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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LUNACY OF MACMILLANISM

should now be apparent to those in politics, journalism, and the wireless world who have been primarily responsible for with-

Lunacy of Macmillanism.

holding from the British public the truth about the gamble—it never deserved to be termed a policy—undertaken in East and Central Africa by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell, and their associates and dupes. They did not hazard their own existence, of course. They played with other men's stakes—the well-being, livelihood, property, and even lives of millions, of whom the overwhelming majority were unsophisticated Africans. Only in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA have the utter folly of these misleaders and the tragic conformity of almost all members of all parties in the House of Commons been described and denounced nearly every week for the past four years. Our predictions of the inevitably disastrous outcome of the grossly premature surrender of British trusteeship were persistently disregarded by those whose duty it was to ensure the discharge of obligations which had been assumed by their predecessors in the interests of millions of still backward Africans, not for gain by Britain. Because a tiny minority of political-minded Africans schemed and shouted for power, nerveless politicians in the United Kingdom, knowing little and caring less about Africa, cynically and callously abandoned their trust, and arranged, in the elegant words of Mr. Mboya, to "scram out of Africa". With active aid from nearly all the Socialist speakers and writers everywhere, under pressure from successive Governments in the United States and latterly from the bitterly racialistic Afro-Asian bloc at the Disunited Nations, and with encouragement from nearly all the influential newspapers in this country, Mr. Macmillan had his way.

As he contemplates recent happenings in Zanzibar and Tanganyika he should feel deep remorse for his faithlessness and folly. So should the equally vain, stubborn, and

Fruits of Folly And Faithlessness.

mischievous man whom he selected to do the hatchet-work in Africa, Mr. Iain Macleod, the most calamitous Colonial Secretary in living memory, whose baleful activities in Central Africa were described by Lord Salisbury as "unscrupulous" and "too clever by half". With two such *collaborateurs* at the centre of power, African subversionists and secessionists practising intimidation and violence had little difficulty in frightening a timid Government in the United Kingdom into submission, for the Cabinet and Parliament were staggeringly submissive, the Opposition favoured surrender to dictatorship which masqueraded as democracy, and the Press was more generally defeatist than at any time since the inglorious days of Munich. Because of a continuing conspiracy of misrepresentation, and almost of silence at crucial periods, each new betrayal was greeted as a contribution to man's advancement. There was no general outcry even when the man whom a British Governor of Kenya had twice publicly called "the African leader to darkness and death" was soon afterwards released, groomed for political leadership, and then installed as the Queen's Chief Minister in the country which his foul Mau Mau movement had brought to the brink of ruin.

We wrote last week that the revolution in Zanzibar should surprise only the ninety-nine point nine nine per cent of politicians, journalists, and members of the general public who had steadfastly

Black Monday In Dar es Salaam.

refused to face the facts of life in East, Central and West Africa, and that a Little Cuba in the Indian

Ocean had been gained at trivial cost by the Communists who have for years subsidized, indoctrinated and trained agents from Zanzibar—and, of course, from other parts of East and Central Africa. Does anybody imagine that the almost coincidental mutiny of one of the two battalions of Tanganyika Rifles was fortuitous? The gunman with recent experience in Cuba who a week earlier had organized the raids on the police armoury and stations in Zanzibar, and so overthrown the Government, had crossed to Dar es Salaam "for a rest"; and within a few hours the Tanganyika Rifles stationed near Dar es Salaam had mutinied, ostensibly owing to dissatisfaction with pay and promotion, and a scared Government had submitted to the threat, expelled the British officers and non-commissioned officers, and given command to an African who cannot possibly possess the training and experience requisite for the responsibility. The battalion in Tabora lost little time in staging its own mutiny. Violence begets violence, which has certainly not been satiated by what was done in Dar es Salaam on Monday—a Black Monday, in every sense of the adjective.

Having experienced supreme power for a fleeting moment, the military ringleaders of the mutiny—and the politicians and other agitators who encouraged them, including perhaps some Ministers—cannot revert to disciplined acceptance of authority. The achievement of swift and complete victory on this first occasion must constitute a constant temptation to more serious escapades, which Communists and their agents will ceaselessly seek to foment. What has just happened in the Tanganyika capital bears a sinister similarity to the occurrences in the Congo when its army mutinied, likewise under political incitement. A contributory factor in Dar es Salaam has almost certainly been the harbourage by the Tanganyika Government of revolutionaries from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa, who have been helped to organize sedition against their countries of origin. The propaganda and activities by such men, nearly all of them ill-balanced and violent, must have had its influence upon local malcontents, some of them dissatisfied politicians, more disgruntled trade unionists, and still more no doubt men who had served T.A.N.U., the only party allowed to exist, and felt themselves inadequately rewarded. For Tanganyika's sake it is greatly to be hoped that Mwalimu Nyerere will re-establish his control, for none of his Ministers has anything like his qualities; but it would be

Nothing Can Be The Same Again.

naïve to assume that the future would then seem assured. After this demonstration of the unreliability of the troops nothing can be the same again in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika was commonly regarded as far more stable than any other territory north of Southern Rhodesia. This week's proof of the unreliability of that assumption should cause reasonable men to re-examine the situation elsewhere also, especially in Kenya, where

Widespread Consequences.

violent hatreds could at any time cause a far greater explosion (to say nothing of the real risk of war over Somali claims). The widely publicized pretence that nearly all the European farmers now in Kenya have decided to stay and that East Africa is an attractive field for investment from the Western world will seem much less substantial than it did a fortnight ago. The sudden and bloody outbursts in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam will further weaken the frail confidence of Europeans in Kenya; and since Mr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda, the African leaders of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, act in the closest contact with the nationalist Governments in Tanganyika and Kenya, there will be renewed anxiety about those Central African countries, both of which are to be granted independence this year. One result of the collapse of Macmillanism to the north of the Zambezi will consequently be to strengthen the hand of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in the negotiations which he is about to renew with Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Neither Mr. Field nor any other responsible Rhodesian could now accept the proposal of the Commonwealth Secretary for such amendment to the Constitution as would give Africans in the Colony political control within five years.

Under the Constitution as it stands there is a possibility that they might attain a Parliamentary majority in about a decade; and that will seem all too short a period to anyone who realistically assesses the present prospects in Black Africa. A

Influence upon Southern Rhodesia.

United Kingdom Government which has scuttled out of Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Kenya, and promised to abandon Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia within a few months, can certainly not now count on Southern Rhodesian submission to its persuasions. The chief artificers of disaster, Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, no longer exercise influence; but irreparable ruin had been wrought by the time they left the scene

three months ago. The other members of the Cabinet, having been accessories to the catastrophes inflicted in Britain's name, cannot now conscientiously claim any moral right to press Southern Rhodesia to do what its elected leaders know to be dangerous to their country's existence. In that sense the revolts and terrorism in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam are timely, for they enable Southern Rhodesians to say without risk of reasonable contradiction: "Look at the fruits of United Kingdom folly. We shall not similarly abdicate, but shall maintain the standards which we have established and want increasingly to share with the mass of Africans. The disasters

resulting from your policy are another warning to us to avoid fatalistic submission to airy-fairy theories". Recognizing that the small band of Communist activists who organized the revolution in Zanzibar, and perhaps incited the mutineers in Tanganyika, will soon be reinforced by hundreds of African trouble-makers who have been trained behind the Iron Curtain in modern methods of sabotaging civilization, and that Southern Rhodesia will be a main target, its Government will not recklessly destroy the constitutional defences against enemies within and without.

Two Mutinies by Tanganyika Army: British Officers Expelled

President Nyerere's Three-Minute Broadcast: Reference to "Most Disgraceful Day"

AFRICANS of the 1st Battalion, The Tanganyika Rifles, mutinied early on Monday morning at Colito Barracks, Dar es Salaam, and took over police headquarters, the post and cable offices in the city, and the radio station.

Allegedly dissatisfied with the "slowness of promotion" and with their pay scales, they rounded up all the European officers and n.c.o.s and some African officers, and then began roaming the town and shooting into the air. African crowds which gathered to cheer them and shout "Go home, Colonialists" began looting Asian shops, but were resisted. At least 17 people were killed (some reports say 30) and 120 are known to have been injured.

State House was cordoned off, and the mutineers were said to have sent a deputation to President Nyerere at midnight, only to find a few hours later that he had vanished. Other reports have it that he was in Arusha, in northern Tanganyika; that he was in Nairobi (whither the Vice-President, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, was reported to have gone to confer with the Kenya Cabinet); or that he was simply "in a place of personal safety".

Minister Arrested

What seems clear is that the troops arrested Mr. Job Lusinde, Home Affairs Minister, and Mr. Stephen Miles, Acting U.K. High Commissioner, whom they released only when they had gained an interview with Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for Defence and External Affairs. He was taken back to their barracks (accompanied, according to some messages, by "Field Marshal" Okello from Zanzibar) to hear their grievances about serving "under colonial conditions" and their demands for the dismissal of all the white officers — some 30 of whom were flown out within hours to Nairobi.

Mr. Kambona then began a series of broadcasts in English and Swahili — making no references either to Mwalimu Nyerere or to Mr. Kawawa — explaining that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the African and European soldiers. "At my intervention the soldiers have returned to barracks".

The troops claimed later that the Minister had agreed to their demands. Their spokesman, a Corporal Daudi Kiyungi, said: "This is purely an Army affair. We are happy about everything". They were "very upset" about the casualties, as they had intended their demands to be met "peacefully".

It was afterwards announced that the rebels had appointed their own officers and leaders under a brigadier, who was not named; but Tanganyika Radio

stated that a "Mr." Elisha Kavana had been appointed "Commander of the Tanganyika Rifles".

The British commanding officer, Brigadier Patrick Sholto Douglas, escaped from the rebels and made contact with Mr. Miles and with the 2nd Battalion 400 miles away at Tabora, where all was reported quiet.

By Monday evening the situation in the capital was reported to have "definitely eased, with the Government in full control of the situation and functioning normally". It was not clear, however, whether the airport blockade had been lifted or if road-blocks and guards on embassy buildings had been removed. There were still reports of unrest in the Magomeni Arab sector.

The Royal Navy aircraft carrier CENTAUR with 500 Marines on board, a destroyer, and three other ships are on their way to or standing off Dar es Salaam, and the 2nd Bn. The Scots Guards was flown back to Kenya from exercises in Aden.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told the House of Commons on Monday that the "obscure situation" was changing from hour to hour. Britain's first obligation was to protect British lives there, numbering about 7000.

"In the early hours of this morning we heard from our Acting High Commissioner that the 1st Battalion of the Tanganyika Rifles had mutinied in Dar es Salaam and had detained several of their officers, British and Tanganyikan. He added that the troops had broken out of their barracks and were roaming around the town. Later we heard that some European civilians had been seized and maltreated. Most, if not all, of these seem to have been subsequently released.

"Our Acting High Commissioner has been in continuous touch with the Tanganyika Minister of External Affairs, but he was unable to contact President Nyerere, whose house was surrounded by a strong guard. It is not clear whether this was for his protection or his detention.

"In view of the whole situation the Tanganyikan Minister of the Interior appealed to the Government of Kenya to send troops to help restore order. Then in the meantime the situation improved and the Minister of External Affairs sent a message to the Kenya Government stating that he no longer considered that it was necessary for help to come from outside".

Cannot Rush In

Mr. A. G. Bottomley, for the Opposition, asked: "In view of the Government's other very heavy commitments overseas, can the Minister assure the House that everything possible will be done to safeguard the lives of British personnel and others in Tanganyika? Can he also say whether there is any truth in the allegation that the troubles arise because of disagreement between British officers and African personnel?"

Mr. Sandys replied: "Our prime consideration is to carry out our first obligation, which is to do everything we can in this difficult situation to protect British lives. If it was a question of sending in British troops, we have British troops in Kenya within a very short flight of Dar es Salaam; but it is not always wise to rush in with troops into another country, even in a situation of this kind".

(Concluded on page 434)

Unknown Death Toll as Rebels Attack Zanzibar Arabs

Confusion Over Identity of Real Leader of Communist-Aided Coup

THE SULTAN of Zanzibar has arrived in London in the hope of meeting the British Prime Minister. He had to flee from Zanzibar 12 days ago when Communist-trained insurgents seized power and proclaimed a republic.

"Law Unto Himself"

"Field Marshal" John Okello, a Luo, who claims to have organized the revolutionary coup and to have served in Mau Mau gangs in Kenya, was for a time in the Cairo office of the Kenya African National Union. He then visited Cuba, and lately joined the Zanzibar Police. He has made broadcast announcements regularly since the Government was overthrown 12 days ago, speaking as the "Voice of the Revolutionary Government". A rebel official told a correspondent: "The man who is really running things is the field marshal, who is a law unto himself".

On Tuesday of last week he announced that three former Ministers, Sheikhs Ali Muhsin, Juma Aley and Rashidi Othman, and two supporters of their régime, Sheikhs Omari Hamadi and Ilek Salim, would be hanged next day. "We have enough evidence", he said. "I must do the job quickly so that stability returns to the island".

Hanging Threats

Sheikh Hamadi, who was alleged to be forming a government-in-exile on Pemba island, "which I, the field marshal, do not recognize", was ordered to report to the police immediately so that he might "be hanged without fuss". Sheikh Salim was warned that he would be shot in public or soaked in petrol and set afire if he too did not report to the police.

"In Zanzibar there are a number of enemies of the people who have beaten up Government supporters", the broadcast continued. "I will take these people, but I will not take prisoners. I will kill them all". Other Ministers were to be gaolaged "in a special place for a short time—something like 15 years".

Adding that opponents of the new régime had nowhere to hide because he had an army "like a swarm of locusts", the "field marshal" said: "I once fought with Mau Mau. I know how to make guns. If you do not cease opposing us we will annihilate you".

Interviewed two days later by Mr. Richard Beeston of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Okello claimed to have liberated Zanzibar from "Arab slavery and colonialism". His powers were equal to those of the Government. He had himself formed the revolutionary plans towards the end of December. Now a 14-member revolutionary council had been set up. He would continue to command the "army" once the revolutionary period was over, for "I've promised myself to fight until the whole African continent is freed from slavery and colonialism. I'm prepared to ask for help from either East or West to remove the settlers from South Africa". He admitted that his soldiers had received training in Cuba and other Communist satellite countries.

Credit for Coup

Plantations owned by Arabs who supported the overthrown régime would be nationalized. Europeans, who had been "specially protected" throughout the uprising, could still live in Zanzibar unharmed, and he hoped that Western diplomatic representation would continue.

The "field marshal", who posed for photographs sitting at a desk in the radio station "revolutionary headquarters" with a Bible before him and his hand on a sub-machine gun, said that he wanted to meet "the bravest man in the world", Mr. Khrushchev, after which he would expect to call on President Johnson and Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

At a Press conference the same day, he stated that members of the former Government would be tried by the courts. "I won't hang anyone". He denied that he had visited Cuba or Peking.

Nobody in the new Government had known about the plans for the insurrection, not even the first President, "until I started it". With 1,800 followers armed with bows and arrows, bush-knives and axes, he had launched an attack on the police stations to obtain firearms. Asked where he had learned military tactics, he replied: "If you have read the Bible, it is all there".

He had also learnt about fighting when he joined Mau Mau, becoming a brigade leader "because I had the ability to interpret dreams and won prestige within the movement". He said he had been educated at a mission school in Uganda.

After a Cabinet meeting next day Sheikh "Babu", the new External Affairs Minister, stated that there would be no hangings.

Sheikh Abeid Karume, leader of the Afro-Shirazi Party and self-appointed President of the "Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba", had already declared that there would be no political trials, though men on both sides who had committed crimes during the fighting would be tried.

"Just Exuberance"

"The old Government is dead and buried", he claimed. "Everything is going splendidly. The entire country is delighted with the revolution. It is very pleasant to know that civil servants have expressed loyalty to the new Government. When you hear people shouting in the streets, it is just their exuberance. They have at last got the Government they wanted. The new republic will look after them".

Sheikh Abdulla Hanja, also of the A.S.P., the new Prime Minister, announced: "We have no policy of friends and enemies. We want to co-operate with everyone. Naturally, we support all African liberation movements".

Sheikh "Babu" stated that Zanzibar's Commonwealth membership would not be affected. There had been anxieties about Pemba's loyalty, but now that the revolution had succeeded the whole country was geared to closer links with Africa, particularly in the context of an East African Federation.

British and American residents and European tourists who managed to reach Dar es Salaam from Zanzibar reported seeing Spanish-speaking officers in Cuban uniforms in charge of groups of rebels. A Chinaman was noticed leading another band.

"Freedom fighters" brandishing rifles, pistols, clubs and cutlasses thronged the docks, the airport, and the area of the American satellite tracking station (most of the installations having been moved last year to the Seychelles), and roamed the residential quarters rounding up Arabs and Asians for interrogation and to search their houses for arms. Looting on a large scale was reported.

A Nairobi lawyer, Mr. Bronislaw Sirley, who was fishing from his yacht off-shore on Sunday last week, when the insurrection broke out, rescued seven people whom he saw being shot at on the beach after rebels had broken into their homes. They included Mr. J. Rumbold, the Attorney-General, and the wife and daughter of Mr. M. Smithyman, personal assistant to the deposed Prime Minister. More shots were fired as the party rowed back to Mr. Sirley's yacht. Mr. Smithyman later escaped with the Sultan.

Precautions

Government vehicles were festooned with branches, symbol of the A.S.P., or smeared with a blazing torch, the sign of Sheikh "Babu's" Umma Party.

Piles of loot were heaped up around the rebel H.Q., supposedly for fear of severe punishment for looting. Most had been taken from Asian stores, which remained closed all the week. Many of the shopowners and their families had taken refuge in temples and mosques.

A leader of the Ismaili community was quoted as saying that 30 Ismailis, including women, had been beaten to death, and that "our community is finished". The African population was advised later in the week by the "field marshal" to be lenient with the island's "Asian guests". The Indian High Commissioners in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam met Kenya and Tanganyika Ministers to discuss alleviation of the distress of their nationals in Zanzibar.

Three Royal Navy ships anchored off the island last week as a "purely precautionary" measure. One carried 100 men of the Staffordshire Regiment from Kenya, who were to assist in evacuating Britons if that became necessary. At the time Mr. T. L. Crowthwaite, U.K. High Commissioner in Zanzibar, reported that he had been given "all the assurances I wanted" regarding the safety of about 400 Britons. The new Ministers said that they bore no enmity against anyone who had been doing his job in the service of the previous Government, and that British officials and others would be as welcome in the future as they had been in the past.

"Grave concern" was, however, expressed by President Karume last Friday when about 150 British women together with children returning to school were taken off; he felt that the move might have an adverse effect on "the confidence my Government is trying to establish". He was assured by Mr. Crosthwait that Britain had no interest in Zanzibar other than the lives and property of her nationals, many of whom had said that they wished to remain if the "improved situation" continued.

Though the shops remained closed and the night curfew was being strictly enforced, public services operated normally. Food was sent ashore from one of the ships.

Land taxes were declared abolished. It was announced that every citizen would be entitled to free residential land and all debts to moneylenders had been cancelled. Petrol was to be free.

Four American journalists were confined to their hotel rooms under guard on Thursday, and the two remaining U.S. Embassy officials, Mr. Frederick Picard, Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. Donald Peterson, Third Secretary (the other 61 Americans had left on a U.S.A. destroyer a few days earlier) were placed under house arrest after being confronted by President Karume with the allegation: "You have interfered with our Government".

"Interference and Distortion"

He had upbraided the diplomats for their country's failure to recognize the republican régime and told them that "whatever relations remain with the United States have been broken off". Mr. Picard had protested at the detention of the journalists, who have been accused by the rebels of cabling "distorted" reports. A number of other journalists were held up for some hours on arrival by a "lengthy immigration procedure".

President Nyerere, who was in Nairobi for consultations with the Prime Ministers of Kenya and Uganda, informed the U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya that Tanganyika would afford "traditional rights of asylum and transit" to the Sultan—who arrived in the Tanganyika capital on Wednesday with a retinue of 53, to be met by Mr. Job Lusinde, Home Affairs Minister, and Mr. S. Miles, acting U.K. High Commissioner. Two houses had been set aside for his party.

On Tuesday of last week the Commonwealth Secretary said in the course of a statement to Parliament:—

"Early on Sunday morning the British High Commissioner in Zanzibar informed me that serious disturbances had broken out in the island. In view of the possible danger to British lives and property, H.M.S. OWEN, which was in the vicinity, was immediately ordered to proceed to Zanzibar and arrived there that evening. She has since been standing off-shore ready to evacuate United Kingdom citizens if this should prove necessary. The commanding officer has orders not to intervene for any purpose other than the protection of British lives.

A Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel at Mombasa has been alerted and could be off Zanzibar within about 10 hours if needed. In addition, the frigate H.M.S. RHYL was ordered to steam from Aden in the direction of Zanzibar so as to be available if required.

Sultan Exiled

"We have received assurances from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda that if British nationals have to be evacuated their Governments will afford such help as may be necessary. These measures are purely precautionary. In the opinion of the High Commissioner the need for evacuation has not as yet arisen.

"His latest report, received this morning, states that the situation is calmer, that movement in the town is now resuming, and that all members of the British community are safe and in good heart.

"The Sultan left the island on board a Zanzibar ship on Sunday for Mombasa. With him were members of his family, members of his administration, including certain British police officers and about 25 British subjects, some of whom may have been on the ship as normal passengers before the Sultan went aboard. On arrival at Mombasa the Kenya Government felt unable to give permission to anybody on the ship to land. They explained that conditions were exceptional in the Coastal Strip, which had until recently been part of the Sultan's dominions.

"Thereupon the Sultan got in touch with us to ask for assistance. I sent an urgent message to President Nyerere; he has assured me that there will be no difficulties if the Sultan and his party wish to land at Dar es Salaam and stay there until they can make arrangements to proceed elsewhere.

"The status of the authorities which have seized control is still somewhat obscure. Zanzibar Radio announced the creation of a Republic with Sheikh Abeid Karume, leader of the Afro-Shirazi Party, as President, Abdullah Kassim Hanga as Prime Minister, and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mohammed, known as Babu, as Minister for External Affairs.

"On the other hand, we have just received a telegram signed by Mr. John Okello, who describes himself as 'Field Marshal of the Zanzibar Republic', asking us to recognize the 'Revolutionary Republican Government'. We cannot, of course, consider the question of recognition until the position is much clearer."

Mr. Thomson: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say anything about the position of the British officers and civil servants in the Administration in Zanzibar? Has any advice been given to wives and families as to whether they ought to leave?"

Mr. Sandys: "Certain British officers serving in the civil administration of the Government of Zanzibar are continuing at work. The advice given to families by the British High Commissioner has been to stay indoors. We are in a position to arrange for the evacuation of British nationals at very short notice."

Sir H. Harrison: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that this case of Parliamentary democracy so quickly gone wrong, and to mob rule, cannot be other than distressing?"

Mr. Sandys: "This is sad and disturbing news for all of us."

Mr. Grimond: "As I understand it, there has been no suggestion of Zanzibar leaving the Commonwealth. Therefore, while we retain no commitments for internal order, we would be involved were there any external threat to interfere in the affairs of Zanzibar."

Mr. Sandys: "Not automatically. The question whether Zanzibar remains a member of the Commonwealth is as obscure as the general political situation in the island. As to external threat, there is no suggestion that anybody is thinking of attacking Zanzibar."

No Recognition Yet

Mr. Brockway: "While all of us will want to see democracy retained, is it not one of the difficulties in Zanzibar that the constituencies were demarcated in such a way that the Opposition, which had 54% of the vote, had only 13 members in a Legislature of 31? In view of the co-operation of the Commonwealth countries in East Africa, will the hon. gentleman say whether he will follow their example in recognizing the new Government in Zanzibar?"

Mr. Sandys: "I do not want to go into the question of the demarcation of constituencies in Zanzibar, but it is of course not unknown even in this country that certain parties sometimes have a concentration of their supporters in certain constituencies. I think that was the case in Zanzibar. I had to discuss this matter in the course of the Independence Conference the other day, and to the best of my recollection there was no evidence that the constituencies in Zanzibar were numerically wrongly distributed. It may be that certain parties are very strongly represented in certain constituencies while other parties are more evenly distributed among the constituencies. That can happen in any parliamentary system. We must know a great deal more about the situation in Zanzibar before we take a decision on recognition."

Sir C. Osborne: "Is not this yet another unfortunate example, which hon. Members on both sides of the House must deplore, of the loss of liberty and security and of disorder and chaos whenever the Union Jack is pulled down? Will the Government promise the House and the country that in future the Union Jack will not be pulled down so easily and so often?"

Two days later Mr. Sorensen asked the Commonwealth Secretary what communications, in addition to a request for British troops and aid in restoring or maintaining order in Zanzibar, he had received from the Zanzibar Government.

Communist Agents

Mr. Sandys: "H.M. Government were not asked by the Government of Zanzibar to send British forces for the purpose of restoring order, but for the purpose of protecting British lives and property. Nor have we, of course, been asked to co-operate in an examination of the causes of the recent events."

Lord Colyton asked in the House of Lords if it were not a fact that Sheikh "Babu" was a "well-known Communist Chinese agent, trained in Moscow and until recently in Peking, who has been largely responsible for this coup? Was not this plot hatched in Peking, with the inevitable result that Zanzibar will become the advance base for Communist penetration in Africa?"

The Duke of Devonshire, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in reply that Zanzibar was a "totally free sovereign State". Intervention by outside people was out of the question. It was not yet time to analyse the political views of the leaders of the revolt. There was no idea where the plot had been prepared.

Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia recognized the new régime on Monday of last week, but by Thursday Tanganyika had still not done so. President Karume, accompanied by the new Prime Minister and Sheikh "Babu", thereupon flew to Dar es Salaam for urgent talks with Tanganyika Ministers,

(Continued on page 433)

Noisy Exuberance of Fledgling African States

Sir Thomas Chegwidden on Some of Africa's Problems

THE POLITICAL SCENE IN AFRICA would be profoundly affected by a *détente* in the cold war between Communism and the Western world, SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN suggested in a recent speech in Umtali.

Referring to the natural beauties of that part of Southern Rhodesia, he said:—

"I visited this Colony in 1946 at the invitation of the Government, who had offered me the post of chairman of the Public Services Board. Those who planned my tour cunningly arranged for it to start by covering pretty well the whole of the Eastern Border, from Chipinga to Inyanga. That did it. Any lingering doubts about uprooting myself from Whitehall disappeared. I decided then and there to become a Rhodesian, a decision which my wife endorsed without a moment's hesitation. It was the wisest decision we ever made.

"It is the modern fashion to belittle the contributions made by the white man to the civilization and progress of vast areas of the world. When I was a boy we read Kipling and were proud of our heritage. Now we are perplexed and disgusted by the antics of little men busily occupied in pulling down or denigrating the achievements of the past.

"Economic development was one of the cornerstones of the Empire. In one of his more imaginative stories, 'The Night Mail', Kipling wrote that 'transportation is civilization'. How crisply true that is!

"Given certain basic natural resources (such as we have in abundance in this country), the prosperity of a community increases in direct ratio to the effective development of its transport system.

Finance the Kernel

"If Rhodes were alive he might well say: 'So much to do and so little with which to do it'. That describes Southern Rhodesia's problems in a nutshell; and the kernel is finance. "The halcyon days are over when external capital poured into the country—and for that very reason was not always wisely spent. Some of the reasons are not unconnected with politics and with what is euphemistically called international opinion. International ignorance and prejudice would be a better description.

"There are faint signs that the politically more mature countries are beginning to grow weary of the noisy exuberance of those fledgling African States which are busy destroying freedom in the name of democracy.

"Doubts are beginning to creep in about the wisdom of pouring out economic and financial aid to bolster up shoddy dictatorships, built on the facile political gimmick of 'one man, one vote'.

"Above the uproar in the United Nations a few responsible voices can be distinguished asking whether that august body may not be endangering its own future by pandering overmuch to those who wish to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in defiance of the Charter.

Blackmail

"These and other indications of a like nature, including the possibility that Russia and the West may come closer together, are all to the good. Indeed, I can think of nothing which would have a more profound effect upon the political scene in Africa than a diminution of the stresses and strains set up by the cold war. Neutrality, under which so much financial blackmail is being levied upon the free world, would gradually lose its appeal, and economic aid to under-developed countries would tend more and more to assume its proper form and meaning.

"We may have to modify our political attitudes if we are to earn the ungrudging support of those who wish us well—and they are many. Meantime our internal economic development cannot stand still. We must go forward. That is a categorical imperative. Every year we have more mouths to feed, more hands to find work for.

"Expansion of our industrial production is a matter of urgency. The mischief that Satan finds for idle hands to do

in the country is a thousand times worse among the tightly packed town populations.

"Southern Rhodesia on its own will face a serious balance-of-payments problem. The solution is to increase our exports of primary produce and not to import anything that can be made here of the right quality and at a fair price. We still import far too much merchandise that we are already making or could make.

"Far too many of our factories are working a single shift. Our production can be increased over a wide field from 200% to 300% by fully using our present plant; and while so many of our factories are not working to full capacity we import the kind of goods they make.

"We must increase our exports of manufactured goods, not only to existing markets but to new ones, not merely in Africa. With a firm base in our domestic market—without which no export trade can flourish—the initiative and energy of our manufacturers will do the rest.

No Central Planning Organization

"Our administrative machinery is deficient in that we have no central planning organization, where an estimate can be made on scientific lines of what is possible by an expansion of our gross national product year by year; where the no doubt admirable plans of individual Government departments can be confronted with each other and with what the private sector of the economy must be encouraged to achieve; and where an overall plan of expansion can be drawn up in collaboration and consultation with all sectors of the economy.

"Absence of such an overall planning organization is our Achilles heel. Without it our economic development will not advance as fast as it might, in phase and over a united front. Log-rolling and pressure groups will continue to dominate our future.

"We shall be forced to plan in this way. Why wait? Why not forestall the inevitable? Why not give practical recognition now to what we all know to be sound commonsense and good business?"

When addressing the Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs, Sir Thomas Chegwidden said:—

"In Lobengula's time, a couple of generations ago, the population of Southern Rhodesia did not number more than 500,000. Today it is 3.7m., and likely to double in 25 years or less. In the last nine years the African population has increased by no less than 880,000.

"About 220,000 were adult males, of whom at least 100,000 to 120,000 expected employment in the money economy, leaving 100,000 to find their way in the subsistence economy. In the nine years we have managed to find jobs at any one time for less than half the adult male Africans seeking paid employment: 54,000 more in wage-earning employment as against 120,000 hoping to get it. Cumulatively, over the nine years, some 60,000 young men failed to find steady wage-earning employment.

Audiences for Tub-Thumpers

"Men who have nothing to do but loaf about or tramp around in a half-hearted and too often fruitless search for work form eager audiences for any tub-thumper.

"The monthly average number of wage-earners in the money economy throughout 1962 was 613,000. They earned £62m. in the 12 months. That £62m. spread over the 1,850,000 Africans attached to the money economy works out at £33 per head. The corresponding figure in 1954 was £25. So there has been an improvement of 32%.

"The total wage bill paid to Africans in 1954 stood at £35,500,000, compared with the £62m. in 1962; but more than half this increase of 74% was offset by the growth of population.

"For roughly half the total African population—those in the rural areas—the average income was £15 10s. in 1954 and a fraction over £17 last year. So their standard of living has hardly changed, despite all the devoted work of district and provincial commissioners and a host of specialists and demonstrators.

"Measured in money terms, the standard of living was just over three-fifths of what prevailed in the money economy in 1954. By 1962 it had declined to about half."

"It is nonsense to hold the Cuban revolution responsible for the national upheaval in Panama. Why not hold Fidel Castro responsible for the *coup d'état* in Zanzibar too?" — Moscow Television.

Commonwealth "Advice" on S.R.

Britain Condemned for Ignoring U.N.O.

A COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE should be convened as soon as possible to advise on the Southern Rhodesian situation, the British Labour Party has urged when calling for the suspension of the transfer of Federal armed forces until the Colony's racial policy is changed.

Britain faced "crucial decisions" because of her veto of a Security Council resolution on September 13, which was followed by an "overwhelming" vote in the U.N. General Assembly on October 14.

"The plight of the Government is the result of a decade of confusion, uncertainty, and incompetence in the handling of the Rhodesian situation. The use of the veto has added to the hostility and contempt of many nations both in and outside the Commonwealth", a national executive statement declared.

Only South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution, which invited Britain "not to transfer to Southern Rhodesia as at present governed any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, but to await the establishment of a government fully representative of all the inhabitants of the Colony" and "not to transfer armed forces and aircraft to Southern Rhodesia, as envisaged by the 1963 Central African Conference".

"Overwhelming Majority"

No responsible Government should override the views of such an overwhelming majority, the statement continued. "We do not accept the contention of the British Government that the situation in Southern Rhodesia is neither critical nor dangerous. As long as Africans are denied effective participation in the Government of the country and repressive racial legislation is imposed the situation will remain both critical and dangerous.

"We face the danger that under South Africa's influence the whole of Southern Africa will be caught up in acute racial conflict. We cannot ignore Mr. Field's proposals for a military alliance with South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique.

"The Labour Party has repeatedly stated its opposition to any transfer of sovereignty to a Southern Rhodesian Government based on the present Constitution. In the transition to African majority rule Britain still retains ultimate legal responsibility, which can be abandoned only by decision of the U.K. Parliament.

"The Government now proposes to effect the legal transfer of most of the armed forces of the Federation to Southern Rhodesia, which cannot be isolated from the forces at work in the rest of Africa. To hand over a powerful and well equipped air force to a Government apparently determined to resist the process of racial integration and democratic evolution must inflame an already dangerous situation.

Cause for Intervention

"There is every reason to believe that Britain will be asked to give financial assistance to Southern Rhodesia to help her to maintain her powerful military forces. This gives us a practical as well as a legal cause for intervention.

"Though African Ministers from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were present at the conference at Victoria Falls and the report of the conference was accepted by all the participants, the African leaders did not appear to have been a party to the consultations which have led to the proposal concerning the allocation of forces to the constituent parts of the Federation. We are also very conscious of the fact that the African majority in Southern Rhodesia were not represented at Victoria Falls. We insist that the views of the African Ministers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must be obtained, since the agreement specifically provided for joint consultation by all Governments on the reallocation of the armed forces.

"The Labour Party believes that the multi-racial character of the Commonwealth fits its Governments to play a useful rôle in advising on the Southern Rhodesian situation and calls on the U.K. Government to summon a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference as soon as possible for this purpose.

"These consultations should lead to a clarification of Britain's powers, legal, financial and economic, to effect a change in Southern Rhodesia's racial policy and of the means by which she can fulfil her responsibilities as trustee for the peoples of all three territories. Until this process is completed

the transfer of defence functions, troops and equipment to Southern Rhodesia should be suspended.

Tribute was paid to those Europeans "who, in a more difficult situation than most of us have to face, are prepared to accept and work with the new forces in Africa and play their parts as equals in the new societies. We also pay tribute to those Africans who are showing great patience and restraint during this difficult period".

[The assertion that the African political leaders were excluded from the consultations concerned with the allocation of Federal forces is, of course, wholly erroneous. —Ed.]

Decision by Britain Now Due

A FIRM STATEMENT of British intentions towards Southern Rhodesia is advocated by Barclays Bank D.C.O., which says in a leading article in its current monthly market report:—

"The big question mark hangs over Southern Rhodesia. Economically, the dissolution of the Federation could mean little or a great deal to Southern Rhodesia. Being far the most industrialized of the three territories, depends on whether co-operation with the other two can continue in matters of currency, exchange control, and labour movement as well as on the more obvious point of freedom from tariff barriers. The economic future depends entirely on the political future.

"The most difficult problem facing the British Government is the future of Southern Rhodesia. Advice and criticism is coming from many parts of the world, much of which cannot be neglected even though it is irritating when it appears to be ill-informed or irresponsible. The immediate question is whether playing for time is giving an opportunity for the great healer to work or is weak procrastination which encourages violence and extremism. Many of us feel that we know what sort of solution will ultimately have to be enforced, and are inclined to the opinion that a firm statement of British intentions is now due."

Weakening Investment

"The least the British Government could do now, it might be thought, would be to give some guarantee to those who invested in Federal loans and believed the dissolution of the Federation would never be possible. In addition to the moral argument there is one of expediency: it is surely the wish of the British Government to encourage the private investor in the Commonwealth, yet nothing could be more discouraging than to find that the Government concurs in an arrangement which weakens the position of the investor. The latter does not necessarily doubt the good intentions of the territorial Governments when he points out that he has lost one of the main strengths underlying his investment. At the best, he is put to some inconvenience and expense in having three separate investments in three different currencies in the place of one.

"The official answer to these criticisms is that the British Government has the interests of the holders of the Federal debt at heart and will be able to exert considerable pressure on their behalf, particularly when it comes to the question of aid to the newly-independent Governments. The date of independence for Nyasaland is already fixed for July 6 next, and it is clear that the new Government will not be viable for some time economically. The Nyasaland Government is making, and will undoubtedly continue to make, valiant attempts to lessen this need for British aid. Initially, however, they are likely to require some £6m. a year as grants or loans on the easiest terms, without even embarking on any ambitious development schemes.

"To saddle Nyasaland with part of the Federal debt simply does not make sense, particularly if the wish to give her real independence is sincere. Exerting pressure to ensure that the debt is properly serviced will be a source of friction."

Mr. Winston Field

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will leave Salisbury today by air for a short private visit to England, and Mrs. Field will follow three days later. They will spend a few days with relatives in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and return by sea, sailing from Southampton on January 30.

PERSONALIA

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S 57th birthday fell on Monday. LORD COLYTON and LORD TWEEDSMUIR have both been indisposed.

MR. STEPHEN P. HORNING is now a director of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. P. K. VAN DER BYL, M.P., is in London from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY has finished his book on the history of the Federation.

SIR RONALD PRAIN has resigned from the board of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

MR. O. MWAMBUNGU is Commissioner for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika.

MR. C. M. DRURY, principal of Umtali Teacher Training College, is in London.

DR. F. WRIGLEY has been appointed overseas director of the Wellcome Foundation.

DR. BANDA flew from Blantyre to Lilongwe last week on the inaugural flight of Air Malawi.

MR. ROY THOMSON has been made vice-chairman of the council of the Commonwealth Press Union.

MR. N. SOLOMON, chairman of United Africa Chemists, Ltd., has just joined the board of United Africa Co., Ltd.

MR. P. J. SIMPSON, for the past nine years clerk to Kitale County Council, has left Kenya for the United Kingdom.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI has been sworn in as Secretary General of the East African Common Services Organization.

SIR EDWIN LEATHER will relinquish his directorships in the Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure groups at the end of March.

THE REV. FATHER L. KELLY, a well-known missionary in Bechuanaland, arrived last Friday in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. J. A. UPTON-FLETCHER, manager of Gatooma Research Station, Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

LORD CHANDOS has retired from the chairmanship of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. His successor is MR. C. R. WHEELER.

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, lately Federal Minister of Law, has resumed his practice at the Bar in Bulawayo after an interval of 13 years.

MR. E. C. BECK, chairman of John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., has joined the advisory committee of the Export Credits Guarantee Departments.

THE REV. P. ALDOUS is chaplain at St. Cyprian's College, Ngala, not at St. Joseph's College, Chidya, as erroneously announced by the mission.

MR. I. KOLLEMBERG, who has resigned from the board of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., has been a director from the time of the company's establishment.

MR. GODFREY AMACHREE, an Under-Secretary at the United Nations, and previously Solicitor-General in Nigeria, will shortly visit Central Africa.

DR. BANDA has said that he will invite to Nyasaland's independence celebrations in July representatives both of Communist China and Nationalist China.

MR. JEREMIAH W. OWUOR has been appointed Kenya's first African Labour Commissioner. He succeeds MR. J. I. HUSBAND, who is retiring.

MR. A. D. BUTLER, M.P. for Highlands South, Southern Rhodesia, was the winner in the Flying Dutchman class in South Africa's yachting championships.

MR. T. B. ROUSE is chairman and MR. W. R. WHALEY vice-chairman of Southern Rhodesia's new Broadcasting Board. The other members are MISS C. ELSWORTH, MR. D. C. GOSCHEN, MR. A. MOSELY, and MR. P. PATSANZA.

MR. CHARLES DODD, for 17 years general manager of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., is now resident director in Blantyre of Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

THE REV. MATTIYA MBULINYINGI is to take a B.B.C. course in London preparatory to appointment as Director of Religious Broadcasting in Tanganyika.

An order was served last week on MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, the African nationalist leader in Southern Rhodesia, prohibiting his entry into any tribal trust lands.

MR. A. C. C. BAXTER, a director of Unilever, and a joint managing director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., has been appointed a member of the Unilever overseas committee.

MR. P. E. CHIGOGO, the African M.P. for Gokwe, Southern Rhodesia, has been found not guilty on a charge of making remarks likely to expose the police to ridicule or contempt.

DR. JULIUS KIANO, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, received the surrender of some 300 Mau Mau thugs at Fort Hall last week on the last day of the independence amnesty.

DR. M. H. DE KOCK, lately chairman of the South African Reserve Bank, has joined the boards of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

MR. CARL ANONSEN has taken up the appointment of Director of the East African Statistical Department, to which he has been seconded for two years from the Ministry of Labour and Local Government in Norway.

MR. T. M. C. T. CHOKWE, Speaker of the Senate, and ALDERMAN MSANIFU KOMBO, Mayor of Mombasa, have reconciled their differences "in order to set an example of co-operation between the people of Kenya".

Pleistocene stream traces in Kenya are to be studied by DR. T. LANGFORD-SMITH, senior physical geography lecturer at Sydney University, who has been awarded a Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth bursary.

MR. E. H. HOWMAN is now chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission, vice MR. N. HYDE-JONES. His colleagues are DR. K. FIKSL and Messrs. E. R. B. FOTHERGILL, A. L. GILMOUR and L. VAN ZYL.

BISHOP RALPH DODGE, head of the American Methodist Conference in Southern Rhodesia, left last week for a series of visits overseas. Some time ago he was deported from Angola by the Portuguese authorities.

MR. LUKE ODHIAMBO MUSIGA, now at Hull University, is the winner of a competition, among Kenya students in Britain, of whom there are about 3,000. They were invited to write a 400-word essay on "The Kenya I Want".

MR. WILFREM MWAKITWANGI, Mayor of Tanga, said on his return from the Federal Republic of Germany that German interests might establish in Tanga shotgun, cement, and fish-packing factories. He also visited Switzerland and Israel.

MR. H. REEDMAN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Public Service in Southern Rhodesia, is chairman of a committee of European and African M.P.s. who are being asked to make recommendations for a new flag for the Colony.

Something stronger than example and persuasion will be used by the next Northern Rhodesian Government to express its disapproval of "racial" policies in Southern Rhodesia and to effect majority rule, MR. KENNETH KAUNDA has said.

MR. E. V. WHITCOMBE, a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., who was for many years on its staff in East Africa, has been appointed an additional member of the Advisory Committee on Co-operatives of the Department of Technical Co-operation.

DR. ALFRED M. MERRIWEATHER, who has been appointed the first Speaker of the Legislative Council of Bechuanaland, is superintendent of the United Free Church Missionary Hospital, in Molepolole. He has been in Bechuanaland since 1944.

MR. P. C. WAJWA and MR. J. A. NZUNDA, Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of External Affairs and Defence and the Vice-President's office respectively, represented Tanganyika at PRESIDENT TUBMAN'S re-instatement to office in Liberia.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, founder of the Royal Overseas League and the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, has been awarded the Benjamin Franklin Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for his work for Anglo-American understanding.

SIR HENRY McDOWELL, lately Secretary to the Federal Treasury of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed an executive local director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company. He will take up his appointment in Salisbury early in March.

DR. G. W. TODDS, a medical practitioner in Salisbury, MR. I. W. M. WRIGHT, a surgeon in that city, have arrived in London, and DR. ANDREW BROCK, a lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

LORD WAKEHURST, Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has paid a short visit to Salisbury to hold a reception of knights of the order and an investiture. The first African to receive the insignia of serving brother was Sub-Inspector D. Chingoka, B.S.A.P.

MR. SAIDI MASWANYA, Tanganyika Minister for Health, has attended the first session in Cairo of the Commission for Health, Sanitation and Nutrition set up by the Organization of African Unity. He was accompanied by DR. C. V. MTAWALI, Permanent Secretary.

Five E.A.P. and T. African engineering officers who have flown to Australia on two-year bursaries to study carrier telephony and radio are, from Kenya, MESSRS. J. M. NGUI, P. J. ASSIAGO and J. M. MAUNDU, and from Tanganyika, M. K. LWIZA and W. C. LUTAKAMALE.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, who had been on recuperative leave in South Africa, returned to Southern Rhodesia last week and resumed his duties as Minister of Justice and Law and Order. He has surrendered to the Prime Minister, MR. WINSTON FIELD, responsibility for the Information Services.

SIR RONALD SINCLAIR, president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa since 1962, left Nairobi last week on leave pending retirement. After serving as a magistrate in Nigeria and Northern Rhodesia and a puisne judge in Tanganyika, he became Chief Justice of Nyasaland in 1953 and of Kenya in 1957.

MR. E. K. K. NTENDE, for the past nine months deputy chairman of the Lint Marketing Board of Uganda, is now chairman, MR. D. R. N. BROWN having retired. MR. BROWN had also been chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board since 1961. His successor in that office is MR. R. J. MUKASA, deputy chairman for rather more than a year.

MR. A. R. KEMP, a former Mayor of Broken Hill, and chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, is chairman of the new board of management of Rhodesia Railways. There are two vice-chairmen, MR. A. D. McLean (Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. J. V. Samuels (managing director Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd.). Mr. H. W. Stevens, former general manager of Nyasaland Railways, has been reappointed. Three new members are Messrs. L. J. Dominion (Salisbury), K. J. Knaggs (Lusaka), and R. Puta, an African who is in business in Bancroft.

MR. A. F. HOLFORD WALKER, lately Regional Government Agent in Kisii, is on leave pending retirement. His successor is MR. HUMPHREY NGANGA, aged 34, a B.A. of Makerere College, who became a district assistant in 1956 and a district officer in 1962. He returned to Kenya last June after taking a short course in the United Kingdom.

An African town councillor in Mombasa, MR. GRANT RALPH, who is a patient in Mpilo Hospital, Bulawayo, said that he had come to Southern Rhodesia for radio-therapy treatment because he had been told that it was one of only two places in Africa at which his life might be saved. His right eye was recently removed in Nairobi in consequence of a cancer condition.

MR. SEBASTIAN CHALE of Tanganyika, executive secretary of the African "liberation committee" which resides in Dar es Salaam, has led a small delegation comprising MESSRS. F. MUTIBWA and S. TEFERRA of the Uganda and Ethiopian External Affairs Ministries respectively on a visit to West Africa to discuss aid for "refugees" from Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH ADOULA has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Information to the Government of Kenya. He joined the Civil Service in 1941, came to England in 1955 to take a short B.B.C. course, did programme work for the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation on his return, and later opened Information offices in Eldoret, Nakuru, and Kisii. For some months he has been in charge in Kisumu.

Obituaries

MR. JOHN HAWKSLEY, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 88, was a nephew of Bouchier Hawksley, Rhodes's well-known solicitor. He went to Rhodesia in 1895, served in Selous's troop in the rebellion of the next year, and was thereafter at different times in the employment of the Chartered Company and in the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. He began farming near Marandellas in 1943, and later near Gwelo. He was the first chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Board, chairman for some years of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, and chairman of the Cattle Committee of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR WILLIAM AITKEN, K.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds since 1950, who died in his sleep on Sunday, aged 58, was a nephew of Lord Beaverbrook and managing director of the London Express News and Feature Service, Ltd. He served in the R.A.F. during the last war. He spoke seldom in the House, but became vice-chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee and was a member of the council of the Institute of Race Relations. He married in 1938 the Hon. Penelope Loader Maffey, only daughter of Lord and Lady Rugby.

CANON FRANCIS REUBEN NAMALOWE of Masasi, who has died in his 80's, was ordained a deacon in 1907. Five years later he was appointed to the U.M.C.A. Mission at Nanyindwa, and he remained in that parish thereafter. He was interned by the Germans and taken to Tabora camp, where he showed great courage and cheerfulness in most unpleasant circumstances. He became a priest in 1922 and when the Masasi diocese was formed five years later he was one of its first canons. He retired from active work ten years ago.

MRS. DOROTHY FURNESS OLLEY, who has died in Salisbury, aged 69, was the wife of Alderman Charles Olley.

Mr. Obote's Tactics and Problems

How Uganda's Political Problem Was Handled

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA has been interestingly assessed at considerable length in the *Spectator* by Mr. Keith Kyle, who wrote, *inter alia*, from Kampala:—

"When is a non-monarchy a non-republic? When the President is a King. By this inspiration, Mr. Milton Obote, Uganda's remarkable political acrobat, who has created a nation with that apparent insouciance which comes only of formidable concentration and split-second timing, has by his latest display of virtuosity again cheated political death."

"From the viewpoint of African nationalists the Kabaka of Buganda has displayed three faces.

"One, that cultivated by the Kabaka's propaganda machine for pan-African appreciation, is that of premier African nationalist. Did not the last two Kabakas—father and son, by sticking like limpets to the safeguarded right of the 1900 Agreement, elevate legal pedantry into patriotic genius, thus preserving an authentic African political tradition intact throughout the Colonial period? Did they not, as African socialists now recommend, graft on to a culturally African stem much that was most assimilable from British experience? Was it not the Kabaka who, by his exile in 1953 and return in 1955, filled the necessary heroic rôle, breaking the myth of British omnipotence, which in the rest of liberated Africa has fallen to a politician?"

"The second face of the Kabaka is of the unregenerate feudalist who is content to receive advice from the kneeling or prostrate positions."

"The third, more that of the Baganda tribe than of its king, is of the 'sub-imperialist' who elsewhere in Uganda were mercenaries of the Colonial Power.

"Buganda is ruled politically as a non-party State by a 'non-party' called Kabaka Yekka. This royalist movement is to all intents and purposes led by the Kabaka while keeping the Kabaka, as a constitutional monarch, above party. Mr. Obote, not himself a subject of the Kabaka's, though he has since married one, came to office by forming an orthodox nationalist party outside Buganda and then allying it with the royalist non-party."

Question Delicately Waltzed Around

"Thus while throughout the last 12 months at the protocol level the Head of State question has been delicately waltzed around, and at the quasi-diplomatic level Ministers and their legal advisers have negotiated toghly over the meaning and intention of the Constitution, purely political bargaining has been going on within the coalition between the ruling party of Uganda and the ruling non-party of Buganda.

"Whereas Mr. Obote needed the votes of Kabaka Yekka in the national Parliament as well as those of his own party to command a simple majority immediately after the last election, he no longer does so because of defections to his Uganda People's Congress from the Opposition. What he does need is K.Y. support to give him the two-thirds majority required to amend the Constitution.

"Critics of his tactics over East African Federation often forget that for certain fundamental changes he also requires a two-thirds majority in the Lukiko, the Parliament of Buganda, which is entirely run by the K.Y. Moreover, the security situation is so precarious that a breach with Buganda could scarcely be contemplated."

Injured Republicans

"Obote has kept an iron nerve, not giving way an inch where matters affecting the essential unity of the country are concerned, but allowing the Baganda to get their dearest wish at the protocol level in the hope that they will then relax the pressure at the diplomatic and political levels.

"This is quite a gamble, since as president-general of the U.P.C., whose strength lies outside Buganda, Obote has to mollify those for whom the Kabaka's feudalistic and sub-imperialist faces are more memorable than that of the hereditary African nationalist. The tenacity of the opposition to recognition of the Kabaka as Head of State can be seen in the last-minute need for the Prime Minister to invent the totally superfluous post of Vice-President, so as to accommodate the presidential favourite of his radical republicans, a party stalwart called Sir Wilberforce Nadiope.

"The Kabaka is only nominally a constitutional monarch. In practice he is the effective ruler of a one-party State. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by statute to see that he is nothing but a constitutional Head of State.

"The Prime Minister is too fly to be sucked into the mood of unanimity in the streets of the capital. He still has a repair job to do among the injured republicans of his own party, and he knows that he has one battalion and a half to keep

the peace with four separate places at which civil war could break out at any moment.

"In Kigezi, bordering Ruanda and the Congo, tribal tension has sprung up in an area already deeply divided by religious partisanship. In the Kingdom of Toro the temporary accommodation reached with the rebellious Mountain of the Moon people is about to come unstuck as the result of the dabbling of local opposition politicians with subversion. Violence between the non-Baganda majority and the Baganda minority in two 'lost counties' within the Kabaka's kingdom which wish to secede is increasing as the day for fulfilling the promise of a referendum gets nearer. And the perpetual inter-tribal war in the wild Karámajong which the British never really controlled continues to tie up much of the tiny army."

"With all this on his mind Mr. Obote is understandably peeved at the barracking he is getting from Nairobi and Dar es Salaam because he does not plunge into East African Federation. He is a believer in Federation, but by no means yet convinced that it should be based at the outset only on the three ex-British territories in the East African Common Market, plus or minus Zanzibar. He must be allowed to handle his internal situation his own way first; if he broaches federation with his own people prematurely and mishandles it now, the chance will have gone for ever."

Strife Gaining Ground in Uganda

Warning to Rumour-Mongers and Press

THROUGHOUT UGANDA there are indications of an increase in inter-tribal tensions and inter-party friction. Mr. Felix Onama, Minister of Internal Affairs, has reported to the National Assembly.

Insecurity in Toro had not lessened. There had been a recent violent outbreak in Bwamba, and additional forces had had to be drafted into that county. Criminal and other elements in Toro were using the political differences there as a cover for ordinary crime and to pay off individual grudges.

Efforts to narrow the gap between the Toro Government and the Baamba and Bakonjo tribes had been hampered by violence. A Mwamba and a Mukonjo had recently been appointed to Ministries in the Toro Government; almost immediately the house of one had been burned and the other man had been intimidated by various people.

Unrest and tension continued in Mubende district. Both the Buganda Government and the Bunyoro Government, adopting partisan attitudes, claimed that the other side was fomenting the difficulties. Intimidation, violence, and the use of firearms were particularly disturbing.

Incidents had also occurred in the Eastern Region arising out of elections to Bugisu district council.

Tribal Feeling

In Kigezi there has been an alarming upsurge of inter-tribal feeling, which had so far produced no threat to security though it constituted a potential danger.

The situation in Karámajong had improved in the last few months, with fewer raids and less violence and killing.

Complaints were often made that the police were unsuccessful in clearing up cases of homicide. In 1962 there were 995 such cases reported in the whole of Uganda—probably one of the highest proportional figures in the world. Of these 50% had been dealt with by arrest and prosecution with 275 convictions, and 141 were under inquiry. Altogether 339 had remained undetected. That very good record compared extremely favourably with results in other countries. The police, not being magicians, could not produce evidence where none existed.

Homicide cases had risen fairly consistently for many years. Drunkenness and the consumption of *waragi* had a significant bearing on the figures.

A main cause of trouble was the spreading of false rumours and exaggeration of reports, and they were criminal offences.

Reports of sensational crime increased the circulation of newspapers and were interesting and frequent topics of discussion, but there was a difference between reporting a crime accurately and exaggerating the facts. A grave disservice was also done when, as often happened, the incidence of crime was exaggerated, and little or no attention was paid to the success that the police had in prosecuting criminals. If a balanced picture was not presented voluntarily it would be necessary to consider what steps should be taken to ensure that that was done.

"Gun-Toting Revolutionaries"

(Continued from page 427)

ostensibly to seek help for re-organizing the police force and the radio station.

A demand from the Speaker of the Kenya Senate, Mr. T. Chokwe, who is an executive officer in the K.A.N.U. Mombasa branch, that an emergency be declared in the Coast Region so that a number of "doubtful characters" who might be followers of the Sultan could be interned for screening, was rejected. Mr. R. Oneko, Information Minister, said that the Government would not discriminate: all former subjects of the Sultan in the Coastal Strip had automatically become Kenya citizens when the area was ceded to Kenya.

The journalists were expelled on Friday, charged with being "counter-revolutionaries". After their notebooks and films had been confiscated, they were photographed at gunpoint outside the hotel. Just before being taken to the waterfront to be put on board one of the British vessels, they had been shown an Indian cemetery inland so that they might see "how peaceful the island is".

Spy Mania

Cabling an uncensored message from Dar es Salaam on Saturday, Mr. Richard Cox of the *Sunday Times* described how he had piloted his own plane from Zanzibar to avoid the strict military censorship on all dispatches after being subjected to the "most intelligent, specialized and intensive search which I have ever undergone in four years of reporting abroad". He wrote in his dispatch:

"It is evident that the revolutionaries, many of them trained in Cuba, China, Russia, and East Europe, have been taught methods of internal security as well as guerilla warfare tactics. Many of the 'Castroites'—as they are known locally—are of Kenya or Uganda origin. Spy mania is mounting. Even the Russian and Chinese journalists have been confined to the hotel like the Western correspondents.

"The last two days have seen a rapid increase in the Field Marshal's claims about his own personal power, and the continuing absence of any central direction over the gun-toting revolutionaries, who restlessly wander in Zanzibar's narrow streets, is seriously obstructing the establishment of responsible government.

"The Field Marshal's men are rapidly expanding a screening operation of all Arabs in the island. Seven years' goal is the sentence which he has ordained for membership of the former ruling Zanzibar Nationalist Party. Although no figures are available, responsible local citizens believe that the screening means slaughter in the remotest parts, following the pattern of the bloody race riots of 1961."

A similar report from Mr. Beeston, who escaped with Mr. Cox, read in part:—

"Zanzibar is in the grip of a gang of professional Communist indoctrinated gunmen, trained in Cuba and Eastern Europe, who have come to power on the wave of a deliberately organized racial massacre. The African 'Fidelistas' of this revolution mostly came from Kenya and number probably no more than 30. They are a band of ruthless revolutionaries, out to establish in Zanzibar a jumping-off point for Communist subversion into the African mainland."

Racial Massacres

"The two main political parties—the Afro-Shirazi and Umma parties—who form the so-called Government, are riding the tiger. But the only power lies in the Revolutionary Command, whose Castro-type leader is 'Field Marshal' Okello, a vain, uneducated, power-intoxicated figurehead, much inferior to his Cuban-trained lieutenants.

"Most leading members of the present Government were in Tanganyika when the coup took place. It is doubtful if any of them knew of the revolution until the trained professionals had finished their job.

"The population of Zanzibar, in particular the Arabs and Asians, are in a state of terror after the horrors of the past week. All shops are still shuttered. White flags are tied to their broken doors.

"No one will ever know the death-roll in the racial massacres when the freedom fighters were allowed to run riot among the Arab population. It may be over 1,000. The worst casualties were in the country districts, where hundreds were hacked to pieces, and in the Zanzibar township of Ngambo, where the Arabs held out and were slaughtered after surrender. Bodies have been buried in graveyards, five to a single grave.

"Zanzibar Hospital is overflowing with casualties, including mutilated children and women suffering from terrible burns, cuts with bush-knives, and rape.

"Near rebel headquarters is a pitiful refugee camp where several thousand terrified people, mostly Arabs and Asians, are living after their homes had been looted and destroyed.

"But the revolutionary régime itself is fearful for its own survival, and obsessed with fear of Western intervention.

"All telephone communications with the outside world were cut on Thursday night. Correspondents found the Fidelistas in charge of censorship at the cable office. The only correspondents who were able to cable stories without censorship were representatives of *Pravda* and the New China News Agency.

"Spy mania hit Zanzibar after the arrival in a dhow on Thursday of four African correspondents who, the régime decided, were intelligence agents. This story may have been deliberately put out by the Communist Revolutionary Command, but it caught on with the Government. The result was the expulsion of Mr. Picard for demanding to see the correspondents.

"Okello naturally claims credit for the success of last Sunday's efficiently planned coup, but the revolution was made remarkably easy by the negligence of the deposed Sultan and his Government over security. The Sultan refused Britain's offer of a defence agreement, blinded himself to the obvious dangers of an African uprising after British protection was withdrawn, failed to raise a personal bodyguard or army, and mortally weakened his police force by replacing experienced British and African officers with untrained Arabs.

"Okello posed at his headquarters for photographs with schoolboy vanity, clutching a revolver in one hand and sub-machine-gun in the other; with a Bible ostentatiously in front of him. Throughout the interview his Cuban-dressed adviser continually reminded him to include references to colonialism and imperialism.

"Earlier this week, when he was scribbling for the public burning with petrol of a prominent Arab, listeners said he sounded drunk. His speech was abruptly cut off.

"Most of his Cuban-style lieutenants come from Kenya; few are Zanzibar-born. One senior Fidelista, more talkative than most, told me he came from Arab stock from Mombasa, and had returned, a few weeks previously from a 'refresher course' in military training in Cuba. He said most of his comrades had undergone similar courses in Cuba and a few in Eastern Europe.

"Sheikh 'Babu' has made several trips to Tanganyika in an effort to persuade President Nyerere to give his Government recognition. When I asked him the reason for the delay he replied frankly: 'Perhaps President Nyerere is upset over all the indiscriminate killings which have been going on in Zanzibar'."

Puppet Government

A contingent of 130 or more Tanganyika police flew to Zanzibar at the week-end. A Tanganyikan, Mr. Edington Kisasi, has been appointed commissioner.

Okello, who flew to Dar es Salaam at the same time for a few days rest, had ordered the insurgents to hand in their arms. It was said that his H.Q. was being removed from the radio station. Earlier he was reported to have broadcast that he had assumed the presidency, relegating Sheikh Karume to vice-president. Okello later denied having made any such statement, saying: "Abd Karume is President. I am Field Marshal."

A later message from Mr. Beeston suggested that the Afro-Shirazis had been planning their own "leftist nationalist coup to establish some form of democracy" with help from Tanganyika, but that they had been forestalled "by the group of foreign revolutionaries backed by Cuba and China."

"The appointment of a puppet Government drawn from the two former Opposition parties was done by the Revolutionary Command to conceal the true nature of the take-over. What is still not clear is the identity of the man who master-minded the coup and is the real power in command. It is obviously not 'Field Marshal' Okello, a vain and far from intelligent Ugandan.

Death Toll

"The 300 Britons remaining in Zanzibar, many of whom have seen some of the horrors of the massacre of the Arabs, feel little confidence or security. Many openly criticize Mr. Crosthwait. They feel he should have taken a firmer stand with the revolutionary leaders and have imparted a greater sense of leadership and confidence to the British community."

Mr. Peter Youngusband cabled to the *Daily Mail* that, in the fighting over, the revolutionaries were "dozing idly in the sun over their rifles or else slouching about looking as though they want to start shooting again if they could find cause to."

"Reports are filtering in from the island's interior of whole villages burned to the ground and the people machine-gunned. The death toll is estimated at more than 1,000.

"One stark fact is that the revolution could have been stopped with ease—had the police had so much as ten minutes' warning of what was coming, or had they resisted with organization and determination. One look at the rabble who accomplished the coup d'état confirms this. One company of British paratroopers could put them to flight."

Mr. Clyde Sanger reported to the *Guardian*: "There is still a danger that the Arabs will suffer greatly for having been the large landowners, the higher ranking officials, and

the group whose original wealth or energy brought them a privileged position. Until now Indians and Goans have suffered disproportionately, probably because they were more easily identifiable to the gunmen.

"The Manga Arabs, who have come more recently from Muscat and Somalia, wear distinctive clothes, and have not inter-married with Africans, are an especial target for vengeance. They are spread out in rural areas as traders and have a reputation for cruelty as well as business sharpness.

"On Wednesday 'Field Marshal' Okello named in a radio broadcast one of the most prosperous of these Manga Arabs, Sheikh Harusi, and advised him to kill himself and his family forthwith because they were about to be slaughtered by the revolutionary soldiers.

"It is widely said that many Manga Arabs at the northern end of Zanzibar have resolved to fight and die rather than submit to the new régime. These reports, together with my own and every other journalist's experiences, seem to refute the new Government's claim that conditions are rapidly returning to normal.

"Calm Prevails"

"Zanzibar is teetering between chaos and order. The hopes of disarming the revolutionary forces grow less each day as men who were dockworkers or gardeners acquire a taste for carrying a rifle. The threat of chaos remains while these undisciplined gunmen roam Zanzibar with their rifles always cocked and often the safety catch off."

Mr. Omar Zahran, First Secretary and apparently Acting High Commissioner for Zanzibar in London, told a Press conference at the week-end: "As far as we know Mr. Okello has no function at all in the Government of Zanzibar. Acting on instructions from 'Babu' he read a cable which stated: 'Calm prevails. There will be no reprisals against Government Ministers or anyone else'. He added that he had been told to call the conference to 'refute distortion of irresponsible British Press'."

With him was Mr. Dennis Pombeah, a Tanganyika student who is secretary-general of the Union of African Students in Europe. He said that he had received a telegram from the new Prime Minister instructing him to assist the Zanzibar office in London as Press relations officer.

Following the official declaration of a "People's Republic" came news of recognition by Ethiopia, Ghana, Communist China, East Germany, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Russia. Kenya and Uganda had announced their recognition within two days of the uprising.

British and American journals have been banned from the island, and Zanzibar has been forbidden to listen to B.B.C. broadcasts for a month.

At the week-end Tanganyika expelled Mr. A. MacKenzie, manager in Dar es Salaam of East African Airways, because he had used "obstruction" and "delaying tactics" over the airlift of the police contingent. His offence was to insist that his instructions forbade him to allow armed men to use E.A.A. aircraft. Eventually the Tanganyika Government commandeered one of the corporation's planes.

The Sultan arrived in England on Sunday with his mother, wife, two brothers, five children, and a retinue of about 60, including 15 children. He expressed fear for the safety of friends and other family members, including children, still in Zanzibar.

Denial

The party was to have been met at London Airport by the Duke of Devonshire, "as an appropriate courtesy to the head of a royal house with which the British Government has been associated for many years", but because of fog the aircraft had to be diverted to Manchester, where the Lord Mayor received the Sultan at an hotel. Winter clothing was provided for the arrivals.

The Sultan said that he hoped to meet the British Prime Minister. He could not comment about his possible return to Zanzibar, though he hoped to do so some day. The revolution had been a surprise; he had not expected one "in this way". He had never previously heard of Mr. Okello.

Asked if there had been any plans in hand for political changes prior to the coup, he said that would have depended on the Government; he was a constitutional monarch and did not participate in politics.

Through his private secretary, Mr. A. Kharusi, the Sultan later denied that he had come to Britain to seek financial aid. "The Sultan has not thought of this at all. He has merely come with his party to accept British hospitality. He is very grateful for everything that is being done for him."

When the chartered plane carrying the party from Dar es Salaam refuelled at Nairobi Airport, the Sultan was met "unofficially" by two Kenya Ministers, Mr. Murumbi and Mr. Gichuru.

Syria has announced her intention to canvass support from other Arab States for assistance to the Arabs in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Tanganyika Mutiny

(Concluded from page 425)

Mr. Stephen Hastings suggested that it was most unusual for such a mutiny to take place in an African battalion without outside provocation and encouragement. He asked: "Would not the Minister agree that Dar es Salaam has for a long time been a centre, if not the centre, of the build-up of Communist-inspired and Afro-Asian subversion in East and Central Africa, and does he not think there may be some connexion?"

Mr. Sandys: "I did say that I do not know what other influences might be at work in this affair."

Mr. Paget: "Is the slow Africanization of the Tanganyika forces not solely caused by the fact that there are not enough trained Africans either to officer or to act as n.c.o.s? Will the Minister further bear in mind, in view of the experience of the *Force Publique* in the Congo, the appalling danger of having an armed force on the loose inadequately officered and particularly without n.c.o.s?"

Mr. Sandys: "I do not think it would be very appropriate for me at the moment, when troops are actually in a state of mutiny, to start making any comments beyond the ones which I have already made, which were communicated to me by the Tanganyikan Government. Comments of my own would be out of place."

Very Difficult

Sir G. Nicholson: "Do H.M. Government recognise any protective obligation towards Indian and Pakistan nationals in Tanganyika?"

Mr. Sandys: "No more than towards any other Commonwealth citizen who is not a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies; but we have quite enough citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies to look after in this particular case."

Mr. Brockway: "Could the Minister take the opportunity to express appreciation of President Nyerere and his Government in Tanganyika, our confidence that they have the support of the great majority of the people, and our hope that they may pass through this situation in such a way that their stable and democratic Government may be maintained?"

Mr. Sandys: "I do not think this a moment to utter eulogies. The purpose of my statement was to give the House the very latest facts about a very difficult situation."

Sir A. V. Harvey: "Can the Minister give an assurance that if unfortunately the situation deteriorates further, there are sufficient naval forces available to deal not only with British subjects but also with Commonwealth subjects who may be lacking the protection which our people get?"

Mr. Sandys: "My hon. friend is asking rather a lot. He asks whether we have enough naval vessels to deal with—I suppose he means evacuate—not only the United Kingdom citizens, who total 75,000, but also all other Commonwealth citizens. The answer, of course is, 'No'."

Mwalimu Broadcasts

Next day the European officers of the 2nd Bn. at Tabora were similarly dismissed. Mr. Kamboona appointed an African, Captain M. F. H. Sarakikya, to command. Uganda has sealed her border with Tanganyika.

Only in the evening did Mwalimu Nyerere eventually enter the scene, with a pre-recorded radio appeal for calm. "Yesterday some people went about spreading rumours claiming that I was no longer here and that there was no Government. Such rumours make a little trouble seem bigger than it really is."

"Many citizens were in fact calm, but there were some Europeans, Asians and Africans who got into a panic, spread dangerous rumours and did things which might have brought more harm to the country. There are also some people in all countries who are an utter disgrace and who think—as some did in Dar es Salaam—that this is an opportunity to loot and to break into houses and take other people's property. It is possible that they believed there was no Government. But they soon learnt their lesson. It is a sad story that some people, among them two servicemen, lost their lives."

"Yesterday was a most disgraceful day. I thank all citizens who helped minimize this disgrace and stopped it spreading further. My hope is that we shall never see such a disgrace repeated in Tanganyika."

Royal Rhodesian Air Force

THE QUEEN has approved retention of the title Royal Rhodesian Air Force on the transfer of control from the Federal to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Northern Rhodesian Elections

Independence Wanted in October

WHEN COUNTING ended on Tuesday night after the two-day Northern Rhodesian poll, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party had won 35 seats, just three short of a majority in the new 75-member Legislature for self-government.

He had expected to announce a new Government by last night. He wants the Protectorate to become independent within the Commonwealth on October 24 this year, after preparatory talks in London.

On nomination day a month ago 24 U.N.I.P. candidates were returned unopposed, including Mr. Kaunda, and since then five A.N.C. nominees had switched sides to join U.N.I.P. Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the A.N.C. and a Minister in the Coalition Government with U.N.I.P. for over a year, attended few of the election meets.

U.N.I.P. put up 10 European candidates for the reserved seats, including Sir John Moffat, an ex-Minister and leader of the long-since defunct Liberal Party, and Mr. E. Cousins, another former Minister, to challenge the National Progress Party, a successor to the old U.F.P., under Mr. John Roberts, leader of the Opposition in the last House.

European electors received letters from Mr. Kaunda deplaining the N.P.P. as representative only of "sectional and racial interests. I deny the validity and the value of such representation and will abolish it within nine months of this election when independence is achieved".

He told a European audience in Lusaka last week that if their votes showed that they had "again rejected" political co-operation with an African Government, it would be hard for him to persuade some of his followers that Northern Rhodesia should be the "non-racial show-piece of Africa".

Clashes between U.N.I.P. and A.N.C. supporters preceded the polling. Police had to use tear-gas to disperse mobs throwing stones at a meeting in Kantanshi township of Mufujira at the week-end. Previously, a village in the Fort Jameson area where A.N.C. members lived was razed to the ground and two children died. A man who thumbed a lift to Kitwe on the Copperbelt was beaten unconscious by five Africans in a car who thought he had given the A.N.C. "thumbs-up" sign.

Letters distributed by the Voice of Zambia Front earlier this month called for Mr. Kaunda's removal and the appointment as first Prime Minister of Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, one of his chief lieutenants and a Minister in the last Government. Mr. Kaunda had dismissed the campaign as being run by elements "who want to split not only the party but also the nation into tribal factions". They had advocated Bemba as the official language. "We intend to clear the nation of any racial and tribal cobwebs. Nothing will stop us," he said.

As from May about 1,800 designated British civil servants and policemen will become eligible for up to £12,000 compensation (half the cost to be met by Britain) if they resign or are retired for Africanization. Those who may stay on will receive enhanced pensions, salary bonuses and other benefits. About 400 locally-recruited officials—thereby deemed ineligible—have complained of "betrayal by the parsimonious British Treasury".

Commonwealth Could Blow Up

DR. J. W. HOLMES, president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, said in the course of a recent long article in the *Times*:—

"The Commonwealth could blow up at any moment over the intractable issues of southern Africa, leaving a bitterness which would undo the good that has been done. Even if the Commonwealth is to have no formal future, it has a past which is of continuing importance. It can be looked upon as a historical phenomenon which has served not only its members but also the world at large by providing a framework and a formula within which the perilous transition from the age of empire to the age of independent States has been possible with a minimum of violence.

"The Commonwealth is not so much a power as a counter-power, a link which is complementary to other groupings and alliances. It has been and can still be an association which adds strength to a member's hand in diplomacy because it enlarges his scope and influence. The Asian and African members seem to value this element as one reason to maintain membership."

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Kenya Settlement Schemes

No Solution to Unemployment

RE-SETTLEMENT SCHEMES in Kenya are larger than is desirable at such an early stage, and the Government should recognize that any call for an increase in the speed of settlement would over-tax the machinery operated by the Department's 98 officers, Mr. A. Storrar, Director of Settlement, writes in his report of the first full year's work under the five-year 1m-acre plan of the Land Development and Settlement Board which has now been replaced by a Central Land Board under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Turnbull.

During the year 500,000 acres worth nearly £5m. (including 277,000 acres of land taken over from previous owners) were settled by 6,000 African families comprising some 36,000 people. Development loans exceeding £750,000 were made. More than 30,000 head of cattle were purchased, and nearly 150 tractor units were put to work ploughing land for the new settlers, who had earned more than £250,000 by the year's end.

"Settlement began as an essentially political and social exercise. The Department directed its main efforts to the economic aspects, because it is in the interests of the individual settler and the nation that the maximum output from the land be achieved. Unless the economic viability of settlement is kept well in view, the inevitable result will be damaging to the economy, and presumably little political and social advantage will have been achieved.

"There is much comment on the breaking-up of large units of land into peasant holdings. If these large units are maintained, can they be effectively run on a collective basis by relatively inexperienced people, and will they satisfy the political aspirations of land-ownership among the African people? The answer to the lat-

ter point is in doubt, and we have been very strongly advised by Israeli experts—with wide experience of collective farming—that such an approach is virtually doomed to failure. (It is worthy of note that success in this field has been achieved only in Israel.)

"Nevertheless, it would be wise to develop and study one or two collective farming enterprises, but to move into such an undertaking at the rate of 200,000 acres a year would be dangerous. Advice and experience strongly indicate that individual holdings with strong co-operation on marketing, processing and ploughing machinery is the most effective answer at this stage.

"It has been seriously proposed that instead of planning settlement, albeit in small economic units, larger numbers of people should be hurriedly introduced into the re-settlement areas on sub-economic units. This would provide a short-term political solution, but the effect on the economy would be disastrous, and very soon an even greater political problem would arise.

Sub-Economic Units

"There surely can be no logic in implanting in the re-settlement areas the very problem which is to-day facing the African land unit—where sub-economic holdings prevent the proper development of the land and many farmers are forced on to the labour market to eke out their subsistence, thereby increasing unemployment, one of Kenya's major problems.

"There is an optimum size of holding for a peasant farmer in the mixed farming zone of the scheduled areas, bearing in mind the agricultural capability of a reasonable African farmer, the labour input required, the income level in relation to the average peasant farmer in the non-scheduled areas (subsistence plus £10), and the importance of increasing production.

"The expression of this optimum is not in acres per person, but in a net income of subsistence plus £100 or a gross income of some £200 per annum. On average land this target is possible on some 30 acres, with a budget based on major crops, such as pyrethrum, maize and cattle.

"Where under-developed farms are settled there is an immediate rise in production. On high-developed farms there will be a resultant temporary drop in gross output.

"Settlement should take place on under-developed farms, thereby causing an increase in national production and fulfilling the political and social aspirations of the African people. For social, political and administrative reasons the Government has developed a policy of purchasing land in large blocks; hence highly-developed land is included in the purchase programme. This leaves a picture of settlement maintaining production in the main agricultural lines (excepting wheat) and, with the development of minor or specialized crops suited to peasant farmers, the promise of a significant increase in output.

"It seems quite reasonable that the development of land of fair potential with a minimum target for the individual of subsistence plus £100 can balance sensibly the political and social needs of the African people and the overall economy of Kenya.

No Solution

"However, Kenya's main national asset is the land, and its overall economy must rest on reasonable use of this land provided sub-division does not become too small. It is incumbent on the Government to recognize the fact that it would be much wiser to select smallholders and not draw from a cadre of landless and unemployed.

"There are those who see the re-settlement schemes as a means of solving Kenya's unemployment problem, but if it is remembered that the maximum number of families that can be accommodated over five years in 40,000-50,000, this is not possible. Present estimates of unemployed exceed this figure; but these estimates pale when one considers that the increase in population in the next five years will be in the region of 150,000 to 200,000 families.

"Competent people should be selected for re-settlement, so that their efforts will bolster the agricultural economy and provide employment in secondary industries elsewhere.

"It is important that the settler should provide some of the initial capital from his own pocket, in order to reduce his loan repayments and to insulate him against market fluctuations. Although many Africans have sufficient finance to provide a small percentage of the capital, it would seem wise for the Government to consider the development of a policy whereby progressive farmers in the non-scheduled areas are loaned money to purchase neighbouring sub-economic units, so that the sellers of these units can in turn find some capital to invest in settlement holdings."

Collectively, settlers on both the more advanced World Bank scheme and the U.K.-financed high density projects had repaid 90% and 70% respectively of their loan dues on time.

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"It became necessary on political and security grounds to proceed with the more rapid purchase of the remainder of the land in the Central Region designated for purchase and settlement within the years 1964 to 1967. All this land was brought forward for purchase under an accelerated programme in 1963-64 and 1964-65.

"The general policy for the valuation of land, with its basis the 1958-59 actual sales evidence of land values in an area, but related strictly to agricultural user value, permanent improvements valued at reasonable cost of construction less depreciation, and actual value to the farm (except for dwelling houses at a fixed maximum of £1,300), and permanent crops valued with regard to current profitability, remained as before. Efforts were made to define more closely the condition of purchase and to clarify them to the vendors of land, who had all too frequently misunderstood them in the past. There were two changes in policy regarding negotiation and purchase: the limitation of the powers of the chief executive officer to an increase (or decrease) of 5% in the purchase price over the value of the valuation, instead of the previous 25%; and the agreement of H.M. Government to the payment of the purchase price in full on surrender and possession, instead of the payment of one-half down and the balance over three years secured by promissory notes.

Refused to Sell

"During the year to June 30, 1963 of the 187 farms listed in the 1962-63 purchase programme, less 21 (mainly in the Machakos and Eburru areas), which were deferred to the 1963-64 programme, and excluding 20 farms in the Nandi Salient with a total acreage of 277,883 acres, all were valued, and 156 were purchased at a total cost of £2,221,776—equivalent to £9 per acre; six farms were not purchased because the owners refused to sell.

"Of the 316 farms listed in the 1963-64 purchase programme (including the accelerated programme in the Central Region for 1963-64), with a total acreage of 319,000 acres, 117 were valued, and negotiations for their purchase were concluded in the case of 66 with a total acreage of 70,896 at a total cost of £759,998, equivalent to £10 4s. per acre.

"Of 63 compassionate case farms listed in the first priority list provided by the Board of Agriculture, six were removed from the list as being within the 1962-63 settlement purchase programme, and for which compassionate case funds were insufficient, leaving 57, of which a further nine were included in settlement schemes, leaving 48 for disposal outside settlement schemes. All 57 farms were valued, of which 56 were purchased after negotiation for about £490,000. Of the 48 for disposal outside settlement schemes (excluding one not yet purchased) 13 were leased—mostly to European farmers, 30 were re-sold, mostly to Africans at a price considerably below the purchase price and with loans of 80% or 90% of the re-sale price, repayable over 20 years with interest, and the remaining four were earmarked for sale to particular individuals, or were auctioned."

Excellent rains, above average harvests, and plenty of grass made the year east of the Rift Valley a good one agriculturally. With similar conditions to the west, the World Bank C.D.C. schemes very quickly showed that production could be raised well above that achieved by the original owners. The British Government projects too exceeded expectations, attributable to their being based on maize and cattle, two spheres fairly well-known to the African farmer.

Advice Ignored

Production was maintained at as high a level as possible during the interim between large-scale farming and subdivision, so that a national asset was not lost nor was the land handed over to the newcomers in a state of deterioration.

Milk quotas were maintained by large-scale operations by the Department for renting them out to other farms in the various areas re-settled. Similarly, 86.4% of the pyrethrum quota was met, but with no renting out, the Department supplying the demand from those areas it took over before the settlers began production.

These latter were slow to accept advice to grow this crop. In the high-country schemes the return from pyrethrum allocated to each settler would either completely meet or make a major contribution to loan repayments, while the crop on average need occupy no more than 5% of the holding. "The settler must pay more attention to this aspect of his enterprise if he is to meet his financial commitments in the future.

"Success will depend to a large extent upon the agricultural knowledge of the settler. The view was pressed on the authorities that in the selection of settlers there should be some priority for those with agricultural knowledge. In the high-density schemes, however, landless and unemployed were chosen. Thus agricultural training became even more necessary than before."

Two peripatetic training teams were formed to visit each scheme for a few days to "hammer home" a few simple points. "With the tremendous pace of settlement there is no time for teaching the frills of agriculture."

Producer marketing co-operatives have been encouraged. Between 20 and 30 have been formed; by June next year there should be 80; and when the full settlement has been completed there are expected to be 120. Loan capital borrowed totalled £79,437, and share capital stood at £51,362. The 1,749 members had a turnover of £40,338. "Without co-operative marketing it is hard to see how settlement schemes could operate effectively", Mr. Storrar concludes.

Somali-Ethiopian Counter-Charges

OF ABOUT 2,000 *shifita* (brigands) allegedly based in the Somali Republic, some 700 are operating in the North-Eastern Region of Kenya in support of secession, but only about 150 are thought to possess firearms. This was stated recently by the Prime Minister of Kenya, who last week had talks on the problem in Nairobi with the Prime Minister of Uganda and the President of Tanganyika.

Two ambushes have been reported on the Isiolo-Wajir road. One man was killed and three people, including a child, were wounded. Tribal policemen have killed one *shifita* near Wajir.

Ethiopia has accused Somalia of continuing its "campaign of bloodshed and brigandage" by an attack on a police convoy and a border post and of violating air space. Somalia retaliated that three Ethiopian aircraft had machine-gunned two police posts. According to the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry, 43 Somali "bandits" were killed and many wounded in the attack on the police convoy.

Uganda-Britain Council

A PRESIDENT and vice-president have yet to be elected for the Uganda-Britain Society, but a council has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Ingham, formerly at Makerere College. Lady Cohen is deputy chairman. Members include Marion Lady Bennett, Mr. E. K. K. Sempebwa, Mr. L. A. Mathias, Mr. J. M. N. Kakooza, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, Mr. N. Gratiaen, Q.C., Mr. B. Macdonna, Mrs. Margaret Trowell, Mr. A. N. Raphael, Princess Elizabeth of Toro, Mr. F. A. Dharamsi, and the Rev. J. Taylor. The secretary is Mr. R. M. Purcell and the treasurer Mr. R. Harvey. Membership is open to Ugandans and Britons who reside, or have resided, in Uganda.

Rift Valley Regional Assembly Warned

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has warned the Rift Valley Regional Assembly that by approving a design for a regional flag and coat-of-arms it has contravened the law of the State. An official statement also said: "No other Kenya flag will be allowed to fly in the country other than the national flag. Similarly, Kenya shall have only one coat-of-arms. This should be the last warning to the Rift Valley Regional Assembly. Government has all the powers at its disposal to deal with anyone who may contravene any section of the law."

Africa's First Air House

AFRICA'S FIRST "AIR HOUSE" has been bought by the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya. When fully inflated, it will store up to 55,000 bags of grain, being 240ft. long, 60ft. wide, and 35ft. high. It cost £6,000; a permanent structure of the same storage capacity would cost almost five times as much. The air house is proof against weather, rodents and gas, and has an estimated life of 15 years. It is made of nylon coated with a special material, and is blown up by four large powered fans.

Company Report**Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited****Another Year of Progress****Oxo Sales Continue to Increase**

THE NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on February 13 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE:—

A year ago I anticipated that the 1962-63 profits should be at least as good as those reported for 1961-62.

Profits were in fact higher by £198,000, before charging depreciation and provisions and before taking credit for exchange profits. After taking account of these items, group profit before taxation was £2,865,000.

Funds employed in the group reached £22,589,000.

The story behind the figures is of a year without any particular eventful happenings, but one of great investment on the marketing side of our activities, including a substantial increase in the cost of market research, merchandising, and advertising throughout the world. As a result, turnover in most of the company's well-known branded products has continued to increase in all the major markets. This trend is healthy since it is only through a continued expansion in the sales of profitable branded articles that we can look forward to increased profits in future years.

Oxo, Limited

Sales of OXO Cubes continued to increase. Not only has this product been supported by very extensive advertising on all commercial television stations as well as in the Press, but its reputation has been substantially enhanced by a public relations campaign which sponsored the now well-known "Meat Budget Cookery Service". In co-operation with this service the Oxo "Book of Meat Cookery", which has proved remarkably popular with the public, continues to be distributed by Oxo, Limited, net sales now having exceeded 275,000 copies.

FRAY BENTOS Corned Beef maintains its position as a brand leader, and a later arrival, FRAY BENTOS Steak and Kidney Pie, in fulfilment of its earlier promise, is now becoming a major item in the range of FRAY BENTOS products. We have this year added to the FRAY BENTOS range Savoury Minced Steak, an excellent product which we hope will also appeal to and find ready acceptance by the housewife as another convenience food.

During the year it was decided to create a separate Development Division in Oxo, Limited, segregating this function from other duties in order to facilitate greater concentration on, and co-ordination of effort in, the field of product development.

An encouraging feature of continued progress by the OXOID Division was the expansion in the export market. During the year OXOID products were supplied to more than eighty-five overseas countries.

Continent of Europe

Sales were in general buoyant, especially in France and Italy. The overall results of our Continental companies showed an improvement over the previous year, due largely to the return of the Belgian company to profitable trading.

Strong inflationary trends developed during the year, more especially in Italy and France, bringing in their train substantial increases in wages and salaries. In

France the Government re-introduced in August control of prices of most of those commodities and foods with which we are concerned, thus reducing our ability to maintain, in the face of rising costs, what are by any standard very meagre profit margins. Similar action is contemplated in Holland. It is to be hoped that the Italian authorities will be able to resolve their problems by means other than price control, which would certainly prejudice the trading profitability of our Italian company.

After reviewing the Group's activities in South America, the Chairman continued:—

Africa

East Africa: We have continued to manufacture corned beef for the Kenya Meat Commission and to market their production. Our relations remain good, and we believe our services to them have been of great value to the meat industry, and hence to farming, in Kenya.

The accounts include satisfactory profits earned by Tanganyika Packers, Limited, in the calendar year 1962. We are also proud of the part we have played in Tanganyika, where we have had the opportunity of first starting and then developing the meat export industry, which is now well organized and has become an established and important part of the country's economy. Not only do we encourage and provide an outlet for the African farmer, but we are also the means of supplying substantial revenue for the Treasury, both in direct and indirect taxation, as well as earning profits for the Government who hold a 51 per cent. share in the equity of Tanganyika Packers, Limited.

Central African Federation: All our activities in what was the Central African Federation, and which include the manufacture of canned meats at West Nicholson, the production of dehydrated as well as canned vegetables at Umtali, and the marketing of products for export and for local sale, were carried on profitably in 1962. The result was a useful contribution to group profit.

Republic of South Africa: Tariff barriers continue to hinder trade between Southern Rhodesia and the Republic, but Oxo (South Africa) enjoyed a successful year, and the management has shown initiative and energy in overcoming existing hindrances.

Outlook

We are budgeting for improved results in the United Kingdom and Europe, but it is too early after four months to make any firm overall prediction of group profits, more especially when our seasonal operations in South America have not yet started.

The African results for the calendar year just ended, which will be included in our group accounts to 31st August next, are likely to fall short of the level reached in 1962.

Taking the business as a whole, however, the most important long-term factor is the housewife's acceptance of the products which we manufacture and sell to her. In this respect we appear to be doing well, since sales generally to date are in advance of those for the comparable period last year.

Kamna's £225,000 Sale of Sisal Shares

KAMNA, LTD., has arranged to sell all its unquoted Tanganyika sisal shares (18,000 £1 shares in Agricultural Development Co., Ltd., and 10,800 £1 shares in Kikwetu Estates Holding, Ltd.) for £225,000 to Colonial Trading and Finance Co., Ltd., a Guernsey company 48.6% of whose issued capital is beneficially owned by Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd.

Just before the £225,000 offer was received Kamna had been advised by a leading merchant bank to sell the holdings for £220,000. They represent only 8% of the capital in the case of A.D.C. and 12% in the case of Kikwetu.

On the basis of the dividends paid in the past two years the proposed purchase price would give a dividend yield of only 7.32%, whereas Dwa Plantations now yield 8.7%, East African Sisal Plantations 15.4%, and Central Line Sisal Estates 16%. On a 15% yield basis the value of the Kamna Holdings in A.D.C. and Kikwetu would be £109,800.

For this and other reasons, including doubts about the future of Tanganyika sisal, the financial advisers strongly recommend acceptance of the bid, which has been agreed by the directors, subject to approval of the shareholders and, since the purchasers are registered in Guernsey, of the Treasury.

On the London Stock Exchange the highest price touched by Kamna shares since last July has been 10s. If the company is now liquidated, as is intended, the assets, after meeting taxation and other liabilities and all costs, would be about 11s. 5d. per share.

Mr. J. Garton Ash, chairman of Kamna, is the beneficial owner of 1,000 shares, Mr. A. S. P. Neish of 2,000, and Mr. J. H. S. Tranter of 1,750. Mr. Neish is a director of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., and a shareholder in that company, in which Mr. Tranter is also a shareholder. Mr. Neish is on the boards of A.D.C. and Kikwetu, and Mr. Tranter of Kikwetu.

Co-operatives Overseas

THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVES of the Department of Technical Co-operation has recommended that Britain should continue to interest herself in co-operative development overseas; that a register should be compiled of specialist staff of co-operative organizations in Britain who could be seconded to overseas territories; and that there should be courses in this country for overseas students leading to a university diploma in co-operation. The report and recommendations have been published as Cmd. 2257 by H.M. Stationery Office (2s.) The Government has decided to act on the recommendations.

Wankie Colliery

MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIFF, who has left Salisbury for Lusaka to take charge of the Northern Rhodesian interests of the Anglo American Corporation group, has resigned the chairmanship of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., but remains on the board. His successor as chairman is Mr. H. H. Taylor.

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

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Head Office: Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man an affiliate of National Provincial Bank Limited. Consideration given to applications for loans against full amount of compensation payable by instalments to members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service and officers designated under Overseas Service Agreements, about to retire.

Founded in 1865, the Isle of Man Bank Ltd. was the first limited liability company to be registered in the Isle of Man.

Copper Mines at Full Capacity

NORTHERN RHODESIA's copper mining companies in the Anglo American Corporation and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups announced last Thursday that they were immediately removing all restrictions on the production and sales of copper, and that until further notice they would sell on the basis of £236 per long ton, not at the day-to-day settlement price of the London Metal Exchange, where quotations had risen on the previous day to £239 10s. for cash and about £243 for delivery three months hence.

The mines do not want any sharp rise in the price of the metal, since that provokes the use of substitutes by fabricators who would prefer copper at the right price. The metal has been selling in London for a couple of years at £234. In 1957, when producers offered copper at the fixed price of £240, the L.M.E. price went to about £270. Market opinion is that the price could rise substantially if there were strikes in any of the large producing countries or if U.S.A. mines had to increase wages sharply in negotiations later in the year. Warehouse stocks in London are practically exhausted, and some weeks must elapse before they can be built up again from Rhodesia.

The R.S.T. announcement said that restrictions on production and sales would be removed "except for the tonnage necessary to replenish Mufulira's pipeline, depleted by the strike at the mine early last year."

The change of policy by the mines may bring free world output in 1964 to about 4.4m. tons, or about 300,000 tons above the 1963 total.

Board Changes in R.S.T. Group

MR. J. H. LASCELLES and Mr. Lewin Tucker have resigned all their appointments in the R.S.T. group, in which other changes in board and executive appointments are announced.

Mr. H. R. Finn and Mr. E. T. Rose have been appointed directors of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., and Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd. Mr. Finn has also become a director of Chambishi Mines, Ltd. Messrs. A. M. Vere and H. de Neufville have resigned from the Refineries board, and Mr. T. G. Moore from that of Chibuluma.

Mr. Jean Vuillequez has become a director of R.S.T. International Metals, Ltd.

Mr. A. B. MacLaren is now chairman of Baluba Mines, Ltd., Kadola Mines, Ltd., Luapula Mines, Ltd., Mwinilunga Mines, Ltd., and Chisangwa Mines, Ltd., from all of which Mr. W. C. Krogh has resigned, his place being taken by Mr. C. P. S. Allen.

Messrs. N. M. Kenny and J. L. Reid have joined the board of R.S.T. Mine Services, Ltd.

Mr. Charles Lockyer, since 1951 refinery superintendent of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., is to come to London as technical adviser to R.S.T. International Metals, Ltd., from April 1.

Farmers Marketing Board

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Farmers Marketing Board of Nyasaland (previously the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board) has just reached London. Dealing with 1962 and bearing the date April 4, 1963, it was not mailed from Nyasaland until the end of that year. It is therefore of historical interest, not news; but it contains much statistical information about the country's crops. The deputy chairman of the board and 11 other Africans are or were members.

Blackwood Hodge (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., Kitwe, has a nominal capital of £100,000.

The **Central African Trade Fair** will be held in Bulawayo this year from April 23 to May 2.

Mansoor Daya Chemicals, Ltd., are erecting a £30,000 pharmaceutical factory in Dar es Salaam. Production should begin in April.

Puttens Import-Export Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with a nominal capital of £50,000.

Refined Oil Products, Ltd., of Northern Rhodesia, has been registered with a nominal capital of £250,000, and **Artmall, Ltd.,** printers, also of Lusaka, with a capital of £100,000.

More Wolfson Investment in East Africa

SIR ISAAC WOLFSON'S ORGANIZATION through Ralli Brothers, Ltd., and local business interests through M. T. Plantations, Ltd., have acquired a major shareholding in The Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., the parent company in the Motor Mart group, East Africa's largest distributor of vehicles and agricultural machinery.

Announcing this last Thursday, the managing director of Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., Mr. J. A. Jones, said that this company's executive directors would continue in office and that the group's progressive policy would not change in any way. The board would, however, be strengthened by the election of two new directors, Mr. J. A. Macdougall, the Nairobi advocate, and Mr. M. I. Patel, a well-known Kenya businessman.

Mr. J. H. Bruce, whose family's financial interests in the Motor Mart group are in no way affected by the transfer of shares, is to remain chairman. He has welcomed the changes, "for I am convinced that our association with Sir Isaac Wolfson and the local interests will contribute to the further development of the group."

Mr. Jeffrey Sterling, as Sir Isaac Wolfson's personal representative, flew out from London to conclude the negotiations.

Turner & Newall

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., who own Rhodesian General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and Turners Asbestos Products, Ltd., both registered in Southern Rhodesia, report group profit after tax to September 30 at £6,531,098 (£6,667,652). Ordinary shareholders again receive 12%. The general reserve of the parent company is increased by £1.5m., and balances retained by subsidiaries are increased from £866,381 to £1.6m. The issued capital is just under £49.3m., and fixed assets appear in the books at almost the same figure. Interests in subsidiaries total £9.3m. and current assets less current liabilities exceed £42.7m. Mr. R. G. Sootbill is the chairman.

Union Minière

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has appointed M. Louis Wallef to be vice-chairman of the board and chairman of its permanent committee, M. Maurice Van Weyenbergh to be senior managing director, M. Gérard Assoignon to be managing director for Africa, and M. Henri Fortemps to be general manager in Africa. M. Richard Terwagne, a managing director of Union Minière, has become chairman of Société Générale des Minerais, and M. Jean Verdussen, another managing director of Union Minière, has been elected chairman of the Société Métallurgique du Katanga.

Johnson & Fletcher

JOHNSON & FLETCHER, LTD., Southern Rhodesia, report trading loss to June 30 of £43,954, compared with a loss of £97,262 in the previous year. A transfer from general reserve of £49,000 enabled the 7% dividend on the cumulative preference shares to be paid. The issued capital is £250,000 in 5s. ordinary shares and £100,000 in £1 preference. Fixed assets appear at £381,677, interests in subsidiary companies at £91,776, and current assets less current liabilities at £434,774. Capital reserves total £398,743 and revenue reserves and surplus £204,441. Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, the chairman, looks to the future with confidence.

Rhosouth

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., which moved its head office from Salisbury to Lusaka on January 1, has registered Rhosouth, Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary to own and administer its interests in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman and Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford, Sir Albert Robinson, and Messrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, D. G. Nicholson, K. Richardson, H. H. Taylor and W. D. Wilson.

Liebig's One-for-Two Issue

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., is to issue to ordinary stockholders one share for every two held at the close of business on March 6. The directors recommend payment of a final dividend for the year to August 31 last of 13½% less tax, making 19½% (17½% in 1962) on the £4m. of ordinary stock. Group profit after tax totalled £1,372,000 (£1,192,000), of which £410,000 (£233,000) is retained by subsidiaries. General reserve again receives £250,000.

Confidence in Rhodesian Tobacco

THAT RHODESIAN TOBACCO may have a smaller content of cancer-producing substances than American leaf has been suggested by Dr. M. H. Webster, Secretary for Health in Southern Rhodesia, who said in comment on the latest United States report on smoking and lung cancer that the death rate from that cause in the Colony was about half that in the United Kingdom; whereas the lung cancer death rate in Britain had been 50 per 100,000 of population in 1962, the corresponding rate in Southern Rhodesia had been only 23; and a considerable proportion of the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia had come from Britain. The lung cancer death rate among people born in Rhodesia would, Dr. Webster believed, be considerably lower than 23 per 100,000, despite the fact that most of them were relatively heavy smokers. He suggested comparative investigation of Rhodesian and American tobaccos.

Kenya's Communist Friends

WHEN KENYA BECAME INDEPENDENT all export to South Africa was forbidden, and the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., had consequently to suspend soda ash shipments worth between £800,000 and £900,000 a year, South Africa having bought between 50,000 and 60,000 tons annually, mainly for use in glass manufacture. East Germany and Poland, Communist countries which have professed their sympathy with nationalist Kenya, have now offered to supply South Africa with soda ash. The product has also been offered from the United Kingdom by I.C.I.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Services

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Tokyo, will from February 1 split their cargo liner services from the Far East to East and South Africa into two separate monthly services, one to East Africa and the other to South African ports. The new service from Kobe to East Africa is scheduled to reach Mombasa in 24 days, and then to call at Dar es Salaam and Beira (33 days after leaving Japan). In the reverse direction there will be calls at Mtwara, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga and Mombasa and then at Singapore and Hong Kong. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., are the East African Agents for the line.

National and Grindlays Bank have installed at their head office a computer costing about £150,000.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, sold 232,512 tons of coal and 10,401 of coke in December (217,215 and 10,642 in November).

At the Arcturus gold mine, Southern Rhodesia, about 600 Africans went on a one-day strike last week for a minimum wage of £15 monthly.

Southern Rhodesia's European population last year was reduced by 2,530, net emigration accounting for 5,430, but there were 4,460 births against 1,560 deaths.

John Laing & Son, Ltd., civil engineering contractors with a Rhodesian subsidiary, announce a one-for-two scrip issue, the second within seven months. On the news the A ordinary shares rose 8s. 9d. to 155s.

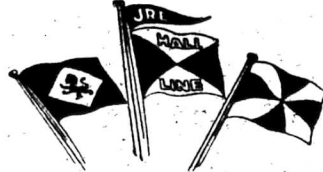
Employees of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration, who struck in Kenya last week, were advised by the Minister for Labour to return to work immediately. He promised investigation by a board of inquiry.

Sisal Outputs for December: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,486 tons, making 10,495 for July-December; Central Line Sisal Estates, 362 tons, making 2,485 for six months (2,185); East African Sisal Plantations, 200, making 1,400 for six months (1,306).

Police had to use tear-gas in African townships near Salisbury last week when Mr. Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, returned from a fortnight in Umfolozi, where he had to answer a charge of falsely alleging that the police had used torture and made mass arrests. Judgment in the case was deferred. In Harare and Highfield there were 32 arrests. On the same day a grenade was thrown in a beer-hall in Bulawayo.

The Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Adoula, showed journalists in Leopoldville last week a collection of firearms made in East Europe which had been seized after being brought across the river from Brazzaville. One weapon was a cigarette lighter gun which discharges the bullet into the throat of the intending smoker. An automatic pistol bore the letters U.S.S.R., and other weapons were stamped with a hammer and sickle.

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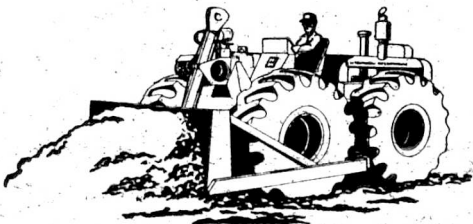
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FIRST DUTY of a Government is to maintain law and order. The incapacity of the African nationalist leaders throughout East Africa to discharge that elementary duty

African Leaders Fail At First Test.

has now been advertised to all the world. In these allegedly independent States—which are in fact dependent upon the outside world in every respect—the politicians in office are seen not to be independent even of those men of their own race who were the ostensible guarantors of the nationalist régimes. Ministers who purported to speak for millions—and who were stupidly accepted at their own grossly inflated valuation by such dangerous misleaders as Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and their followers and dupes in public life and journalism—would have been toppled from their positions last week if they had not invoked British military aid, which was deployed most promptly and efficiently. Had the requests been delayed or dilatorily met, East Africa, and especially Kenya, might today be another Congo, plunged in chaos. Temporary respite from calamity has been provided by much maligned Britain, which had withdrawn so recently and recklessly, long before Africans had convinced any realist that they could bear the responsibilities of administration and internal and external security (to say nothing of their almost complete inability to handle technical, commercial, financial and other every-day matters).

Because the United Kingdom troops sent to quell mutinies and safeguard the peace in the three East African mainland territories can obviously not remain indefinitely, or

Ministers Parley With Mutineers.

even until there are Africans who can be relied upon to command and man the military and police forces competently and without fear

or favour, the respite is described as temporary. By calling for British aid immediately their authority was challenged, African Ministers have made themselves the target of their left wings, whose attacks will develop once the immediate danger is over. If condign punishment is inflicted upon the ring-leaders of the mutineers, sympathy for them will be synthetically concocted and widely disseminated. If they are spared the capital punishment prescribed for treason, the Governments will be judged too frightened to make an example of those who tried to hold to ransom countries which they had sworn to protect. Dismissal will merely set at large another group of malcontents anxious for revenge. In Tanganyika and Uganda Ministers negotiated with the rebellious troops and promised such large increases in rates of pay that similar demands are bound to be made by the trade unions, in some of which strong Communist influence will be exerted to stir up endless trouble. Mutinous conduct occurred in Kenya after the outbreaks in Tanganyika and Uganda, thus offering more time for reflection. One consequence of the time-lag was the sensible decision that no Minister should parley with the rebellious privates and corporals.

When British troops are withdrawn, however short or long their sojourn, a power vacuum will be left. Recognizing that certainty, subversionists, many of them trained

How Not to Recruit African Armies.

in Communist countries, will henceforth be much more numerous and immensely more active. They will be ordered to exploit inter-tribal enmities, especially in areas with flourishing agricultural or pastoral economies and substantial numbers of rich Africans who resent the dictation and the threat of discriminatory taxation from men of other tribes who until recently had no standing in the community. It is al-

ready being suggested that troops from the United Kingdom should soon be withdrawn and succeeded by British military missions which would train the forces of the different States. There can be no confidence in the success of that arrangement, for the battalions in all three territories have already been completely Africanized or promised that their white officers and non-commissioned officers shall be dismissed. What is indisputable is that the Africans appointed to the highest offices, however pleasant and well-meaning, can have had nothing like the experience requisite for senior command; and their problems will be immensely greater than those of their European predecessors if Tanganyika and Kenya adopt the crazy proposals just made by senior party spokesmen for wholesale recruitment into their armies of members of the Youth Wings of K.A.N.U. and T.A.N.U. These politically indoctrinated young men, many of them unemployable thugs whom the police have found it impossible to control, should be about the first group to be excluded from forces which cannot be effective unless they are isolated from politics.

The stark truth is that there can be no expectation of security in such a situation, especially as the African leaders have deliberately disabled or destroyed the special branch of the police—for

Why the Special Branch Was Wrecked.

the elementary reason that many of the new political activists, including some Ministers and other prominent personalities, have bad police records. In the pretence that Africans must be promoted, even to ranks for which they were obviously unfitted, Europeans with invaluable special branch experience were dismissed. The African replacements not only lacked the knowledge and judgement for their new tasks, but more often than not were afraid of unpopularity with the politicians, with men of other tribes, and with departmental superiors and juniors. The resultant deterioration in standards and morale was, of course, welcomed by the Mau Mau, Land Freedom Army, and Weeping Kamau criminals in Kenya, by the worst elements in the other territories, and by all those in Communist pay. Had the special branches of the police and the general intelligence service been allowed to operate with the efficiency which was normal until quite recently, the Governments would have been given adequate warning of what was being planned.

They cannot now recreate what they have wrecked.

East Africa has suffered immeasurable and irreparable injury. Zanzibar is in the grip of a few score ruthless men who have been trained in Cuba and behind the Iron Curtain, and whose leader, "Field Marshal" Okello, seems from his broadcasts (some of which appear in other columns of this issue) to be a raving maniac. Tanganyika's outstanding leader, Mwalimu Nyerere, has lost so much prestige by his unexplained silence in the hours of crisis that he may be unable to recover his hitherto unrivalled leadership of the people. To make matters worse, there has not been one word from or about his closest colleague, the Vice-President, Mr. Kawawa, since the first mutiny. Indeed, the only Minister who has since made any impact on events appears to have been Mr. Kambona, a bitter racist who is widely believed to be ambitious to succeed Dr. Nyerere; though that would be a tragedy for a stricken country, it could happen. What stresses and strains have disturbed Kenya's desperately divided oligarchy can be guessed. There is worse to come politically and economically. Dr. Obote, Uganda's strong and astute Prime Minister, may show himself the most capable office-bearer in circumstances which must make him more reluctant than ever to rush into federation with neighbours about whom he will have deep suspicions.

Southern Rhodesia's stability contrasts strikingly with this alarming but foreseeable and foretold instability, which will, of course, spread to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland,

Southern Rhodesia's Case Proved Right.

both of which have histories of violence under the United National Independence Party of Mr. Kaunda (who became Prime Minister last week) and Dr. Kamuzu Banda (who has held the office for some months). Southern Rhodesia's political leaders, knowing that their country will be increasingly threatened by "freedom-fighters" operating from these neighbouring States, have naturally and rightly refused to scuttle out of their responsibilities merely in order to please defeatist Macmillanism in Britain, publicists in a United States which cannot settle its own racial problems, and agitators throughout the Afro-Asian world who have still to demonstrate their ability to grapple competently with the major difficulties of

their own countries. Fortunately, the short visit to England of Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, coincides with the collapse of the Macmillan policy in Africa, and thus reinforces his representations. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, bequeathed a deplorable inheritance by his predecessor, must from his own considerable knowledge of Central Africa sympathize with Southern Rhodesia's determination to protect the standards which it has established by three-quarters of a century of gallant endeavour—standards which it is more than ready to share with Africans as they qualify to move into the modern world.

Had United Kingdom Ministers not acted so precipitately under the pressure of the Macmillans, Macleods and Butlers—who,

knowing little or nothing about Africa, were nevertheless deaf to all advice and warnings from those who knew the continent intimately—

Retreating To Realism. —it would not now be so difficult for them to retreat from the quagmire of expediency to the firm ground of principle. That is their dilemma. Before the Zanzibar fiasco it seemed insoluble to political minds. This, surely, is the moment for the Cabinet to decide that realism must prevail, while the events of this month are still fresh in the public mind. Critics of such a decision—which cannot now save East Africa but would serve Southern Rhodesia—would make a shabby showing in Parliament, in the Press, and at the United Nations. If this opportunity is not promptly grasped, however, H.M. Government will soon have to lament yet another African tragedy of its own contriving.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Kambona

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for Defence and External Affairs in Tanganyika, was described a few days ago by the *Daily Telegraph* as "undoubtedly the chief Communist spearhead operator in East Africa", and was said to have had special training in Moscow "in every single art of intelligence and subversion". My information causes me to doubt both assertions. He is bitterly anti-white, and I believe anti-British, but I should deem him an extreme racist, not a Communist. From his student days in London (where he failed his Bar examinations, perhaps because he spent so much time in "student politics") he has been a fanatic, and after his return to Tanganyika his eccentric agitation displeased the more sensible T.A.N.U. leaders, men like Messrs. Nyerere, Kawawa, and Kahama. He has assiduously cultivated the party rank and file. Indeed, when other new Ministers were grappling with the problems of their departments in the period before independence, he frequently absented himself from his Ministry to make rabble-rousing tours of the country. Because of his influence in T.A.N.U. he could not be denied responsible Cabinet office, though some of his colleagues had and have very definite reservations about him and his ambitions.

Bamboozled by Their Own Propaganda

ANOTHER OBVIOUS ERROR of the *Daily Telegraph* is its statement that Mr. Kambona "was instrumental in blocking a defence agreement between Tanganyika and Britain while other Tanganyika leaders would have welcomed such an arrangement". I very much doubt whether even one of the Ministers would have had the courage to advocate a defence pact with the United Kingdom. In their then state of euphoria all were probably confident that no military help would ever again be required from the West. They may have been bamboozled by their own propaganda about an All-Africa Command. In any event, none hinted at an agreement with Britain, and the question was consequently not even considered in the pre-independence discussions. I make that categorical assertion without fear of contra-

dition. If Mr. Kambona were to replace Mwalimu Nyerere, as has been suggested in more than one journal, Tanganyika would, I am sure, suffer another calamity.

Jobless in a Town

WHAT A HOWL there would have been from the Tanganyika African National Union before it became the Government of Tanganyika if the British authorities in that country had rounded up unemployed Africans and packed them off to the country areas whence they had come! Yet that is precisely what is now being done by the T.A.N.U. Government, which makes no secret of its determination to remove people who are out of employment and decline compulsory work on a settlement scheme. A few weeks ago the area commissioner for Tanga issued a warning that "action will be taken against people who roam about the town and do not want to return to the land"; and he coupled that admonition with advice to the unemployed to join a settlement scheme at Pongwe, where they would be provided with land and food until the next crop was gathered. Now comes an official announcement that "13 jobless persons found roaming about in Tanga municipality have been repatriated to their homes in Mwanza, Iringa, Bukoba, Arusha, Dodoma, Lushoto and Handeni". Some of them probably hailed, not from the towns named, but from the neighbouring countryside. Perhaps others were townees. If they have been returned to a town in which there is considerable unemployment, what, I wonder, does the local area commissioner think of having his problem thus aggravated by a colleague at a distance.

Aromatic

NOT OFTEN does a producers' organization select a title with a touch of romance about it. Rhodesian growers of Turkish tobacco, however, have had the happy idea of calling their newly-formed society the Rhodesian Aromatic Tobacco Growers' Association.

Much Bloodshed Averted in Tanganyika's Fearful State

Army in Disgrace: Thousands Interrogated: "Whole Continent Endangered" — Dr. Nyerere

BRITISH MARINE COMMANDOS stormed Colito Barracks, near Dar es Salaam at dawn on Saturday under diversionary blank-charge fire from a destroyer when the African mutineers refused to surrender. Three of them were killed when the guard-house was blown up by a rocket. Within an hour nearly 600 soldiers had surrendered, and another 200 who had fled into the bush gave themselves up next day. Only 24 are still at large, including two suspected ringleaders. Twenty-five suspected organizers of the mutiny are under arrest.

Some of the men were captured while trying to escape from the airport; others were arrested by police when they attempted to seize the radio station. Police also disarmed soldiers at State House. Trade unionists had on the previous evening met to discuss a general strike. The troops were said to be "restless" when ordered to change from battledress into ceremonial uniform.

One British company was flown to Tabora, where the 2nd Btn. had mutinied, but found that the new African commander had already disarmed his men. Another contingent went to the Williamson diamond mines, where some policemen were rebellious; European families have been evacuated.

Grievous Shame

U.K. intervention was requested by President Nyerere. The assault was led by Brigadier P. Sholto Douglas, who had been deposed as army commander by the mutineers on Monday of last week. About 20 people died and 100 were wounded in street fights.

Broadcasting on Saturday, Mwalimu admitted: "Asking for help in this way is not something to be proud of. This has been a week of most grievous shame for our nation. Those who brought this shame on us tried to intimidate our nation at the point of a gun".

There had been no alternative to seeking British help, since Tanganyika policemen were in Zanzibar, and Kenya and Uganda had their own troubles. Discipline had vanished from the army, which had become a danger to the country and had to be disarmed; its ringleaders must be severely punished. He called on members of the T.A.N.U. youth league to enrol and so build the nucleus of a new army for the republic.

It was "nonsense" to heed foolish talk that Britain had returned to rule Tanganyika. "Any independent country can ask another independent country for help. The torch of freedom will still burn on Kilimanjaro".

Grateful Letter

Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, has received this letter from the President:—

"It is with deep gratitude that I write to acknowledge the help which has been given by Britain to Tanganyika today. I do this on behalf of the whole Tanganyikan people, for the disgraceful conduct of the Tanganyika Rifles has led to a situation of fear with the possibility of much bloodshed.

"The prompt agreement to my request for assistance and the magnificent way the operation was carried out in the early hours of this morning leave Tanganyika much indebted to your Government, the people of Britain, and particularly to the members of the Royal Marine Commandos and other members of British Forces who have taken part. I should like to say how extremely glad we are that your help has not caused any injury or loss of life among British soldiers and sailors involved.

"Please feel at liberty to inform the British Parlia-

ment of the contents of this letter. I am anxious that all the British people should be aware of our gratitude for this great expression of friendship"

The President made a four-hour tour of the capital on Wednesday of last week, visiting looted shops and urging the people to return to work. Except for a rousing reception at T.A.N.U. headquarters, he was received in silence. In the Kinondoni area some Africans ran away when his car appeared. Mwalimu called: "Why are you running away? Everything is normal again. You need have no more fear".

In Magomeni he saw the remains of an Arab store that had been mortared and razed to the ground by troops after the owner had shot dead one of their number. Seven of the family were killed in the reprisal, the only survivor being an injured infant a few months old.

Harm Done

At a Press conference next day the President affirmed that it would take "months and even years to erase from the mind of the world what it has heard about events this week and to restore Tanganyika's reputation as a friendly, peaceful, and mature country. It would be foolish to pretend that these events are unimportant or that they have not damaged Tanganyika's reputation overseas. In addition to the incidents themselves, the rumours which were spread have raised all sorts of doubts about the stability of the country, and the Government.

"I recognize that events were exacerbated by the Government's failure to keep the people fully informed from hour to hour. That was a mistake which I fully acknowledge; but in conditions like this it is not always possible to answer immediately all questions which might occur in fearful minds. "Those whose responsibility it is to look after lives should not themselves engage in activities which might endanger lives. The lesson is that the end does not justify the means. The revolt had ended and the soldiers had returned to barracks by midday on Monday, but the harm had been done".

There was "absolutely no link" between the mutiny and the revolution in Zanzibar. The army's action had been "a protest or a revolt". The Government was still discussing new pay scales and promotion with the army.

Answering questions, the President said that there was no purpose in inquiring "into what we already know. No inquiry can prevent a repetition". Asked if he knew the organizers, he countered: "The soldiers had grievances".

Constitutional rule would not be permanently harmed by the mutiny. He had been in Dar es Salaam all the time, but had wanted to be exactly sure before he spoke (some reports have it that he had taken refuge in a ship in the harbour in accordance with plans made previously for such an emergency).

To a query whether a British military training mission would ever be sent to Tanganyika now that the army's European officers had been dismissed, he replied: "I really do not see why. We can handle this our own way".

Asked finally if the mutineers would be punished, Mwalimu gave no answer but smiled, thanked the journalists for attending, and left the room.

Day of Great Disgrace

The English translation of the short broadcast made in Swahili by the President on Tuesday evening of last week reads:—

"My countrymen, a slight crisis occurred here in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The causes of this crisis have been explained to you more than once, as has the fact that it ended the same day. It is not my aim to repeat the reasons for the occurrence of that crisis. My first aim is to dispel your anxiety. There are some people who greatly like to add falsehoods to events. In adding falsehoods to yesterday's crisis, fabricators allege that my whereabouts were unknown, that Ministers' whereabouts were unknown, and that there was no Government. Such inventors could turn a small event into a bigger one than it actually was at the beginning.

"I advise you not to spread alarmist rumours. Rumour-mongering is no sign of manhood. A man remains calm. I am happy that many people were calm throughout the crisis. But many, many people — Africans and non-Africans, citizens and foreigners — became alarmists and started to say and do things which could have created a bigger danger.

"There were others who were a disgrace to every man and the country, and who thought that this crisis was their opportunity for breaking into houses and plundering other people's

properties. Perhaps they thought that there was no longer any Government. Alas, they found out for themselves. It is regrettable that a few people, two of our soldiers among them, lost their lives. On your behalf I express the whole nation's condolences to the families of the deceased. Let us pray to the Almighty that their souls may rest in peace.

"Brothers, yesterday was a day of great disgrace to our nation. I thank all the people who helped to stop this disgrace from spreading beyond bounds. I hope that our country will not tomorrow or the next day witness any repetition of such a disgrace."

On the day of the first mutiny Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister of External Affairs and Defence Minister, included these passages in his broadcasts:—

"There have been some misunderstandings between African and British soldiers in the 1st Battalion The Tanganyika Rifles. After my intervention the soldiers have now returned to Colito Barracks. The soldiers and members of the police force are still loyal to the Government. I appeal to all civil servants to go back to their duties. Members of the public have nothing to fear.

City in Turmoil

"Any person who creates disturbances will be arrested and we shall deal with him according to the law. Dar es Salaam is now calm except for Magomeni. I do hope that you people of Magomeni will calm down after you have heard my voice. If you fail to do this I shall immediately send a field force to preserve peace at Magomeni. Everyone must stay at home instead of roaming about. I request all Arabs in Magomeni and Dar es Salaam to keep calm and remain indoors. All troops are calm and have returned to quarters.

"There are unfounded rumours. The truth is that the 1st Battalion is calm and shoulder-to-shoulder with the Government. The police, who are already in the town, will remain all night to preserve peace. Anyone who breaks the law will face the *askari*. I hope that all citizens will respond to my appeal, so as to re-establish peace in Dar es Salaam city."

Tanganyika Radio next morning reported that Mr. Kambona had denied rumours in some papers and broadcast by foreign radio stations that the whereabouts of President Nyerere was unknown. All Ministers were safe and Government services were functioning as usual in Dar es Salaam.

In the House of Lords Earl Alexander asked: "Is it not strange that British intelligence in East Africa should have been so ill informed in two separate cases within a few days? How is it that we are not given longer warning that this sort of thing was likely to happen?"

The Duke of Devonshire: "These countries are now independent members of the Commonwealth, as individual and as separate as we are; and it is not as if we should know what is going on, as was the case when they were still part of our Colonial Empire. Whilst it is early days to understand exactly what has happened in Zanzibar or Tanganyika, I would say with some assurance that these events were as much a surprise to the Governments of these territories as to ourselves."

Earl Alexander: "Does our intelligence stop operating when a country within the Commonwealth takes independence? Surely we have good access to intelligence even in countries that are not in the Commonwealth."

Communist Conspiracy

The Duke of Devonshire: "I have no doubt that intelligence channels exist with various countries with which we have dealings. If there has been a failure of intelligence, no doubt it will be gone into in due course. But these are very new happenings. Certainly they have come as a surprise to us; but also to the Governments concerned."

Lord Morrison of Lambeth: "These surprises are becoming a little frequent. I follow the answer *vis-à-vis* Tanganyika, who have had independence for about two years, but in relation to Zanzibar independence has existed for 11 days or a fortnight. Surely the British ought to have known when they were in control of Zanzibar whether such an event as has taken place was likely or not."

The Duke of Devonshire: "I am distressed that the noble lord is not quite so Commonwealth-minded as I should have wished. Zanzibar has been independent for five weeks, not 11 days. I take the point that this *coup* in Zanzibar has come very soon after independence; but I have no doubt that had plans been under way for this *coup* while Britain was still responsible for Zanzibar's affairs it would have been duly reported."

Lord Salisbury: "These very disturbing events occurring so close after each other in Zanzibar and Tanganyika seem to indicate that they are part of deep-laid conspiracy, by the Eastern Powers, China and Russia, and, so we understand from Zanzibar, Cuba as well, to disrupt the whole continent of Africa and bring it gradually over from one side to the other; as we move out, the others move in. Will the Govern-

ment take this important factor into account in assessing their future policy to those few portions of Africa that still remain loyal to the West?"

The Duke of Devonshire: "Events in East Africa will be duly weighed by H.M. Government in considering their future policy. It is still far too early to know what other, if any other, influences have been at work behind these two recent *coups*."

Lord Stonham: "British officers have been relieved of their command. Since, apparently, the elected Government of Tanganyika is not functioning, by whom were they relieved of their command, and by what authority?"

The Duke of Devonshire: "Late last night the Tanganyika Minister for Defence and External Affairs appointed a new Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Army, a gentleman called Elisa Kavana. It is on his authority that officers of the 2nd Battalion have been relieved of their posts."

Major Leavitt Taylor, attached to the 1st Bn., on reaching London said that the mutiny at Colito Barracks had started at about 2 a.m. on Monday morning with the sound of fire alarms and a bugle. One of the armed soldiers at the camp entrance gave "a sharp order in a very rough manner" to the driver of the first of five cars which had been driven over from the married quarters, ordering him to get out. "I realized that this was something serious, that it might be a mutiny. I immediately put my car into reverse. One of the soldiers fired."

"Horseplay"

The major rejoined his wife in their house. They heard firing around other houses — apparently an attempt to frighten the inmates — and five soldiers then arrived and marched him away at gunpoint to the guardroom. One asked, "Shall I shoot?" but got no reply. "It was a most uncomfortable moment and I thought my days were numbered". Major Taylor was searched meticulously. "As far as we knew, the mutineers had not touched any liquor. Otherwise things would have gone a lot further."

Major T. Ealand told a similar story. He said that the Africans were threatening and hostile but not violent. Major Basil Gaskin, second-in-command, had tried to rally a company, but was set on by some soldiers, who beat him with rifle butts.

When the 2nd Bn. mutinied in Tabora on Tuesday, two officers were ill-treated. The officers and N.C.O.s had been instructed not to speak to the Press when they reached Nairobi, but when one of the wives suggested that there had been "horseplay", another interjected: "That was not horseplay, but the less said the better". One Arab was killed in disturbances in Tabora.

Both in Dar es Salaam and Tabora the British were sent away without their kit and belongings.

Mutineers tried to force a European police superintendent in Dar es Salaam to wear his badges of rank, which they had torn from his uniform. They threw a European photographer's camera in the road and shot at it as he was being dragged off to gaol. Two Kenya broadcasting reporters were arrested by T.A.N.U. youth-wingers while being escorted round the city by African police officers. Other youths in party uniforms, supported by armed police, roamed the streets telling the people to close their shops and keep out of sight.

Three oil company officials and a magistrate, Mr. Eric Wrintmore, were detained for 13 hours in a police station after mutineers had arrested them in a hotel. The police were warned that they would be shot if they released the men. Mr. Wrintmore was struck in the back with rifle butts. When his wife asked if she could return to her room to see to her baby a soldier struck her face, causing her to bang her head against a doorpost, and hit her 10-year-old son with the flat of a bush-knife. One eye-witness said that the mutineers were "terrifying", screaming and pointing their guns at their victims. In their belts they wore daggers and bush-knives.

Troops Sullen

Mr. Anthony Dunn, editor of the Tanganyika *Daily Nation* and a B.B.C. correspondent, has been expelled from both Tanganyika and Kenya for allegedly sending a message that President Nyerere had been shot, though he denied sending any such report and the B.B.C. telegraphed the President that no such message had ever been received. At Nairobi Airport he was kept *incommunicado* for about 12 hours until his plane left for London.

Later in the week troops in the capital were said to be still sullen and threatening. An inquirer was told that the new commanding officer was absent because he had called a meeting of Ministers in State House.

Mr. Mirisho Sarakikyhe has been appointed C.-in-C. of the Tanganyika Army, with Major Elisa Kavana as second-in-command. Brigadier Douglas is to be military adviser.

A company which had terrorized Nachingwea in Southern Tanganyika has surrendered.

Four Labour Federation officials were arrested at the week-

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Likelihood that Government Could Not Keep Order

Britain Helps Uganda to Put Down African Soldiers' Pay Mutiny: 500 Men Dismissed

AN UGANDA MINISTER was held hostage by African mutineers of the 1st Uganda Rifles last Thursday when he visited Jinja Barracks for discussions on terms of service.

About 200 men, who had refused to disperse after talks with the battalion commander, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hamilton, waylaid Mr. Felix Onama, Minister of Internal Affairs, confined him in the guardroom for an hour, and beat up his police escort. The British officers were not allowed to leave the camp, nor was anyone permitted to enter. An African photographer was assaulted at the gate and his camera was smashed.

Mr. A. M. Obote, the Prime Minister, asked Britain to dispatch troops to help maintain law and order, and as soon as he had confirmed the request in writing some 450 British soldiers were flown to Entebbe from Nairobi. Before dawn on Saturday they had thrown a cordon round the camp at Jinja and occupied the armoury. About 20 arrests were made, and European women and children were evacuated from the cantonment and sent to Entebbe, from which some were flown to England late on Saturday.

"Misbehaviour"

Road-blocks had been erected on the road to the capital 50 miles away, where police guards were stationed at important buildings, including the Prime Minister's office and residence.

Broadcasting on Thursday evening, Mr. Obote stated:—

"Unfortunately there was some misbehaviour by a newly-recruited company at the barracks when the Minister of Internal Affairs arrived. Later the soldiers presented their case and the Minister told them that he had been directed by the Prime Minister to revise their terms of service. The latest report is that the whole army is in the barracks and that all soldiers are loyal to the Government. The Cabinet met this evening, and the Prime Minister urges all people not to panic".

Later Mr. Obote said that the situation at Jinja was completely normal. "All the men of the Uganda Rifles are loyal to the Government. The main point raised by the soldiers has been pay increments for other ranks. The N.C.Os. have received an increment already, and other ranks are also to receive increments. The soldiers who are supposed to be on duty are doing their work normally. I am sending a message to all the men of the Uganda Rifles, wherever they are, giving them details of directives I have made regarding their conditions and future promotion prospects.

Precautions

"There was no mutiny at Jinja barracks this afternoon, but because of the confused situation the Cabinet, as a precautionary measure, requested the British Government to send troops to assist in ensuring the maintenance of law and order. This request was readily granted, and the troops are already in Uganda. In view of the normal situation now obtaining it will not be necessary to have their services for long. No one should panic. All Government offices should open tomorrow, and businesses should do the same".

A statement issued by the Prime Minister's office next day reported:—

"The situation at the barracks in Jinja is completely normal and everybody has reported for work. Mr. Onama has reported to the whole Cabinet the discussions he had with the soldiers. The Cabinet has directed a full review of the terms of service of the security forces, namely the army, police, and prisons.

"The presence of British troops in Uganda may have caused some public alarm. The public might have felt that the soldiers of the Uganda Rifles were going to stage a mutiny like their compatriots in the Tanganyika Rifles, and that the British soldiers have been brought into the country to battle against men of our own army. This is not the case. Dissatisfaction in the Uganda Rifles affects only the privates.

"The privates in the Uganda Rifles stationed at Jinja yesterday decided to stage a sit-down strike, demanding immediate

increases in their salaries. There was every likelihood of other privates in the Uganda Army now stationed in Karamoja, on the Rwanda border, and the Sudan border carrying out a similar sit-down strike.

"Although it was possible for the Government to grant the demands of the soldiers in the Uganda Army above the rank of corporal for increases in pay immediately, and although the Government accepts the validity of the demands of the privates for an increase in pay, it was not possible for the Government to concede these demands immediately, as the sums involved are so big that the whole question needs to be referred to Parliament. However, the privates were not satisfied with the Government's explanation of its sympathy with their demands and decided to go ahead with their sit-down-strike.

"When it is considered that the men of the Uganda Police are also equally heavily committed in Karamoja, Mubende, Toro and on the Sudan border, and that the police forces in Kampala and Entebbe are thin on the ground, it will be admitted that there was every likelihood of the security position in the country getting out of control. This would inevitably have tempted the unruly elements in our society to run amok. Looting would have followed, and lives and property would have been in great danger. The presence of British troops in Uganda is for the sole purpose of preventing this eventuality taking place. After the events of Tanganyika and the likely recurrence in Kenya, it was physically impossible to ask for troops from our East African neighbours, and more difficult from any other African country".

Lunatic Fringe

On the previous day Mr. Onama had broadcast a denial that guards had been posted at key installations in Uganda because the Government had doubts about the loyalty of some members of its security forces. He was confident of their ability to maintain public safety and public order under the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour and with absolute loyalty to Uganda. Placing guards was a normal precaution when there was trouble in surrounding countries.

"Experience has shown that, whenever action is necessary to put down any threat, the majority of the people of Uganda, whatever their political opinions, will always rally to support the Government. But there is always the lunatic fringe who will try and exploit a situation. It is most important that there should be no interruption of services, which could give the impression that there was also trouble here. The Government therefore decided to take steps to ensure that no opportunity is given to anyone inside or outside Uganda who wishes to start trouble".

The Minister spoke of the "debt of gratitude" owed to the security forces. Government had every confidence in its British seconded officers. It was, of course, training Ugandans to replace them. It was intended that eight companies would be commanded by Ugandans by the end of this year, and that battalion commanders would be Ugandans by the end of 1965. There were now two Ugandan majors, 14 captains and 26 lieutenants; 15 more officers were under training. The commander of the army had drawn up a plan for acceleration of Ugandanization of all command posts by the end of this year. A decision would be announced shortly by the Prime Minister.

Conditions of service and pay and allowances were kept under constant review. In the past few weeks Mr. Onama had discussed these and other matters with officers and men drawn from all ranks. Steps had already been taken to improve some of the unsatisfactory conditions of service including basic rates of pay.

African Commanders

The troops have asked for pay rises for recruits from £5 5s. a month to £15. They have been granted £13 5s. New scales rising to £35 monthly for staff sergeants are identical with those awarded in Tanganyika. The mutineers affirmed that they had no quarrel with their white officers. About 800 African troops at the camp did not take part in the demonstrations.

Two African officers, Major Idi Amin and Major Opolot, have been appointed to command the 1st and 2nd battalions respectively in place of Colonel Hamilton and Colonel R. Groome. The C-in-C, is still Brigadier J. M. A. Tillet, who now has 20 other British officers and 16 n.c.o.s under him. Except for one company U.K. troops who occupied the camp have returned to Entebbe and have been joined by a further 100 men from Kenya.

U.P.C. politicians have protested that British troops were used, saying that Ghana should have been approached for help. Three party officials have been constituted a Press Censorship and Correction Board to deal with news transmissions from Uganda "because some newspapers appear to be disappointed at the normal situation and are resorting to writing unfounded sensational news".

A second sortie was made on Monday at first light. The riflemen were paraded and told that all below the rank of staff sergeant in H.Q. and A Company of the 1st Btn.—about 500 men—were to be dismissed and sent home. Mr. Obote said that it was a bitter decision but necessary in order to stamp out disobedient elements. The soldiers had been guilty of a lamentable failure in duty.

K.A.N.U. Youth Wing Recruited After Kenya Rifles Mutiny

"Steadying Effect" of British Intervention in "Strange Train of Troubles" in East Africa

LESS THAN A DAY after the Kenyatta Government had obtained U.K. permission to use British troops to maintain law and order if the disorders in the neighbouring territories spread to Kenya, 150 men of the 11th Btn. The Kenya Rifles raided the armoury at Lanet garrison near Nakuru on Friday night and attempted to shoot their way out of the camp.

Men of the 3rd Regt. The Royal Horse Artillery moved in from Gilgil and occupied the armoury, administrative offices, officers' mess and married quarters. Before normalcy was restored one African soldier had been killed and another wounded. Wives and families of officers and n.c.o.s. were taken to Nakuru, where armed police patrolled with dogs.

Sit-Down Strike

Some mutineers managed to escape into the surrounding bush, but police and military closed the Nakuru-Nairobi road and quickly rounded up most of them. Next morning, when some 500 African soldiers were disarmed and were being screened to discover who had been responsible for the mutiny, about 100 men refused to parade and tried once more to break out after staging a sit-down protest. A four-point counter-move with armoured cars promptly dealt with the situation.

Para-military general service units, more British troops, and police were deployed at strategic places in Nairobi, including the airport, radio station, police H.Q., and the Prime Minister's office. That move had been decided at a midnight meeting of Cabinet Ministers and defence officials on Friday.

Reports that some of the 800 men of the 3rd Kenya Rifles at nearby Langata were on sit-down strike were discounted after helicopters based at Wilson Airport had reconnoitred, but the planes were afterwards moved to Kahawa Barracks at the other side of the city.

Nearly 700 Royal Marines arrived next day from England, replacing the troops sent to Uganda.

Prime Minister Kenyatta broadcast that the mutineers would be dealt with according to military law. "There will be no compromise on this. I do not intend to meet them or to allow any of my Ministers to negotiate with them". The mutiny was a "grave betrayal of trust and confidence."

Meetings Ban

"I must warn all our people most firmly, whether they be in the army, police, youth wings, M.P.s., or just members of the public, that the Government will deal most severely with any breaches of the peace or acts of disloyalty or destruction."

He did not mention that British troops were assisting. Neither had the Prime Minister of Uganda.

He announced that a committee to examine pay and service conditions would report by March 1 in order to put right "any genuine grievances", based on suggestions from the ranks to their officers. By the end of the year most of the European officers would be replaced by Africans. [The Kenya Army now has 75 British officers and 90 British n.c.o.s.; there are 95 African officers].

K.A.N.U. youth-wingers are being recruited into the police force. A youth wing spokesman has called for the disarming of the "disloyal" Kenya Rifles, saying that the youth wing could provide 20,000 replacements.

At the previous week-end the Kenya Government banned all public meetings and processions until further notice—unemployed Africans had been demonstrating—in Nairobi and in the Machakos and Kitui areas.

Eight students on administration courses at Oxford University were recalled after completing only one term.

Patrols continue in the North-Eastern Region, where a number of clashes have been reported with Somali gangs. Several hundred Abdallah tribesmen who had fled to the Somali Republic but were "unhappy" there were permitted to cross the prohibited zone to re-enter Kenya. Chief Ahmed Nur of the Abdi Wak stated after touring Garissa district that secession had been dropped and that many Somalis were ready to pay their taxes and live in peace. "We all feel we belong to Kenya". Elections to the National and Regional Assemblies are to be held late next month.

When Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told the Commons that Kenya had requested U.K. military aid, he added: "The situation in Kenya is perfectly normal. Their request for authority to be given for the use of British troops was purely precautionary. However, in view of the generally unsettled state in East Africa, it was thought desirable to make it publicly known that in the event of trouble British support for the Kenya Government would be available. This would be likely to have a steadying effect".

Asked by Mr. Gresham Cooke "to what extent these disturbances are brought about by training or subversive action by Cuban or Chinese Communists", he replied: "It is difficult to say. We do not yet know what forces and influences are at work in this strange chain of troubles".

Twenty-nine men have been charged before a Nakuru magistrate with attempted incitement to mutiny and remanded in custody until February 10.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson Mulinge has been appointed commander of the 3rd Kenya Rifles, vice Lieut.-Col. J. R. Anderson, who has been transferred to the mutinous 11th Btn. The new African commander has said he would be glad to have K.A.N.U. youth-wingers as recruits. "They will make good soldiers. All they need is training". Mr. T. J. Mboya, Justice Minister, has condemned as irresponsible a youth-wing call for the battalions to be disbanded.

Outside Subversion

On the first day of recruitment for the police, 10 youths were selected out of 5,000 candidates. K.A.N.U. had sponsored 450, who were joined at the reception centres by 4,500 unemployed.

Mr. Sandys has told the Commons that he proposes to have early consultations with the East African leaders on the issue of outside subversion. He added that messages of thanks had been received from all three Governments, but that only Mwalimu Nyerere had suggested specifically that his appreciation should be published.

A corporal who deserted from the Kenya Army, Hussein Nunu, has been killed in a *shitta* raid at Dadaab. He was held to be the principal gang leader responsible for terrorist attacks.

Arrests in Tanganyika

(Concluded from page 445)

end, and Mr. Victor Mkello, the president, is still being held. Others held for questioning include Mr. L. Ngahyoma, Dockworkers and Stevedores Union general secretary; Chief Lugusha, M.P.; Sheikh Yahya Hussein; and a member of the South African Pan-African Congress; 2,000 arrests were made.

Mwalimu has postponed his visits to China and India, and that of the Chinese Premier to Tanganyika has also been deferred. President Nyerere has called for an emergency meeting of the Foreign and Defence Ministers this week-end of the Organization of African Unity because the "critical situation in East Africa constitutes a grave danger to the whole continent. African unity is at stake".

His Government has denied that Communist influence instigated the mutinies; it is "very much disturbed to see there have been attempts to introduce cold war politics into the interpretation of disturbing events. The seriousness of these events is obvious, but Tanganyika's troubles should not be used as an excuse to worsen international relations and threaten world peace".

PERSONALIA

MR. J. S. HAYWARD is now Government Architect in Seychelles.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL has returned to Kenya for about eight weeks.

MR. E. D. LITTLE has arrived in England from Limbe, Nyasaland.

MR. TSHOMBE and MR. ALBERT KALONJI met in Barcelona last week.

MR. SYDNEY WYNNE has returned to London from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. R. HOGG has joined the board and become chairman of Dawnays, Ltd.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Kenya Minister of Agriculture, has arrived in London.

MR. H. C. BANNERMAN has joined the board of Assam and African Tea Holdings, Ltd.

DR. VLADIMIR and MRS. BALASHOV are in this country from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HENRY MULLI, Kenya's first Ambassador to China, has presented his letters of credence.

MISS MADELEINE ADAM is the first woman to be appointed a Justice of the Peace in Seychelles.

MR. E. A. HEATHCOTE, Clerk to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and MRS. HEATHCOTE have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MRS. T. L. CROSTHWAITE, wife of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Zanzibar, sailed last Thursday in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. C. R. HOBSON, upon whom a life barony has been conferred, has taken the title of BARON HOBSON, of Brent in the County of Middlesex.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., and MRS. ABRAHAMSON have returned to Southern Rhodesia from their visits to the U.S.A. and the Far East.

MR. I. K. G. SANDERCOCK, who for the past six years has been growing coffee in the Solai district of Kenya, arrived in the United Kingdom last week.

MR. LOVAT DICKSON, for the past 23 years a director of Macmillan & Co., Ltd., the publishers, is resigning. At one time he lived in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA, who has just retired from the office of general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will join the board at the beginning of April.

MR. C. P. S. ALLEN, a local director of the Chartered Company in Lusaka, has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST is the author of a new book, "Journey into Russia". He has been made an honorary D.Litt. of the University of Natal.

Southern Rhodesians now in London include MR. & MRS. J. M. ARKWRIGHT, MR. W. KEMMISH, MR. & MRS. B. I. HOFFMAN, and MR. & MRS. N. DOLLAR.

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, lately Federal Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia for two years from March 3.

THE EARL OF SELBORNE has retired from the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., of which MR. ERNEST F. O. GASCOIGNE and MR. MAURICE VAN WEYENBERG have become directors.

MR. DONALD LIGHTFOOT, regional manager in Northern Rhodesia of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, will direct the new Northern Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

Owing to pressure of other business commitments, MR. ANGUS OGILVY has resigned from the boards of Orbit Holdings, Ltd., an investment and finance group, and three of its subsidiaries.

LORD CHANDOS is one of 14 members of a committee under LORD FRANKS appointed by the Prime Minister to make recommendations for a national memorial to the late PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

CAPTAIN G. H. MAYHEW, former group marine superintendent of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and MRS. MAYHEW are on their way to South Africa.

While MR. I. F. MCLEAN, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in Southern Rhodesia, is on a short holiday, MR. J. J. WRATHALL, Minister of Education and Health, is taking over the portfolio.

MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner in London for Uganda, is the first African to be elected a member of the Alpine Club. He has climbed several of the peaks in the Ruwenzori Range and also Kilimanjaro.

When MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., lately Colonial Secretary, spoke at a meeting in Birmingham last week, the hall was half empty. Three local M.P.s had advised Conservatives to boycott the meeting. Not one of 34 Tory M.P.s from that part of the country was present.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Labour M.P. for Middlesbrough East, has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonies Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party. MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P. for Blackburn, and MR. GEORGE THOMSON, M.P. for Dundee East, are the deputy-chairmen.

SIR JOHN MAUD, Master of University College, Oxford, and lately High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on Thursday, February 6, on "The Challenge of the High Commission Territories". MR. BRIAN MACDONA will preside.

MR. A. M. AKIWUMU, who has been appointed Legal Secretary to the East African Common Services Authority, is a judge of the High Court of Ghana, the Government of which is seconding him to East Africa for two years. A B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1951. At Cambridge he won his blue for athletics.

Passengers for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE include the REV. D. H. & MRS. BISHOP, MR. & MRS. C. H. L. BROWN, DR. & MRS. D. A. GEBBIE, MR. & MRS. G. S. HAWKESWORTH, BRIGADIER N. C. HENDRIKS, DR. ANN LIVESLEY, MR. & MRS. D. M. REDFERN, and MR. & MRS. D. R. M. STEWART. Among passengers for Dar es Salaam are DR. & MRS. M. J. AYLETT and MR. & MRS. M. J. R. COAKLEY.

Obituaries

LORD LUCAN, M.C., Chief Labour Whip in the House of Lords since 1954, who has died suddenly at the age of 65, was A.D.C. to the Governor-General of South Africa in 1924-25 and thereafter retained a keen interest in African affairs. He succeeded his father in the peerage in 1949, and was Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations from June to October, 1951, in the Socialist Government. The sixth earl, he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and served in the Coldstream Guards. His father was at one time Chief Conservative Whip in the Upper House.

MR. WALTER SOLE, the first African to be appointed to the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, has died in that Colony.

MRS. FLORENCE HARVEY, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 81, was the first white woman to live in Gatooma.

MR. H. S. CLARKSON, M.B.E., who has died suddenly in Salisbury, was chairman of the Central African Terrier Club.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY ALWYNE FELLOWES, M.B.E., has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia.

U.N.I.P. Cabinet Sworn In

"Racial" Seats Must Go: Mr. Kaunda

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA has been sworn in as first Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, with 13 African Ministers in the new self-government Cabinet.

Full details have yet to be received of the results of last week's general election for 75 seats. U.N.I.P. has won at least 54, and the rival African National Congress 10. All the 10 reserved roll seats for Europeans went to the National Progress Party led by Mr. John Roberts.

The new Ministry is thus composed:—

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister;
 Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, Home Affairs;
 Mr. Arthur Wina, Finance;
 Mr. Elija Mudenda, Agriculture;
 Mr. Solomon Kalulu, Land and Works;
 Mr. Mainza Chona, Justice;
 Mr. Alexander Grey Zulu, Commerce and Industry;
 Mr. John Mwanakatwe, Education;
 Mr. Reuben Kamanga, Transport and Communications;
 Mr. Munukayumbwa Sipalo, Natural Resources;
 Mr. H. D. Banda, Housing and Social Development;
 Mr. Nalumino Munda, Local Government;
 Mr. Justin Chimba, Labour and Mines;
 Mr. Sikota Wina, Health.

The Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, retains control of defence, foreign affairs, public order, and the police.

"Worse Slavery"

Mr. Kaunda and 23 other U.N.I.P. candidates were returned unopposed. Five A.N.C. candidates were similarly successful, but have since joined U.N.I.P.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the A.N.C., won the Monze seat easily. He is coming to London for a holiday on doctor's orders.

Alleging that the elections had been rigged in the areas in which U.N.I.P. nominees were returned unopposed, he prophesied that the victorious party would bring about its own downfall: "already they are split, and the same thing will happen here as has happened in Tanganyika". He is also quoted as saying: "Power-hungry savages without background, without experience and without education will bring ordinary Africans a worse type of slavery than they experienced before."

Mr. Kaunda has said that unconstitutional efforts to overthrow his new Government will be "ruthlessly crushed". Rejection of U.N.I.P.'s white candidates on the reserved roll by the European community had "hurt our feelings very badly". He would abolish "sectional or racial representation", even if that required another general election before independence, which he demands should be accorded in October. "We are determined to move forward as one nation, not two in one."

Fights Continue

African troops have complained about their service conditions. Mr. Kaunda inspected the 2nd Battalion in Lusaka on Monday, and said that the Government was considering recommendations for improvements proposed by the European officers. Compulsory military training has been dropped. The army is to consist of about 2,000 Regulars and 1,000 Territorials.

Two Africans were killed and six injured in fighting in a Northern Province village on the second day of polling. Police arrested 24 people. Since then tear-gas has been used to disperse U.N.I.P. mobs demonstrating outside the A.N.C. offices in Mufulira and Lusaka. Gangs have been demanding to see party cards. Mr. Kaunda has asked his followers to cooperate with the police.

Civilians possessing firearms illegally have been given a week in which to surrender them. More than 100 incidents of intimidation, rioting and fighting have been reported since the elections ended.

Southern Rhodesian police killed two Africans after a day of rioting in Salisbury's Highfield township on Tuesday after the failure of a nationalist strike, called when Mr. Nkomo appeared in Umtali Court charged with causing hostility to the police by telling a meeting that political offenders were regularly tortured. He was sentenced to six months in gaol, suspended for three years.

Mr. Winston Field's Visit

Talks With the Prime Minister

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who sails this afternoon for the Cape with Mrs. Field in the PENENNIS CASTLE, has had a very strenuous few days in England.

He arrived in London last Friday, recorded a talk for the B.B.C., and dined with Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. On Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Evan Campbell, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, he went to Chequers at the invitation of Sir Alec Douglas-Home. They returned on Sunday.

On Monday there were further talks with the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, and later further discussions with Mr. Sandys and a courtesy call upon Mr. Butler.

On Tuesday, after being interviewed for the "This Week" television programme, Mr. Field left to visit members of the family living in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

In his talks with British Ministers he will assuredly have contrasted the stability of his country, which has been self-governing for 40 years, with the instability so strikingly revealed in East Africa.

No Announcement Yet About Independence

There is no indication of an immediate statement on the Southern Rhodesian problem, but that is not surprising since Mr. Field is returning by sea in order to get some relaxation from the pressures of the past year. An announcement in regard to independence may perhaps be made soon after his return.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER gave luncheon and dinner parties on Monday for the Prime Minister.

The guests at mid-day were the Marquess of Salisbury, Earl De La Warr, Lord Hastings, Lord Milverton, Lord Coleraine, Lord Colyton, Lord Sinclair of Clevee, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P., Mr. John Tilney, M.P., Mr. G. M. Thomson, M.P., Mr. Humphry Berkeley, M.P., the Deputy High Commissioner (Mr. N. R. Heathcote), and Mr. T. V. R. Barbour.

Those who dined were Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord Latymer, Lord Reith, the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, Sir Cyril Hawker, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. E. J. Food, Mr. F. Seeborn, the Deputy High Commissioner, and Mr. Barbour.

During Mr. Field's absence from the Colony Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of the Treasury, is acting as Prime Minister.

On his arrival in Cape Town Mr. Field will pay a courtesy call on Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa.

Many thousands of Tutsi — their mutilated corpses are floating down the Rusisi River to Lake Tanganyika—have been massacred since December by Hutu tribesmen, allegedly because Tutsi refugees have plotted to overthrow the Rwanda Government.

NORTHERN



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Fantastic Broadcasts by Revolutionary "Field Marshal"

Arabs Advised to Commit Suicide: "American Imperialism" Attacked

THE REVOLUTION IN ZANZIBAR was marked by numerous wireless outbursts by the so-called Field Marshal John Okello and by some broadcast statements by Ministers and ex-Ministers. All were made in Swahili.

From the renderings in English made by the monitoring service of the B.B.C. we quote the following passages as characteristic of the spate of admonitions addressed to the public.

January 13 (7 a.m. G.M.T.): "The Field Marshal has issued an order to shoot any youth found in possession of a weapon. Understand that the Field Marshal is the leader of this Government.

"The Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party and the Zanzibar Nationalist Party have been banned since yesterday. All their vehicles and motor-cycles are required urgently. If they do not bring them, then anyone found hiding them will be punished by imprisonment of not less than 45 years. Offices of the two parties have been taken over by the Army's Government. Z.N.P. youths who are unlucky will lose their lives just now. You who are deceived by them are the people who are going to lose your lives without any guilt.

Arabs Threatened

"Any person found out of doors will be shot. All Arabs or Muscat Arabs from the rural areas who assemble will be shot even if they meet in a storeyed building. We will destroy it and they will lose their lives.

"Z.N.P. youths will be kept at another place for about nine months or a year or even more if they do not surrender their weapons. We know the number of all guns. If one is lost, a thousand of you will lose their lives. This is an order of the Army."

Sheikh Ali Muhsin, former Minister of External Affairs, said in a recorded message: "I, Ali Muhsin, inform you that Sheikh Muhammad Shamte, the former Prime Minister, has resigned together with all the Ministers. I personally, and on behalf of Sheikh Muhammad Shamte, want all who are listening to know that there is no use now in continuing opposition. Every bullet fired from our side brings more loss and hatred to the country. It is now the duty of every person to respect the *status quo* because it is the present Government, whether or not it was formed constitutionally. Every person must surrender to it. I appeal to all our people to lay down their arms and restore peace."

Government of "Hypocrites"

"Field Marshal" Okello (12.35 G.M.T.): "The Government is now run by us, the Army. It is up to every citizen, black, brown or white, to obey orders. Should you be stubborn and disobey orders, I will take measures 88 times stronger than at present.

"Everyone must lay down his weapons, come out and stand by the side of the road, hands up, and as soon as he sees a military vehicle, stop it; he will be picked up by the Army to whom he will tell where his weapon is. If anyone fails to comply with this order and locks himself in a house, as others have already done—there are 200 or 400 of these—I have no alternative but to use heavy arms. We, the Army, have the strength of 99,099,000 [metaphor for boundless strength].

"The Government which was brought to an end the day before yesterday was a Government of hypocrites and robbers, cursed and wicked people who do not respect humanity. We are a people who protect God's human beings, animals and other creatures.

"One of the Ministers of the colonialist Government which came to an end the day before yesterday, Sheikh Ali Muhsin, has surrendered. He and his fellow leaders of the former imperialist Government should come to Ziwani police station, with their drivers only. If any of them is found with a razor

blade, safety pin, or a pin, he will be arrested. If this order is not obeyed within one hour, then I will give orders to my Army to arrest them. If they come, I will protect them like any other citizen. They will live in peace and happiness. They will not lose their lives or incur any other losses."

Okello (at 14.03 hours): "You have done something contrary to my orders. An incident has occurred that has displeased me—the beating of Sheikh Ali Muhsin, who was the leader of the hypocrites; but he was not too badly hurt. You have no permission to create trouble for any Minister who comes here. I want that person who beat Sheikh Ali Muhsin arrested. He will have eight years' imprisonment."

January 14 (7.15 G.M.T.): SHEIKH ABOUD JUMBE, Minister of Legal and Home Affairs: "Some people in the streets have committed bad crimes because of covetousness. We shall deal with them. We have scrapped the Constitution by our power. Our hearts are the only Constitution. As you show disrespect to the dead in hospital, the hungry, those who are in all sorts of difficulties and the nation, so shall I display disrespect to you all. I will use the power entrusted to me by the Revolutionary Committee. From 6 a.m. tomorrow we shall kill any person who commits any dirty act [words repeated three times]."

Okello (9 G.M.T.): "A strong Government like ours will never tolerate the acts of any foolish person. Members of the two wicked parties, Z.P.P.P. and Z.N.P. should give orders that anyone found displaying the cockered or circle emblems on their doors will be imprisoned for seven years.

"The Omani friends in Zanzibar were beguiled by silly people. Some have had a leg chopped off and others a head. This we do not like to see happen to human beings. . . This Government of peace, security, equality and justice—led by the Army, of whom I am the Field Marshal, together with President Abeid Amani Karume—see with pleasure that this Government is under the leadership of the Afro-Shirazi Party. Any person who attempts to mention anything about the Z.N.P. or the Z.P.P.P. will be imprisoned for seven years."

"Bow to the Ground"

Okello (11.46): "Vagabonds in the house of Hilali Kihanga in Dole are trying to harm innocent people with their firearms. I want Hilali to hang himself. He must first kill all his children by slashing them. I have no mercy. I, the Field Marshal, want to destroy that place completely. I am coming with my heavy arms.

"I have arms which can completely destroy Zanzibar and Pemba. I can use these arms without regret. I do not want any captives. I have no alternative but to use my forces against any person who fails to comply with my previous orders."

Okello (at 13 o'clock): "Here is the Field Marshal of Zanzibar and Pemba. When I say anything I neither intend it as a threat; nor do I hesitate to take action. I am thinking of going to Mtendeni to destroy it if the people there do not obey orders. After 40 minutes I am coming to finish you off, especially the Comorans. I will pass through the place in my car flying my own pennant. I want to see all the men, women, and children bow their heads to the ground with their arms folded. If they fail to do this at Mtendeni, I will destroy all the houses.

"To all Arab youths living in Malindi: I will pass through Malindi armed with weapons of which I alone know. I want to see everyone stripped to his underpants and lying down. I want to hear them singing: 'Mr. Abeid Karume, father of the Africans, God bless him in his task and that of the Field Marshal.'"

"Can Execute Himself"

Ten minutes later: "The M.P. of Pemba of the hypocritical party which formed the Government that I did not recognize, whose name is Umari Hamadi, must go to the police by himself and his sentence will be execution—just as the sentence on Rashi Hamadi in Dole will be execution with no right of appeal. Salim of Kengeja will also be executed. If he likes he can execute himself. I will execute him in public by a firing squad or burn him with oil. The acts these persons committed have been discovered, and we have C.I.D. evidence against them. Before Rashid Hamadi is arrested and before the time for his death he should expose all Ali Muhsin's lies. In any case he will die.

"I have considered nothing ill against Sheikh Ali Muhsin, but I have enough evidence against Juma Aley [ex-Finance Minister] and will consider executing him. He will not be allowed to appeal because his secret has been divulged. As for the Ministers whose names I have not mentioned, we will

keep them in a certain place for about 15 years. When they can think properly, then we may release them."

January 15.—Announcement: "Congratulatory cables have been received by the President of the Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba from the Boston Pan-African Organisation's Students' Union, the Comoro National Liberation Movement in Dar es Salaam, the Students' Union in Moscow, Zanzibari students in Yugoslavia, and the All-Zanzibar Students' Union of Europe. A cable from Otto Grotewohl, the G.D.R. Premier, to Mr. Abdullah Kasim Hanga conveys heartiest congratulations on his success in becoming Vice-President of the republic and wishes him and all the people of Zanzibar every success. Other messages have been received from Zanzibari students in Hungary, the Umma Party branch in Nairobi, and the Ghana T.U.C.

January 16.—OKELLO, broadcasting to "my soldiers of the Freedom Military Force":—

"Wherever you go in the rural areas, you should not try to set fire to other people's houses or loot people's property, beat a person or threaten him without knowing his guilt or intentions. You can only arrest a guilty person or one who has refused to obey orders."

Anyone threatening or harassing Europeans would be imprisoned for 35 years or hanged; there was no enmity towards the Europeans, only towards Arabs and their Government. However, Europeans were not to be allowed near the coast without specific reasons, since some Europeans might be enemies from abroad who had come to help the enemies.

Warning people against entering European houses, he said: "I have installed a device in every European house which as you pass will take your photograph. Even if you run away it will not help you. In the morning, when I receive your photograph here, I shall know you."

B.B.C. "Fabrications"

PRESIDENT KARUME said in a brief broadcast: "Peace be upon you. It is our duty today to inform you, Muslim brethren, that the esteemed Crescent will be seen today and that tomorrow will be Ramadan. I ask all Muslims to say more prayers and to fast during the month of Ramadan as usual."

January 17.—OKELLO announced a month's ban on the B.B.C. and a ban on all British and American correspondents and all papers connected with Britain. His statement followed immediately after a relay of the B.B.C.'s Swahili news bulletin. He said:—

"You have just heard fabricated and hypocritical news from the B.B.C. This news is from foolish, infidel, savage people who love lies like their father Satan". He was a field marshal, not the President, who was Karume. There would be an inquiry into the source of the reports to the contrary, and the originator of the report would receive not less than six years' imprisonment if he were a native of Zanzibar and 18 years' and deportation if a foreigner. British and American journalists were being banned because they were "hypocrites and liars". The ban on the B.B.C. might continue "until the end of the world". Zanzibaris would fight any Americans who attempted to interfere with their country's affairs, "even with lumps of earth".

Domination by the People

January 21.—OKELLO, on returning from Dar es Salaam, said that arms had been stolen and sold to Indians and others. Sellers and purchasers were likewise given a time-limit by which to surrender them. Those who did not comply would be hanged or soaked in petrol and burnt like a chicken or dog.

He said later: "Yet others will be executed by being cut into pieces which will be spread in the streets. Others will be tied to trees and shot by novice rifle-shots. This is not Arab colonialism or domination by other foolish imperialists. This is domination by the people."

Frequently referring to himself as "I, the Field Marshal", Okello added that anyone releasing detainees without his express orders would have the punishment of 50 years' imprisonment and confiscation of property. Looters and other thieves would be punished by 50 strokes and 65 years' imprisonment. "I will not have mercy on anyone who attempts to break the law. All decisions to imprison or hang at any time rest with the Field Marshal".

Nairobi Radio quoted a *communiqué* issued in Nairobi by Vice-President Hanga, and External Affairs Minister Babu after their cancellation of a Press conference. They attacked the world Press for having given a distorted picture of the Zanzibar revolution, its causes, and of its leaders' past, and particularly for having said that it had been organized from Cuba. The revolution had been a purely Zanzibar affair, carried out by the Zanzibaris, their motives being simply those of "an oppressed people rising against the oppressor". It added: "There was not a single man from Cuba or Mars".

The detained ex-Ministers were being well looked after and would not be prosecuted. "The wild stories of hangings and burning alive are entirely unfounded". There had not been

any indiscriminate massacres of civilians, all of whom had been given full protection. It was not possible to give exact casualty figures, but more than 40 people had been killed and 200 injured.

The Iraqi *Al-Jumhuriyah*, quoted by Baghdad Radio, described developments in Zanzibar as a human catastrophe comparable with that in Palestine. According to Algiers Radio, the paper called on the Arab countries to raise the Zanzibar question in the U.N. General Assembly in order to put an end to the "bloody massacre" of Zanzibar Arabs.

It was afterwards announced that the Revolutionary Council consists of President Abeid Amani Karume (chairman), Abdullah Kasim Hanga, Abdul Rahman Babu, Uthman Sharif, Hasnu Makame, Idris Abdul Wakil, Aboud Jumbe, Twalid Saadala, Hassan Nasir Moyo, Abdul Aziz Swalah, Khamis Masood, Field Marshal John Okello, Yusuf Himir, Sayf Bakari, Ramadhani Haji, A. F. Makebe, Fili Khamis, Khamis Hamadi, Hamad Amir Ali, Said Idd Bwavyai, Said Washoto, Muhammad Abdullah, Abdullah Sufaryanti, Hasib Sulayman, Ghanith Darwete, Khamis Thamir, Muhammad Mfame Omar, Muhsin bin Ali, Muhammad Juma, and Daud Mahamud.

"Sultan's Colonialism"

Then followed this statement: "The country has returned to normal. All people in the Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba should co-operate further towards this end. People should stop thefts and burglaries, which are continuing and disrupting peace in these islands. Prices of goods have been increased. We therefore inform wholesale and retail merchants that it is unlawful to sell goods at increased prices. Any culprit will be severely punished. Butchers are informed that it is a crime to slaughter livestock without permission from veterinary officers. Milk is essential for children and sick people in hospitals. Any culprit will be punished."

Later came news of a merger of the trade unions.

The Zanzibar and Pemba Federation of Labour and the Federation of Progressive Trade Unions have agreed that they should be dissolved and a single union formed as The Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions (F.R.T.U.), with the following office-holders: president, Muhammad Mfame Bomar; first vice-president, Khamis Mansur Khamis; second vice-president, Ismail Salih Ismail; secretary-general, Khamis Abdulla Amer; deputy secretary-general, Hamed Hasan A. Zuria; treasurer, Abiria Mnyenje; assistant, Muhammad Abdulla Muhammad; first cashier, Ali Dahoma; second cashier, Omar Abd al-Hashim Nasir Moyo; third cashier, Al-Hatif Twaya.

Comrade Hashim Nasir Moyo, former secretary-general of the Z.P.F.L., decided to relinquish his post, which he had held since 1959. All workers congratulate Comrade Moyo on his difficult work during the time of colonialism, which was later replaced by the Sultan's colonialism.

"An important resolution was passed that F.R.T.U. will always defend the Republican Government and be prepared to shed blood in the defence of our republic. F.R.T.U. understands that our struggles against imperialism and the capitalists have not ended. It knows that our great enemy is United States capitalist rule which wants to threaten us. F.R.T.U. fully supports our Republican Government in its decision to evict the U.S. Consul and some U.S. spies who were trying to cause trouble. We know that U.S. imperialism will not hesitate to create chaos in Zanzibar, as in other countries of the world. We are therefore ready to face any evil which may come."

Freedom Fighter Interviewed

"F.R.T.U. will continue to fight against imperialism, capitalism and colonialism of any sort which might infiltrate through the front or back door, so that workers and peasants may be able to rebuild the new Zanzibar and Pemba in co-operation with the whole of the African continent, and, together with all oppressed citizens, may be able to live as human beings and without fear. Long live the Republican Government! Long live the F.R.T.U.! Long live all the leaders and people who fought for these islands' freedom! Long live the unity of workers and farmers!"

In the evening there was a broadcast interview with Mr. Adam Mwananjuki, a Zanzibar trade union leader who was described as "one of the freedom fighters". He said in the course of a long statement:—

"Field Marshal Okello led the whole force of young and old people, among them wise and clever leaders like our elder Abeid Karume, Abdul Rahman Babu, Abdullah Kasim Hanga, and young men including Mr. Moyo Swala. We must see that Zanzibar becomes a country of our choice and develop it economically. We must remain alert. Zanzibar must become a country where manual labourers, farmers and the weak may live happily after the eradication of all evils which has beset it for decades."

Questioner: "Mr. Mwananjuki, you are a very busy person. Sometimes I see you walking about with pistols, and some-

times, wearing good shirts, walking about with Ministers. You are responsible for inspecting all cables sent in and out of the Republic. What are you trying to avoid in these cables?"

"That is a secret. We freedom fighters have taken an oath to keep our country's secrets in a special sheath. But we are not prepared to be humiliated by any person in view of the fact that we defeated the second imperialist, the Sultan, and others. I am investigating if there is any person who might try to cause trouble. We are ready to deport such a person.

"A careful check is made on what comes in and goes out, particularly to stop the infiltration of neo-colonialism, which is hovering around. I read distorted reports in newspapers which were all false. We are not prepared to tolerate such reports being repeated in this republican period. They may have fooled around during the time of the Sultan and other bad people, but things have now changed.

"We ordinary people, workers and farmers, are in control of the Government. We are not prepared to see people playing about with this island. We should not leave it to Ministers and other leaders.

"I Am Everything"

"I am the Government, I am a worker, and I am a nationalist. I am everything. This is not time to say that this man is an employee, that man in Government service, and the third a farmer. This is our Government because we are all equal. I am everywhere. I am prepared to serve even as a sweeper for the revolutionary Republican Government which came into existence after a lot of difficulties and bloodshed."

January 22.—Extracts were broadcast from the Information Office newspaper *Kwewe* ("Dawn"): A long tirade contained the following statements:—

"All the old Government did was to give preference according to class, practise nepotism, and strengthen the foreign monarchy which was sucking the blood of the workers in Zanzibar and Pemba. This feudal domination was taking away 15.5% of Zanzibar's resources. That government advanced the people already at the top and oppressed the poor. Thus the capitalists became richer.

"A week before the revolution the Government embarked on a beastly capitalist and imperialist action—banning a political party, seizing money from various parties, and stealing their leaders' private property.

"The revolution had the support of the nation, with the exception of a few capitalists and their collaborators and some others who had been misled. The other main reason for the success of the revolution was the efficiency of its leaders, who were sincere and well-versed in revolutionary tactics.

Greatest Enemy

"Our enemies, especially American colonialism, will do all they can to interfere with us and restore monarchical rule and capitalism. Recently four Americans came to our country illegally, alleging they were journalists, although they were spies and soldiers. The American Consul began conspiring against our republic. He was given only 24 hours to pack up and go home. Those other spies were asked to leave immediately. American colonialism is our greatest enemy. If this colonialism shoots at us, we must shoot back. If it uses diplomatic and beguiling methods, we must tackle it in similar manner.

"Our second enemy is capitalism. We must support any step which the Government may take to bury capitalism."

January 23.—The Israeli wireless announced Israeli recognition of the republican Government in Zanzibar.

January 24.—The "deputy field marshal" [not named, and not previously mentioned] warned troops in rural areas who were clothed in special uniforms that they were not to search or threaten people.

The Revolutionary Council banned the *Daily Nation* and *Sunday Nation*, declared their correspondents prohibited persons, and announced that no orders might be placed for back issues or future issues.

A Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Lui Kan, arrived, and said in a broadcast message that "our peoples have always cooperated in a strenuous and prolonged struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

The ex-Sultan's two ships have been appropriated and re-named.

That the date of the *coup* was given to the overthrown Government by a Cuban-trained Arab informant as long ago as last September—but ignored—has been alleged in the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. John Osman after an interview in London with a European former senior police officer on the island, who left with many others when the Coalition Government insisted that the British police commissioner should be removed before independence in December.

"Closest" Communist Contacts

Insurrections Inspired from Outside

RUSSIA protested at the week-end against "forcible acts by those who do not wish to abandon their former colonial privileges", and urged the need to "avert the danger of interference in the affairs of Zanzibar".

British "military preparations"—warships in Zanzibar territorial water despite the "new republic's" protests, and a concentration of troops and aircraft "on combat alert" in adjacent areas, supported by reinforcements—would be "full of dangerous consequences... thoroughly in contradiction with the principles of the U.N. Charter". A landing party was alleged to be standing by. "Armed aggression against a sovereign African State is being prepared under the pretext of 'ensuring the safety' of a few tens of British subjects".

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's Prime Minister, said when interviewed by American TV, that it was no coincidence that the Zanzibar and mainland uprisings had occurred almost simultaneously. "I can't tell whether they are actually being stirred up by the Communists, but it looks very much as if they were inspired from outside".

America had, he said, pushed Britain "pretty fast" into granting independence. There had not been time to train enough of the police and army to hand them over in good shape to the new régimes.

Tanganyika has now recognized the Revolutionary Government in Zanzibar whose Cabinet consists of: President, Abeid Amani Karume; Vice-President, Abdullah Qasim Hanga; Minister of External Affairs and Trade, Abdul Rahman "Babu"; Minister of Education and Information, Uthman Sharif; Minister of Finance and Development, Hasnu Makame; Minister of Health, About Jumbe; Minister of Works, Communications and Power, Idrisi Wakil; Minister of Agriculture, Swaleh Sa-Adala; Junior Minister in the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power, Hasan M. Moyo; and Junior Minister in the President's Office, Abdulaziz A. K. Twala.

In London, the ex-Sultan and 36 of his entourage of 61 have been moved into a less expensive hotel. The British Government is paying the bills. Some members of the retinue are seeking jobs.

In Kampala the new Ministers repeated their avowals to Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda. Zanzibar Africans, they said, did not hate the Arabs, but had been dissatisfied with minority government. There would be equal safeguards for those Arabs who had shown their loyalty to the new Government. Only those who resisted the revolution had been killed.

"Babu" is said to have been in close touch with the Chinese and Cuban embassies in Tanganyika when the revolt began. Zanzibar is to seek "urgent aid" from various Communist satellite countries for agriculture and other "Socialist" developments, and China and Russia are being asked to forge the "closest contacts" economically and culturally.

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Mr. Adoula Needs Mr. Tshombe's Help

All Provinces Desire Autonomy

BRITAIN'S REFUSAL to allow ex-President Tshombe to visit London simply because the Government of his country objects to him is still under discussion in various circles, for there is believed to be no precedent for denial of a United Kingdom visa on such a ground, which would have frustrated from the start the old-established British principle of hospitality for political exiles.

Objectors to the embargo — who are by no means confined to persons with special Central African interests — are incensed that Spain and Belgium should have shown Mr. Tshombe a liberality of treatment which the British Government denies.

Congo-Africa has commented:—

"Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, can ill afford to ostracize his former opponent. With all opposition in Leopoldville suppressed and its leaders in exile, the trade unions at war with the Government, and a state of emergency in the capital, the Prime Minister has need of any support he can get; and none could be more useful than Tshombe's. The latter is still popular, not only in Katanga, but throughout the Congo, where he is regarded as the champion of the regional autonomy which all the provinces desire. Mr. Adoula, on the other hand, respected as he is abroad, is little known outside the capital; and the editor of a provincial newspaper recently remarked that he could sell more copies with a photograph of Lake Kivu on the front page than one of the Prime Minister!

"Without the popular support that goes to a recognized national leader, or without even a political party behind him, Mr. Adoula's only backing comes from a junta of politicians and senior civil servants known as the 'Binza Group'.

who in turn depend on General Mobutu and his picked corps of para-commandos. To broaden this narrow basis he requires the adherence of the provincial leaders, which probably only Tshombe could ensure. To reject him is therefore to show very little judgment.

"It has been thought hitherto that American influence was the main reason for keeping Tshombe at arm's length. It is unlikely, however, that the Katangan leader would have been received by Mr. Spaak in Brussels without American approval. Therefore other explanations are being sought. One may be personal rancour on the part of Mr. Adoula, and still more of his Minister of Justice, Mr. Bomboko, formerly the most inveterate of Katanga's enemies. Whatever the cause, it is high time to reverse the policy if the Government hopes to survive."

The commission appointed to produce a new Constitution for the Congo has assembled in Luluabourg, capital of the former province of Kasai. Of 120 delegates, two-thirds represent provincial interests.

Before the commission met, the presidents of the three Katangan "provincettes" were summoned to Leopoldville by Mr. Adoula. East Katanga had complained that, owing to the failure of the Central Government to carry out the Thant Plan, its provincial treasury has had to borrow from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in order to pay the civil servants. — There is strong objection at the import of U.S. maize into Katanga as a condition of American aid, when the grain could be obtained much more cheaply and quickly from other provinces or from Rhodesia.

Chief Arrested

At Kamina the paramount chief of the Baluba, Kasongo-Nyembo, who remained loyal to Tshombe when the Baluba in North Katanga rebelled against him, has been arrested by National Army troops. He is accused of holding arms and money destined for Katanga Gendarmierie men still in the bush. Their numbers are variously estimated at between 2,000 and 5,000.

The text of the letter of resignation recently written to Prime Minister Adoula by Mr. Thomas Kanza, Congolese Chargé d'Affaires in London, has now been issued. It reads:—

"In the execution of my task I have unhappily encountered a persistent lack of understanding and a discouraging negligence on the part of a certain number of highly placed persons in the country. I venture to hope, Mr. Prime Minister, as the Congolese people hope, that this is a passing state of affairs and not a sign of irresponsibility or anarchy in our national institutions.

"I have already drawn your attention, and that of several members of your Government, to the imperative necessity of establishing mutual confidence between the national authorities and those who represent them abroad, but in all conscience I must confess that such confidence has always been lacking as regards myself.

"In these circumstances, and having at heart the supreme interest of my country, I must regret to inform you that it is no longer possible for me to represent your Government in Great Britain or elsewhere and to request you therefore to accept my resignation."

When the Congo became independent, Mr. Kanza was appointed its representative at the United Nations. He resigned that post after the dismissal of Lumumba, but was subsequently sent by Mr. Adoula to India and later to London, where he had been in charge of the Congolese Embassy for the past two years. His father, former Mayor of Leopoldville, is a prominent member of ABAKO, the party of President Kasavubu.

A STATE OF EMERGENCY in Kwilu Province of the Congo has been proclaimed by President Kasavubu because of "terrorist activities by armed groups of nationalist extremists hiding in the bush who are suspected of having killed several Congolese, including a number of policemen, during the last few weeks."

The terrorists, led by a former assistant to Gizenga, are being hunted by 450 gendarmes and soldiers. Terrorist bands have killed European priests and nuns, sabotaged railway tracks and roads, plundered a Portuguese fruit-canning plant, and thrown Molotov cocktails at a Belgian-run agricultural research centre.

The North Katanga authorities have banned the holding of the Balubakat congress in Albertville in case it should lead to trouble.

Mr. Antoine Omari, the special commissioner charged with the liquidation and distribution of Katangan resources, has returned to Leopoldville with his task unaccomplished.

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Apotheosis of Macleodism Door Opened to Communists

MR. HAROLD SOREF wrote a few days ago in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*: —

"By the most remarkable irony of fate, as Mr. Iain Macleod is proclaiming his pique that he was not more successful in evoking a wider appreciation of his talents of statesmanship the fruits of his achievements whilst in office have become apparent. Seldom has a politician been proved more wrong in such a short time and so obviously lacking in judgment.

"He was the architect of the premature abandonment of Africa and the grant of independence to countries which were so obviously not yet ready for it. In the past few days this has become obvious from Accra, where there may be the first Communist State in Africa, to Zanzibar, which has become an advanced base for Communist penetration into Africa, and has already reached Tanganyika, which is the apotheosis of Macleodism.

"Those whom Mr. Macleod has reviled, not least Lord Salisbury and Sir Roy Welensky, have proved to have been correct in their fears and warnings. A great part of the former British Africa has been lost to Communism, and it is to be hoped that what remains beyond their present reach will enjoy British protection and support. Perhaps those who have been so viciously critical of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal will think again.

"It is significant that those who are condoning the newly proclaimed and Communist-dominated People's Republic of Zanzibar, conducted by foreign revolutionaries backed and trained by China and Cuba, would seek international intervention against the pro-West Republic of South Africa, the Portuguese African territories, and perhaps even more direct action against Southern Rhodesia should she proclaim her independence. It is rewarding to compare the international outcry over Sharpeville and the muted voices over the massacres in Zanzibar and the villainy in Ghana and Tanganyika."

On the same day the following letter was published from Mr. R. H. R. White: —

"It is no surprise that the Zanzibar revolt was Communist-inspired. I had occasion to visit the island in 1961 while working in Uganda and found abundant, un-concealed evidence of pro-Communist activity. Propaganda literature was being distributed in the streets, sometimes by children. Students were being sent to China or Cairo University rather than to the British-run Makerere University College in Kampala.

"Staying in our hotel were four Chinese men who were on a 'trade mission', visiting all the great nations situated on the African coastline. They told me that their journey began in Cairo.

"Zanzibar is the gateway to East Africa, and it should have been obvious that here was an eminently suitable base from which to instigate subversive activity on the mainland. And as security of skilled British professional men and Government servants in these territories is continually being threatened, they will gradually be replaced by Africans who, eventually realizing their own educational shortcomings, will be increasingly willing to accept the sinister aid being offered by the East."

"Uganda should lament the fact that the Cuban-trained leader of this outrage, Okello, is one of her own sons, and presumably (by his name and physique) a member of that great Nilotic tribe, the Acholi, who formed the backbone of the 4th King's African Rifles. Instead she has given official recognition to the new régime."

Muslims Incensed

The *Church Times* has written editorially: —

"The revolt in Zanzibar shows signs of splitting the Organization of African Unity. Governments of Muslim countries, particularly Algeria and Egypt, otherwise noted for their encouragement of extremist movements in Africa, are incensed at the slaughter of Arabs in Zanzibar by Africans. Arab communities in many African countries, particularly in East Africa, could suffer the fate of those in Zanzibar. Some may have suffered in this week's ugly army mutiny in Dar es Salaam.

"The Algerian Government is also incensed at the rôle which Cuba and Communist China played in the Zanzibar revolt. Cuba trained some of the rebels and China financed them. The Algerians fear that a shipment of arms which they sent to Tanganyika a few days before the Zanzibar revolt may have reached Zanzibar. Mr. Kambona, Tanganyika's leftist Foreign and Defence Minister, said at the time the arms arrived that they were the result of a trade deal concluded by President Nyerere on a visit to Algeria; Tanganyika would send Algeria coffee in exchange.

Break-Neck Speed

"Mr. Kambona is very close to Field Marshal Okello, the leader of the Zanzibar revolt, whose supporters mysteriously acquired supplies of arms on the eve of their uprising on January 12; they could easily have been shipped to Zanzibar in small boats from Dar es Salaam.

"The violence and unrest in East Africa is a deeply disturbing phenomenon, which throws inevitable doubts on the wisdom of the whole policy of granting independence at break-neck speed to one former Colony after another.

"The bitter results of such independence have been seen in Ghana, where any pretence at democracy has given place to a purely dictatorial régime, and in the Congo, where Belgium's hasty abdication led straight to chaos and bloodshed.

"Now in Zanzibar the first result of independence has been the immediate overthrow of lawful government, while in Tanganyika, long considered the most stable of all the new African States, this week's bloodshed bodes ill for the future peace of the country.

"Hitherto it has been assumed that the demand for national sovereignty made by the minority of educated Africans in the various territories is wholly justified, and that in granting the demand Britain has been behaving with exemplary sensitivity and justice. This assumption may now be questioned. The politicians who insist on sovereignty for their countries are sincere enough in their hopes and plans, but it looks as if they may often lack the power to preserve themselves in office or their countries in peace. Once Britain's protecting hand is withdrawn the way seems to be open for violent and lawless men who push aside the moderates to seize power at any price for themselves.

"Will the verdict of history on Britain's swift dissolution of an Empire be that this was a magnificent instance of political unselfishness in the cause of freedom? Or may it sadly be that the collapse of the *Pax Britannica*, like that of the *Pax Romana* 16 centuries before, was a tragedy due to the decline of moral character in the imperial power, a tragedy which proved itself in the rapid recrudescence of savagery and barbarism in lands long used to peace?"

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Company Meeting

Tanganyika Concessions Limited

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on 23rd January, 1964, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman, presided.

The chairman, after referring to the great loss which had been sustained in the death during 1963 of the Hon. Sir Robert J. Hudson and of Monsieur Herman J. Robiliart, addressed the meeting as follows:—

Union Minière

"There is this year not much that I can add to my review, which is published in the report and accounts. In spite of the stoppage of all activity in the mines and installations of Union Minière during military operations in the month of January and of several other disruptions in work later in the year, the production of copper by the company for 1963 reached the planned target of 270,000 tons. A continued hardening of the copper market has improved the sales position, especially in the last months of the year.

"Our colleague, Monsieur Van der Straeten, who, as you know, is president of the Union Minière, was in the Congo in December and visited the main seats of activity of that company. He was greatly impressed by the devotion and high courage with which the personnel are carrying out their increasingly difficult task, a spirit which has not only enabled the company to maintain production at the present satisfactory level but to make provisions for possible future development.

Payment of Dividends

"During his trip Monsieur Van der Straeten had talks with the Congolese authorities in Leopoldville and in the Katanga. He expressed the intention of the Union Minière to continue its activities for the greatest benefit of the economy of the country, and made it clear that this was possible only if its personnel could work in a climate of order, tranquillity and security. He received assurances from the various authorities that it was their objective to make such a climate prevail and to maintain conditions under which private industry could operate efficiently.

"The question of dividends, more particularly the payment of the dividend declared for the year 1961, was also raised, and it was pointed out that the new risk capital which the Congo urgently needs to develop its natural resources and to balance its external payments is unlikely to be available as long as the overseas investor is unable to get a return on existing investments. This principle was not contested, and though the necessity for remuneration of capital was admitted, it was stated that for the time being the situation of the Congo's balance of payments made it impossible to authorize the transfer of currencies for dividend purposes.

Vicious Economic Circle

"The Congo thus finds itself in a vicious economic circle, which some one at some time must take the necessary steps to break. We trust that the Congolese Government may soon take a move in that direction,

not only by a statement of intentions but by agreeing to some limited payments of dividend. Such a step would provide an invaluable, tangible token of their undoubted good will.

The Benguela Railway Company

"Throughout 1963 the operation of the Benguela Railway over its entire length from the Atlantic port of Lobito to the Congo frontier continued without interruption. His Excellency Admiral Tomaz, President of the Portuguese Republic, made a prolonged tour in Angola, when he visited the workshops in Nova Lisboa, travelled by special train to Lobito, and inspected the company's welfare organizations in that city. His interest was highly appreciated by all connected with the Railway, and he was everywhere greeted with acclamation.

Volume Decreased

"Since September, when the railway and river link from the Katanga to Matadi *via* Port Francqui was re-opened, a considerable weight of copper has moved that way, and a small monthly tonnage is again being routed across Lake Tanganyika to Dar es Salaam. These movements must inevitably decrease the volume of copper dispatched over the Benguela Railway.

"On the other hand, the tonnage of goods from overseas in transit to Katanga *via* Lobito, as well as of internal Angolan traffic, has shown improvement during recent months.

"Net pay ton kilometres in 1963 amounted to approximately 1,402 million, as compared with 1,434 million in 1962. Net revenue decreased by less than 20%, attributable to the cessation of copper movement in the first weeks of the year.

Healthy Industrial Conditions

"The Novobord factory in Port Elizabeth and the boxes and shooks factories and sawmills in that area are benefiting from the healthy industrial conditions in the Republic of South Africa, and last year's profits are being well maintained.

"In conclusion, I should like on your behalf to thank the staff of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, and the staffs of all our associated companies, for the conscientious way in which they carried out their duties in 1963."

The report and accounts were adopted and the payment of the ordinary stock dividend was approved.

Elections to the Board

Captain the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse and Sir Andrew Henry Strachan were re-elected to the board.

Mr. Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne was appointed to replace the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne who had not sought re-election, and Monsieur Maurice Van Weyenbergh was appointed in place of the late Monsieur Herman J. Robiliart.

Company Report**Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.
Prospects Very Encouraging**

The annual general meeting of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., was held in London on 22nd January.

In his circulated statement the chairman, Mr. A. F. S. SYKES, C.V.O., said:—

"The profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1963, shows a profit of £140,276 after charging all expenses, including £43,478 for rotation planting and £33,443 for depreciation. Sale proceeds increased by approximately £154,750 to £475,313, due almost entirely to higher selling prices. Production was 4,444 tons compared with 4,297 tons for the previous year. The average selling price for fibre and tow was £124 5s. per ton, which was some £34 5s. higher than the figure for the year ended 30th June, 1962.

"Our prospects in Tanganyika seem to be very encouraging. We expect that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, the result for the current financial year will show a further material advance. The market for our product is very firm, and the estimated production for the current year, ending 30th June, 1964, is 5,500 tons, approximately 25 per cent more than that for last year. We have the leaf to harvest this quantity and every effort will be made to do so. This increase in production is the result of improved techniques, and it is expected that over the next few years our production will increase still further."

The report and accounts were adopted.

One-for-One Scrip Issue by Bird & Co.

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., report consolidated net profit to June 30 of £253,410 (against £45,884), no provision being required for income tax or corporation tax. The general reserve is increased by £300,000, a special appropriation of £250,000 is made to write down land and land development, just over £60,000 is allocated for contingencies and staff fund, and £35,000 is transferred to taxation equalization reserve. Dividends of 10% (the same) take £87,570. The carry-forward is £159,098, against £638,571 brought in from the previous year.

Issued capital totals £1,129,500 in 5s. stock units and outstanding debenture stocks £600,000. Sisal estates stand in the books at just under £2.9m., and tea estates at £964,267. Current assets less current liabilities total £271,464.

The general reserve having been raised to £1.3m., a one-for-one scrip issue is proposed in order to bring the share capital more closely into relation with the book value of the net assets.

During the year 18,247 tons of sisal and 1,749 of flume tow and unexportable fibre were produced. Tea development has been disappointing, and one of the subsidiaries, Zilai Tea Estate, Ltd., was sold at a loss of £106,865. At Kwamkoro, where the output was 492,611 lb. of tea, adverse results may continue for some time, but profits are expected when the gardens reach full maturity.

Sir Charles Ponsonby, who had served on the board since the inception of the company, retired at the last annual general meeting and was succeeded as chairman by Mr. C. A. Woolveridge. When Mr. J. F. Lloyd resigned the office of managing director last September, his deputy, Mr. B. J. J. Stubbings, was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Lloyd remains on the board, which was joined last June by Mr. M. J. Robson. The other directors are Messrs. R. Gray, V. S. Makame, E. J. Milton, and P. M. Wise.

Liebig's £1½m. Profit After Tax

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., report group profits after tax to August 31 at £1,276,000 (£1,111,000) of which £410,000 was retained by subsidiaries. Ordinary shareholders receive 19½% (the same), taking £595,000. The general reserve is increased by £250,000 and the carry-forward is £891,000 (£880,000). The issued capital is £4.5m. in ordinary and £2m. in preference shares. Debentures and long-term bank loans amount to £4.1m. Current assets less current liabilities are just under £13.4m. and fixed assets exceed £9.4m. There are three subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia, one in Kenya, and one in Tanganyika (Tanganyika Peckers, Ltd., owned jointly with the Government). Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle is the chairman. Extracts from his statement appeared last week.

News Items in Brief

Forty-five Africans engaged in intimidation and political violence were arrested in and around Salisbury at the weekend.

It is being said in Kenya that no fewer than 45,000 Africans have been involved in the recent wave of strikes on tea and coffee estates.

The East German Democratic Republic has denied reports that it is delivering to South Africa soda ash in place of that hitherto bought from Kenya.

Bushlick Mines (1934), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, had a net profit of £3,580 in the year to June 30 last (against a loss of £1,115). No dividend is to be paid.

Willoughby's Consolidated, Ltd., report net profit to September 30 at £61,543 (£75,630) after tax of £61,865 (£66,526). The 10% dividend is being repeated.

Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Tanganyika, now owned by the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., produced 3,425 oz. gold in the December quarter for a working profit of £1,962.

Globe and Phoenix Gold (Southern Rhodesia) had a mine profit in December of £45,402 (November, £22,525) from treating 4,405 tons of ore for a yield of 3,663 oz. gold.

The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had assets on December 20 worth just over £58m. Deposits amounted to about £25.6m., notes in circulation to £22.4m., and coin to rather more than £5m.

An offer to build a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Southern Rhodesia has been made by Lonrho, Ltd., to the Government, which had previously undertaken to support the proposed factory in Livingstone.

Rifles stolen more than three years ago from the cadet army of a school in Southern Rhodesia have been recovered by the police from African kraals near Gwelo. Five men have been arrested.

Businesses in Kenya were warned last week by Dr. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry, that they must get out of their way to give responsible positions to local citizens and train more and more Africans for better jobs.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., which had net profits after tax for the six months to December 31 of £508,000, is maintaining its interim dividend at 3½d. per ordinary 5s. stock unit on capital increased by a one-for-five scrip issue.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, reports a mine profit for the December quarter of £86,529. The company has now become liable for taxation, which is estimated at about £16,000 for the quarter or four times that sum for the year.

B.P.—Shell Petroleum Co. (Kenya), Ltd., which has been operating in East Africa since 1951, having recently completed a 14,140-foot well at Dodori, in the Coast Region, has suspended operations in that part of the country, but will later resume drilling in the North Eastern Region.

The British South Africa Company announces that revenue from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter ended on December 31, after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue, amounted to £3,147,000, compared with £2,468,000 in the corresponding period of 1962.

Turriff Construction Corporation, Ltd., which has a half-interest in Turriff Construction (Sudan), Ltd., has announced that at the end of last year about £200,000 had been advanced to the Sudan associate. The Sudan Government had not paid for certain work certified by the engineer, but there were good grounds to expect a satisfactory outcome in arbitration.

Tate & Lyle, Ltd., a sugar refining group with a large interest in sugar growing in Rhodesia, reports group profit after tax to September 30 at just over £5m., a sharp increase on the £3.4m. of the previous year. There is to be a two for five scrip issue and a final dividend of 2% on the enlarged capital equivalent to 13.8% for the year on the present capital, against 12% for 1961-62.

The Rhodesia National Affairs Association was told in Salisbury last week by Mr. Zvobgo, executive secretary of Z.A.N.U., that Africans would resort to "unconstitutional modes of struggle", if Southern Rhodesia were to make a unilateral declaration of independence. He declared the singing of "God Save The Queen" to be offensive to African ears and allegiance to the British Crown to be contrary to African wishes.

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., the great stores group with a business in Rhodesia, report consolidated net profit after tax to December 31 last at £17,388,507 (£16,157,384). The transfer to general reserve is increased from £3.5m. to £5m. Ordinary shareholders are to receive 2s. per 5s. stock unit less tax (1s. 4d. in 1962), leaving nearly £10.4m. to be carried forward. More than £47m. will be capitalized to permit a one-for-one issue.

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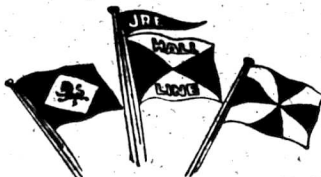
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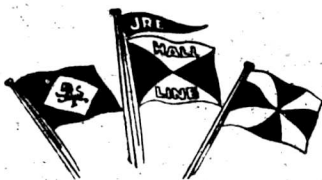
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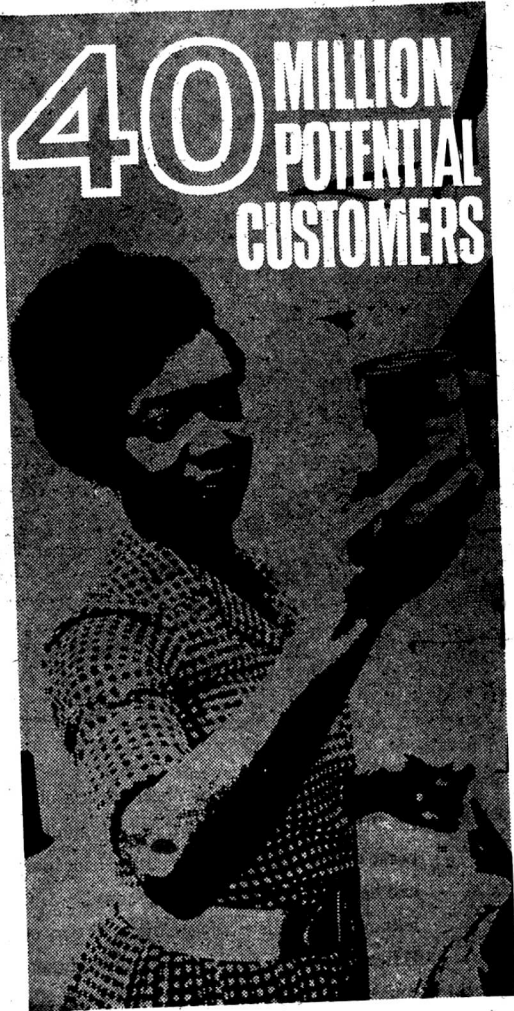
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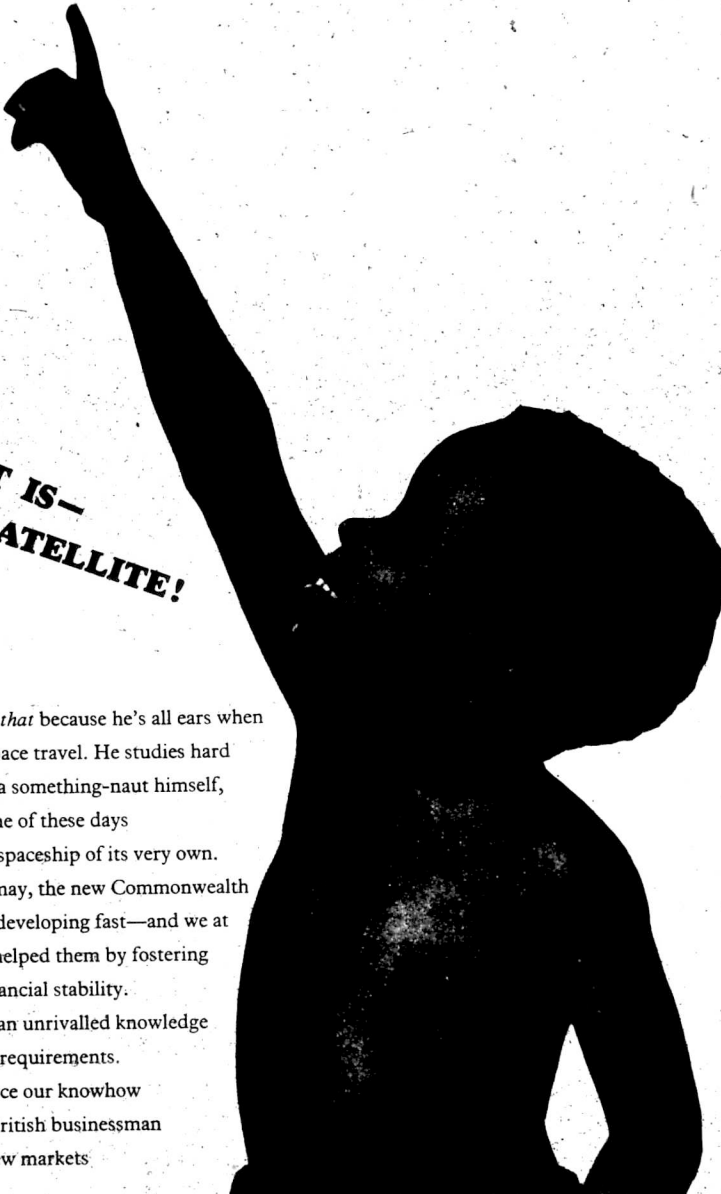
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CRISIS came suddenly upon Southern Rhodesia last week. Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, who had been in England for a few days for further talks with

Crisis over Independence.

H.M. Government, was so satisfied of the solidarity of his Cabinet and party that on Wednesday he was speaking of a leisurely return by sea in order to have a fortnight's relaxation. Next day, however, he decided to fly back to Salisbury after yet another meeting with Sir Alec Douglas-Home. That complete change of plan presumably means that differences of opinion among Rhodesian Ministers, previously kept within bounds, had almost reached flash-point on the independence issue or that they were under heavy pressure from bodies of electors. The cause was probably the spectacular collapse of United Kingdom policy in East Africa, for that has obviously strengthened the argument that Southern Rhodesia should not allow itself to be made more vulnerable to African subversion by acceptance of Britain's endless procrastination over the claim to independence. Dissatisfaction with the British attitude, already widespread, must have been heavily reinforced by a general fear that Communist-inspired conspiracies in East Africa constitute a much earlier and graver threat to Southern Rhodesia than was recognized even a month ago.

The East African mutinies coincided with a general election in Northern Rhodesia and the grant of self-government to that country under a Ministry formed by the United

Unfair to S. Rhodesia.

National Independence Party, which has practised intimidation and gross violence ever since it was formed by Mr. Kaunda (who frequently declares his de-

testation of all violence). No reasonable Southern Rhodesian, black or white, doubts that African "freedom fighters" recruited by the Organization of African Unity and other freebooters—and doubtless criminal freelances eager for loot—will conduct sabotaging and perhaps murderous raids from Northern Rhodesia against the neighbouring Colony, which cannot possibly guard the long common frontier by day and night. How can the electorate of the Colony be expected to accept passively not merely this dangerous situation but Britain's refusal of independence after forty years of successful self-government when it has promised Nyasaland independence in July and Northern Rhodesia the same status a little later?

* * *

Politics in the United Kingdom import into the situation an awkward complication. Conservative Members of Parliament are more defeatist than they have been for years.

U.K. Political Complication.

A large majority of them have abandoned hope that their party can win this year's general election, and, judging by our own experience, the present favourite topic of conversation is not the possibility that the new Prime Minister may yet rally the country but how many seats the Socialists will gain. The public opinion polls all show a swing to Labour. If a Tory victory seemed probable, most Southern Rhodesians might still favour an extension of patience in the hope that a few months hence a new Cabinet under Sir Alec Douglas-Home would agree terms for independence, whatever the risk of displeasure on the part of the non-white Commonwealth. But when Conservatives in Parliament advertise their calculations of defeat, loyalists in Rhodesia—and no part of the Queen's realm

has been stauncher in war and peace—can scarcely be condemned for finding little justification, if any, for further delay, for their country can count on no understanding by the Socialists. It is therefore essential to Rhodesia to get the independence issue settled before the general election in Britain, which could occur next month, might come in May/June, and cannot be later than October.

* * *

While it was thought that a unilateral declaration of independence would involve the exclusion of the Colony from the Commonwealth there was reluctance to take the extreme step until every aspect of possible compromise had been exhausted. It has since become clear that the grant of independence by the United Kingdom, whatever the terms, would cause a number of non-white States to withdraw from the Commonwealth. Under Mr. Macmillan's misguidance the Commonwealth was reduced to a façade. It may be Southern Rhodesia's fate to exhibit its unreality. So patriotic a dependency of the Crown naturally shrinks from exposing the present hollowness of the Commonwealth, but if its duty of self-preservation should have that consequence those who have to make the decision will have the consolation of knowing that some other issue would have the same disruptive effect upon States which flagrantly vaunt their rejection of normal Commonwealth ideas and behaviour and are in the club only for what they can gain from membership. Rhodesia's leaders have been placed in their dire predicament by the follies and faithlessness of United Kingdom Ministers, who are primarily to blame for what has happened in East and Central Africa in the past four years and for the calamities which will inevitably follow.

Faithlessness of British Ministers.

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** * *

HUMILIATION, shame, and disgrace are three of the descriptions given by African Ministers to the mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya. These mutinies have humiliated the African political leaders and exposed their pretence to be the only spokesmen for the people. Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, and Sir Michael Blundell and their supporters over the past four disastrous years should feel similar humiliation. So should the Afro-Asian advocates of the crazy postulate that if given the political kingdom non-white political

All-Round Humiliation.

leaders everywhere would evoke the trust of their fellow-countrymen and ensure their welfare. What has just happened in East Africa also spells humiliation for the Governments in the United States which, though conspicuously incompetent to settle their own country's grave Negro problem, have brought relentless pressure to bear upon United Kingdom Governments in respect of territorial and racial issues which were the sole concern of Britain.

Humiliation should be felt by the African zealots for the one-party State, and, most emphatically, by the propagandists in the Western world who, deliberately disregarding the realities of Africa, have portentously proclaimed their shallow theories in Parliament, in the Press, in broadcast and television programmes, and in influential (and often international) private groups. All these have contributed to the cumulative weakening of Britain's sense of responsibility for the honourable discharge of her trusteeship in Africa. They have simultaneously encouraged irresponsible agitation in many countries, as a consequence of which self-government has been granted many years too soon to many African States, to the incalculable and irremediable detriment of some twenty million Africans in East Africa alone.

* * *

Unreliable Propagandists.

Because all these powerful interests have been shamed by recent events in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, the general public has had nothing like a full account of what has happened. The requests of the African Governments of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika (in that order) for the urgent dispatch of United Kingdom troops to quell the mutinies in their own small armies and to maintain order was deservedly front-page news, but it has not been brought home to readers in general that the threatened collapse of administration was the inevitable consequence of Macmillanism; that such a result had been frequently foretold (first in these columns more than four years ago and almost week by week ever since); that British Ministers, though themselves ignorant about Africa, had refused to listen to warnings from many other quarters; and that shamefully few Members of Parliament of

* * *

What the Public Does Not Realize.

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any party had the sense to recognize and the courage to pronounce the truth that recklessly premature abandonment of Britain's obligations risked disaster for all Africa. That has just been admitted almost in those very words by the President of Tanganyika in his telegram to the heads of all independent African States.

* * *

Kenya—in which thousands of Mau Mau thugs have been set free to engage in whatever nefarious activities they please, first by the folly of Mr. Macleod while Secretary of

Kenya's Narrow Escape From Catastrophe.

State and latterly by another appeaser, Mzee Kenyatta—has British troops to thank for its narrow escape from what might have been a Congo-type catastrophe, one which would probably have produced far more murders within a day or two than the Congo has suffered in the years of agony caused by political imbeciles and poltroons. By their quick, courageous and competent action a few thousand troops from the United Kingdom have saved East Africa from chaos, at least temporarily; but their achievement is scarcely mentioned by United Kingdom Ministers because to praise it would be to reveal the abject folly of Macmillanism, and by African Ministers because it emphasizes their gross miscalculations and incompetence and the inability of their Governments to discharge the elementary duty of maintaining law and order. If the men of the three services who have conducted themselves so admirably feel that they have had singularly little recognition, they can attribute it to the determination of politicians, white and black, to put first their own convenience.

* * *

When Mr. Macmillan decided to scuttle from Africa he chose as his chief henchman Mr. Iain Macleod. That most disastrous of Colonial Secretaries is now the editor of a

What Mr. Macleod Chooses to Ignore.

weekly journal of opinion, for the current issue of which he has written a signed leading article in which he "gladly and proudly takes the whole responsibility for every aspect of the treatment of Colonial problems during the two years 1959-61 during which I was Secretary of State". Admitting "a deliberate speeding-up of the movement towards independence", he asserts that any other policy would have led to terrible bloodshed and that it would not have been

possible to hold the territories by force. Perhaps the best answer to that absurd contention is that the policy which he inaugurated, pressed, and left in ruins was rejected by the Government of which he was a member nine months before his transfer to the Colonial Office. Not even he can suggest that the state of Africa was transformed in that period. He cannot have forgotten that in January 1959 the Macmillan Cabinet decided on a medium-term plan for independence for the major territories under British rule. It provided that Tanganyika should become independent in 1970; and Mr. Nyerere had told the United Nations in 1957 that his aim was independence by 1969. The British timetable was therefore realistic (though rather too rapid in the opinion of many senior administrative officers in the territory). It would evidently have been possible to reach agreement with the creator and leader of the Tanganyika African National Union for the training of many more Africans for all sorts of tasks, so that in the remaining decade or so of British rule they were prepared for the responsible work which many would have to undertake when it ended.

* * *

Mr. Nyerere's willingness to wait a dozen years (when United Nations opinion favoured a delay of from twenty to twenty-five years) destroys the suggestion of Mr.

Fundamental Blunders.

Macleod that the territories could have been held only by force. Given good leadership, a firm policy, and fair scope for advancement by competent Africans, there would have been no question of reliance on military force and no need to turn a realistic programme of ordered change into a rout. Because he knew nothing of Africa, Africans, and the Colonial Service, and thought purely in terms of European politics (and bad politics at that), Mr. Macleod made fundamental blunders and wrought irreparable damage during his tenure of the Colonial Office. He should, of course, have been checked by his Cabinet colleagues and by the strongest representations from governors and other senior officials (some of whom would be more respected today if they had resigned in protest; probably the threat of resignation would have sufficed). Kenya's settler politicians could not possibly have failed more signally. Their Colony was the first to be sacrificed to the Machiavellism of Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod, but Mr. Blundell, Kenya's then leader, and his new Kenya Party were pathetically ineffective. At the Constitutional Conference in London just four

years ago they collapsed ignominiously, and the case for Kenya's Europeans went almost by default. Their only real champions were Group Captain Briggs and Major B. P. Roberts, who were soon to be silenced, one by death and the other by circumstance.

* * *

Last week we rejected the assertions of a leading London newspaper that Mr. Kambona, Minister for Defence and External Affairs in Tanganyika, was "undoubtedly the chief Communist spearhead operator in East Africa" and that he had been specially trained in Moscow "in every single art of intelligence and subversion". Everybody knows that he is bitterly anti-white and consequently an extreme racist, but he is probably not a Communist in ideology, and assuredly not its chosen representative. A number of readers who have known the man for years have now endorsed our assessment. Not one of them considers him to be the main Communist agent—but that there is such an individual very actively at work in East Africa today is emphasized by some exceptionally well-informed private correspondents, who in this connexion are far more likely to be proved reliable than any journalist writing from East Africa, whether resident or on temporary assignment. Mr. Kambona is known to have visited Moscow and to have had many contacts with the Russians, and his sympathies may be with the East, for he has scarcely troubled to conceal his resentment at the Western European qualities of enterprise, discipline and resourcefulness which have converted East Africa from savagery to its present condition. It does not necessarily follow that he is a Communist; many politicians have pretended to embrace the Communist credo because it suited their private purposes. One close student of African politicians and Russian approaches to them is emphatic that Mr. Kambona would not have been selected for special training in intelligence and subversion because he lacks the intellect and perseverance which would have been considered essential for such instruction. Throughout East Africa (and elsewhere) there is still speculation whether he constrained President Nyerere (not necessarily by force) to remain *incommunicado* during the mutiny in order that he, Mr. Kambona, might emerge as the strong man, the saviour of the republic, the special friend of the army (to which he promptly promised trebled pay); and many people, Africans included, who have known

him well for years are convinced that his ambition is to replace Mwalimu Nyerere. Some of them believe that that gentle, generous leader has held the same view for a considerable time, but has decided not to bring matters to a head since that would cause another collision within the party hierarchy. Perhaps that confrontation will not be long deferred.

Statements Worth Noting

"If Rhodesians do not defeat African Fascism, it will defeat them"—Dr. M. I. Hirsch.

"We don't want local government spoon-fed by the deputies of central Government"—Mr. J. K. Babiiha, M.N.A., Uganda.

"Kenya's Kikuyu tribesmen form secret societies as easily as Englishmen form clubs"—Mr. Peter Young-husband, in the *Daily Mail*.

"If we could open 50 similar homes today we could, alas, fill them overnight"—Kenya's Prime Minister at the opening of a Dr. Barnardo Home extension in Nairobi.

"The more radical form of African nationalism seems usually to be pure and simple racialism"—Mr. Mark Rushton, general manager of the Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia.

"Not a single member in this Assembly would want to walk out of the Commonwealth, the best club in the world"—Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, speaking in the Legislature.

"The average price paid for mixed farms under our settlement scheme, based on 1959 market values, is £9 to £10 per acre"—Mr. J. H. Angaine, Minister for Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

"We lack a strong indigenous Press able properly to interpret the true feelings and aspirations of our people"—Mr. J. Machio, Parliamentary Secretary, Kenya Ministry of Information.

"The British High Commission intended to build 15 houses in Nyasaland, but the Prime Minister has given them one. The 14 houses will cost about £115,000"—Mr. A. W. Bwanausi, Minister of Works and Housing in Nyasaland.

"It is unfair that Southern Rhodesians should be subjected to despair and despondency for no greater crime than loving their homeland and being resolved that its institutions shall not degenerate"—Dr. J. D. Burrows, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"In Federal defence legislation there was no bar to a suitably qualified youth of any race being commissioned into the armed forces. Southern Rhodesia will continue this policy"—Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister, addressing the Legislative Assembly.

"External broadcasting from the Soviet Union has increased from 533 hours a week in 1950 to 1,179; from Soviet satellite countries from 412 to 1,132 hours; by the Voice of America from 497 to 816 hours; from China from 66 to 808 hours; and Great Britain has gone down from 643 hours in 1950 to 603 in 1963"—Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P.

"Freedom is something we have longed for and worked for—not, I hope, in any spirit of ingratitude for all that our British rulers and the missions have done for Kenya, but in the conviction that we cannot be fully ourselves unless free. Until we are responsible for our own destiny, the hidden resources of our people can never be fully revealed"—Mr. J. D. Otiende, Minister of Education in Kenya.

The Mutinies: Statements by Political Leaders

Disrupting Influence on Stability, Says Dr. Obote

DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, declared in a broadcast to the nation last week that it would not allow itself to be blackmailed by those Africans who were supposed to be its protectors.

His strongly-worded statement included the following passages:—

"Early this morning men of the Headquarters company and A Company of the 1st Battalion of the Uganda Rifles were dismissed from the Army and are now being transported to their homes. It was a very bitter decision to make, but a most necessary action to take.

"I have described what happened at Jinja barracks on January 22 as a sit-down strike. While this phrase is descriptive of what happened on the first day of this most regrettable incident, it is not according to army laws technically correct. Any soldier who disobeys an order commits a most serious offence, because rigid discipline and unquestioned loyalty are the most important prerequisites of a good army.

Disgraceful Incident

"These soldiers disobeyed lawful orders and subverted discipline. This was a lamentable failure to their duty as soldiers, a disgrace to the pride and reputation of our army, a disrupting influence on the stability of our society, and bad and damaging publicity for our nation in the outside world.

"Our army has had a very good reputation from the great achievements of the former 4th King's African Rifles, now the 1st Battalion The Uganda Rifles. This hard-won reputation was very nearly destroyed by the men who organized this disgraceful incident. Our country has the image of being friendly, peaceful, and orderly. This image was very nearly destroyed by these mischievous and disobedient elements of our army.

"Indeed, the very security of the nation and safety of the lives of our people were seriously threatened, and a situation which could have become extremely explosive was created. My Government and all the people of Uganda have been greatly shocked by the actions of these disturbing elements in our army, which not only were lacking in army spirit but also constituted a most serious security threat to our nation. You will agree that we could not allow the hard-won and well-deserved record of our army to be ruined by these irresponsible elements, nor the peaceful and orderly progress of our nation to be disrupted.

Blackmail

"The nation was faced with a considerable danger, not only from these disobedient elements in the army but also by the likelihood of unruly elements in our society who might have cashed in on the situation and possibly started looting shops, beating up people, and generally causing a most unpleasant situation. This has occurred elsewhere and led to very serious action to peace-loving and law-abiding citizens. We have all got homes, families and properties. All these must be protected. We have also the welfare of our nation to look after and a reputation to maintain.

"A dangerous element cannot be allowed to terrorize us. Nor can we allow our protectors to become our blackmailers. The Government and I have a heavy responsibility for the lives and property of all the people in Uganda. We cannot therefore be expected to take any chances. It was for this reason that my Government and I decided to remove these disobedient elements from our army. Good soldiers should be there to protect the nation and maintain law and order. Any one of them who becomes a cause, or threatens to become a cause, of a disrupting instead of a stabilizing influence, will be immediately removed from the army.

"The biggest part of the army remained loyal and are still carrying out their duties with their usual commendable zeal. To these loyal officers and men the Government and I pay

a very warm tribute. We reassure them of our full confidence in them and our intention to show them our appreciation of their loyalty. They are and will remain a shining example, not only to those who have now disgraced themselves, but also to all the future soldiers of our army.

"The situation has now returned to normal, and I appeal to you to be calm and not to be alarmed by the rumours which become rife at times like this."

MWALIMU NYEKERE of Tanganyika, broadcasting in English from Dar es Salaam on the same day, said:—

"The Vice-President and myself and all the Tanganyikan Ministers have been very busy during the last three days. Some of us are making new plans, necessary because of the army revolt. Others are continuing with the work for the development of our country. This is just as important, because we have to work doubly hard to reduce as much as possible the damage which has been done to our country.

"For this reason I have told the Chinese and Indian Governments of my desire to postpone the visits which had been planned for next month. I shall still go to these countries in the future, because such visits help to increase the understanding between Tanganyika and the place that I visit, and often open the way for constructive co-operation on common problems. The present first task is to restore normality in Tanganyika and rebuild confidence, so that our development plans are not too badly affected by last week's events.

Emergency Meeting

"Today I have sent telegrams to all Heads of African States suggesting an emergency meeting of African Foreign and Defence Ministers to consider the implications for African unity and our non-alignment policy of the happenings in East Africa last week.

"I have done this because, although we here know very well that the British troops have landed at our request to help us in a time of difficulty, there is always a danger that some people will try to use this necessity to involve Africa in the cold war or in other international disputes which do not concern us. Our determination to follow our own foreign policy is as keen as ever. Only mischievous people try to pretend otherwise; but there are some mischievous people here.

"A number of people have been arrested and placed in detention because after last Monday they were conspiring with ringleaders of the army revolt in the hope that further confusion would bring the downfall of this Government. These people include some trade union leaders and one area commissioner. They all acted as individuals, and as individuals will be punished. This affects us, but it is better that we know now who are the enemies of the country.

"We are beginning the task of rebuilding of our army, and we do not intend to make the same mistakes again. The new army will be made up of people who are completely committed to the new Tanganyika. They will be carefully selected and trained for the purposes of our people.

Military Adviser

"I have today appointed Mrisho Sam Agay Sarakikya to be commander of the Tanganyika military forces in place of Brigadier Douglas, who was seconded to our service by the British Government at the time of our independence. His second-in-command will be Elisha Kavana, whom I have promoted to major. We have asked the British Government to allow Brigadier Douglas to remain as military adviser for the time being, but he will not be in control of the army which we are now beginning to form.

"I or the Vice-President will continue to speak to you as much as possible in the coming days. Meantime, I beg you all to work as hard as you can in the service of Tanganyika and

(Continued on page 472)

PERSONALIA

RABBI DR. M. PAPO, adviser to the Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies, has retired.

LORD and LADY WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE are on holiday in East Africa for three weeks.

MR. K. D. POTTER has been appointed Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Kenya.

MR. J. MALIK, Deputy Foreign Minister in Russia, has visited the Somali Republic and Kenya.

PRINCE JOHN BARIGYE, of Ankole, has joined the staff of the Uganda High Commission in London.

MR. D. F. H. H. FROST is now Commissioner for Community Development in Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR T. N. BUCK, of the School of Military Training in Ndola, has arrived from Northern Rhodesia.

DR. A. LIVESEY and DR. C. J. PERCIVAL have been appointed Government medical officers in Uganda.

SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY have formed Fruit Ventures, Ltd., to market the produce from their new farm.

MR. and MRS. ARTHUR BENSUSAN and MR. and MRS. MICHAEL F. BARFORD are among recent arrivals in London from Salisbury.

MR. GRACE IBINGIRA, Uganda's Minister of Justice, attended the inaugural session in Lagos of the Commission of African Jurists.

DAME FLORA ROBSON will visit Southern Rhodesia in April for celebrations there of the fourth Shakespeare centenary festival.

MR. B. W. M. YOUNG, headmaster of Charterhouse, is to become director of the Nuffield Foundation in succession to DR. L. FARRER-BROWN.

MR. I. H. MILLS, municipal correspondent of the *Rhodesia Herald*, is to spend six months in Britain on a Commonwealth Press Union fellowship.

MR. H. McDOWELL, formerly Secretary to the Federal Treasury, has been appointed executive local director in Salisbury of the Chartered Company.

MR. C. PING LEE, chief of the division of technical and vocational education in the Department of Natural Science of UNESCO, has just spent a week in Uganda.

MR. HENRY DESCHAMPSNEUFS, who has visited East Africa more than once on business, has written the script of a film on "The Principles of Export Marketing".

MR. COLIN CAMERON, Nyasaland Transport Minister, led a delegation to Lourenço Marques for discussions on communications with Mozambique. He has arrived in London.

MISS FLORENCE UDELL being due to retire later this year, Miss B. G. SCHOFIELD, now in Hong Kong, is to become adviser on nursing to the Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

MR. J. P. MURRAY, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, left yesterday by air for a visit to Lusaka of about a week to meet the newly-appointed African Ministers.

MR. J. S. KASAMBALE, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, will spend the next three weeks visiting Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

MR. H. J. MANWIRE and MR. O. J. BVUTE, African agricultural supervisors, have returned to Southern Rhodesia from a five-month seminar in Formosa on agricultural techniques.

DEATH NOTICE

WORTHINGTON.—On January 29, 1964, Frank Worthington, C.B.E., very peacefully, at Westfield Hall, near Ipswich, aged 89 years. Cremated at Ipswich Crematorium, January 31.

MR. A. K. E. SHABA, Minister for Local Government in Tanganyika, is to spend about a month visiting the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and Israel.

SIR SAMUEL QUASHIE-IDUN, a Ghanaian, has been appointed president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He recently retired from the post of Chief Justice of Western Nigeria.

MR. PETER SIFUMA, chairman of the Western Region land and agricultural committee in Kenya, has condemned those African settlers who have abandoned their plots to seek town work.

MR. A. C. M. CORNISH-BOWDEN, a director of many South African financial and industrial concerns, is to be general manager of the Southern Rhodesian Industrial Development Corporation.

VISCOUNT HALL, aged 82, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, and once a miner in South Wales, has remarried. He met his bride, aged 67, on a visit to South Africa 10 years ago.

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, has been joined in Washington by MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, for discussions on raising international funds for Kenya's development plan.

DR. RAMSEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, will receive three African clergymen from Rwanda and two from Burundi when they visit Church House, Westminster, today to listen to a debate in the Church Assembly.

Among people on leave from Nyasaland pending retirement are MR. P. L. BURKINSHAW and MR. C. J. V. FISHER-HOCH, administrative officers, MR. J. HOLMES, a superintendent of police, and MR. A. F. S. DAVIDSON, senior establishment officer.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON said in Bulawayo a few days ago that Southern Rhodesia needs a National Government. He urged political leaders, white and black, to cease marking time and discuss how the country could move forward.

Among passengers in the PENDENNIS CASTLE are SIR ALEXANDER and LADY CADOGAN, the EARL and COUNTESS OF KILMUIR, VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS MACKINTOSH, the COUNTESS OF MORAY, SIR FRANK SMITH, and SIR TOM and LADY SOPWITH.

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, accompanied by MR. L. CHANGUFU, his Parliamentary Secretary, visited army barracks and police units during a two-day visit to the Copperbelt last week. He also saw Territorials under training.

MR. J. H. R. DAVIES has been appointed Under-Secretary for Home and External Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, MR. J. A. DINWIDDIE, Under-Secretary for Local Government, and MR. J. B. W. WILKINSON Under-Secretary for Economics and Marketing.

U. THANT, United Nations Secretary-General, who will shortly visit Ethiopia, said before leaving New York that no useful purpose would be served by going to the Portuguese African territories. "The crux of their problem is the interpretation of 'self-determination'."

LORD GRAHAM, Minister of Agriculture, and MR. W. J. HARPER, Minister of Transport, joined a party of Southern Rhodesian business and agricultural leaders and officials who visited at Beira the motor vessel LETABA, one of the newest and largest refrigerated ships afloat.

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, chairman of the Standard Bank, left London yesterday to open a new office in Tokio. He is due back in London on February 26. MR. F. E. JOHNSTONE, a former manager in Johannesburg, has been appointed Far Eastern representative, this post having been created in view of the increasing trade between Japan and South, Central and East Africa.

Progressive development towards universal adult franchise and an end to racial discrimination are what the United States hope for in Southern Rhodesia. MR. PAUL GEREN, the Consul-General, has told the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON MULINGE, who has been appointed commander of the 3rd Bn. The Kenya Rifles, has been in the Army 19 years and saw service in the Ethiopian campaign and the Malayan emergency. He was among the first Africans to be appointed an *effendi* in the K.A.R. in 1957.

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in a television interview last week that he had no doubt that Communist influence was behind the disturbances in East Africa. The Communist aim was to create chaos in Africa, with the object of denying African resources to the West in the event of war.

MR. PRANLEL SETH is chairman of a commission appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into a long-standing dispute between the Bukusu and Wafagu tribes in the Western Region, where disturbances occurred last June. His colleagues are MESSRS. BILDAD KAGGIA, REUBEN CHESIRE, and MUSEMBI MBATHI (secretary).

MR. K. B. CROOKES, who has been appointed general manager of Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., joined the company in Salisbury 14 years ago after leaving Oxford University. After being manager of the branches in Umtali and Gatooma, he was appointed secretary to the company in 1961. In November he was elected chairman of the Commercial Employers' Association in Salisbury.

Obituaries

Mr. Arthur Hornby

MR. ARTHUR HORNBY, C.A., F.S.A.A., who has died in London at the age of 74, was for many years one of East Africa's best-known chartered accountants.

Joining the staff of the Northern Rhodesian Treasury in 1913, he served in the East African Campaign of the 1914-18 war with the Northern Rhodesian Rifles and the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, and was then commissioned in the 3rd K.A.R. Almost his last duty in the 2nd Rhodesians was to help bury F. C. Selous under a baobab tree at Beho-Beho, south of Morogoro.

On demobilization Hornby started a practice in Nairobi as an accountant, and in the following year joined Mr. F. S. Dunn in partnership. In 1926 he established the firm of Gill, Hornby and Company, Nakuru. He was at one time managing director of the Empire and Capitol Theatres in Nairobi, and a director of numerous local industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises.

He captained Muthaiga Golf Club in 1924, and eight years later Nairobi Golf Club, of which he had been honorary secretary for the previous three years. He was for several years on the committee of Nairobi Club, was prominent in amateur theatricals, and served on Government commissions.

In Freemasonry he was a Past Master of several Kenya lodges, and was for some time District Grand Treasurer for East Africa. Later he was made P.A.G.D.C. of the Grand Lodge of England. He was also treasurer of the East and Central Africa Lodge in London.

He returned to England in 1937 and began practice in London. He joined the boards of several companies, one of them being Mashaba Rhodesia Asbestos Co., Ltd.

He married in 1925 Margery May Davies of Dwygyfychi, Wales, who survives him with three married daughters.

Mr. Frank Worthington

MR. FRANK WORTHINGTON, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 89 at his home, Westerfield Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, went to Southern Rhodesia after leaving Repton. After serving in the Matabeleland Rebellion of 1896 he joined the Civil Service under the Chartered Company's administration.

He was one of the first officials in Northern Rhodesia, going north with Coryndon to Barotseland. In 1904 he was promoted Secretary for National Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, from which country he retired shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914.

Throughout that war he was Deputy Chief Postal Censor at the War Office, and then for a time a deputy director-general in the Ministry of Pensions. Early in the 1939-45 war he was appointed Chief Postal Censor and was later a member of the inter-departmental committee of censorship established by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

He wrote a number of books including "Chiromo the Witch-Doctor", "The Dancing Poisoners", "The Little Wise One", and "Kalula the Hare".

Mr. C. V. Braimbridge

MR. CLIFFORD VINEY BRAIMBRIDGE, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), who has died in East Africa at the age of 72, had been well known in Kenya for many years both as a brilliant surgeon and as an exceptionally enthusiastic cricketer.

The son of the Rev. Edward Braimbridge, of Malvern, Worcestershire, he was educated at Taunton School, Cambridge University, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. After serving in the R.A.M.C. from 1914 to 1919, he joined the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya, and in 1936 was appointed senior surgical specialist. In that office he did much to improve hospital conditions throughout the Colony.

He was a past president of the Association of Surgeons of East Africa, the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association, the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, and Nairobi Club.

In 1930 he became honorary secretary of the Kongonis, and thereafter gave much of his time to making it the outstanding cricket club in East Africa. He organized many overseas tours, and did a great deal for the general encouragement of cricket. He had also been a Rugby football enthusiast.

Mr. E. D. Reynolds

MR. EVAN DAVID REYNOLDS, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 73 in Sidmouth, Devon, was from 1919 to 1958 on the staff of the British Cotton Growing Association. After serving in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war he joined its staff in Uganda, where he became local manager in 1925. He was for eight years a member of the Legislative Council and of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, and in 1936 was awarded the C.B.E. Two years later he was one of the three-member commission of inquiry into the cotton industry. In 1939 he left East Africa to become general manager of the association in Manchester, and in 1945 was appointed managing director. He also served on the administrative council and executive committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. He is survived by Mrs. Reynolds.

Independence Recommended for S.R.

Statement by the Monday Club

THE MONDAY CLUB, of which Lord Salisbury and Lord Boyd of Merton are joint presidents, has advocated the immediate grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia.

A statement issued at the week-end was signed by Mr. Paul Bristol (chairman), Viscount Newry, Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., Mr. Paul Williams, M.P., Mr. Ian Greig, and Mr. Adrian Fitzgerald, members of the committee, and Mr. Harold Soreff, chairman of the Africa Group.

It read:—

"The Monday Club has always advocated the growth of a multi-racial Commonwealth, but has frequently expressed its anxiety about the speed at which certain African countries have moved to independence. We felt that a power vacuum would be created which would lead to an attempt to seize power by the best-organized or strongest-armed section of the new States. It was also obvious that international Communism, whether directed from Moscow or Peking, would use every opportunity to exploit inherent weaknesses in the States. Recent events have made it clear that the policy of attempting to isolate Africa from the cold war has failed and that the threat of Communist infiltration and subversion in Africa is both real and likely to increase.

"Take-over bids by the army in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya have been checked by the intervention of British troops at the request of the three Prime Ministers. We are now faced with the problem of extricating our troops, and the Prime Ministers concerned have to take steps to consolidate their position in order to check further attempts at revolution.

"In our view a practical solution would be to remove immediately the British elements in executive positions in the three East African armies, and at the same time hope that the Prime Ministers concerned would agree to the formation of a Federal Defence Force under their joint authority. This federal force could then be assisted in an advisory capacity by a British military mission. British forces from their base in Kenya would be able on request to provide the essential element of communications and transport, without which the federal force in its early stages would be largely impotent.

Less Vulnerable to Intrigue

"We believe that such an arrangement would not only safeguard the integrity of East Africa but would be in accordance with the Commonwealth tradition of mutual assistance. An essential corollary to such military assistance would be the widespread development of economic and technical aid, without which the Governments would be unable to raise the standard of living of their people and therefore become more vulnerable to Communist intrigue.

"What has happened in East Africa has confirmed the view of the Monday Club that Southern Rhodesia should be granted immediate independence. We believe that the British and Rhodesian Governments could reach a compromise which would give some further African advance but would ensure that the government of the country remained in responsible hands in the critical years immediately ahead.

"It is clear that at present any equal sharing of power between the two races in Southern Rhodesia would lead to an immediate African take-over, which, in the light of present events in the Congo, Rwanda, Ghana and Zanzibar, would be unthinkable. The future of the industrialized society of four million Europeans living in Southern Africa will be vitally affected by the decision soon to be made by the British Cabinet.

"Looking at the question of Southern Rhodesia from the point of view of a British general election, we believe that it would be wholly disastrous for a British Government to put the Rhodesians in such a position that they had no alternative but either to surrender leadership to the majority race immediately or to take unilateral action against the mother country.

"A Boston tea party in Salisbury would cause one section of the British electorate to blame the Conservative Government for having put their cousins in such an intolerable position, while other sections of opinion would demand military or economic action, together with the intervention of the United Nations, which no Conservative Government could agree to and survive. The Government would thus come under attack from all sides.

"We are therefore convinced that the only possible solution is an immediate agreement on Rhodesian independence, which, we believe, would have the backing of the large majority of Conservative opinion and the support of most of the nation."

Impatience in Southern Rhodesia

Paid Thugs Committing Violence

THE RHODESIA FRONT caucus met in Salisbury yesterday. Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had arrived back unexpectedly on Sunday from his meetings in London with the British Prime Minister and Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

Speculation has it that some party leaders are urging a unilateral move on the independence issue. Mr. John Gaunt, Minister of Mines, declared last week that Britain had forfeited her rights over the Colony, and said: "It is our duty to take whatever action may be necessary before the British Government destroys us."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, has demanded an unequivocal undertaking from Mr. Field that in no circumstances will the Government "take the illegal and disastrous step of a unilateral declaration of independence". Sir Edgar added that Mr. Gaunt's "astonishing outburst" made it clear that the Cabinet was "completely split" on independence and that some members were "set on a collision course which can only have appalling consequences for Southern Rhodesia".

Mr. Palmer Owen, M.P., said: "We must have independence by July at the latest."

The Cabinet met on Tuesday.

No Surprise

The People's Caretaker Council has been banned from holding meetings for a further three months, and its leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, may not come within 15 miles of Salisbury during that time. When he was given a six months' suspended gaol term in Umtali last week, police were forced to open fire on large mobs which roamed the African townships of Salisbury trying to make Africans stay away from work as a gesture of solidarity.

These outbursts did not come as a surprise, declared Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister of Law and Order. Statements were made by African nationalist politicians about the phased stages of their programme. Efforts to cause unrest, disrupt industry, organize strikes and persuade people to return to the reserves had all failed and outbreaks of violence were now bound to occur.

The fact that firearms were used for the first time for a considerable period gave the incidents undue prominence. Those responsible for organizing the outbreaks of violence and intimidation had been thus imported from outside areas so that they would not be recognized. Some had been paid for their services. "We are almost in a state of cold war at the moment, with various threats against us. If the legislation we have already introduced proves not to be strong enough it will have to be strengthened."

Mr. Humphry Benkeley, Tory M.P. for Lancaster, told Cambridge University Conservative Association on Monday evening that H.M. Government should make it clear to Southern Rhodesia that a unilateral declaration of independence on its part would be no less an act of rebellion than an African uprising and would certainly provoke sanctions.

An acceptable constitutional advance was not possible while negotiations were conducted only with the Government of the Colony; Britain should sponsor constitutional talks with representatives of the Government, the Opposition, and both African nationalist parties.

Congo Terrorism

REBELS LED by Pierre Mulele, former Lumumbist Education Minister, have killed 150 Congolese officials in Kwilu Province in raids over the past two weeks, which have seen the evacuation of some 300 missionaries after their stations were attacked and burned down. Some have been killed, others mutilated. The terrorists said that they expected the Russians would give them the land "stolen" by whites. A battalion of gendarmes was disbanded in Stanleyville by loyalist soldiers. Ex-president Tshombe of Katanga has alleged that Lumumba's murder was plotted by President Kasavubu of the Congo late in 1960. The 150-member constitutional commission meeting in Luluabourg, South Katanga, is considering a new Constitution; general elections are due within a few months.

No Change, says Mr. Duncan Sandys Talks With Mr. Winston Field

DISCUSSIONS with Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, have been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

MR. SANDYS having said that the talks were confidential, MR. BROCKWAY suggested that there was danger in delaying a statement, and that H.M. Government should make clear that sovereignty for Southern Rhodesia would not be recognised until a majority of the population had the right to control the Colonial Parliament and Government.

MR. SANDYS: "I will make a statement when I have something more to say".

SIR H. HARRISON: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is held in great regard by many people in that country for his common sense and sagacity? Will my rt. hon. friend do everything he can to help him in this difficult matter?"

MR. SANDYS: "I have been having talks with the Prime Minister. This is obviously a most difficult and delicate subject, and I think that until any conclusion is reached it is better that I should not make partial statements about these matters".

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Can the Secretary of State give an assurance that as the result of these discussions no departure has been made from Government policy already stated in the House?"

MR. SANDYS: "There has been no change".

DAME IRENE WARD asked whether the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had considered representations regarding the pensions of Central African public servants.

Livid

MR. HORNBY: "A reply is being sent today to the representatives in London of the Federal Public Services Association. It has not been possible to accept suggestions for a general compensation scheme in addition to the terminal benefits, but arrangements for dealing with cases of hardship have been agreed between the Governments. It is our intention to deal with a number of points raised by the Staff Association in the public officers agreement which is, shortly to be concluded between the Governments concerned".

DAME IRENE WARD: "Is there a guarantee that in default of any of the undertakings by the Governments concerned, the British Government will accept responsibility? It makes me livid when we do not accept our proper responsibility and cause anxiety to those who have served our interests so adequately".

MR. HORNBY: "I accept what my hon. friend says about the great service which has been done by these public servants on behalf of this country and the territories. This was an agreement reached jointly between all the Governments concerned, including the British Government, with the intention of arriving at arrangements which shall seem to be fair to all the Governments concerned and the public servants involved".

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Can the Minister say something about the permanent machinery to be set up to deal with hardship?"

MR. HORNBY: "We hope to make satisfactory arrangements covering the hardship cases".

MR. SORENSEN asked the Commonwealth Secretary what communications he had received from the Government of

Tanganyika in respect of British military or civilian residents in Tanganyika, and what steps that Government had taken to ensure their safety.

MR. SANDYS: "I have nothing to add to my statements of January 20 and 27".

MR. SORENSEN: "Can the Minister confirm my belief that since independence there has been no kind of criticism or complaint against military or civil personnel? In the circumstances would he impress on the Government of Tanganyika the need to avoid generating animus against the British?"

MR. SANDYS: "I fully endorse those remarks and I know that President Nyerere feels the same way. There have been occasional departures from the intentions which I know animate the Government of Tanganyika in these matters, and I am sure that that Government regrets it as much as we do".

MR. F. HARRIS: "Would not security and confidence be best ensured by discussions about the future of the military bases in Africa in conjunction with the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments to see whether a long-term solution may be found to give confidence to people of all races in this regard?"

Defence Talks

MR. SANDYS: "We are due to have some talks with the Kenya Government on defence matters. These were always envisaged to take place before independence. Regarding the wider consultations, I think recent events in East Africa have made it desirable that we should have talks with those Governments about the future and the problem which has arisen and in which we have become involved during the last few weeks".

COLONEL CORDEAUX asked the Commonwealth Secretary what prior warnings he received of the danger to British lives caused by the recent overthrow of the Zanzibar Government and the mutiny in the Tanganyika army.

MR. SANDYS: "The situation in Zanzibar has for a long while been known to be unstable, and at different times there have been rumours of trouble. We had no prior knowledge of the mutinies in East Africa".

COLONEL CORDEAUX: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that, on the whole, there is more danger to British lives and property in many Commonwealth countries than in foreign countries? Is it not therefore vital that we should have the fullest possible information concerning future happenings in those countries? Is he fully satisfied that we have had such information?"

MR. SANDYS: "Responsibility for internal security and intelligence in that connection is a matter for these independent Governments—[Hon. Members: No.] Of course it is. They are responsible for their own security and for taking the steps necessary to ensure it. If we do receive information, so much the better. But we cannot make ourselves responsible for keeping in touch with every subversive activity which goes on in any Commonwealth country throughout the world".

COLONEL CORDEAUX: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that we are equally responsible for the safety of our own people in those Commonwealth countries as we are for those in foreign countries? Surely our intelligence in those countries should be as efficient as it is in foreign countries?"

Danger After Withdrawal


MR. SANDYS: "I agree with my hon. and gallant friend. We are responsible for the safety of our citizens in Commonwealth countries to the same extent, but not more, than for those in foreign countries. As to our information about pending coups and other troubles in foreign countries, we may hear about them or we may not. We cannot keep a tab on every troublemaker throughout the world".

MR. FELL asked for an assurance that H.M. Government would take all possible steps to protect British lives and property in those East African countries which had asked the U.K. for military help when the Governments concerned requested the withdrawal of U.K. forces.

MR. SANDYS: "Our concern for the safety of British lives and property in these countries, and our ability to provide help if needed, have been clearly demonstrated during this last fortnight. But the primary responsibility for law and order is and must remain that of the Governments of the countries in question".

MR. FELL: "Is it a correct assessment of the position that as soon as these Governments ask us to withdraw our troops we are in fact if not in theory bound to do so? It is this period immediately after the withdrawal of our troops which holds the greatest danger to the lives and property of British people in these countries. Will he see that we do not withdraw troops until we are pretty confident that the position is safe for British lives and property?"

MR. SANDYS: "Not just British lives and property, but the general situation in these territories is very much in the mind not only of H.M. Government but even more so of the Governments concerned. That is why I said earlier that it was my hope to arrange for consultations with the various Governments to see where we go from here".

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,
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"No Subversion" in East Africa Foreign Embassy Staff Limited

THERE WAS no foreign interference in Kenya's internal affairs, Mr. Achieng Oneko, Minister of Information, stated last week. There was no evidence that what happened in East Africa was the result of a master plan. He was not convinced that Zanzibar had become a base for subversion.

It was not right to describe the presence of 5,300 British troops in East Africa as a sign of weakness. The British had been in Africa for a long time and it was like a neighbour helping a neighbour. The troops who mutinied in Kenya had been copying what was happening in neighbouring countries.

Mr. Oneko told correspondents that the Government's policy was to allow Press freedom, but he appealed to them to exercise caution and avoid sensational news which might be harmful to Kenya or East Africa. If correspondents used Kenya as a base from which to attack Kenya's neighbours, the Government would be forced to revise its attitude. This would only be done, however, if the Government felt it had no alternative.

Mr. Oneko has instructed his lawyers to file a suit against the *Sunday Times*, for accusing himself and the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Odinga, of being implicated in the *coup d'état* in Zanzibar. The Minister said the paper alleged that on the day before the *coup* there were five telephone calls to "Field Marshal" Okello. These allegations were entirely and absolutely false. "It is libels such as this which throw doubts on the motives of some sections of the British Press".

An official statement by Mr. Odinga next day alleged that "with regard to the events in Zanzibar the imperialist Press, especially the British Press, has attempted to place the whole responsibility on the

Communists and those they consider to be Communist sympathisers.

"I strongly disagree with this claim, by which the British are trying to avoid responsibility for what took place in Zanzibar. It was the British who encouraged unjust policies in Zanzibar which were intended to make the majority rule over the majority.

"The constituencies in Zanzibar were demarcated in such a way as to frustrate the most popular party. These undemocratic practices were at the root of the violent explosion in Zanzibar. The British imperialists, knowing that their underhand work had been exposed, tried to find scapegoats in the form of Communists and people like myself.

"We in Kenya do not approve of violence as a means of changing Governments. It was in this spirit that I contacted Mr. Karume, the President of Zanzibar, expressing our disapproval of the intended hanging of ex-Ministers.

Serious Warning

"Malicious insinuations have been made that I was in contact with John Okello, the alleged leader of the revolution. This is absolute nonsense. I have never known this man John Okello and have never talked with him at any time.

"With regard to the events in Tanganyika and Uganda, we in Kenya should take these as a serious warning. British personnel employed in responsible places by these Governments failed to train Africans so that they could fill these places. Instead they used their privileged positions to suppress the Africans below them, thereby creating an explosive situation. We in Kenya must adjust our conditions accordingly.

"As regards the trouble in Kenya at Lanet, I am not yet convinced that it was of a similar nature to troubles in Tanganyika and Uganda and I strongly suggest a public commission of inquiry to go into the whole problem.

"If anybody in Kenya should be in doubt about myself or my political intentions he would be doing me a great injustice. I have always stated my policies openly and frankly. The essence of my policy is that I am dedicated to work with my fellow Africans and other liberal-minded people for the complete abolition of colonialism and to establish peace and progress in our country, in Africa, and in the world generally."

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, U.K. High Commissioner in Nairobi, was reported to have asked the Prime Minister about Mr. Odinga's allegations. "Mr. Kenyatta was emphatic", a spokesman stated. "He said the Minister's allegations do not reflect his views or those of the Kenya Government".

Foreign embassies have been told to limit their staff to 10 nationals.

Six Chinese Communists were returned to Tanganyika last week after being refused permission to enter Kenya. A dozen Chinese diplomats who opened their country's embassy in a Nairobi hotel without the knowledge of the owner were made to close it immediately.

The British Nationality Bill, published in London a few days ago, will permit Britons resident in Kenya and other independent Commonwealth States which do not allow dual citizenship to re-acquire their British status if they return to the U.K.

Trade unionists have been warned by Mr. E. Mwendwa, Labour Minister, that if they abuse their freedom the Government will take it away.

China's Attitude to Africa

MR. CHOU EN-LAI said in a broadcast before leaving Guinea for the Sudan and Ethiopia that China's attitude to Africa was governed by the five principles of peaceful co-existence. "(1) China supports the African peoples in their fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the attainment and safeguarding of national independence. (2) China supports the Governments of the African countries in their pursuit of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. (3) China supports the African peoples in their desire to realize solidarity and unity in the form of their choice. (4) China supports the African countries in their efforts to settle their differences through peaceful consultations. (5) China maintains that the sovereignty of the African countries must be respected by all other countries and that all encroachments and interference from whatever quarter should be opposed".

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Somali Elections in N.E. Region

Mogad'ishu Calls for Second Boycott

THIRTY-FOUR chiefs and political and religious leaders in the North-Eastern Region of Kenya have written an open letter to the President of the Somali Republic, reading:—

"We declare our fullest support for the decisions reached at the conference attended by the Minister of State, Mr. J. Murumbi, in particular the announcement of the date for elections for the North-Eastern Region (early March).

"We condemn the wanton and dastardly killing of Chief Omar Shuria by *shifita* from Somalia. We accuse the Government of the Somali Republic of arming and leading these *shifita*.

"We appeal to the Somali Government to discontinue their assistance to the *shifita* now operating from Somalia and to disarm them. We urge the Kenya Government to increase and extend its efforts to wipe out the *shifita*. We promise to the Kenya Government that we will give all information possible concerning *shifita* movements in our country.

"We request the Somali Government to return Mr. Abdi Rashid Khalif and Mr. Mohamed Ali Haji, who we know were kidnapped and forced to go over the border and to remain there against their will. We warn the Somali Government that should our election campaign be disrupted by violence in any form we will hold the Somali Government fully responsible. Somalia, hands off Kenya's domestic affairs!"

Secession

Radio Mogadishu, calling for another boycott of the elections, commented:—

"The Somali Government has not lost hope that the N.F.D. issue will be solved amicably. The Kenya Government's purpose is to elect to the Kenya Parliament men who do not and cannot claim to represent the N.F.D., under the pretext that they are from the N.F.D., and to mislead the people by telling them that they have representatives in the Kenya Parliament. The men who will be elected to the Kenya Parliament will be working in the interests of the Kenya Government and not as guardians of the interests of the people living in the N.F.D.

"When the British sent a commission to them the N.F.D. people showed the whole world that they did not want to remain in Kenya but wanted to join the Somali Republic, from which they had been separated by the colonialists. If people from the N.F.D. were to join the Kenya Parliament and work in it for Kenya's interests, this could make it more difficult to hold a Somali-Kenyan meeting at which the N.F.D. issue could be solved peacefully.

"The nationalist Somali N.F.D. people must not take part in these elections and should not put forward lists of candidates. Even if a passionate N.F.D. nationalist enters the Kenya Parliament, whatever he says there will not be in the interests of the N.F.D. because he will be representing a minority of people who are outnumbered within that Parliament.

Somali Propaganda Against Ethiopia

"The Somali Government is confident that one day the N.F.D. issue will be solved cordially by the Kenya and Somali Governments. The Somali people in the N.F.D. must not change their original stand to join their brothers. The N.F.D. people have made up their mind to secede from Kenya and unite with the Somali Republic, but the British, who enslave people, have so far forced them to remain in Kenya. The N.F.D. people are advised to boycott the coming election just as they did the last one."

RADIO MOGADISHU is again broadcasting songs demanding the liberation of former Somali areas and revenge against Ethiopia. There had been a cessation of such broadcasts from December 2 until next week.

One Somali song contained a verse which might thus be translated into English:—

"Harar is mine. Why do you not work for it?
What is vital for us is in the hands of the enemy.
[Chorus:] I am engulfed by bitterness
And I am awaiting to take revenge.
Where are the families in Warder?
Have they been turned into trees?
Our eyes still focused on the Haud and Danod,
Where the man-made water pools have been turned into blood baths."

Another song, broadcast later the same day, contained the words:—

"We must get Haud, Jibuti, Harar, and Awash.
Our homes have been sold by others.
Let us go after them.
Get them we must!"

A talk in Amharic addressed to Ethiopia described conditions in that country as "worse than in any Communist or capitalist country". It urged young Ethiopians to stand by their refusal to take part in elections for Parliament "because the elections are a sham designed as a cover for the Emperor and to mislead world opinion about the dictatorial nature of his one-man rule".

The Emperor was described as "this cruel, merciless, immigrant Jew, who, guided by the philosophy of evil advisers, is squeezing you like an orange".

Kenya's National Youth Service

Relief of "Chronic" Unemployment

MR. E. N. MWENDWA, Kenya's Minister of Labour and Social Services, has published plans for a National Youth Service, which will initially recruit 3,000 young men, "cutting across racial and tribal differences, to work on projects of national and regional importance with training in various agricultural and artisan skills together with courses in citizenship".

Emphasizing that it would be a "truly national body drawing together the youth of all racial and tribal groups", the Minister suggested that it would provide a real opportunity for the youth of Kenya to serve their country and afford some relief to the present chronic unemployment and hardship among young persons in Kenya.

A unit is to be set up in each of the six regions. Each will consist of 500 men and their instructors.

Recruitment will be voluntary and for a minimum of one year. The youths will receive food, working uniforms, and a small sum monthly. They will work on roads, dams, and irrigation schemes and take part in courses of instruction.

"It will call for the best in our youth in terms of hard physical labour and study in order that they may develop as proud citizens of a proud country. At the conclusion of their training every assistance will be given to members of the service in finding employment in agriculture, Government services, or industry. It is thought that prospective employers will be influenced in their selection of personnel by the fact that young men have proved their self-discipline and capacity for work in a national youth organization.

"Two major pitfalls will have to be avoided. It is important that the service does not merely displace labour which would otherwise be employed on public works, or undertake the kind of work that would be ordinarily undertaken by local self-help groups.

"Many essential projects are extremely difficult to finance and involve large elements of local costs. For example, it is essential to the success of the tea planting programme that roads should be built to get the produce to factories. Other projects that immediately spring to mind is assistance to the tourist industry through development in the national parks, bush clearance for tsetse fly control, work on piped water schemes, and so forth."

Government Control of K.B.C.

CLOSE GOVERNMENT CONTROL of broadcasting policy is recommended by a commission of inquiry into the finance and administration of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. "Drastic" reduction in expenditure, cuts in salaries, abolition of some senior posts, and the reduction of hours devoted to English and Asian languages on sound radio and an increase in Swahili broadcasting time are proposed. Operations should be controlled by a board under a chairman appointed by the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, with 10 other members, five of whom should be appointed by the Minister. The K.B.C. was originally set up as an independent public corporation to control both sound and television services. It has decried the reports as "inaccurate and defamatory".

Tanganyika Muzzles the Press

Mutineers Dismissed: Subversion Denied

PRESS CABLES and telephone calls are being censored by the Tanganyika Government—which has dismissed all private soldiers of the 1st Btn. The Tanganyika Rifles (over 300 men) for their part in the mutiny. The figure excludes those in custody or on leave.

That the revolt was not connected with outside subversion or Communist inspiration has been reiterated, and the Government has expressed resentment at the use of internal difficulties for propaganda. Nor had any popular movement been responsible, for T.A.N.U. was the only political force.

British troops had arrived at the Government's request for the sole purpose of disarming the soldiers who were "terrorizing" Dar es Salaam, Tabora, and Nachingwea. "Far from violating the sovereignty of Tanganyika, the British troops have upheld the sovereignty of the people at the request of the people themselves". They would leave as soon as satisfactory arrangements were made.

But Britain's intervention, though necessitated by the "very grave situation", had shamed Tanganyika. Dr. Nyerere told the Women's Union, whose members chanted "We forgive you".

Twelve African States have accepted the President's call for an emergency meeting of Defence Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which he had hoped to open last week-end.

The *Nation* series of newspapers has been banned.

One-Party State Report

Commissioners Appointed by Mwalimu

A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION has been appointed by Mwalimu Nyerere to consider what changes in the Constitution of Tanganyika and of the Tanganyika African National Union and in the practice of government might be necessary to bring into effect a democratic one-party State.

The chairman is Mr. R. M. Kawawa, the Vice-President.

Other members are Mr. O. S. Kambona, Minister for External Affairs and Defence; Sheikh K. Amri Abedi, Minister for Justice; Miss Lucy Lameck, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development; Mr. I. M. Bhoke Munaka, Parliamentary Secretary, Vice-President's Office.

Dr. L. Stirling, M.P., a non-African citizen of Tanganyika; Chief P. I. Marealle, chairman of the Local Government Service Commission; Mr. Roland Brown, Attorney-General; Mr. A. Mustafa, a legal practitioner and non-African citizen of Tanganyika; Mr. H. R. Msofya, deputy chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Products Board; Mr. A. J. Nsekela, acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and

Defence (secretary to the commission); Mr. M. Bomani, Deputy Solicitor-General; and Mr. J. A. Namata, Administrative Secretary in the Ministry of Development Planning.

One adviser each from Guinea and Yugoslavia are expected to assist.

A statement issued by the President reads:—

"The one-party State may take many forms, some good, others less so. It will be the task of the commission to recommend to me what form the one-party State should take in Tanganyika. They will have to consider not only the Constitution of the Republic but also the constitution of T.A.N.U. and a wide variety of administrative practices at all levels of the Government, central and local.

"Specifically, I have instructed the commissioners to observe the principles that: (a) Tanganyika shall remain a Republic with an executive Head of State; (b) the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary shall be preserved; (c) there shall be complete equality for all Tanganyika citizens; (d) there shall be the maximum political freedom for all citizens within the context of a single national political movement; (e) there shall be the maximum possible participation by the people in their own Government and ultimate control by them over all organs of State on a basis of universal suffrage; (f) there shall be complete freedom for the people to choose their own representatives on all representative and legislative bodies, within the context of the law.

"It is not the task of the commission to consider whether Tanganyika should be a one-party State. That decision has already been taken. Their task is to say what kind of one-party State we should have in the context of our national ethic and in accordance with the above principles.

"This is a history-making commission. Its task is very important. While I hope that it will not take years before it reports, I certainly do not want it to rush."

Why Chief Fundikira Resigned

REVERSION to the "worst aspects of the old colonial rule" is a danger in Tanganyika. Alhaj Chief Abdulla Fundikira, former Minister of Justice, told his constituency in Tabora recently when he explained why he has resigned from T.A.N.U.

"Previously, government lay in the hands of one man, the Governor, who was not bound to accept the advice of anyone. Today a similar unhealthy concentration of powers lies in the hands of the President. During the colonial era provincial and district commissioners were small dictators in their own rights. Now they have been replaced by regional and area commissioners chosen for political reasons. They wield greater powers."

The powerful weapon of freedom of assembly had been vested in the police, but was now exercised by the commissioners, who had used it unfairly to defeat their political rivals. They had arbitrary powers of arrest and detention for up to two days without charge or trial. Such "repression" could be justified only in emergency conditions.

The Preventive Detention Act, passed hastily and never used since, was a "terrifying law to peaceful people and an attempt to rule by fear". There was no need for it. Another repressive measure to deal with Government critics was the Deportation Ordinance—used to quell riots under the former régime—but it was really another attempt to by-pass the courts.

Attitude to China

THE ANNOUNCEMENT made from the office of the President of Tanganyika about postponement of official contacts with Chinese Government representatives said merely: "Premier Chou En-Lai's State visit to the Republic of Tanganyika has been postponed to a later date. President Julius K. Nyerere's State visit to the People's Republic of China has been postponed to a later date". A visit to India has also been deferred.

Uganda has sold 20,000 bales of cotton to Communist China for £1m.

Poland is to build a sugar refinery in Tanganyika, where two rice-growing advisers have arrived from Communist China.

Employment for about 4,000 people would result if the Tokyo Rayon Co. of Japan is permitted to erect a £3½m. textile mill in Kenya.

Tobacco packing and ancillary services are to be provided in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by a new £250,000 company. It will be able to handle some 30m. lb. of leaf annually.

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One Party Rule in Zanzibar "Field Marshal's" Resignation Threat

PRESIDENT ABEID KARUME has announced in a broadcast talk that Zanzibar will have "a purely one-party Government, because this is African democracy".

The former régime had been overthrown "by the blood" of his Afro-Shirazi Party's youth league, whom he called on to volunteer "for the new army of nation building" in order to rebuild those houses destroyed in the "struggle for freedom from oppressive colonialist government".

The new Government was, he declared, able and experienced, and would ensure the security of every citizen of any colour or sect. "This Government has one reputation — that of being revolutionary. If a person goes against the Government, then it will put him down, be he one person or a thousand".

Sheikh "Babu", External Affairs Minister, ordered his Umma Party followers to join the A.S.P. All Ministers and the "Field Marshal's" troops had, he said, volunteered "to work day and night so that lowly people may rise and the poor become rich".

The "Field Marshal" announced that he had resigned, but that "due to the good understanding and agreement between us all, and as this is your wish, it is not right that I should leave in accordance with my own wishes. I have come back and shall run our country by every means. I shall run the army and be vigilant for the enemies who are near.

Not Appreciated

"The whole world has been surprised at the unprecedented speed with which we exterminated our enemies. We must join the fight against the Boers and Portuguese who are persecuting our brothers in South Africa, Mozambique and Angola. What has taken place in Zanzibar is proof to the whole world that we can do the same in any other country.

"We shall not fear the warships, jets and rockets of the British and American hypocrites who back South Africa. I am ready to fight these people with stones, clubs and lumps of earth even. Should they try to attack us, then God will order even the trees, the mountains and the sea to fight against these hypocrites. The Almighty will also bring down His angels to help us. The sun and the stars will watch out in case they try to attack from space".

Earlier, "Field Marshal" Okello had complained publicly that he was not appreciated and would leave the island.

Swahili has been declared the official language. A new flag has blue for the sea, black for the people, green for the land, and white for peace and harmony.

Diplomatic relations are to be established with Poland. Recognition has been accorded to East Germany. Egypt has recognized the revolutionaries.

Mr. Salim Rashid, an associate of "Babu" who has been in London as a student for some years, was recalled and has been appointed secretary to the Council of Ministers and the executive council of the "Revolutionary Government".

Mr. Chou En-Lai has agreed to visit Zanzibar.

Burundi Denounces "Imperialism" Rwanda and Foreign "Interference"

THE BURUNDI PARLIAMENT has written to the Prime Minister of that State protesting against the activities of certain Banyarwanda "refugees" in Burundi.

Calls for the "unconditional expulsion of these nefarious agents of a sanguinary imperialism" were made. The communication continued (in part):—

"Imperialist and neo-colonialist propaganda must be prohibited. Corrupt puppet politicians act as elements of division and create internal strife while true nationalists are criticized and attacked.

"UPRONA is the sole victorious and internationally-known party. Parliament asks everyone wishing the country's good to give money either to the Government or to the UPRONA Party in an official and controllable manner. Any foreigner who again starts to corrupt politicians in particular, and all Burundi in general, will be expelled at once and without redress.

"Foreigners who have helped set members of the party, Parliament and the Government against each other have failed to plunge the country into civil war. All movement within the country of strangers who meddle in our politics is henceforth forbidden. Movements of diplomats and their agents must be authorized by the authorities. Every citizen who lets himself be corrupted, and thereby becomes a trouble-making element, will receive exemplary punishment.

"Embassies are forbidden to interfere in any manner whatsoever. We do not need their advice or their money. Parliament objects to a recent intervention of theirs with the Government against the liberating party. If this happens again, we shall be forced to repatriate the ambassadors, and if their successors repeat this practice, it will inexorably lead to the rupture of diplomatic relations with these countries".

Territorial Violations

A telegram from the Prime Minister of Burundi to the Rwanda President protested strongly against Rwanda's "flagrant and repeated violations of Burundi territory and the massacres and acts of arson committed against Burundi border inhabitants".

Burundi was, he said, appealing to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and would retaliate in the event of a recurrence. A cable from the King to U Thant and a statement by Parliament denied Rwandan accusations that refugees were using Burundi as a base for attacks on Rwanda; both declared that the refugees had been disarmed and prevented from crossing the frontier. The Parliament statement added that the reasons for the Rwandan President's "groundless incitement of world opinion against Burundi" was "because the proportions of the crimes committed under your orders have exceeded all bounds and because the nationalist people disapprove of your carnage".

A score of Opposition leaders, including Hutu, have been executed in Rwanda.

Mr. Peter Ngendandumwe, the Hutu Prime Minister of Burundi, is visiting East Africa to discuss federal links.



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Epidemic of Mutinies

(Continued from page 463)

to show that it really is the friendly and peaceful country it previously had the reputation of being. Every one of you can help to restore that reputation by your work and your obedience to the law. *Uhuru na amani*—meaning Freedom and peace!

A Kenya Government statement in English broadcast from Nairobi said:—

“Sometimes discipline breaks down among those who are supposed to help maintain national order. Not that the situation ever threatened to reach the proportions which some sensational newspapers abroad gave it. Some publications, especially those which are ill-disposed towards our country and towards Africa, have seized upon recent incidents in East Africa. They have exaggerated them and distorted them to fit their own false notions of Africa and world affairs.

“Of course, we should not go to the other extreme of ignoring what has happened. As the Prime Minister said in his broadcast, the action of these soldiers is a grave betrayal of the trust and confidence given to them by the Government and people of Kenya. Mr. Kenyatta was aware that mutiny is an epidemic which can spread to other sections of the population. That is why he found it necessary to issue a warning to all the people of Kenya that the Government would deal most severely with any breach of the peace or acts of disloyalty and destruction.

Cold War “Preoccupation”

“The idea that the action of a number of undisciplined men at Lanet was due to international forces at work in Kenya can be ignored. It is only the view of some observers who must see everything in terms of their own cold war preoccupation. Our Government is pledged to offer friendship to all countries in the world who would return it. Such friendship is without strings.

“Events in Kenya of the past few days have shown how acts of thoughtlessness, selfishness, and indiscipline can so easily ruin abroad the good name we are trying to build up. They have shown that national unity is even more important now that Kenya is independent than it was before. The calm response of the people to the Prime Minister's call to go about their businesses normally has shown that there is a sense of national unity and discipline under his leadership. This unity is a great asset upon which to build the dynamic and prosperous Kenya we all desire.”

A Kenya Government News Agency commentary on the situation in Kenya after the army troubles was broadcast on January 29.

It said that the country was again normal; that adverse effects on the economy were unlikely; that the firm and rapid Government action and the calm response of the people had reassured local businessmen and international finance; and that there would be no disruption of the large programme of industrialization. Kenya had learnt from recent events that “irresponsible behaviour by a few must not be allowed to mar the country's good name.”

Tension High

RADIO MOGADISHU said in news items in Somali:—

“In Mombasa opposition K.A.D.U. supporters threatened and intimidated Arabs and Indians and supporters of Kenyatta's party. K.A.N.U. officials on the coast are reported to have fled to Nairobi to inform Government leaders that great danger is coming from the coast. It is reported that K.A.D.U. youth wingers have been authorized to do whatever they want with anything they seize and to raise the K.A.D.U. flag on the principal buildings in Mombasa.

“The Kenya Government is in danger. It is feared that if the mutiny spreads Kenya or the Government will cease to exist. A mutiny in Kenya would be different from one in Uganda or Tanganyika, because there are over 40 tribes in Kenya which are not on good terms with each other. After a small spark each tribe may rise against the other. Tension in the country is already high. Unemployed persons are staging demonstrations everywhere. This has forced the Government to ban meetings or assemblies in Nairobi.

The outbreak of trouble would benefit K.A.D.U. which draws support from the small tribes which hate the Kikuyu and Luo. It may enable them to enforce their demands for a federation in Kenya.”

Mogadishu also broadcast a *Corriere della Somalia* article which accused the British of having instigated the East African troubles in pursuance of the policy of dividing people and inciting them against each other in order to reap the spoils. Kenyatta's request for British rather than Ethiopian troops was proof that the Kenya-Ethiopian defence agreement had been concluded only to harm Somalia.

MR. A. K. E. SHABA, Minister for Local Government in Tanganyika, said while visiting London that the mutiny of the Tanganyika Rifles had been “a strike”. He issued the following statement to the Press:—

“The events in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda of the last week have caused considerable alarm and despondency amongst countries friendly to Tanganyika. I wish to dispel not only these anxieties but also some rumours which have circulated in certain organs of the Press concerning the rôle played by the Tanganyika Minister for External Affairs and Defence, Mr. Oscar Kambona.

“The mutiny of the 1st Battalion of The Tanganyika Rifles was, in industrial parlance, a strike. The men had what they considered to be legitimate grievances about pay and conditions, and they thought that untoward delay had occurred in dealing with their requests. The action which they took, however, to bring these grievances to the attention of the Government was very, very wrong, and, as our President expressed it, the end did not justify the means.

“The Tanganyika Government has taken strong measures to suppress the mutiny with the help of British troops, and intends to deal with the ringleaders most severely. The situation in the country is calm. There is no deep-laid Communist plot at work.

“What this situation has proved is that the members of the Cabinet, high officials of T.A.N.U., and the country generally are solidly behind our beloved President. Mr. Kambona has proved that he is a stalwart supporter of the President and a man who can be trusted to devote his entire efforts to the well-being of Tanganyika.

“I wish to assure Governments and private firms and individuals that Tanganyika intends to restore its world image as a place of peaceful development, and strongly to underline the need for continued confidence in and support of the Tanganyika Government and its people.”

Half Kenya's Chiefs to be Dismissed

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, has recommended the dismissal of some 200 chiefs, or about half of the total number. In the Central Province 40 out of 71 are to be removed; in the Eastern Province, 40 out of 75; in Nyanza, 30 out of 59; in the Rift Valley, 50 out of 114; in the Western Province, 15 out of 32; and at the Coast, 30 out of 72. The chiefs to be removed are, he said, “those of the age of 50 and above, together with others, who, although under that age, have demonstrated by their attitude and bearing that they are unable to accommodate themselves in the now altered circumstances of Kenya. Those removed will be replaced by more progressive men who fully appreciate our national aspirations.”

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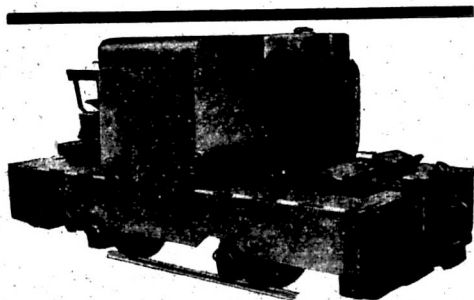
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the Rhodesian Milling Company has developed into the largest organisation of its kind in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its two principal products - Gloria Flour and Rhomil Stock-feeds are household names throughout the country. Representatives are stationed at most centres in the Federation to give advice and assistance on any matter connected with a Rhomil product.

THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LIMITED

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