense to be true."

After repeating that every Labour promise had been broken, Mr. Hogg added: "It shows that Harold Wilson is not to be trusted. No one likes to be a failure. Harold Wilson genuinely believed in 1964 that he was a statesman of genius. He believes it now".

The Harassed Man

Mr. Wilson is described as "a weak and harassed man" by Mr. Robin Turton, M.P., chairman of the Commonwealth Industries Association, who has written in the current issue of its journal:—

"To allow the problem of Britain's relations with the Rhodesian Government to dominate the Commonwealth Conference to the exclusion of suggestions for economic co-operation and the future of the Sterling Area, or even, of his secret intention to try to accede to the Treaty of Rome, was the failure of a weak and harassed man. But, driven by expediency, he committed himself to the disastrous pledge that if the present Rhodesian Government refused to surrender, he would withdraw all proposals for a constitutional settlement and not grant independence before majority rule.

"By these means, and by the sponsoring of selective mandatory sanctions at the United Nations, he has silenced all moderate opinion in Central Africa, and has driven the extreme right wing towards South Africa and out of the Commonwealth.

"Many now despair of the future of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the pledges given three years ago by the Socialist Party that they would never accept entry into the Common Market on terms which would prejudice our links with the Commonwealth, Commonwealth statesmen have expressed their scepticism. Once having surrendered to the strident demands of the Afro-Asian bloc over Rhodesia, Harold Wilson will find it hard to recover his control."

In a feature article headed "How Far Can Europe Trust Wilson?", the *Daily Mail*, which has strongly supported Mr. Wilson in his attitude to Rhodesia, wrote:—

Record of Deviousness

"Mr. Wilson's record of deviousness leaves a bad taste in many European mouths. . . . He is apt to be judged in Europe on his behaviour over Rhodesia when he showed reluctance to get down to brass tacks by maintaining the illusion of having 'talks about talks'".

Anglo-Rhodesian Society

THAT THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT could best judge when the country was fit for majority rule was debated by the Oxted (Surrey) Branch of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society last Thursday, the case for the motion being put by Mrs. J. A. Hallett, Mr. Harold Soreff and Mr. David Bullock, who have all lived with the problems of African advancement. They strongly favoured the Rhodesian principle of advancement by merit without regard to race, and were against external interference.

A United Nations Association team consisting of Mr. Gordon Evans, Mr. John Harvey, and Mr. H. F. R. Perrin objected to abrogation of H.M. Government's responsibilities, upheld the principle of majority rule, and charged Rhodesia with failing to heed the ill-effects of her policy on world opinion.

Subsequent questions and comments made it clear that most of the audience did not believe that independence anywhere in Africa had justified the argument for majority rule. World opinion was dismissed as over-publicized Afro-Asian clamour. The motion gained 68 votes. There were 36 against and some 30 abstentions.

The first meeting of the Jersey Branch of the Society had an attendance of 160. Colonel P. Thompson, who served in the K.A.R. in Kenya during the Mau Mau rebellion, presided.

Mr. Soreff described the British reference of the Rhodesian issue to the United Nations as a disgraceful abdication of authority, and Mr. Wilson's insistence on a broad-based Rhodesian Cabinet as ludicrous. "Would Mr. Wilson take into his Cabinet Lord Salisbury or Mr. Quinton Hogg?" he asked.

President Kaunda's Address to Development Convention

Sharp Warnings to Businesses Which Do Not Co-operate

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in the course of a two-hour speech when opening a National Convention on Development in Kitwe:—

"I find it amazing that businessmen who appear to hold the free price system in such high regard can deliberately contribute with such effectiveness to its destruction—for that is what the mark-up marauders are doing.

"They are simply inviting Government—and soon they may find out that they have forced Government—to move in with compulsory checks upon the free price system, or to go even further and replace it altogether in some sectors of the economy. If that happens the first to cry will be those who by their own greed, their own determination to take advantage of a difficult and unfortunate situation, left the Government no choice but to act.

"Deliberately inflated mark-ups on imported or domestic goods cannot be tolerated. A price system distorted in key spots by grossly inflated mark-ups cannot perform its job of distributing the available goods and the available resources justly and economically.

Real Competition Urgently Required

"Inflated mark-ups reveal pockets of competitive stagnation in the private sector of the economy. If competition were vigorous, inflated mark-ups would at least be exposed to a certain chipping-away process in the course of trading. Even this protection is denied to the public of Zambia when in certain key sectors competition is either non-existent or is in abeyance as a result of agreement among the so-called competitors.

"If we are to rely on free private enterprise for a large part of our national development—and this is this country's intention—then we must have sufficient competition in the private sector to keep costs low and productivity high. We cannot pass a law saying to private enterprise: 'Get more productive and keep down your costs', but we can encourage into Zambia competitors from further afield than the traditional sources.

"And we can make it very uncomfortable for those who would stifle competition. There are a number of steps which Government can take in these circumstances short of moving into the private sector itself, and these are now under active consideration.

"Neither Government nor business stands to gain anything from perpetuating the tradition of mistrust, suspicion and arm's-length relationship which has grown up between them in Zambia. This stumbling-block to national progress must be eliminated.

"Better understanding of the other's problems need not imply compromise or sacrifice of principles on either side. There is no disposition on the part of Government to 'get soft' with business. Government, conscious that it has the upper hand in this relationship, will never allow private interest to take precedence over the public interest.

"But Government can usefully learn much from vigorous competitive private enterprise, and can use it to put its own house in order—perhaps even to reduce the cumbersome, repetitive drill which is the mark of Government activity the world over, Zambia being no exception.

World's Most Serious Problem

"Government and the private sector must work more closely in the next few years than ever before. Groundless suspicion and mistrust must not dissipate the fruits of this endeavour at the country's expense.

"Apart from the traditional suspicions which exist all over the world between employer and employee, our situation is made worse by various agents of minority-controlled Governments east, south, and west of us. With this background, the seed-bed is manured, and the seeds of serious labour unrest are sown on the fertile ground of world-wide mutual suspicions between employer and employee, plus racial mistrust, perhaps the world's most serious problem.

"This country offers you employers something. Otherwise you would not be here as good, capable, enterprising, and industrious businessmen. What is your personal contribution towards stability? Is your concern only to take and not to give?

"My fellow workers have just as grave a responsibility as the employers. I ask them: 'What is your personal contri-

bution? Are you only taking or are you prepared to give too?' I speak to both black and white. I call for patience, tolerance, perseverance and hard work.

"When someone who makes a mistake happens to be of another colour let us not come to the conclusion that he has done what he has simply because he is white or black. People of the same colour do differ and fight. Husband and wife, brother and brother, sister and sister, do quarrel.

"If you have wronged someone, why not find sufficient courage to say: 'I am awfully sorry; I did not mean to hurt you?' However, if a fellow is just impossible, report him to your shop stewards and other senior people.

Indiscipline in the Mines

"There is a lot of indiscipline, especially here on the mines. I have learnt with dismay that people won't take orders, and that those in supervisory positions if they are white think they would be deported, and if they are local fear the party will put them in its black books. No law-abiding citizen or resident should fear anything like this.

"We are building a nation of free men and women, and we do not intend to impose discipline by tactics that may instead establish a nation of hawks and doves. The party must help maintain discipline within the nation, but by invoking love, not hatred. It is not by being a discourteous worker that you become a good trade unionist or a good defender of your rights. The good worker thinks not only of himself, his family and his fellow workers, but also those who employ him.

"Under divine guidance, Zambia will come through its present problems. The nation must work out its destiny from today's mess and confusion. Clouded as the horizon might now appear, there can be only one political grave in Central Africa, and that is for rebel Ian Smith.

"Zambia has the ability, will, and economic strength to turn the U.D.I. curse into a blessing. We are getting better organized every day in all fields, and those who hoped yesterday to see Zambia collapse are today very disappointed people.

"As a result of the rebels' manipulations to try and get foreign exchange by overcharging us, we have decided to exploit our own coal deposits. Nkandabwe is producing—as a joint exercise between this Government and our two mining companies. Admittedly, not sufficient coal is being produced to meet all our needs, so we invited the French to help us exploit the Siankondobo deposits, which will be much better than Nkandabwe coal. Thousands of Zambians will be employed in our industry.

Zambianization

"As a result of U.D.I. we have had to speed up the building of our new international airport near Lusaka. While in the past all flights over Zambia—including any planes in which my Ministers and I travelled—were controlled from Salisbury, from the first day of this year our own people have taken over control. We shall save ourselves the £40,000 which we used to pay to the rebels every year.

"We want our own Zambia Railways. We are building our own workshops and we have diesel locomotives and wagons on order because we want to become truly independent. Instead of Central African Airways we want to have Zambia National Airlines.

"Regardless of whether or not Mr. Wilson 'tigers' his rebel, to us the rebellion is a condemned act; and our own difficulties will not lead us to tarnish the good name of the Republic of Zambia.

"We have our eyes turned to the north and east. It is therefore disappointing that when we say to our brothers in commerce 'Please turn your eyes with the rest of the nation to the north and east of us', they do just the opposite, and work out a long list of excuses for not meeting the national challenge.

"As a matter of hoodwinking Zambia, then Northern Rhodesia, into the Central African Federation, it was agreed to build Kafue before Kariba. The usual Colonialist intrigues would not have this. It was changed to Kariba; and all the installations were built on the Rhodesian side. This means that if Smith wanted to start a war he would stop our power flowing to us. If anybody wanted trouble he should tamper with the Kariba Power.

"Mr. Wilson Might for Once Keep His Word"

"We might perhaps say one hopes for once Mr. Wilson would keep his word and thereby keep us out of a racial war. I am referring to his declaration that if Smith tampered with Kariba he would not stand idly by.

"Co-operatives, youth, community development, culture, and social development have been put together under one Minister, the heaviest single Ministry. The aim is to streamline

youth's participation in our national development spiritually, morally and materially.

"I have charged the Ministry of Education that 1967 should see a Young Farmers Club in every school. I want the directors of the Youth Brigade of U.N.I.P. to make doubly sure that every U.N.I.P. Youth Brigade branch has a Young Farmers Club as part of its activities.

"In our long-term outlook we must face the possibility of a persistent increase in production costs placing Zambia in the position of a high-cost economy by international standards.

"That would bring slow impairment of our so-far healthy exchange reserves, a decline of domestic industry and employment, an eventual fall in the value of Zambia's currency, and other undesirable results.

"I do not raise this possibility as a scare tactic. Such a drift into a high-cost economy will follow inevitably should there be a further widening of the gap between wages and productivity: that is, should wages continue to move up more rapidly than productivity during the period of our four-year development plan".

Could Russia Prevent U.N. Withdrawing Sanctions?

Mr. Wilson Claims "Extremely Good Relations" with Mr. Ian Smith

THE PRIME MINISTER and Sir Alec Douglas-Home hold diametrically opposite views about the possible use by Russia of her power of veto in the Security Council of the United Nations: whereas Mr. Wilson considers that Britain alone can decide when mandatory sanctions should end, Sir Alec holds that another permanent member of the Council, by exercising its veto, could prevent the Council from rescinding its resolution imposing sanctions.

Exchanges on Rhodesia in the House of Commons have been numerous since Parliament re-assembled last week after the Christmas recess.

Mr. Wilson claimed that his personal relations with the Rhodesian Prime Minister "have always been extremely good", but soon afterwards he charged Mr. Smith with "not having the spunk to stand up to his extremist colleagues".

Mr. Wilson repeated his allegation that sanctions were "imposed against a situation of a threat to peace arising from a rebellion".

MR. E. M. TAYLOR asked: "Should mandatory sanctions fail to achieve the Prime Minister's object, would he say clearly whether the final decision on the next step of escalation will be made by Great Britain or the United Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "As I explained to the House in a speech of greater length than I intended, we have always sought to keep control of this matter in our own hands. We intend to do so—if by 'escalation' the hon. gentleman refers to an intensification of sanctions or any further steps to make the sanctions more effective".

Mr. Smith "Under Control of Extremists"

MR. LONGDEN: "May I express the hope that relations between the Prime Minister and Mr. Smith will be as friendly as they have always been? (loud laughter). Secondly, irrespective of the wisdom for the time being of having raised the matter in the United Nations, or for that matter in Trafalgar Square, does the Prime Minister realize that no negotiations before majority rule must mean that there will be no negotiations within the next 15 or 20 years? Is that really his policy?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "My personal relations with Mr. Smith have always been extremely good, and they were particularly good in our discussions on H.M.S. TIGER. The tragedy was that when he returned to Rhodesia he was not able to make effective, as I know he would have wished to have done, the agreement which we had reached because he was under the control of some very strong extremists of a kind who perhaps were fully represented on the fringe of the crowd supporting the hon. Member for Streatham (Mr. Sandys) in Trafalgar Square.

"There was never any suggestion that there could be no negotiations before the achievement of majority rule. The declaration which we made was exactly in the terms of the Commonwealth *communiqué*; and, apart from the control of this very small group of extremists, there is nothing to stop Rhodesia returning to constitutional rule, and certainly, as I say in answer to a later question, this would mean a return to the 1961 Constitution. But we could have further negotiations with them thereafter about any developments or changes in that Constitution".

MR. ROYLE: "Is the Prime Minister aware that the United States Congress is not in favour of supporting sanctions? In view of this, it is clear that sanctions will fail. Therefore, what steps will the Prime Minister take when they fail?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. gentleman must take the responsibility of speaking for the United States Congress on this matter. I know the action taken by the United States Government. In international affairs, however, I am able to speak for the House of Commons, which supported by a large

majority the action of H.M. Government and rejected the Opposition's support of the extremist rejection of the TIGER agreement".

MR. HEFFER: "In view of the fact that there has developed a businessmen's opposition to Mr. Smith, who interpret the agreement that was not reached or signed to mean that there can be no independent rule for the coloured people of Rhodesia for at least 70 years, may we have an assurance from the Prime Minister that under no circumstances will there be any treating with such a group who are in fact committed to a policy of white majority rule in Rhodesia?"

Approximate Date for Majority Rule

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not quite understand my hon. friend's reference to 70 years. The agreement on H.M.S. TIGER would have meant, on the best calculations, majority rule probably after a second general election there; or possibly after a third; and no opposition whatever was at any time raised by Mr. Smith to that proposition. [Hon. Members: 'Oh!'] None at all. It is only since he got back that the extremists have been talking in terms which would mean an extension, possibly indefinitely, beyond the period envisaged on H.M.S. TIGER; but I have not heard a reference to 70 years.

"As for the internal political situation in Rhodesia, it is always difficult in what various party leaders have called a police State to assess the importance of what is going on there. But we should not feel inhibited—in deed, we would welcome an opportunity of discussing with any legal Government in Rhodesia the future of Rhodesia within the terms of the declaration which we made in this House before Christmas".

MR. PAGET: "In view of my rt. hon. friend's assurance that it is H.M. Government's intention to retain control of the situation, would he assure us that sanctions could be removed without the consent of the Russians, as permanent Members of the Security Council? And could he say what the procedure for doing this would be?"

Threat to Peace from A Rebellion

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The position is that the sanctions—international sanctions, like our own—were imposed against a situation of a threat to peace arising from a rebellion. They were not associated with any constitutional position except the unconstitutional position of rebellion; and as soon as the rebellion were to end we would ourselves nationally act, and internationally we would take the initiative in ending the sanctions, which relate only to the period of rebellion".

MR. LUBBOCK: "Is the Prime Minister aware that on Tuesday the First Secretary told me that he would give favourable consideration to my suggestion that contact should be made and encouragement given to the 3,500 people in Rhodesia who responded to an advertisement in the Rhodesia newspapers calling for implection of the constitutional changes agreed on H.M.S. TIGER? What steps have been taken to give implection to that?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am sure that it would be the desire of all hon. Members that any of us who is capable of doing so should have friendly relations with those who have shown great courage in the face of possible victimization, which has been going on there, in public identification with the letter in the *Rhodesia Herald*. Apart from any contacts which Government representatives might have, I hope that hon. Members visiting Rhodesia in future will make it their business to have association with all sections of opinion there instead of the, I believe, dangerous concentration which some Members have had with only the extremists there".

MR. WHITAKER: "Would my rt. hon. friend give a clear assurance that all his future negotiations about Rhodesia will not be with a tiny minority who do not represent Rhodesia but with the leaders of the vast majority of the Rhodesian people, of whom the chief leader is Mr. Nkomo?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "My hon. friend knows as well as I do some of the difficulties arising from the divided leadership

(Continued on page 299)

PERSONALIA

LORD NELSON OF STAFFORD is to receive the honorary D.Sc. of Keele University.

MR. P. E. MWALUKO has arrived in Peking as Ambassador for Tanzania.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR is now chairman of Westminster & County Insurance Office.

MR. AND MRS. A. S. P. NEISH are on their way to the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

COLONEL JACK TALBÓT-PONSONBY, the Olympic show jumping coach, is to visit Rhodesia in May.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA will shortly visit Washington for talks with PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SIR ROY WELENSKY was 60 last Friday. The next day was SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER'S 57th birthday.

MR. L. S. DIXON, assistant-director of the organization of Employers Federations, will shortly visit the Sudan and Ethiopia.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV, Deputy Defence Minister of Soviet Russia, led a naval delegation to Addis Ababa for Ethiopia's Navy Day.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. C. R. S. PITMAN, who have been in South Africa for eight months, are due back in London early in February.

MR. JOB KEKANA, of St. Faith's Mission, Rusape, Rhodesia, has carved an African head in wood for a nave stall in Chester Cathedral.

THE REV. H. N. NASH is to edit *Anzania News*, a quarterly publication, for the dioceses of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar and Tanga.

PROFESSOR C. E. CARRINGTON is to speak on "The South African Problem: A Look into the Past" at the Royal Society of Arts at 7.45 p.m. on February 10.

DR. C. F. WILLIAMS, since 1963 Commissioner for the Geological Department of Uganda, has left on retirement. He had served in the country for 17 years.

MR. SAFELI CHIEESHA has been returned unopposed as U.N.I.P. candidate in the by-election in the Copperbelt West constituency, MR. HUGH STANLEY having resigned.

MR. MALCOLM SMITH, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has arrived in London on long leave. MR. S. FAWDELL, editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, has charge of the *Herald* meantime.

DR. D. R. DE VLETTER, a Canadian, who arrived in Zambia in November, has been appointed Director of Mineral Development. He has worked in Dutch Guiana, Cuba, Canada, and Ghana.

After serving for 25 years, LORD GLENCONNER will shortly retire from the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which has a half share in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SIR HENRY PHILLIPS, managing director of Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, and previously Finance Minister in Malawi, has joined the board of Star (Greater London) Holdings, Ltd.

PROFESSOR GEORGE SHEPPERSON will speak on Malawi at a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Society on February 2. PROFESSOR GERALD S. GRAHAM will preside.

MR. BERTIN MWAMBA, a former Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the Congo, was last week arrested and accused of misappropriating about £200,000. He was dismissed a few weeks ago.

MAITRE JEAN STOCKMANS, who had been accused of slandering the Congolese Minister of Justice when defending a former British mercenary, was last week acquitted by the district court of Kinshasa (Leopoldville). He had been held for 40 days in "preventive detention".

MR. JAMES R. MANCHAM, president of the Seychelles Democratic Party and a Member of the Legislative Council, who recently visited Formosa, was made a Companion of the Chinese Naval Academy and of the China Marine Corps.

MR. AHMAD HAJJ DUALEH, Somali Ambassador in Cairo, said in Mogadishu a few days ago that relations between Somalia and the United Arab Republic were growing stronger every day. PRESIDENT NASSER was ready to increase economic and educational aid to Somalia.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for Regional Administration in Tanzania, said at a mass rally in Dar es Salaam in celebration of Zanzibar Revolutionary Day that this year should see the "liberation" of Mozambique. If FRELIMO "freedom fighters" could not liberate their country they would be aided by Tanzania.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT KARUME of Tanzania, who is also head of the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar, has received a seven-member delegation from Communist China whose leader said that the visit of a week was undertaken for the purposes of research into Zanzibar's tourist, cultural and historical affairs.

MR. ALEXANDER SCHITTL, Commissioner of Taxes in Rhodesia, has retired after 32 years' service. He became Federal Commissioner of Taxes in 1960, and returned to the Rhodesian Government service on the dissolution of the Federation. He was born in Bulawayo. His successor is MR. F. H. R. FLETCHER.

MR. WATSON DYSON, managing director of Twiga Chemicals, Ltd., has left East Africa to settle in the United Kingdom. After leaving Cambridge University he joined African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., in South Africa, and in 1954 became responsible for the group's East African interests, with Nairobi as his headquarters.

MR. R. A. HILL, a Salisbury solicitor, has been appointed chairman of the Agricultural Assistance Board of Rhodesia. Its other members are MR. J. W. FIELD, vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association; MR. A. G. CALDER, general manager of the Standard Bank; MR. A. A. F. G. FARMER, who farms near Raffingora; MR. R. F. WELLS, a Gwelo businessman; and MR. C. J. VOSS, a chartered accountant in Salisbury. The new board replaces the committee over which MR. GRAYLIN has presided.

Obituary

MR. E. R. KERRISON, formerly of Thomsons Falls, Kenya, has died in England.

PROFESSOR C. F. A. PANTIN, F.R.S., who has died at the age of 67, had been chairman of the Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology in Uganda. He was a former professor of zoology at Cambridge.

LADY LAW, wife of SIR CHARLES LAW, a former member of the Rhodesian Court of Appeal, has died in Worthing, Sussex. She was Madeleine Lagier, of Vaud, Switzerland. They were married in 1909.

THE REV. HAROLD EDGAR DILNOTT COOPER, whose death is reported, was chaplain in Kiambu, Kenya, from 1946 to 1952. He then went to British Columbia as vicar of Ladysmith, and was subsequently rector of King's Nympton, Devon, and until last year vicar of Buxton, British Guiana.

SIR HUGH BEAVER, K.B.E., who has died at the age of 76, was a director of the Colonial Development Corporation from 1951 to 1960. After serving in the Indian Police, he became a partner in the consulting engineering firm headed by Sir Alexander Gibbs, and afterwards managing director of Arthur Guinness & Son, Ltd. He was president of the Federation of British Industries from 1957 to 1959.

Letter to The Editor**Tyranny in Zanzibar****Communists the New Colonialists**

To the Editor of RHODESIA AND EASTERN AFRICA

SIR.—Some people outside Zanzibar have contended that the "revolution" was a popular uprising against Arab forces and the Sultan's pro-Western "puppet" Government. Now the illegal régime is seen clearly to be unpopular with the masses. To maintain itself in power it has had to resort to atrocities, including secret courts and military courts. Hooliganism and terror have become substitutes for law and order.

Even formerly ardent supporters have lost confidence in the régime, which has turned to compulsion even in the matter of attendance at its rallies, failure to attend which is punishable by public flogging and/or torture.

Saleh Saadalla, once "Minister" of Agriculture, is in jail because he dared to challenge the inhuman policies of the President. Kilonzi, a member of the Revolutionary Council and at one time Commissioner of Prisons, has been ordered to return to Kenya, whence he came.

Zanzibar will continue to be a threat to the stability of all East and Central Africa so long as the present régime remains in power. It is training at Mkiwa Camp dissident groups from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambia and Malawi for the purpose of sending them to commit sabotage in their own countries. They are the paid servants of Africa's new colonialists—the Communist bloc. What is happening in Zanzibar today is far worse than anything which may have happened under *Apartheid*.

The so-called United Republic of Tanzania remains a mere legal fiction. The Office of the President in Tanzania has replied in the following terms to a request for the release of the former Prime Minister of the legally elected Government of Zanzibar:—

"I have been instructed to reply to your letter of July 25, 1966, addressed to the President, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, regarding Mr. Mohamed Shamté.

"We appreciate your sympathy with Mr. Shamté and your anxiety to have him released from detention as soon as possible. You will, however, understand that the President's first responsibility is to the United Republic, its security and that of its peoples. Mr. Shamté's detention was, and still is, necessary in order to ensure the safety of this country. There is no question of his release as long as the President has reason to believe that such a step will be prejudicial to the stability of this country and the security of the State.

"In view of this, it is not possible for the President to consider your request to release Mr. Shamté and allow him to live in London. However, I should assure you that Mr. Shamté is well, and, in common with other detainees, his case is constantly being reviewed, and he will be released when the security of the State allows."

If the President's "first responsibility is to the United Republic, its security and its peoples", how on earth does he allow people in one part of the United Republic—Zanzibar—to be persecuted, murdered with impunity, imprisoned without trial, or tried by a secret court devoid of all the principles of procedure and practice which are required by the law in any country where the basis freedoms of the individual are upheld?

In an ITV programme on Tanzania — which dealt solely with Tanganyika—Mr. Babu, a Minister, has just said that there are only 12 Chinese in Tanzania. There are hundreds of Chinese in Zanzibar.

Yours faithfully

MUHAMMAD SEIF KHARUSI

Southsea
Hampshire

[And, far, far more in Tanganyika than Mr. Babu's dozen. Two recent private reports from reliable sources in Dar es Salaam have put the number in that city at above 100. A friend who travelled fairly extensively up-country a few months ago told us on his return that "almost everywhere I seemed to bump into a few Chinese". Another informant, who was in Zanzibar, in the latter part of last year, gained the impression that the Chinese on that island far outnumbered the Russians and East Germans together—ED.]

Rhodesia and Eastern Africa

We greatly regret that publication must cease with next week's issue.

Politics — and political factors alone — have so drastically reduced the revenue from advertisements as to cause substantial losses, which cannot continue to be borne through an indefinite struggle of attrition between Britain and Rhodesia, for the sanctions now imposed deny us revenue from Rhodesia.

The losses have been carried by the proprietors hitherto in order that the paper might plead the Rhodesian cause, in the justice of which they profoundly believe. They intend to serve that cause through other channels.

Rhodesian Brevities

"Light at the End of a Dark Tunnel"

LORD HEAD said on his return to London last week from a 10-day private visit to Rhodesia that after talking to Mr. Ian Smith and others he thought that there was "daylight at the other end of a dark tunnel". He declined to make any further comment until he had seen the Prime Minister and Commonwealth Secretary.

Lord Fraser of Lonsdale told a gathering in South Africa: "Rhodesia will succeed in her resistance and in the retention of her independence. She will not be brought down by sanctions. Britain, on the contrary, will find the strain of sanctions too great to be continued".

Disquiet in U.S.A.

Representative Paul Rogers, of Florida, has told the House of Representatives that American participation in economic sanctions against Rhodesia provided another example of the way in which State Department thinking was dominated by British foreign policy. It was ironic that the U.S.A. should join Britain in a blockade of Rhodesia while Britain continued to be a leading trader with Communist Cuba.

Representative J. Edwards, of Alabama, has called for abandonment of U.S. sanctions on the ground that the executive order signed by the President violates the constitutional provision that commerce with foreign countries shall be regulated by Congress.

The U.S. Congress has been asked by Senator James Eastland to adopt a resolution reading:—

"It is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the United States Government immediately ceases the inhumane, illegal, arbitrary, unfair, harmful, and costly policy of economic sanctions against Rhodesia and takes necessary steps to compensate U.S. citizens for any financial losses incurred as a result of that policy, and resumes this nation's former policy of honourable self-interest towards this friendly Government".

Senator Eastland said: "Mr. Harold Wilson has betrayed the British people over Rhodesia. This betrayal will certainly have far-reaching and sad consequences for the British, but I see no reason why the American people should share this bitter fruit".

Whether the motion will be debated depends on the Foreign Relations Committee.

"God Forgive Britain's Leaders"

The Very Rev. G. Worsley, Anglican Dean of Gibraltar, describing the Wilson Government's policy to Rhodesia as "immoral and utter folly", said: "The Prime Minister of Rhodesia and most of his colleagues are religious men, British at heart, loyal to the Queen, faithful to their trust. May God forgive our leaders in Britain for betraying these much maligned men and betraying all those British Colonial servants who since the days of Cecil Rhodes have laboured to bring law and order, justice and tolerance, and gradual civilization to what was then a jungle. May God forgive them lest in their fervour and their folly it become a jungle again".

Sir Roy Welensky has said in an article syndicated to three South African newspapers that he hopes the Rhodesian Government will drop its most ineffective censorship and not act hastily in the question of a republic. Three essentials for Rhodesia were (1) sufficient exports to pay for essential imports; or (2) finance by South Africa to make good the shortfall; and (3) recognition by Rhodesians that they are involved in a struggle for survival.

The chairman of the Sydney branch of the Australia-Rhodesia Association recently wrote to the Prime Minister saying that impartial Australians must doubt the good faith of their Government in its decision to support mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, for the Government had deliber-

ately avoided asserting its right to decline to support the resolution sponsored by Britain in the Security Council of the United Nations.

The letter disclosed that Mr. Ian Smith had offered to meet the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand anywhere at any time, and criticized the Government for keeping the public in ignorance of that message.

Mr. James Utt, a Republican Congressman from California, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives declaring that President Johnson's ban on United States trade with Rhodesia is unconstitutional because Congress alone may control trade; that sanctions contravene the Charter of the United Nations; and that continuance of trade with Rhodesia is in the best interests of America. The resolution asks the U.S. Government to notify the United Nations that it cannot honour mandatory sanctions.

The Rhodesian Ministry of External Affairs has issued a statement which expresses doubts about the validity of the practice of the Security Council of the United Nations of treating abstentions by its members as not constituting a veto of the measure under discussion. Similar doubts had previously been expressed by delegates from various member States, including Canada and Argentina. Among jurists who have questioned the correctness of the procedure are Professor Hans Kelson (United States) and Professor R. G. Macadam (South Africa).

Support from Many Countries

Mandatory sanctions have been described by the *Washington Post* as an unwise interference in Rhodesia's domestic affairs.

A columnist in the *Washington Star* has written that "the Rhodesian fiasco has produced a rude awakening for those who have stood in awe of British diplomacy".

Many parcels reaching Rhodesia from the United States carry such slogans as "Good Luck, Rhodesia", "We Support U.D.I.", and "Long Live an Independent Rhodesia".

Mr. R. A. Cornell, chairman of the Friends of Rhodesia Trust in Salisbury, has announced that help has recently been received from pro-Rhodesian groups in Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, and Italy.

Readers of a weekly newspaper in the Netherlands have subscribed 5,000 guilders (nearly £500) for the Friends of Rhodesia Trust. At their request it is to be used to purchase special equipment for the security forces in Rhodesia.

A Friends of Rhodesia group in Sweden has sent £208 to Rhodesia for the families of three Africans murdered by terrorists in the Rusape and Lupani districts.

Mr. A. M. Louwrens, of Bonny Ridge, Kokstad, Transkei, has presented an Afrikaner bull to the Government of Rhodesia.

Mr. James Barlow, an English novelist, has written to a Rhodesian paper: "Nobody can defeat Rhodesians except themselves. Be on guard against the propaganda that seeks to divide you. Sweat it out, and sooner or later the truth of the realities of Africa must emerge".

Dr. Mark Webster, Secretary for Health, has said that drugs and other medical supplies from Britain are considerably delayed owing to payment difficulties; that there is now a shortage of essential parts for artificial limbs required by British and Rhodesian Army pensioners; and that publications normally sent by the World Health Organization are either not now sent or sent irregularly.

Rhodesia's Health Programmes Impeded by Sanctions

Just before U.D.I. an agreement had been signed with W.H.O. for a malaria eradication programme, and three experts in malaria control were due to arrive in mid-November, 1965. Their baggage and equipment did arrive, but not the personnel, who had never come.

There was also to be a programme of agricultural extension work and health education, particularly in respect of better nutrition, in which three specialized agencies of the U.N. were to work with three Rhodesian Ministries in three separate pilot areas. That had also been called off. Rhodesia, however, was proceeding with the plan in a modified form.

The U.N. replied in New York that a letter of November 16, 1965, from the British Government had asked W.H.O. not to communicate further with the illegal régime in Salisbury. While W.H.O. no longer communicated direct with Rhodesia, it continued to communicate through the metropolitan country, "as requested by Britain".

That comment was made after Dr. Webster had said that the Rhodesian health authorities had not been notified of possible injury to pregnant women by two named drugs, notification of suspect drugs having ceased some nine months previously.

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had asked W.H.O. to notify Rhodesia about "technical matters".

A W.H.O. spokesman in Geneva admitted that two health projects in Rhodesia had been abandoned because the country had no legal Government. However, since Rhodesia had one of the best medical services in all Africa, the delay was not

damaging from the health standpoint Rhodesia remained an associate member of W.H.O. and "received mail and publications through the British health authorities".

Mr. A. P. Smith, Minister of Education, has said that provision has been made for 5,000 more pupils in Rhodesia's secondary schools and an additional 35,000 in the primary schools this year, during which six new secondary schools are to be built.

Mr. Houlton, Secretary for Education, has stated that the British decision to increase tuition fees for students from overseas will involve students from Rhodesia at British universities in an additional £180 a year, but that despite exchange control difficulties, they will not be prevented from attending universities in Britain.

New Leader of African Opposition

The Rhodesian Parliament re-assembled yesterday. Mr. Percy Mvudzi has been elected leader of the African opposition United People's Party in succession to Mr. J. M. Gondo, this being the fourth change in the leadership in less than two years. U.P.P. holds 13 of the 15 B roll seats in the Rhodesian Parliament.

Africans qualified to vote had been urged to register.

There have been two nominations for the Bellevue by-election. Mr. W. E. Sturteford, a railway worker, is the Rhodesian Front nominee. Mr. H. Moresby-White, a rancher, is standing as an Independent.

The pet dog of Italian immigrants into Rhodesia reached them last week after being detained in Italy for seven weeks under the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

A Rhodesian poultry farming company which had ordered 250 newly-hatched chicks of a special breed from the United States has told the Press in Salisbury that the birds, sent by air from New York on January 10, had been destroyed at London Airport because a British airline refused to carry them on account of sanctions.

Mr. Noel Robertson, who has just assumed duty as Deputy Secretary for Internal Affairs in Rhodesia, was previously Provincial Commissioner in Fort Victoria. He was born in Matabeleland in 1911, educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, and joined the Native Affairs Department in 1930. He held a commission in the Rhodesian African Rifles in the last war, and was conducting officer on the two tours of Rhodesian-African chiefs to Europe and South Africa. He has said that now that the worst African trouble-makers were in restriction, Africans were turning more and more to their chiefs, to whom many of the town-dwellers had previously turned only when in trouble.

The Association of Rhodesian Industries has decided to distribute a brochure inviting overseas investment and trade.

The general manager of the Central African Trade Fair, which is to open in Bulawayo on April 27, has said that seven European countries have already arranged to send representatives and that at least 10 business groups are expected from the United States.

Belgians Arrested in Kinshasa

SEVEN LEADING BELGIAN BUSINESSMEN in Kinshasa and a Congolese Senator, Gaston Diomi, a former burgomaster of the city, were arrested on Monday, allegedly for planning systematic sabotage of the Congolese economy on the orders of financial circles in Brussels. According to Radio Kinshasa, subsidiary charges are of organizing a black market and of stockpiling essential products, including food. Meat and fish have been very scarce in the city for some time, and bread and flour are obtainable only once or twice a week, when the shops at which they can be bought may be open for only an hour.

Mr. John Maltas

MR. B. H. MUSSETT, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Rhodesia, said when announcing the resignation of Mr. John Maltas from the chairmanship of the National Export Council: "When Mr. Maltas, a leading figure in the Rhodesian business world, was asked three years ago to preside over the National Export Council, he offered to serve for three years. Now he has achieved what he set out to do—create a dynamic international organization to put Rhodesia's exports on the map. The country deeply appreciates the valuable work which he and his council have accomplished in boosting Rhodesian exports in Africa and overseas".

Malawi Wants Police Dogs

A LONDON POLICEMAN, Mr. J. W. Metcalfe, who has bred some 300 Akitaian puppies for training as guide dogs, is about to retire. He will then go to Malawi to start a dog-training school.

What Does This Mean?

MR. COLIN LEGUM has written in the *Observer* that "the chances of survival of the Sudanese Prime Minister, Sayed Saddik el Mahdi, do not look good" and, in the very next sentence, "but if he should win, and the probability is that he will . . . Having thus contradicted himself, Mr. Legum can say "I told you so" whatever happens".

Twelve Europeans Expelled

NINE RIFTERS, seven of them Italians and two Spaniards, have been expelled from Uganda. Three Belgian businessmen were deported from the Congo last week on accusations of "having made malicious remarks directed at the highest authorities of the Republic as regards national monopoly, thus endangering the security of the State".

Congolization

PRESIDENT MOBUTU has described the grab of the properties in the Congo of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga as "not nationalization but Congolization". This distinction is unfortunate. *Congolization*, coined during the United Nations' occupation, has become a common expression in Africa. A dictionary definition would be "to destroy, to reduce to chaos". *Congolization*.

All Foreigners Threatened

MR. SIKONA, Minister of Home Affairs in Tanzania, has told the Government party newspaper in Dar es Salaam that all foreigners who left Tanganyika in protest against African rule and have since returned are to be deported, for they had taken away their money when it was most needed by the country. When he made his statement two Indian millers were under orders to quit Tanzania within 48 hours.

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe

MR. JEREMY THORPE, M.P. for North Devon, who has more than once publicly proposed that Rhodesia Railways should be bombed for the better enforcement of sanctions, has been elected leader of the Liberal Party in succession to Mr. Jo Grimmond, who resigned last week after holding the office for 10 years. Mr. Thorpe recently paid a short visit to Rhodesia. Both his father and grandfather were Conservative M.P.s.

White Farmer Shot Dead

MR. HARRY DUNKLEY was last week shot dead on his farm just outside Ndola. His car was stolen and later found abandoned near the Congo border. Three months ago his daughter-in-law, a nurse, was stoned to death by Copperbelt rioters. After living in Zambia for about 30 years he had recently left for South Africa with his wife and son, and had returned to wind up his business affairs. A crack shot, he had represented Zambia at Bisley.

Somalis Deny Kenya Report

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA, denying a Kenya Government report that six Somali soldiers were among those killed in a recent engagement in the North Eastern Region of Kenya, declared that no Somali Army personnel had served with the Somali nationalists. "However, the Somali Republic and its people do not conceal their desire to see the nationalists living in the N.F.D. obtain their freedom. The Somali Republic wants all people under colonialism to attain their independence".

Illegality of Beira Blockade

CAPTAIN M. J. PARKES-BUCHANAN, R.N.(Retd.), has written from Wellington, Somerset, to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"The legality or otherwise of the Beira patrol blockade depends on the nature of the orders given for its direction, and these have never been divulged. It is, however, beyond dispute that under international law, as administered by the Hague Court, interception, search and confiscation on the high seas are permissible only in time of war.

"Such procedures under any other circumstances are in 1967 as much acts of piracy as they were in the 18th century under the skull and crossbones of Henry Morgan. Surely a very odd rôle for the Royal Navy.

"The orders governing this naval activity emanate from the Security Council of the United Nations. The declared intention in the U.N. resolution is a complete restriction of all trade with Rhodesia, including the seaborne element entering and leaving by the port of Beira. Consequently, under international law the present British naval operations off Beira are in fact illegal.

"Is there not some conflict between the authority appropriate to the two international bodies, the U.N. and the Hague Court? My impression is that the Charter of the U.N. specifically states that it has no authority to intervene in matters of international law".

Beyond Strength of Royal Navy

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS AGAR, V.C., R.N.(Retd.), likewise considered it illegal to impose a blockade of Beira "without going to war with Portugal.

"It makes no difference that the operation has been ineffective (except for one Greek-owned Panamanian oil tanker), nor does it make any difference that the United Nations is now handling this hot potato. What matters is that the operation has locked up valuable sea units in the Indian Ocean and brought the Royal Navy into disrepute.

"We do not know what advice the Admiralty has given to Mr. Wilson, but if the U.N. intends to take the next logical step by extending the Beira blockade to the coasts of Southern Africa this task will obviously be beyond the scope of the Royal Navy's present strength and American units will have to be called upon. Would it not be much better to start negotiations afresh from the point where they broke down?"

SIR RONALD WINGATE wrote:—

"Blockade is an act of war, and the effect under accepted international law and practice is that the country against which the blockade is instituted can act against the country imposing the blockade as if the latter was a belligerent.

"That does not mean that the blockaded country will necessarily go to the extent of a shooting war, but it does mean that the blockaded country can take any action it likes as regards, e.g., the assets of the blockading country and trading agreements, which it would automatically take in case of war.

"For instance, assets of the blockading country could be treated as enemy assets and sequestered, and the blockading country would have no recourse to international law, as it would were similar assets seized or nationalized in normal times, when compensation could be demanded".

Zambia's Attitude to Sanctions

Messages Sent to Other States

ZAMBIA'S ATTITUDE TO SANCTIONS has been explained to the Presidents of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Kapwepwe, so that they might have the latest information before a report is made to the United Nations.

Mr. Katilungu, Zambian High Commissioner in London, who was visiting Lusaka, said last week that mandatory sanctions would never work unless South Africa and Portugal co-operated. He criticised the British people for their divided opinions on Rhodesia when the issue was that of outright rebellion against the Crown.

Mr. Morton Edmunds, chairman of the company owning the *Derbyshire Times*, has publicly protested at the refusal of the Zambian Government to give visas for his wife and himself "because we were flying via South Africa and Rhodesia, or, as they prefer to call it in a letter to me, 'rebel territory'". This action surely violates the liberty of the subject of a supposedly friendly country, and, furthermore, a country that still gives Zambia considerable financial and material aid".

Commenting on President Kaunda's recent reshuffle, the Lusaka correspondent of the *Starist* has written: "The restoration to grace of one of the Ministers dismissed last February for alleged malpractices strikes a note of reconciliation—a

a shrewd move at this time of difficulty. But it looks as though the Commonwealth is in declining favour, with the elevation of Mr. Ditton Mwiinga to the Ministry of Health and his former post of Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs disappearing with his departure".

Led Astray by Jehovah's Witnesses

The Minister of Education has announced that the children of parents belonging to the Watchtower sect who were suspended from schools last term for refusing to sing the national anthem or salute the national flag would be given another chance. More than 1,000 children were suspended.

"They were led astray by leaders of Jehovah's Witnesses who told them that they would not go to Heaven if they sang the national anthem". Freedom of worship was guaranteed by the Constitution, and pupils were not required to sing the anthem or salute the flag as part of a religious ceremony. The purpose was to promote national unity, for in a country composed of so many races and groups patriotism must be developed among the children.

The Governments of Zambia and Tanzania have signed a convention concerning the construction of an oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Ndola by an Italian group at a cost of about £16m. of which Zambia will pay £11m. If the work is not finished by September of next year the contractors will incur substantial penalties.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade, Mr. Justin Chimba, has announced that licences for certain imports will be withheld unless the goods are routed through Dar es Salaam. The schedule includes clothing, soft furnishings, tobacco, tyres and non-essential high-value goods which are easy to handle. This measure will diminish South African exports to Zambia, for Tanzania forbids all trade with South Africa.

The Lockheed Company of America has announced that it would tender for the operation of Zambia Airways when Central African Airways are dissolved. British United Airways, Laker Airways, and Alitalia have already indicated their interests.

Congo Whites As Hostages

Government's Plan Quickly Rescinded

THE CONGO GOVERNMENT, which last week announced that the 2,200 Belgian and other European specialists working in Katanga for Union Minière would not be allowed to leave the country unless they gave 12 months' notice, quickly reversed that decision when the Belgian Government retorted that a serious political crisis between the two countries would be caused by the retention of Europeans against their will.

Union Minière had previously told all its employees in the Congo that they should decide before January 31 whether to remain in the Congo and work for the new Congolese company created by the Mobutu Government to operate the U.M.H.K. properties or to return to Europe and receive compensation for the unexpired part of their contract. More than 1,000 letters asking for repatriation had reached the Brussels headquarters of the company before the Congo Government sought to prevent the departure of the employees and their families, together numbering about 5,000.

On Friday the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa was told that a referendum would be held to discover which foreign technicians wished to leave the Congo.

Union Minière had intended to spread over about three months the return of those who wanted to leave Katanga in order to minimize the effect upon the African labour force.

It became known at the week-end that about 250 Belgians in Katanga had sent their wives and children back to Europe. Major Samuel Cassidy, a 28-year-old British "mercenary" serving in the Congolese Army, has been sentenced to death by a military court for the murder in December in Albertville of a British civilian, Trevor Bottomley. Cassidy admitted having shot him, but denied premeditation.

Princess Alexandra Obrenovich, a graduate of Oxford University, who is visiting African countries to investigate Chinese infiltration, was ordered to leave the Congo last week shortly after her arrival.

To mark the anniversary of the revolution in Zanzibar 24 political prisoners held for the past three years have been amnestied.

Portugal's budget for 1967 provides £44m. for the forces acting against insurgents in Portuguese Africa. This is an increase of more than £4m. over the 1966 figure.

Six Africans charged with the murder in Buganda last May of Mr. David Keith Jones and Mr. Anthony Hugh Cut have been discharged, the prosecution having withdrawn the case on grounds of lack of evidence.

Two 13-year-old African boys from the Starehe School for destitute and orphaned children in Nairobi have been flown to Britain to enter Bishop's Stortford College, Hertfordshire. Their fees have been waived by this £480-a-year public school.

Commons Questions on Rhodesia

(Continued from page 293)

of African nationalism in Rhodesia—something I saw for myself when I had long discussions with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole on my last visit there, when it was a question of negotiations since they were in a legal position and when I had discussions with representatives of all sections of opinion, including Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole. So did my rt. hon. friend on his recent visit to Salisbury, subject to the veto which Mr. Smith placed on him meeting them.

Sanctions and "Rebellion" Will End Simultaneously

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman certain that he was correct in the reply he gave to his hon. and learned friend the Member for Northampton (Mr. Paget)? Is it not a fact that if, for example, the Russians were to veto the withdrawal of the present resolution, it would stand?"

"At the meeting on H.M.S. TIGER, which was of a special character and designed to secure a return to constitutional rule, I indicated to Mr. Smith the desire I had to meet Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole, if he would agree to release them to come to this country for that purpose and would agree to let them go back if they wanted to do so."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That is not our advice in relation to the situation arising where this particular resolution operates under the heading of a threat to peace, the threat having been defined as a continuation of the rebellion. I have made it clear that as far as we are concerned—and this applies to all other countries applying the sanctions—this is against the background of a rebellion, and that the sanctions would come to an end when the rebellion comes to an end."

MR. MICHAEL FOOT: "Would my rt. hon. friend confirm that, whereas it has always been open to the régime in Rhodesia to return to legal rule, and whereas presumably that would be for a period under the 1961 Constitution, the absolute principle to which H.M. Government are committed—committed to the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and this House—is that there shall be no grant of independence until majority rule is established?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I have already made that declaration in the House. It has been confirmed on a number of occasions and it follows from the Commonwealth Conference communiqué."

"Not Had The Spunk" to Face Extremists

"As I have said many times, we had to fight very hard at that conference—against the fear of a real and dangerous break-up of the Commonwealth—to secure a further period in which we could give Mr. Smith and his colleagues a last chance to return to majority rule. That chance, tragically, was not taken, and, with some of the rumours going around and the pressures being placed on Mr. Smith, I regret that, contrary to what Mr. Smith said to me, he has not had the spunk to stand up to those extremists, despite his great confidence that he could and would do so. As a result of this, he has now been pushed into the very dangerous position of a declaration of a totally illegal and divisive republic."

MR. SANDYS: "As the Prime Minister has twice referred to the fact that Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace, would he explain how and in what way Rhodesia constitutes such a threat? Does he not know perfectly well that Rhodesia threatens nobody?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This is, of course, an answer which could be given more easily in debate than at question time. If I were to give it in debate and if I had long enough to do so, I could not improve on some words used by the rt. hon. gentleman in a stiff warning letter he sent to the then Rhodesia Government when he had responsibility, when he acted as though he had responsibility—when he said that the matter would inevitably be raised at the United Nations and when he referred to the attitude of the whole Commonwealth and of the surrounding Governments. The rt. hon. gentleman must not get so inebriated with the cheers of his new friends in Trafalgar Square. He should not forget the great sense of responsibility he showed when he had responsibility for this matter."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Prime Minister if his offer of negotiations for a return in Rhodesia to the 1961 Constitution assumed continued adherence to the established convention that Parliament at Westminster did not legislate for Southern Rhodesia on matters within the competence of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia except with the agreement of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes. It is open to any legal Government in Rhodesia to negotiate with us for a return to the 1961 Constitution and thereby for the full restoration of self-government on the basis previously enjoyed by Rhodesia. From that point there could be negotiations about any desirable changes in that Constitution."

Two days earlier, when Mr. Wilson was still abroad, Mr. Stewart, the First Secretary, answered a number of questions addressed to the Prime Minister.

After he had said that there was nothing to add to the Prime Minister's policy statement of December 20—

MR. LLOYD asked: "Does the First Secretary realize that what he has just said will be received in the country with the enthusiasm appropriate to someone who has just discovered that he has cut his own throat? Can he now give the House some solid assurance that H.M. Government appreciate both the scale and the permanence of the economic damage which is being done, and that their present posture on Rhodesia is about as convincing as Lady Godiva on a camel?"

MR. STEWART: "The seriousness of the situation merits a more serious comment than that. H.M. Government are very well aware of all that is involved in this situation."

MR. FISHER: "Would not the rt. hon. gentleman agree that we shall have to negotiate a settlement of the Rhodesian problem sooner or later?"

HON MEMBER: "Go to Trafalgar Square."

MR. FISHER: "That remark shows only that hon. Members did not hear my speech there—but that this cannot be done—I say this in no unfriendly spirit—in the new and unrealistic policy of no independence before majority rule, because there is a demand for unconditional surrender to which no Government of Rhodesia, however moderate, could possibly agree?"

MR. STEWART: "If one wants negotiation—and one does—the first step must be a return to legality. As to negotiations with the present illegal régime, they are living in an unreal world and a bygone century, as the hon. gentleman himself said last Sunday."

No Independence Before Majority Rule

MR. JUDD: "Can my rt. hon. friend assure us that the Government will make it abundantly clear that they now regard the principle of no independence before majority rule as of much more fundamental significance than the seven principles which have so often been referred to in the past? Can he further assure us that the Government are prepared to take all necessary action to make the present policy of mandatory sanctions effective?"

MR. STEWART: "The Government stand quite firmly by the statement of the principle of no independence before majority rule. It is our intention to carry out the policy of mandatory sanctions. There will be a report to the Security Council on March 1 on the working of mandatory sanctions, and H.M. Government stand resolutely behind that policy."

MR. WINNICK: "Can my rt. hon. friend give us no clue as to how mandatory sanctions by other members of the United Nations are working? Does he know whether the Leader of the Opposition in this Parliament has dissociated himself from the disgraceful and provocative rally organized on Sunday by the rt. hon. Member for Streatham (Mr. Sandys)?"

MR. STEWART: "I do not know the answer to the second part of the question. I think that we await it with interest. As to the first part, we should await the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council, but it is clear that there is massive international support for the policy approved by the Security Council."

MR. SPEAKER: "Mr. Sandys".
As Mr. Sandys rose, Mr. Raphael Tuck also rose. He gave the Nazi salute.

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. The hon. Member for Watford (Mr. Tuck) must conduct himself properly."

Question About Treason Charge Not Answered

MR. SANDYS: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that after the meeting referred to, at which I advocated the resumption of talks with Rhodesia, the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs issued a statement attacking me in terms which I am advised amount virtually to a charge of treason. Will he clearly dissociate the Government from this grave and utterly unfair accusation?"

MR. STEWART: "The rt. hon. gentleman attacks so many people that he really should not fuss so much when he is attacked himself. If he chooses to hold meetings like that held last Sunday he should notice some of the kind of people who support him."

MR. HASTINGS: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman's attention been drawn to the recent speech of Mr. Dean Acheson on the Rhodesian question? Is he aware of the growing opposition in Congress to United States involvement in the U.N. campaign started by H.M. Government? Can he say whether H.M. Government have or have not taken soundings of the United States Government about the use of force?"

MR. STEWART: "The answer to the latter part of the question is, 'No, sir.' I do not think what was said earlier contravenes at all the point that I made a little while ago that we have solid international support for the policy of mandatory sanctions; and we and the other nations will proceed with it."

SIR J. RODGERS: "As the rt. hon. gentleman has no plans dealing with the impasse to reveal to the House, may I ask him

to see that information regarding dangerous drugs is passed immediately by the Minister of Health to the Rhodesians and not held up, as appears to be the case?"

MR. STEWART: "I think that that question possibly should be put on the paper".

MR. LUBBOCK: "What steps is the rt. hon. gentleman taking to make contact with and to encourage the 3,500 people in Rhodesia who replied to an advertisement opposing the Smith régime and advocating the adoption of the sort of proposals which were made on H.M.S. TIGER?"

MR. STEWART: "That is a rather different question from the others which have been asked, but I accept the importance of what the hon. Member says".

MR. MAULDING: "Does the First Secretary regard the advocacy of further talks with Rhodesia as tantamount to something like treason?"

MR. STEWART: "That is a question on which it might be better to get a legal opinion. I should have thought it was perfectly clear that remarks like that strengthen any there may be in Rhodesia who want to continue illegality. Anyone who claims to have any influence in Rhodesia might better use it to urge people there to return to legality".

Abstention Not A Veto

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Foreign Secretary on what grounds H.M. Government had accepted decisions of the Security Council made without the concurring votes of all its permanent members: whether they would seek an interpretation, if the Government would press for observance of the letter of that article.

MR. GEORGE THOMSON: "H.M. Government are in no doubt of the validity of the Security Council's resolution of December 16 on Rhodesia. As long ago as 1947 the then President of the Security Council stated: 'It is now jurisprudence in the Security Council—and the interpretation accepted for a long time—that an abstention is not considered a veto and the concurrent votes of the permanent members mean the votes of the permanent members who participate in the voting'. This has been the consistent practice of the Security Council ever since. There is no difference of view among the permanent members or other members of the Security Council on this question, and accordingly H.M. Government see no need to move the Council to seek an interpretation of Article 27(3) from the International Court".

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON asked if the Prime Minister was satisfied with the way in which the policy of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia had been accepted in principle and was working in practice, and what evidence he had that any U.N. members were refusing to observe the decision of the Security Council in the matter.

MR. M. STEWART: "Implettion of the Security Council resolution inevitably takes time, and no meaningful progress report can yet be given to the House. H.M. Government are, however, well satisfied with the evidence of massive international support they have so far received".

CAPTAIN KERBY asked how many flying hours had been logged by the R.A.F. Javelin Squadron sent to Zambia.

MR. MERLYN REES: "Some 1,500 hours in all".

Expulsions from Zambia

MR. YOUNGER asked the Commonwealth Secretary what reports he had received from the British High Commission in Zambia about the property left behind in Zambia by British citizens who had been expelled and what steps were being taken to safeguard such property.

MR. THOMAS: "None of the persons concerned have asked the High Commission to safeguard their property. Its safety should be ensured by the appointment of relatives, friends or agents to act on their behalf. Those who wish to prefer claims against the Zambian Government have been invited by my Department to formulate them, if necessary after consultation with their legal advisers, and to forward them for transmission by the High Commission in Lusaka to the Zambian authorities".

MR. YOUNGER asked what action had been taken by the High Commission to assist British citizens expelled from Zambia.

MR. THOMAS: "The Zambian Court of Appeal has upheld the appeal of one of the United Kingdom citizens concerned against the order declaring him a prohibited immigrant. I am considering the implications of this decision and its effects on other U.K. citizens who have been expelled. Applications to remit money out of Zambia are being handled in the usual way within the framework of the local exchange control regulations".

SIR R. RUSSELL asked the Minister of Overseas Development which non-Commonwealth African countries would receive £637,000 for technical assistance during 1966-67.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Fixed allocations to individual countries are not made in advance. Technical assistance is given in response to specific requests from Governments, and the amounts actually spent for each country during 1966-67 will

not be known until after the end of the financial year. During the six months to September 30, 1966, technical assistance expenditure has been incurred for the following non-Commonwealth countries in Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Kinshasa), Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic".

SIR R. RUSSELL asked for details of the £2,133,000 to be spent on the promotion of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "This money pays for projects directed towards the gathering of new knowledge or the development of new techniques which relate to the problems that impede the social or economic progress of developing countries. The expenditure takes the form of financial grants made to Governments, universities, or research organizations in Britain or overseas. Grants to overseas projects generally cover only a proportion of the total costs.

"The sums at present distributed to each field are as follows: Agriculture, £274,000; veterinary, £154,000; flora, £22,000; forestry, £13,000; fisheries, £100,000; pesticides, £110,000; nature conservancy, £2,000; locust control, £10,000; medical, £385,000; trypanosomiasis, £125,000; social and economic, £125,000; roads, £243,000; building, £65,000; and miscellaneous, £55,000.

"About 74% of the total expenditure is spent in the developing countries and 29% in Britain.

"The largest single allocations are: East African Common Services Organization, East African Natural Resources Research Council, £224,000; East African Medical Research Council, £127,000; East African Industrial Research Council, £19,000; Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa, £94,000; Regional Research Council of the West Indies, £142,000; Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute, Malacca, £53,000; Tropical Section of Road Research Laboratory, £243,000; and Overseas Division of Building Research Station, £65,000.

"Similar work of research and development is undertaken by the Tropical Products Institute, the Anti-Locust Research Centre, the Tropical Stored products Centre, the Tropical Pesticides Headquarters and Information Unit".

A brewery costing £1m. is to be built in Lusaka.

Sisal rope from Mozambique is now being sold in the United States.

Rhodesia's building societies had total assets of rather more than £50m. at the end of 1966.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. has declared a 10% dividend for the financial year to August 31 last.

Matsushita Electrical (East Africa) Co., Ltd., with capital of £200,000, will manufacture dry cell batteries in Dar es Salaam. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a Japanese group.

The Ethel asbestos mine, situated at Mtoroshanga, Rhodesia, is to close, production being no longer economic. For the past 15 years the whole of the output had been sold overseas.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., which is now interested in mining in South Africa and South West Africa, reports an accumulated loss to June 30 of R144,893. The issued capital is R146,000.

The research centre at Nachingwea, Tanzania, has distributed seed from high-yielding cashew trees, which in the fifth year of harvesting gave between 70lb and 110lb per tree, whereas unselected trees had in no case yielded more than 30lb and many very much less.

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., report consolidated profits after tax on June 30 of £2,656,000 (£2.1m.). Dividends totalling 2s. 6d., less tax, take £1.7m. (£1.6m.), the general reserve is increased by £500,000, the exploration reserve by £363,000, and the carry-forward is £320,000.

African cotton growers in Uganda should no longer be paid subsidized prices, a committee appointed by the Government has reported. The cotton price assistance fund it not merely exhausted but £2m. in deficit. The committee recommends that all cotton sales for export should be by auction in Kampala.

Taw Development Corporation, Inc., of the United States is to build a £1.3m. meat processing plant in the Lake Victoria region of Tanzania. Two-thirds of the cost will be raised from private American sources, and the balance is to be provided either by the Tanzanian Government or Tanzanian shareholders.

The Italian medium-term credit institution Mediobanca is expected to finance a new cashew nut shelling scheme in Tanzania. A number of shelling plants were to have been built from a loan from Britain which was withheld when Tanzania severed diplomatic relations, and Chinese interest in the project was then reported. According to reports from Rome, however, Mediobanca has now undertaken to make an initial investment of £1.2m. in a large plant on a 120-acre site at Mtwara. Tanzania's cashew nut production is now about 60,000 tons a year.

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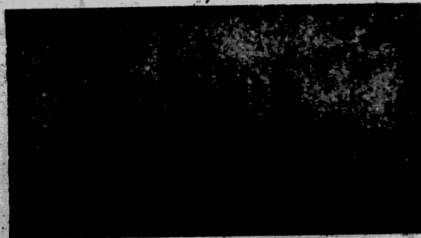
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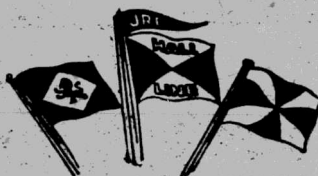
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