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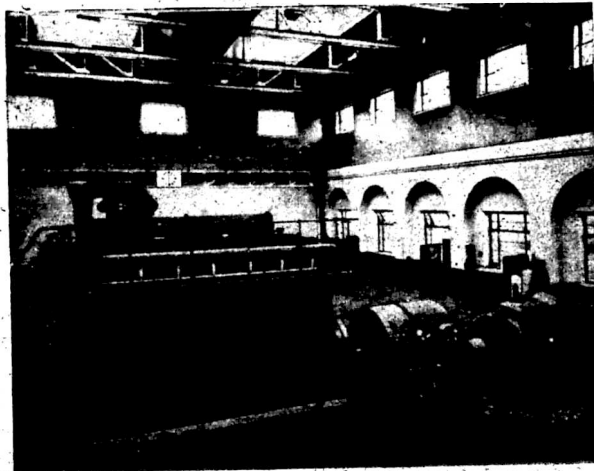
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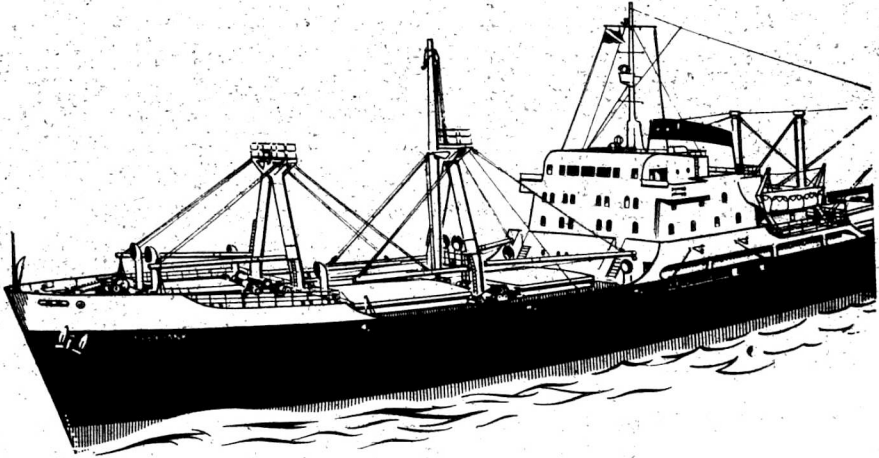
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Principal Contents

	Page	Page	
Notes By The Way	477	Unjust to S. Rhodesia ...	484
Reliance on Britain	478	Gloom Spreads	486
Somali-Ethiopian War	479	Land Troubles	487
A Colony No More	480	N. Rhodesia's New M.Ps.	488
New Lamps for Old	481	Tanganyika "On Its Toes"	489
Personalia	482	Rwanda Genocide	491

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

REVOLUTIONARY PROSPECTS are excellent throughout the whole continent of Africa: that is the judgment of the Prime Minister of Communist China, as expressed in Mogadishu last week at the end of a series of visits to West, North, and North-East Africa, including the Sudan, Ethiopia and the Somali Republic. Invitations by the Governments of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya had been publicly withdrawn after the mutinies in their small armies, and Chou En-Lai was prudent enough not to fly to Zanzibar and thereby refocus world attention on the recent achievement of "freedom fighters" trained in China, Russia, and Cuba, who within a few hours had overthrown the legal Government, abolished the monarchy, and slaughtered in cold blood many hundreds, possibly thousands, of Arabs simply because they were of that race. China's share in that *coup d'état* is undeniable. Apparently, however, it regards that successful case of treason and bloodthirstiness as merely a curtain-raiser to a far greater plan envisaged by the hierarchy in Peking—whose well-advertised differences with Moscow over world affairs generally may not apply in Africa.

In Zanzibar, for instance, the new Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdulla Hanga, was but recently a student at Lumumba University in Moscow, where he married a Russian woman who had been engaged in research work on African affairs, while the new Foreign Secretary, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mohammed, universally known as "Babu", has made no secret of having received substantial funds from both Russia and China and being especially "excited" by the momentum of the Chinese revolution.

"Babu" was in Dar es Salaam, and indeed at Colito Barracks, just before the mutiny, and Mr. Hanga and he "happened" to be in Uganda on the eve of the mutiny at Jinja. African politicians on the mainland, embarrassed by their humiliation, are emphatic that what some of them have tried to shrug off as little local incidents were not inspired from outside each of the countries concerned. Whether they believe their own assurances cannot be known. That their words have failed to convince the Western world is certain. Now, for full measure, China's spokesman has ended his well-timed African tour with a declaration designed to encourage the thug elements throughout Africa, frighten still further the political leaders who have suffered grave shocks and loss of face in recent weeks, and perhaps induce some more of them to climb aboard the Communist band-waggon.

These dire developments should surprise nobody who has read this journal regularly during the past four years, for they are the logical results of the abject abandonment of Britain's obligations in Africa by Messrs. Macmillan, Macleod, Butler and Blundell and their associates and dupes. Almost week by week since the beginning of 1960 the calamitous consequences of their policy of appeasement have been foretold in these columns. Unhappily, our pessimism (or realism, as we should claim) has proved fully justified. Everyone can now see what damage has been done and what danger run. In the House of Commons a few days ago the Prime Minister referred to the dispatch of United Kingdom troops to Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya in response to requests from their Governments in order to "prevent illegal

take-overs by mutinous elements who would overthrow the elected Governments", adding that "when the chips are down the Commonwealth can rely on Britain". That description of the situation in East Africa when the Native troops mutinied was much more reliable than most of those given by local Ministers, who are unlikely to appreciate Sir Alec Douglas-Home's welcome candour. He was justified in praising the Armed Services for their swift and efficient discharge of the duty thrust upon them by the incompetence of the Governments of the three States, but neither he nor any other speaker in the debate even hinted at the serious dangers which will follow the withdrawal of British help.

H.M. Government and the African Governments cannot wish the stay of the troops to be protracted, but all must recognize that their departure will stimulate subversive activities not only among the

How Not to Recruit.

trade union extremists, the unemployed, the landless peasants who have hitherto provided most of the malcontents, and the ne'er-do-wells, but now also among the hundreds of askari who have been dismissed, their families and friends, and, in Kenya, the Mau Mau gangsters who have been set loose but have not received the extravagant rewards which they were repeatedly and recklessly promised. Not less ridiculous than the re-injection into tribal society of bitterly resentful ex-privates and ex-thugs of the Mau Mau and similar movements is the assumption by the Cabinets that dependable armies can be quickly created by the enrolment of youth-wingers of the dominant political party. These men (many of whom are long past the youth stage) have demonstrated their indiscipline and savagery in every territory in East and Central Africa, and many have been subverted by agents of Communism. Battalions recruited from such unruly material are more likely to become the tormentors of the politicians than their servants.

Mr. Kaunda has marked his attainment of the Prime Ministership of Northern Rhodesia by publicly offering to provide facilities for the United Kingdom troops who, he holds, should be ordered to attack

Provocative Intervention.

Southern Rhodesia if that State were to make a unilateral declaration of independence. Such is one of the first acts in high office of a man who claims to be non-violent and non-racial, and who ought to be well aware that there can be no question of

armed force being used by Britain against compatriots in Southern Rhodesia, whatever their decision in the dilemma cruelly imposed upon them by the Macmillan Government's follies and faithlessness in Africa. What, then, was the purpose of Mr. Kaunda's provocative intervention? Was it to divert attention from the collapse of confidence in his political friends in East Africa? As the last chairman of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and South Africa, he has had special responsibility for the propagation of the idea of Pan-Africanism, which he and other zealots have depicted as invincible. That pretence was shattered in a few hours by the inability of the African politicians to handle a few companies of restless askari. Mr. Kaunda can scarcely think that the backwash of the mutinies will leave Northern Rhodesia unscathed. He will have to appease his askari at least to the extent promised in the territories to the north, and, like his opposite numbers there, he will be unable to avoid comparable concessions to the police. The trade unions will make their claims, and many millions of pounds in additional annual expenditure will thus be incurred by each State as a direct result of incompetent government. The copper mining industry, which bears the main tax burden in Northern Rhodesia, will be required to meet most of the extra cost of the security forces (which, though much more expensive, will give nothing like the security of the past); and it will have to pay higher freights in consequence of increased wages and face renewed demands from its own workers. Those who have portrayed Northern Rhodesia as something like a paradise in a disturbed Africa must work out their calculations anew.

When they look north and see the collapse of the fond expectations which were so glibly shared by United Kingdom and African political leaders, are Southern Rhodesians,

Southern Rhodesia Shabbily Treated.

who consistently mistrusted the Macmillan-Macleod-Butler formula, to be blamed for the determination that their country — self-governing for forty years, self-financing in peace and war, and self-sufficient in the skills needed in a modern State — shall not have its high standards lowered by premature adoption of the disastrously fallible Westminster model of parliamentarianism? No leader of that electorate could take any other decision. Nor could any other objective observer immune from the common obsession that the one-man-one-vote system implies freedom. Mr. Winston Field's Govern-

ment will certainly not abandon the country's insistence on independence, but, because of Rhodesia's deep loyalty to the Crown, it has shown greater patience than seemed possible a year ago in negotiating with a Government in Britain which procrastinates endlessly because it can see no solution to a problem of its own creation which will escape condemnation by Afro-Asian publicists who think in terms of skin colour, not of equality or realism.

* * *

The one tangible gain from talks already spread over a full year is the agreement reached while Mr. Field was recently in London to drop the designation "Colony": official references will henceforth be to "Southern Rhodesia", not to "the Colony of Southern Rhodesia". If the practical effect of that terminological change will be trivial, it will be considerable psychologically. Colonial status, in the normal sense of the term, ceased long ago. As the Commonwealth Secretary told the House of Commons in November: "Those who always tell

us that we should do this or that in Southern Rhodesia should realize that there is not a single official or soldier in Southern Rhodesia responsible to the British Government, and that we long ago accepted the principle that Parliament at Westminster does not legislate for Southern Rhodesia except at its request". The behaviour of more than a few Members of Parliament suggests that they need to be reminded every few days of those basic facts—which, of course, make Rhodesians the more angry that they should be denied the independence which has been granted almost nonchalantly to numerous other African territories which have nothing like their record of good government, viability, self-reliance, and dependability. Unhappily, black Africa testifies that in this crazy era rights are denied to the deserving while favours are showered upon vociferous cliques which have no constructive background, no convincing presence, and frighteningly few capable leaders. The Prime Minister has just assured Parliament that "when the chips are down" the Commonwealth can rely on Britain. The chips must soon be down for Southern Rhodesia. Can she rely on Britain?

Notes By The Way

Cosy Comments

ONE WAY of diverting attention from outrages is to emphasize that persons associated with the crimes have some good qualities. When Hitler's thugs were murdering and maiming those who dared to criticize Nazism the world was assured that the Fuehrer was fond of dogs and cats and that Goering was a sportsman. When Mussolini was terrorizing anti-Fascists his apologists declared that in no other country did the trains run so punctually as in Italy. A contributor to the left-wing Socialist weekly journal *Tribune* considers it odd that British newspapers have not recalled that "Babu", Foreign Minister in Zanzibar's new Revolutionary Government, attended the Labour Party Conference in Scarborough last October. That triviality is mentioned—but not the fact that many hundreds of Arabs, perhaps a thousand or more, were murdered in the *coup* which brought "Babu" to office. The previous paragraph recalled that Mr. Kambona, who made himself prominent during the mutiny in Tanganyika, was married by Canon Collins in St. Paul's Cathedral; and in the succeeding paragraph there was the historic revelation that Mr. Kaunda, Northern Rhodesia's new Prime Minister, and the writer share the same dentist. It would have been more to the point to tell *Tribune's* readers that a couple of years ago more than two thousand of Mr. Kaunda's U.N.I.P. followers were jailed within a few weeks for crimes of violence, including murder, the throwing of petrol bombs into dormitories in which women and children were asleep, and arson of churches, hospitals and schools.

False Propaganda

MR. S. O. AYODO, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, said when recently addressing Nairobi City Council that "the Colonial Government served only the

interests of a particular community". Why should African Ministers in Kenya still consider it necessary to engage in such false propaganda? All of them know that the British administration was not concerned solely with the interests of "a particular community", meaning the Europeans, but gave full consideration to the needs of Africans, Asians and Arabs. Indeed, the attention given to African needs of all kinds could not possibly have been greater within the limits of the finance available. Precedence was regularly given to African requirements, as any fair-minded inquirer would have had to concede. The African Mayor of Nairobi has been much more generous than the Minister for Local Government in publicly acknowledging what the Colonial Government did for Africans. So have the President of Tanganyika and the Prime Minister of Uganda.

Ginger Group

A LEADING NEWSPAPER in London must feel chagrined at having been misled into attributing to "the Kennedy Club, a Conservative ginger group" the statement from the Monday Club which we published last week. The error was presumably due to a misheard telephone message. Few of the late President Kennedy's opinions can be shared by the Monday Club.

In the Name of God

THE COMMUNISTS and Communist sympathizers who have seized power in Zanzibar are not likely, I imagine, to reverence the tradition by which State proclamations have been made "in the name of the Most Merciful God".

Commonwealth Affairs Debated in House of Commons

Prime Minister on Military Aid for East African Governments

WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN the Commonwealth can rely on Britain, the PRIME MINISTER said in the House of Commons when he moved:

"That this House approves the action taken by H.M. Government to promote the development of the Commonwealth through the provision of technical assistance and development aid on an increasing scale, the strengthening of educational and cultural links, and the pursuit, in co-operation with other Commonwealth countries, of the policies for expanding trade endorsed at the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in May 1963, and welcomes the intention of H.M. Government to press forward vigorously with these and other measures to reinforce the bonds between the Governments and peoples of the Commonwealth."

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME said in the course of his speech:—

"Everyone is conscious of the dangers of the horizontal division of the world into the southern half, broadly speaking, which is poor, and the northern half, which is rich—dangers which will become much more acute should that division harden, as it could, on racial lines. The modern Commonwealth, if it can make itself into a working co-operative society, is the best guarantee against any such development, which would be a horror worse than anything the world has seen.

"When we gave independence to our Colonial territories we meant them to keep it and to be given a fair chance to preserve their independence, identity and way of life.

Five Commonwealth Appeals in Two Weeks

"We have responded five times in the last two weeks to appeals from the Commonwealth partners whose life and independence have been threatened. In Malaysia we are there to prevent a Commonwealth country being dismembered by subversion and force. In Cyprus we are there to prevent a very unhappy people suffering from civil war and to try to prevent Greece and Turkey from being drawn into a war. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika we are there in response to requests from their Governments to prevent illegal take-overs by mutinous elements who would overthrow the elected Governments who are only a few months, or indeed a few weeks, old.

"I hope that if there were any doubts anywhere in the Commonwealth about Britain's motives towards the newer Commonwealth countries they have been removed by the rapid decision which we took to help them and by the efficient execution of those decisions by our Armed Forces, who were able to be in their countries to assist them in a matter of hours.

Cynical Contrast

"I hope that the Commonwealth countries understand that when the chips are down, the Commonwealth can rely on Britain.

"I should like to point a contrast, Hon. Members may have seen that Mr. Chou En-Lai said on leaving Africa, where he was the guest of independent African countries: 'Revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the whole continent of Africa'. I cannot imagine a more cynical declaration. I hope that the people of Africa will realize who their real friends are.

"I should like our African Commonwealth partners to know that we want to take our troops out of their countries as soon as they feel that it is safe for us to do so. We have no other motive to be there except to help them keep order. We look forward to discussing with them ways and means which would help them to maintain stable conditions in their countries for the future.

"There is no possible complaint from this country that any Commonwealth country should seek to industrialize itself or seek markets elsewhere, as Australia is seeking them in Japan. What we have to do is consciously to try to provide each other with the maximum opportunities of trade in each other's markets.

"Commonwealth countries do not want any closed shop arrangement. They wish to retain complete freedom to make bilateral agreements with other countries and to trade in a world-wide market.

"At the Montreal Economic Conference we put forward a proposal for a Commonwealth Economic Development Council, with a secretariat. I still think it a good idea. We have returned to it several times, but the Commonwealth countries have always insisted on the machinery being consultative and not in any way executive.

"We are willing to consider any new organization which will get results, but we think that the most intensive trade drive is best conducted in partnership between industry and the Government working on agreed plans in the different Commonwealth regions.

Investment in Commonwealth Countries

"Private investment in Commonwealth countries is running at £150m. a year. Under the Montreal Conference system of Commonwealth loans since 1957 we have committed £300m. to 14 Commonwealth countries. British aid to Commonwealth countries is running at £120m. a year, and we have put £80m. of international funds at their disposal in five years. Our ability to do more depends on our ability to increase our earnings. Our prices are now competitive and there should be a good opportunity of increasing our national wealth. If that is so, we can apply more to these activities in the Commonwealth.

"My only other comment about investment is that there must be a response from the Commonwealth countries, who must create a climate of confidence. Otherwise, the investment will go elsewhere.

"Under technical assistance schemes we have 18,000 officers in 39 Commonwealth countries assisted in one way or another by the British Government. They give every kind of technical assistance—health, education, agriculture, engineering, and so on. In 1962, 1,637 new appointments were made—542 into education, 254 into engineering, 219 into health, and 97 into agriculture.

"There are 42,000 students from Commonwealth countries in our universities and colleges, about 5,000 assisted by British Government funds. Each year 400 teachers from developing Commonwealth countries are given training here, and, in spite of our own shortage, last year 600 teachers went to Commonwealth countries.

"We have decided that additional resources should be made available for the British information services in Commonwealth countries. There will be an increase of expenditure of £1½m. in 1964-65. We have it in mind in particular to improve and extend the teaching of English, using the latest techniques, for we believe that English ought to be the language of communication for the world in future; to increase the overseas Press service and the supply of books; and to make greatly increased use of television in Commonwealth countries."

Views of Socialist Leader

MR. HAROLD WILSON, Leader of the Opposition, said (in part):—

"Under the Labour Government of 1945-51 Commonwealth trade as a proportion of our total trade was at an all-time record. That happened through purposefully planned long-term contracts with Commonwealth countries. We refused to sacrifice Commonwealth preferences. I myself in April, 1951, broke up the Torquay Tariff Conference at 3 a.m. on our refusal to give way to the American demand to dismantle Commonwealth preferences. At the same time I stated on behalf of the then Government that if G.A.T.T., then an interim agreement and due to disappear, was to become permanent, we should insist on removing the clause about new or extended preferences. It was also the Labour Government that announced our willingness to enter a free trade area for the Commonwealth. Support of Commonwealth trade has been our consistent policy in 12 years of opposition.

"I refer to our defence of the Commonwealth interest throughout the Common Market negotiations when rt. hon. gentlemen opposite were breaking pledges which had been solemnly given to this House and to the electorate about Commonwealth trade.

"Pre-war our imports from the Commonwealth were 35% of our total trade. Under a Labour Government, as a result of deliberate planning, they rose to 44%. By 1962 they had fallen to 31%. Before the war 35% of our total exports were to the Commonwealth. Under a Labour Government 44% of our exports were to the Commonwealth. In 1962 they had fallen to 31% and last year to 30%.

"The United States, Germany, Japan and Sweden have had spectacular successes in Commonwealth markets in the past 12 years. Why has our trade shown this comparative decline?"

"From 1953 to 1962 Commonwealth imports—that is, all Commonwealth countries excluding the United Kingdom, Ireland and South Africa—rose from £7,608m. to £11,102m., an increase of 46%; but their imports from the U.K. rose only from £1,076m. to £1,208m., an increase of only 12%, despite preferences. Put another way, while the imports of our Commonwealth partners have risen in total over those nine years, by nearly £3,500m., their imports from us have risen only by £132m. In the eight years 1954-62 United States exports to the Commonwealth rose by 901m. dollars, E.E.C.'s by 774m. dollars; Japan's by 600m. dollars, and Britain's by 74m. dollars.

"Arrangements should be made for regular meetings to work through the development and capital investment programmes of each Commonwealth country. We should ask for a specific preference in awarding contracts to Britain—as the United States does in its defence and Buy American Act programmes—from the Commonwealth. I believe that we could get it. In return, we should undertake to provide guaranteed markets for Commonwealth primary produce in this country.

"We should agree to expand those sections of our industrial system where existing capacity is inadequate to meet Commonwealth needs—both by incentives to private enterprise and by creating new publicly-owned industrial establishments.

Practical Proposals

"We should work jointly for world-wide commodity agreements to stabilize primary prices. All the aid supplied by Western countries since 1953 has been more than offset by the fall in primary prices.

"We should agree to establish in each advanced country a scheme whereby cities and towns, churches and voluntary organizations should adopt towns and villages in underdeveloped countries to help them with the provision of industrial and agriculture equipment, school and hospital buildings, and staff. We should provide a Government contribution proportionate to the funds raised by voluntary effort.

"We should work towards the creation of a pensionable career service for work in the Commonwealth, irrespective of whom people were working, and provide by legislation that professional and technical experts who take short-service posts in Commonwealth countries should have their pension rights safeguarded.

"We should aim to enlist the enthusiasm of young people in a service dedicated to aiding Commonwealth economic and social development.

"We need a full-scale Ministry of Overseas Development, under a Minister of Cabinet rank, to take over all responsibility for all Commonwealth and other overseas development; to assist and co-operate with voluntary effort in this country—War on Want, Oxfam, Freedom from Hunger, and the rest; and to take responsibility for our representation on the specialized U.N. agencies, instead of leaving them as spare-time departments for the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Education and Health. One of the jobs of this Ministry should be to mobilize the unused capacity of this country.

Call for Commonwealth Conference

"The Prime Minister referred to troop movements in East Africa. We have fully supported the decision to take up this retrospective 'white man's burden'. We echo the tributes to the forces who have fulfilled their task with admirable efficiency and restraint, but our decision to supply their needs has extended still further the stretched resources of our man-power. We had to send troops to four additional Commonwealth countries which none of us even mentioned as possibly requiring to have troops sent to them when we had the defence debate only three weeks ago.

"We are appalled that we have not had the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for three years. In saying that I am trying to forget the disastrous gathering in September, 1962, which came near to breaking up the entire Commonwealth relationship. Last November we suggested that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference should be held quickly and that one of its purposes should be a Commonwealth discussion of Southern Rhodesia. Even the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations flirted with the idea—and no one would accuse him of being obsessional about the Commonwealth.

"I suspect that last week, when the Prime Minister met Mr. Winston Field, he was wishing that he had taken our advice and made this a Commonwealth responsibility. I know that when I met Mr. Field that thought was uppermost in my mind.

"We have had many years' valuable experience of the Council of Europe. Could we not do as much for the Commonwealth idea as Strasbourg has done for the European idea if we were to discuss with our partners in the Commonwealth

the idea of a Commonwealth Consultative Assembly, leading to a full Council of the Commonwealth?"

"Will the Prime Minister give a pledge that no Government of which he is the head will consider entry into the Common Market on any terms which would reduce Britain's existing freedom to trade with the Commonwealth? On behalf of my party, I give that pledge."

MR. GRIMOND, the Liberal leader, said, *inter alia*:—"I can think of no other example in history of an imperial Power such as ourselves which has just given up its control over countries like Tanganyika and Kenya being called back within a matter of months to support the new Governments. It is a remarkable tribute to the Commonwealth and its principles of law, democracy and government.

"The possibility has been mentioned of towns in this country adopting towns in Africa. This is already being done. The Borough of Finchley has adopted the town of Jinja, in Uganda—an excellent move. As it is widely done between this country and the Continent. I should welcome a move away from the Continent in this respect and more links with towns in Africa."

Ethiopia and Somalia At War

Both Sides Refer to Heavy Casualties

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS having "massed" along the 900-mile frontier with the Somali Republic, the latter State has declared a state of emergency. Official reference has been made to "the clear desire of the Ethiopian Government to effect a large-scale plan of aggression". Somalia has called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Both countries had declared emergencies in their border areas last week, when pitched battles broke out west of Hargeisa around Debogorale and Tefaribar in Jigjiga province. Somali sources allege that Ethiopian aircraft strafed the border post of Tog Wajaleh on Thursday and bombed Borama, Gabileh and Kalabaid, and that the Emperor's troops then crossed the frontier at Tog Wajaleh under a mortar bombardment.

Addis Ababa spokesmen report that some 2,000 Somali soldiers launched the offensive but were forced to retreat with more than 100 dead and 200 wounded, with subsequent losses totalling 307 dead and 492 wounded. They had been supported by tanks and artillery in later attacks at Debogorale and Tefaribar.

Provocative Policies

Emperor Haile Selassie has told the Organization of African Unity that "in the face of this attack we have no alternative but to take measures necessary to safeguard our territory".

The meeting of 29 African Foreign Ministers called by President Nyerere to discuss the East African army mutinies expected to consider these incidents in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ethiopia has given its casualties as nine dead and 44 wounded, but Somali sources claim that about 350 Ethiopians were killed when a military camp was destroyed by blowing up a munitions store.

U. Thant, U.N. secretary-general, having appealed for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the Somali Government replied that it had "exercised the utmost restraint in face of considerable provocation by the Ethiopian Government; while it will endeavour to continue this policy, it should be appreciated that tension and conflict will always persist so long as Ethiopia continues to flout and threaten the territorial integrity of the Republic".

Ethiopia has expressed the desire to "put an immediate end to clashes which have inevitably entailed bloodshed and loss of life, but the only solution rests in the abandonment by Somali leaders of a reckless policy of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of their neighbours, which has embraced a vicious propaganda campaign, acts of violence and subversion, and direct aggression".

A Somali cassirer was ordered at Wajaleh on Tuesday, and though allegedly rejected by the Ethiopians, fighting had been reduced to sporadic flare-ups.

Mamo Taddele, Ethiopian Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, claimed in Nairobi *en route* for Dar es Salaam that Somali guerrillas who had infiltrated from time to time were advised by foreigners. "We cannot say whether they are Russian".

Southern Rhodesia No Longer Termed A Colony

"Will Negotiate As Long As Possible", Says Mr. Field

SOUTHERN RHODESIA will no longer be referred to as a Colony, Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, told reporters in Salisbury last week when speaking of his visit to London.

He had just spent two days in protracted discussions with the Cabinet and his Rhodesia Front Party Parliamentary caucus of 35, after returning with unexpected haste by air from the United Kingdom instead of following his plan for a sea trip to South Africa. That had not been necessitated by any crisis in the Government, he maintained. He had flown back because it was wrong to be away for two weeks while there was unrest in East Africa. "We are absolutely united, probably as no political party has been in this country before."

A better understanding of both sides of Southern Rhodesia's problems had been reached in his discussions with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

No One Can Suspend Constitution

"Our object is to make it clear that no one can interfere with or suspend our Constitution. If they did we would not recognize that interference. We shall negotiate up to the point where no further negotiation is possible. That stage has not been reached."

Mr. Field would not comment as to whether Britain had stipulated certain terms for negotiating independence, but admitted that he had set no time limit. He had previously stated that Southern Rhodesia should become independent either when the Federation was dissolved or when either of the two northern territories gained its independence. Asked if July 6 (Nyasaland's independence date) was therefore a deadline, he rejoined: "I am entitled to change my mind. If I have to in the light of circumstances I shall certainly not be bothered by any reference to what I said at so and so. But we may get it before Nyasaland."

The question of consulting the electorate on any constitutional changes was at present hypothetical. He would prefer to describe Southern Rhodesia's new status a few months hence. Britain had now agreed that Southern Rhodesia would no longer be termed a "self-governing Colony" but would be known simply as "Southern Rhodesia". "We have not been a Colony for a long time. I thought that should be recognized."

Some members of his party wanted a unilateral declaration of independence, but others were opposed to such a move. There was no rebel element.

Other matters which he had discussed in Britain included visits overseas by members of the Chiefs' Council; a meeting of all concerned with the future of the University College in Salisbury; and proposals for the welfare of ex-Federal civil servants.

Brinkmanship

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, condemned the "brinkmanship which some members of the Government keep practising", saying that it hampered the national effort and injured businesses and employment.

"It causes much more uncertainty than the fact that we do not have sovereign independence. The Rhodesia Front is split. I am concerned with the effect it is having on the country. Our immediate efforts must be to stop the outflow of emigrants and capital and to provide work for all our people."

Mr. Leopold Takawira, deputy president of Z.A.N.U., considered the Prime Minister's report as "an introduction to perpetual misunderstanding and bloodshed" between black and white.

Mr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, forecast a "bloody war south of the Zambezi, with right-wing lunatics clashing with troops and police loyal to the Queen" should independence be seized. His country would sever all relations with Southern Rhodesia if such a "rebellion" occurred, and Britain

would be welcome to use Northern Rhodesia as a "jumping-off ground" for military intervention.

Mr. Clifford Dupont, Minister of Justice, speaking shortly before Mr. Field's return, said that unless the situation had changed considerably it was still Britain's wish that there should be "a handover to majority rule either at the next election or in any event at the one after that". Almost all white Rhodesians would view such an early transfer of power as catastrophically precipitate. That had caused sudden pressure on Mr. Field to take the drastic step of seizing independence.

British Interference

"Who are the best people to judge the true situation in Southern Rhodesia and the best thing for all its people? What earthly right has the British Government to lay down any conditions as to what we shall or shall not do here as an exchange for our independence? Independence is our legal, logical, and moral right after 40 years of self-government. During this time nobody has been able to point a finger at us in criticism of our treatment of any black Rhodesian."

The Africans were in the main politically unconscious, like political children. The popular image overseas of every black Rhodesian being an ardent one-man-one-vote nationalist was erroneous.

Residents and outside investors wanted orderly government, security, and stability guaranteed for longer than the period seemingly envisaged by the U.K. for a transfer to majority rule. To suggest that Britain should decide what legislation should be enacted or repealed was interference in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs. The Southern Rhodesian Government was the only body possessing the full facts. "We will not submit to pressure from outside sources."

Seven Tory M.P.s, who have again urged the British Prime Minister to grant independence to Mr. Field's Government are Sir Harwood Harrison, Sir Ronald Russell, Sir Peter Agnew, and Messrs. P. Wall, V. Goodhew, S. Hastings and R. H. Turton.

Senior Appointments to Rhodesia House

MR. NORMAN RICHARD HEATHCOTE, who has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia to take up duty later this month as Deputy High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, joined the staff of the Treasury in that country in 1939 after leaving Trinity College, Cambridge University. For five years from 1950 he was in the High Commissioner's Office in London, and he was then posted to the Federal Ministry of External Affairs.

He was Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Nairobi in 1958-59 and then Consul-General in Lourenço Marques from 1960 to 1962, when he returned to External Affairs. He was born in London, was at school at Eton, and in the last war served in the Middle East, Madagascar, Ceylon and Burma as a captain in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Mr. Sydney Frederick Brice, who will take up the appointment of Counsellor in a few days, was born in Norbury, educated at Purley School, and then qualified as a chartered secretary. He served in the last war with the Royal Air Force as a flight lieutenant, and on demobilization joined the civil service of Southern Rhodesia, from which he transferred in 1954 to that of the Federation.

From 1950 to 1955 he was private secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Health, and was then moved to the Federal Cabinet Secretariat, becoming secretary to the Cabinet in 1961. In the months preceding the dissolution of the Federation he succeeded Mr. Stewart Parker as principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky. He has played squash for Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia, and the Federation, and is a keen gardener and bridge player.

"Revolutionary Prospects Excellent Throughout Africa"

Chinese Communists Caution on "Sinister Old and New Colonialists"

REVOLUTIONARY PROSPECTS throughout Africa are "excellent", Mr. Chou En-Lai, Communist Chinese Prime Minister, told a mass rally in the Somali Republic at the end of his African tour.

More than 500 years ago, he recalled, the Chinese navigator Cheng Ho had visited Mogadishu, Brava and other coastal towns. Trade had then already been established in Somalia's frankincense and myrrh, for which China sent silk and porcelain. That trade was "interrupted by colonial aggression after the 16th century". He continued (in part):—

"The industrious and courageous Somali people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism. Since their independence the Somali people have continued their unremitting struggles and efforts and won many successes in liquidating the colonial forces, opposing foreign intervention, safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, and building up their country. The Government of Somalia has pursued a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism, and the policy of racial discrimination practised by the colonial authorities of South Africa, and supporting those African peoples still under colonial domination in their struggles for independence.

Feelings Mutual

"We have witnessed the African peoples' strong will to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism. We have seen the strong desire of the African people to build up their respective countries and the marked successes they have achieved. Although the Chinese people and the African peoples speak different languages and are thousands of miles apart, we have similarly experienced aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, and we face the common fighting tasks of opposing imperialism and building up our respective countries. We share each other's feelings.

"Our present visit to Africa is somewhat belated. Africa, which had given birth to a brilliant ancient civilization and suffered from the most cruel colonial aggression and plunder, is now undergoing earth-shaking changes. More than 30 African countries have become independent, and those African peoples still under colonial oppression and partition are waging heroic struggles to win independence and freedom. Revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the African continent.

Fighting Spirit

"We have been most deeply impressed by the courage and enthusiasm, energy and vigour shown by the people of these countries, which bespeak the proud feelings of the people who have stood up on their own feet and become independent. They have smashed the colonial shackles and freed themselves from enslavement; they dare to be the masters of their own houses and manage their own State affairs. They dare to despise the enemies and fight all the oppressors, old and new. This dauntless fighting spirit constitutes the most valuable treasure of all new emerging countries. With such fighting spirit, they are able to defeat the schemes and plots of the imperialists and old and new colonialists and victoriously march forward along the road of independent development.

"Many of the leaders have indicated to us their readiness to wage unremitting struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism and continue to push the revolution ahead. They firmly oppose the activities of aggression, interference, subversion and infiltration by the imperialists and all foreign forces. They are determined to consolidate their national independence, defend their State sovereignty, build up their own countries, strengthen their defence capability, and further eliminate the colonial forces. They are determined to carry on social reforms and oppose the reactionary forces which attempt to reverse the trend of history. They are proud of the successes already won and are looking into the future with confidence.

"Given correct leadership, and by closely relying on the strength of the masses of the people and carrying through the national democratic revolution to the end, the new emerging African countries will certainly be able to create a bright future for themselves.

"The independent African peoples are building up their respective countries and removing step by step the backwardness and poverty raised by prolonged colonial domination. Many African friends have told us that in order to win complete independence, political independence alone is not enough; efforts must be made to develop the national economy so as to achieve independence economically. In national construction reliance must be mainly placed on their own strength; foreign aid is only auxiliary. This is the correct experience summed up by the African people, as well as the Asian-African peoples, from their actual struggles.

"The summit conference of African States held last May has made important contributions towards the promotion of the African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. We are convinced that, with the development of the African peoples' united struggle against imperialism, and through persistent and unremitting efforts, final victory can certainly be won for the cause of unity and solidarity among African countries in a manner of the African peoples' own choice.

"The imperialists will of course never be reconciled to their defeat in Africa. They do not like to see the African people standing up and becoming the masters of their own houses. Nor do they like to see the independent development and prosperity of the African countries.

Disputes

"As for the old colonialists, some of them are continuing their bloody suppression of the African peoples fighting for independence and freedom. Others have resorted to neo-colonialist tactics in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule. Still others have again revealed their ferocious features as old colonialists after their neo-colonialist tactics had been seen through by the masses.

"The neo-colonialists are even more sinister and cunning. They are now increasing their infiltration and expansion in the political, military, economic and cultural fields by hypocritical means, trying hard to step into the shoes of the old colonialists and place the new emerging African countries under their control. The imperialists and old and new colonialists are employing all sorts of despicable means to sow discord and create disputes among African countries in an attempt to defeat them one by one so as to sabotage the African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

"The dark days when the imperialists could carve up Africa at will are gone. No barriers built by the imperialists and old and new colonialists can check the historical currents of the national independence movements in Africa. The awakened and fighting African peoples will certainly win complete victory in their struggles for national liberation so long as they heighten their vigilance, close their ranks, persist in struggles, and dare to win victories. No matter how tortuous the road of struggle and how long the struggle, an independent new Africa, free from imperialism and old and new colonialism, will certainly emerge—a prosperous new Africa with an advanced economy and advanced culture.

"In creating a new human civilization the African peoples will certainly leave Western civilization far behind—which was based on colonial rule over the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Common Enemies

"The Chinese people have always held that the vigorous development of the national liberation movement in Africa is weakening the forces of imperialism and that this constitutes a tremendous support for the Chinese people and all revolutionary peoples of the world. In accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the 10 principles of the Bandung conference, China supports the African peoples in their struggle to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence.

"We Asian and African peoples are brothers sharing the same life-breath and destiny. Imperialism and old and new colonialism are our common enemies. It is our common fighting task to win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and culture. In face of the arch-enemy, we must strengthen our solidarity and co-operation continuously. The time is ripe for a second Asian-African conference.

"Self-reliance does not preclude foreign aid; it is necessary to have economic co-operation among all friendly countries. The important thing is that all foreign aid and economic co-operation should conform to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, with no privileges and conditions attached. Aid and co-operation should really help to develop the independent national economy and not be a means to control and manacle Asian and African countries.

(Continued on page 491)

PERSONALIA

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER was 75 on Monday.

MR. WINSTON FIELD is taking a short holiday at the Cape.

DR. P. ROTHBART, of Bulawayo, has arrived in England.

MR. ADALLA OTUKO is now Kenya Ambassador in Moscow.

MR. PAVLOV has arrived in Zanzibar as Soviet Ambassador.

MR. THEOPHILUS KOSKE is now Kenya's Ambassador in Egypt.

MR. D. C. HOLMES has retired from the board of the Mitchell Cotts group.

MR. JOHN CONNELL has returned to London from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. P. L. G. DE BOER is the new Ambassador in Kenya for the Netherlands.

MISS MABEL SHAW has arrived in the United Kingdom from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ROY LEWIS is back in East Africa as special correspondent for *The Times*.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR and his family have moved from London to a hotel in Southsea.

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, Information Minister in Nyasaland, has just visited Ethiopia.

THE REV. N. SITHOLE returned to Salisbury last week after an absence of nearly two months.

DR. VASCO GARIN, Portuguese Ambassador in the U.S.A., has been touring Mozambique.

MR. DAVID RUBADIRI, ambassador-designate for Nyasaland, has arrived in the United States.

MR. MICHAEL LEAPMAN, Commonwealth correspondent of the *Scotsman*, is visiting East Africa.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has been appointed honorary colonel of the Kimberley Regiment.

MR. J. FRYKHOLM is visiting East Africa on behalf of the General Export Association of Sweden.

At the annual dinner last week of the New York Copper Club its Ankh award was made to SIR RONALD PRAIN.

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, has been invited to Uganda early next month.

MR. N. C. WHITE, managing director of Rhodesian Chrome Mines, Ltd., sails today in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor-General of Kenya, is reported to be writing a book on East African birds and beasts.

MR. JAMES M. COLTART has been appointed deputy chairman and managing director of the Thomson Organization, Ltd.

MR. GERALD J. OLOLA has been specially elected to Nyanza Regional Assembly, Kenya.

MR. MALIK, Deputy Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, has paid a short visit to the Somali Republic.

When MR. KAPWEPWE, Minister for Home Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, was recently in Salisbury, he did not call on any Ministers.

MR. LEE KUAN YEW, Prime Minister of Singapore, is to visit 15 East, North and West African States within the next month.

MR. A. J. A. PECK is chairman of a Salisbury branch formed to support the breakaway Que Que committee of the Rhodesia National Party.

U THANT, U.N. Secretary-General, curtailed his African tour last week and returned to New York, mainly because of the Cyprus situation.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD THURLOW, who has been seriously ill, sailed a few days ago for New Zealand. He expects to return to London in May.

MR. ANTHONY CAYZER, president of the Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents, has accepted an invitation to remain in office for a further year.

MR. PHILIP L. WANGALWA, recently senior information officer in the Coast Region of Kenya, has been appointed Press officer in the Prime Minister's office.

MR. A. C. C. BAXTER has ceased to be a joint managing director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., on assuming an appointment in the parent Unilever organization.

MR. HERBERT KITENGE, a mining warden, has left Tanganyika to take a three-year course in mining engineering at Kalgoorlie School of Mines, Western Australia.

MR. ADOULA, Prime Minister of the Congo, has told MRS. PAULINE LUMUMBA, widow of the republic's first premier, that his back pay will be transferred to her in Cairo.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, who will shortly relinquish the governorship of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will on June 1 join the board of the Standard Bank.

LORD DEVLIN, author of the so-called Devlin Report on Nyasaland of 1959, has been granted a £4,500 annuity in his retirement from the Bench. He had held high judicial office for 15 years.

MR. KARL AXEL VALEN, organizer of the International Order of Good Templars, is visiting East Africa. This body of abstainers from alcoholic liquors has a branch in Kenya with about 500 members.

MR. AMAR OUZGANE, Minister of State in Algeria, and the Algerian Ambassador-designate in Kenya, MR. LOUNICI, had talks last week with MZEE KENYATTA and members of the executive council of K.A.N.U.

MR. C. G. KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, is in Brussels for discussions with the European Economic Community. He and two colleagues will then visit France and Holland.

LORD COLYTON gave a luncheon in the House of Lords last week in honour of the High Commissioners in London of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya and the Agent for the East African Common Services Organization.

MR. P. W. ALLSEBROOK, managing director of the South African and General Investment Trust, which has large Rhodesian interests; and MRS. ALLSEBROOK are outward-bound for Southern Africa in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, M.P., gave a luncheon in London on Monday for MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika. The other guests were MR. S. NTIRO, High Commissioner for Tanganyika, the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, LORD ALDINGTON, LORD GODBER, and MESSRS. M. J. BABINGTON SMITH, C. R. P. HAMILTON, NORMAN HALFHEAD, ROBERT HALFHEAD, J. F. PRIDEAUX, LEONARD RICHENBERG, FREDERIC SEEBOHM, and PETER TAPSELL, M.P.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

New Address

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable
addresses remain unchanged

Southern Rhodesia cannot afford to ignore the United Nations, despite the inconsistencies, half-truths and "sheer damned lies" emanating from it, MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON stated on his return to Bulawayo from an American tour.

MR. P. A. C. LAUNDY has resigned the post of librarian to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to take up a similar appointment in Canada. The law libraries of Southern Rhodesia will be supervised by MR. N. W. WILDING, former librarian of the Federal Assembly.

Northern Rhodesia has removed the prohibition orders imposed by the former Federal Government on the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, COMMANDER T. S. L. FOX-PITT, DR. TERENCE RANGER, and MESSRS. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., G. HOUSER, SIMON ZUKAS, MICHAEL FABER and JOHN PAPWORTH.

A cocktail party in honour of Mr. T. BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner in London for Uganda, is to be held in the House of Lords on Tuesday, March 3, under the auspices of the Uganda-Britain Society, on whose behalf the gathering is to be sponsored by EARL DE LA WARR and the EARL OF LISTOWEL.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, who has been elected Archbishop of Cape Town, went to Northern Rhodesia as a U.M.C.A. missionary in 1935 and was consecrated Bishop of Northern Rhodesia six years later at the age of 32. In 1951 he became Bishop of Pretoria, and in 1959 Bishop of Grahamstown.

MR. RONALD ROYCE ("DICK") NELLER has been appointed superintendent of Mufulira refinery, Northern Rhodesia, on the departure for London of MR. CHARLES LOCKYER to take up the appointment of technical adviser to R.S.T. International Metals, Ltd. MR. NELLER, an Australian, has been at Mufulira for the past ten years.

MR. J. B. POLLARD, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and MR. P. GAYMER representing farmers in the Rift Valley Region, called last week on MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, to discuss illegal squatting by Africans on European farms. Mr. Odinga described the presentation of their case as "quite realistic".

Letters of appointment have been presented to the Kenya Government by five Chargés d'Affaires, namely MR. H. ABERG (Denmark), BRIGADIER-GENERAL KWANG-HO AHN (South Korea), MR. M. MININNI (Italy), MR. R. SERVOIS (France), and MR. L. C. VASS (U.S.A.). Four Commonwealth High Commissioners and three Ambassadors had previously presented their credentials.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, acted as host for H.M. Government at a luncheon on Monday for Ministers from Uganda and Kenya. The guests were MR. M. M. NGOBI, MR. R. KUMASE, MR. S. LUBOWA, the HIGH COMMISSIONERS for Uganda and Kenya, MR. J. S. GICHURU, MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, MR. J. H. ANGAINE, SIR ALGERNON RUMBOLD, MR. L. B. WALSH ATKINS, MR. W. G. LAMARQUE, MR. J. SCOTT-HOPKINS, M.P., MR. C. J. HAYES, MR. A. N. GALSWORTHY, and LORD NAPIER.

The desirability of rent control, particularly over commercial premises, is being investigated by a working party under the chairmanship of MR. SAMUEL WARUHIU, a Royal College lecturer, because of many complaints to the Kenya Government from small traders. Other members include MISS K. K. SONDHU, Assistant Secretary, Local Government; ALDERMAN JOHN KASYOKA; MR. ISAAC OMOLO, of the Ministry of Justice; MR. J. T. R. REES, of the Lands Department; MR. P. N. FLATT, a professional valuer; and MR. FRANCIS KANYUA, Assistant Secretary, Commerce and Industry (secretary).

Obituaries

Bishop Reesinck

BISHOP JOHN REESINCK, M.H.M., former Vicar Apostolic of the Upper Nile, who has died in Holland, was born in that country in 1881, and after his ordination at St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill, London, in 1908 was sent to Uganda. In 1923 he was entrusted with the foundation of St. Joseph's Minor Seminary at Nyenga, near Jinja, and five years later was recalled to Europe, where he was for a period rector of the Mill Hill Society's College of Philosophy. In 1938 he succeeded Bishop Campling as Vicar Apostolic of the Upper Nile. When the vicariate was divided nine years later Bishop Reesinck became the first Vicar Apostolic for what is now the Diocese of Tororo. Three years later he retired to Holland. He spent his last years at St. Boniface's College, Hoorn.

He was a talented linguist, a successful builder and organizer, and a strict but well-loved ruler. Though he commanded authority, he served wholeheartedly. Having himself a high conception of the priestly office, he moulded his young African candidates in that pattern.

One of his colleagues has said that he moved about "in unassuming joviality as a priest, a bishop, a great worker, and a good shepherd".

While in Uganda he was a vice-president of the Boy Scouts' Association.

Mr. Michael Pearce

MR. MICHAEL HAWKIN PEARCE, A.F.C., who has died in Umtali, had been very well known throughout Central Africa, for after flying from London to the Cape in 1930 in a Puss Moth he joined the Rhodesian Aviation Company and by 1933 had become chief pilot of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, an airline with a wonderful record. On the outbreak of war he was given command of the Communications Section of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, and was later mentioned in dispatches for valuable services in the air and awarded the Air Force Cross. On demobilization he became operations manager of Central African Airways, R.A.N.A.'s successor. When he retired from that post in 1950, after some 15,000 hours of commercial flying he had not had even one slight mishap, though most of his flying was in single-engined aircraft and without navigational aids. He flew the first air mail from London to Johannesburg. After quitting C.A.A. he took up farming in Inyanga. He is survived by Mrs. Pearce, two daughters and a son.

MR. MATEYO KAKUMBI, M.L.A., the U.N.I.P. candidate for Serenje who was unopposed at last month's general election, has died after a short illness, aged 50. For 15 years he was a technical instructor at Chitambo Mission school. He was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the African National Congress and a member of the first Federal Parliament. He joined U.N.I.P. in 1960, and later became regional secretary for Serenje-Mkushi.

MR. GEORGE BADEN-POWELL TUNMER, who died recently in Gwelo, aged 63, had practised in Gwelo as an auctioneer for many years, and had served on the town council for 23 years and was mayor from 1939 to 1947 and again in 1952-53. He was elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in the 1946 general election.

Obituaries

(Continued)

MR. SYDNEY HUBERT LA FONTAINE, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has died in Nairobi, aged 78, was born in Smyrna, Turkey, educated at Uppingham School and Ganville and Caius College, Cambridge, and in 1911 went to Kenya as an assistant district commissioner. In the 1914-18 campaign in German East Africa he served as a captain in Intelligence and received the D.S.O. and M.C. Returning to Kenya on demobilization, he became a D.C. in 1920 and a provincial commissioner in 1933, and in the next six years often acted as Chief Native Commissioner and sat in the Legislative Council. He rejoined the Army on the outbreak of war in 1939, and commanded a group of East African Pioneers in Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES PHILIP BAYER, who has died in Kenya, aged 67, retired from the Army in 1948 and thereafter lived in East Africa. Commissioned in the Welch Regiment in 1915, he was soon afterwards wounded on the Western Front and again in the next year. In 1919 he was sent to India, and after serving with his regiment in Waziristan, he transferred to the P.A.V.O. Cavalry, of which he became Commandant in 1940. He was taken prisoner at Tobruk in the next year and sent to Italy, where he escaped two years later, and after some months with the partisans managed to rejoin the Allied Forces. He went to Burma in 1945 and to the Control Commission in Germany in 1946.

MR. F. T. W. FLETCHER, who has died in England at the age of 91, spent most of his life in Southern Rhodesia, to which he first went in 1911. Soon afterwards he bought Idaho Farm, Norton, and lived there for many years. He was a past chairman of the Norton Farmers' Association, Norton Road Council, and the Tobacco Warehouse and Export Co., Ltd. He acted as organizing secretary for the referendum held in 1923 to decide whether the Colony should become self-governing or join the Union of South Africa. Air Vice-Marshal P. Fletcher is a son.

THE REV. S. K. JACKSON, who has died at the age of 55 at Morgenster Mission, near Fort Victoria, was one of the best Shona scholars in Southern Rhodesia. He had revised the New Testament in that language and almost completed a revised version of the Old Testament. Until his illness two years ago he was general superintendent for Southern Rhodesia of the Dutch Reformed Mission.

MR. WALTER SOLE, O.B.E., of Glendale, who has died in his 76th year, emigrated to Canada as a young man, served in France throughout the 1914-18 war, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1920, and after farming for some time at Makwiro moved to the Glendale district, where he became one of the largest maize growers and an outstandingly successful farmer.

THE REV. STANLEY JOSEPH KING, whose death at the age of 83 is announced, was a C.M.S. missionary in East Africa from 1912 until 1935, latterly as Canon of Central Africa. He was then for seven years rector of Wendon Lofts with Elmdon and afterwards of Strethhall for 11 years.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 77, commanded the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles from 1934 to 1939.

MR. GEORGE CUTHBERT SEWELL, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 51, was the first Boy Scout in Rhodesia to receive the Cornwell badge, known as the Scouts' V.C.

Injustice to Southern Rhodesia

States Which Reject Commonwealth Ideals

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW, M.P., has protested in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* against double standards in Commonwealth affairs. He wrote:—

"Your Salisbury correspondent draws attention to the difficult position in which Mr. Winston Field will find himself if H.M. Government makes its terms for Southern Rhodesia's independence too demanding for him to accept with any hope of public support at home. It is to be hoped that the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister will not be forced into this position.

"The present Constitution has built into it automatic majority rule by the Africans, and estimates as to the date of fulfilment vary between 12 and 15 years. In the light of recent events in Zanzibar and East Africa it is difficult to insist upon any acceleration of this programme. Therefore the only reason the British Government can give for refusing Southern Rhodesia her independence is that to grant it might offend other members of the Commonwealth.

More Offensive

"But are not the constitutional positions of some other members of the Commonwealth much more offensive to British democratic principles than Southern Rhodesia's planned advance towards responsible majority rule? For instance, Ghana, with an oppressive dictatorship already in existence, is seeking to entrench single-party rule into her Constitution, and India still refuses the right of self-determination to the people of Kashmir.

"There are no signs of either of these situations improving; yet anyone who is unhappy about the present rights of Africans in Southern Rhodesia knows that the position is bound to change automatically to majority rule in the foreseeable future.

"Is there, therefore, any conceivable justice in refusing independence to Southern Rhodesia (which has governed herself satisfactorily for some 40 years) because of the prejudices or susceptibilities of States whose ideals of democracy are completely at variance with the ideals of the British Commonwealth?

"Is it not time that the British Government suggested to certain Commonwealth members that they should exercise a little of the tolerance which has been so generously extended to them, and that they should look to the beams in their own eyes?"

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., expressed the view that there was no hope of early stability anywhere north of the Zambezi, and that Britain cannot gain African respect by abandoning European civilization. He wrote:—

"1963 saw the Addis Ababa Conference of African States pass unanimously a motion in favour of waging a 'war of freedom' in South Africa, a founder-member of the United Nations. Money was voted to support terrorist training and the purchase of arms. But there is no freedom without order, and few of the Addis Ababa States have been good exponents of either.

No Stability North of the Zambezi

"Dr. Nkrumah again escaped assassination, dismissed his Chief Justice, and has now made Ghana a one-party State by a dubious referendum. President Ben Bella survived revolt and went to war with Morocco.

"To-day Somali irredentism threatens the Ethiopian and Kenyan frontiers. Eight to ten thousand Tutsi are reported as having been massacred in Burundi. Neither U.N. nor Leopoldville has prevented the murder of missionaries in the Congo—training ground for Algerian, Cuban and other terrorists.

"The bloody establishment of a 'people's republic' in Zanzibar and other East African events must have made President Nyerere regret the turning of Dar es Salaam into a nest of revolutionaries.

"Africa is no longer just the cockpit of the East-West struggle, but of the ideological conflict in the Communist camp. Nowhere north of the Zambezi is there much hope of early stability.

"The ordered progress of Portuguese, Rhodesians and South Africans is threatened. Their policies are different; but their minerals, their ports, their strategic situation have marked them down without distinction.

"Britain and her allies will not win African respect by the pusillanimous abandonment of European civilization and interests. The West must now make a stand for peaceful co-existence in Africa between States white and black and against the subversion of Eastern and Southern Africa."

Communist Influence in Eastern Africa

Trouble Will Continue and Spread

MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, M.P., who has made a special study of Communist activities in Africa, has written in the *Evening Standard*:—

"Many of the extreme nationalist leaders in Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland to whom the Russians have doled out large sums of money in the hope that they would act as Communist agents are today Ministers and a serious internal threat to their Governments.

"The trade union movements have been penetrated and divided, and one section affiliated to the W.F.T.U. in Prague. Thus the Communists have provided themselves with a legal organization in each country which can be used as a nucleus for revolutionary activities.

"Moscow has offered scholarships to thousands of African students. Once behind the Iron Curtain many have been trained as Communist Party workers or as guerrilla fighters or revolutionaries.

"Chinese influence has inflamed African Communists with the belief in the immediate effectiveness of violent revolution. Had Russia been able to control the groups they have trained, uprisings would probably have been postponed until the party machine, police and army of each State had been thoroughly penetrated.

"The struggle will continue and spread. The Malawi Party in Nyasaland and U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia are riddled with men who have had links with or training in the Iron Curtain countries and whose object is to seize power from moderate African leaders. Attempted coups on the Tanganyika model must be expected in every capital from Dar es Salaam to Freetown.

"Among Mr. Kaunda's lieutenants in Northern Rhodesia are some of the most violent and extreme men on the continent. At least 20 prominent U.N.I.P. members have at some time been exiled or escaped and received revolutionary training. Several have now returned."

Communism and Despotism

THE EARL OF ARRAN wrote in the London *Evening News* that recent explosions in East Africa have proved his cousin, Lord Salisbury, to have been triumphantly right and Mr. Macmillan tragically and dangerously wrong.

"We went too fast. In our lust to bestow freedom and 'democracy' (I fear, under United States pressure) we have opened the doors to the things we fear and hate most—Communism and despotism. At the moment it is we who are paying the price. Soon it will be the turn of those damn-fool Americans. That is why I am so glad we have Sir Alec in charge. He is not the man to preside over further premature abdications.

"Incidentally, is not high time that Lord Salisbury rejoined the Government? He has the gift of being right when everyone else is wrong. I shall never forget the abuse hurled against him by Lords Hailsham and Kilmer—pigmies in comparison—after he had said that Mr. Macleod was 'too clever by half'. Well, isn't he? "

Price controls now apply in Kenya on a number of foodstuffs, soap and charcoal.

Five Kenya Africans are receiving flying instruction at R.A.F. Eastleigh station, Nairobi.

A tsetse research laboratory has been opened in the Veterinary School of Bristol University.

Nairobi City Council has declined an offer by the Royal Nairobi Golf Club of land for a municipal golf course.

Southern Rhodesia's Parliament will be prorogued next Thursday. The second session of the tenth Parliament will be opened on the following Tuesday.

Kampala city rates have been raised to meet next year's deficit. A financial planning committee has been formed to supervise spending for the next three years.

Financing of research in East Africa is to be considered at an international conference in Nairobi next Thursday and Friday. Many Governments will be represented, including those of the U.K., U.S.A., Belgium, Holland, Sweden, West Germany and Switzerland, as well as numerous international bodies, including some specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Scuttling Out of British Africa

Lord Salisbury's Reply to Mr. Macleod

LORD SALISBURY has replied forthrightly in the *Spectator* to the leading article by its new editor, Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., to which reference was made in last Thursday's leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mr. Macleod is accused of abandoning the field on the day of battle, of failing to be candid with Parliament and the country, of confusing independence with freedom, and of adopting a policy of appeasement which can neither buttress international peace nor maintain Britain's position in the world.

Lord Salisbury's letter says (*inter alia*):—

"Mr. Macleod suggests that I am equally responsible with him for what has happened in Africa, since I was a member of the Government that gave independence to Ghana. I may fairly retort that I at any rate saw the red light at a very early date, resigned from the Government, and have ever since continued to warn them of the danger they were running by a continuation of their policy.

"He, on the other hand, has continued to persist in his error, although, as more and more people are beginning to realize, we are now facing the prospect of seeing the control of Africa, so vital to the West in their worldwide conflict between the free and Communist worlds, slipping over to the Communist bloc, which represents all that we most abhor.

Freedom Exchanged for Police State

"But, says Mr. Macleod, 'any other policy would have led to terrible bloodshed in Africa'. It is of course always possible for those who abandon the field on the day of battle to say proudly: 'I wasn't hurt, neither were any of the enemy'. But the battle will have been lost, all the same.

"Nor is it by any means as certain as Mr. Macleod apparently thinks that his policy really does in fact avoid bloodshed. It is not in the territories of the countries that have stood firm that the greatest carnage, misery and chaos have occurred. It is in the Congo and neighbouring territories, where the Belgian Government pursued just the policy of getting out — and getting out quickly — that Mr. Macleod apparently still advocates. It is there, apart from earlier horrors, that, according to the latest news, between 20,000 and 30,000 of the Tutsi tribe have within the last few days been slaughtered.

"Mr. Macleod himself says in his article: 'Were the countries — our colonial territories in Africa — ready for independence? Of course not'. Yet I don't remember his stressing this important fact when he was recommending his policy so strongly to Parliament and the country.

Elementary Error

"Above all, he makes the elementary mistake of confusing independence with freedom. 'The march of men towards their freedom', he says, 'can be guided but not halted'. No one would disagree with that. But what has been the policy of him and his friends? To cease their guidance, to throw the reins over the horse's head, and clear out. And that means — for some long period at any rate — the end of freedom, in the sense that we in this country understand that term, the right of the individual man to think freely, speak freely, act freely so far as is consistent with the absolute security of the community as a whole.

"But that is just what these new States in Africa, at their present stage of development, are not going to get. What they are going to get is old-fashioned despotism, one-party government, the police State, with all that entails for the peoples, black and white, who live there.

"I am astonished that a man of Mr. Macleod's experience does not realize that. Perhaps he does realize it and his policy is merely our old friend the policy of appeasement through weakness in a new form. But, if there is one thing that we ought surely to have learnt by now, it is this: we shall neither buttress international peace nor maintain our own position in the world by such means."

Zanzibar's Revolutionary Government has overprinted Zanzibar's stamps with the words "Jamhuri, 1964", *Jamhuri* meaning Republic. The head of the Sultan is defaced by a cross.

Most Farmers Want to Quit Kenya "Kenya Government Has Lost Control"

MOST EUROPEAN FARMERS now wish to leave Kenya because they cannot do their work, including a majority of those who had planned to stay. A special correspondent of *The Times* who is revisiting the country cabled that emphatic statement from Nairobi on Monday.

His message included the following passages:—

"Immense unemployment provides a fertile response for organizations making for violence. Chief among these is the K.A.N.U. youth wing, which is in reality not a centrally organized party body or even a particularly youthful one, but consists of groups in about equally mixed proportions of political enthusiasts, ne'er do wells, and plain thugs who depend on the favours of individual Ministers or Parliamentarians. Used as election agents, they now even wear uniforms and await rewards of service.

Ministers Are Horrified

"The Minister who is generally presumed to have the most favours to dispense and the biggest and best organized wing is Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs.

"Apart from the youth wing and the simple criminal element, there are about 500 discontented from the forest fighters awaiting land allocations. They have maintained 23 known forest bases where cultivation and some training continues. 'Field Marshals' continue to exact discipline from their men, and some are under close police surveillance already.

"The Land Freedom Army also continues in existence. It is blamed by white farmers for some of the thieving and squatting and incitement of workers to insubordination which makes farming so disheartening. This is thought by some farmers to be its deliberate policy—to hasten the day when European land ownership or operation will be impossible.

"The trade unions have deepened the unemployment problem by forcing up wages in towns. In the countryside the Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union has constantly worked up disputes and rendered the dismissal of unsatisfactory or redundant workers extremely difficult.

"The original hope that the million-acre resettlement scheme would take the steam out of the Kenya kettle has totally vanished. The problem now is to start and finance the new scheme. Ministers who are horrified with the results of the old one, instead of fragmenting European farms, hope to fuse them into co-operative units. They now genuinely wish for much efficient European wheat and dairy and meat farming as well as for the plantations to continue to maintain the economy. Subsistence farming produces little tax revenue and few exports.

Farming Impossible

"White farmers are deeply sceptical. As squatting spreads irresistibly, stock losses increase and so do damage to crops, thefts of farm equipment and fences, and labour trouble. It is now almost impossible to farm, farmers report in chorus, let alone farm well.

"Before the mutinies and long before the remaining 2,500,000 acres in white ownership can be taken over, the white farmers' cherished way of life—which is farming—has been destroyed.

"It seems clear that a great majority now wish to leave, including most of those who planned to stay: not because of insecurity, but because they cannot do their jobs. Of course there is a determined optimistic minority.

"The K.A.N.U. Government is as worried by this breakdown as the farmers. It brings uncomfortably home to Ministers and farmers the sad conviction that while the Government is well meaning, and in spite of its use of British troops, it has basically lost control of Kenya already.

"The Government is considering introducing punitive prison sentences with regular floggings for stock theft. This is a paradoxical result of African rule in the former White Highlands.

"Shrinkage of white farming will reduce revenue. So will work-spreading (whose cost will be tax deductible). Increase of police and army pay in parity with Uganda's would be disastrous in Kenya; it would add £2.5m. to Government expenditure—and raise taxes to a degree that would increase discontent to a point the security force could not contain."

In order to deal with the "national emergency", the Government, the trade unions and the employers' Federation have signed an agreement to absorb between 40,000 and 50,000 workless Africans. Government will increase its work force by 15%, private employers will take on 10% more staff, and the trade unions will forego wage claims and strikes for a year. Businesses which cannot use extra staff may pay for their quota to be added to that of the Government.

In Nairobi there are some 40,000 unemployed, and another 60,000 in the Rift Valley. School-leavers each year number about 80,000.

The Prime Minister has announced that 100 of the mutineers at Lamet are to be court-martialed; 170 have been dismissed. A new 1st Bn. The Kenya Rifles will include the 390 men who remained loyal.

Mzee Kenyatta sees only an "emotional" link between the three mainland uprisings. The use of British troops is, he says, no embarrassment, for they were already stationed in the country; but they would have to leave as previously agreed by the end of the year. An all-African military force for emergencies would have to be considered.

"Europeans have a very good future here", he added a few days ago. "The prospect is very bright".

Somali bandits have killed a European regional Government agent, Mr. Hubert Judge, who went to Buna near the Somali border for talks with chiefs.

In a second raid on the coast village of Kiunga they killed an African policeman, looted shops and houses, and kidnapped Mr. David Hurd, the only European there, whom they forced to return to Somali territory with them.

Nairobi Councillors Demand Pay African's £2,900 Appointment

NAIROBI has now an African supernumerary town clerk, Mr. K. Waiyaki, at a salary of £2,900, or £200 less than the figure recommended by the city council to the Minister for Local Government. Mr. Robert Lunn, the town clerk, is to retire, and his deputy, Mr. D. M. Whiteside, will act in that capacity for a period of not more than six months.

The council, now overwhelmingly African in personnel, resolved to abandon the tradition of unpaid service and applied to the Minister for salaries of £25 a month for councillors and aldermen. Instead they are to receive a sitting allowance of 50s. per day for attending meetings of the council or its committees. The Minister is, however, to be pressed to agree to a flat monthly rate of allowance.

The 50s. will be payable to a member attending a meeting for at least two hours. If a meeting is of shorter duration, he must have been present throughout to qualify.

The city treasurer estimates that the expenditure to be met by the city council from rates and taxes this year will total £2,408,240. Graduated personal tax should yield about £1m. The balance must be raised from rates.

Threat to Railway Services

UNEXPECTEDLY NUMEROUS RESIGNATIONS will make it extremely difficult to maintain the services of East African Railways and Harbours. Mr. Dunstan Omari, Secretary General of the East African Common Services Organization, told the Central Legislative Assembly recently. In the interests of Africanization, E.A.R. & H. had arranged to retire compulsorily 460 non-African members of the staff; then nearly 700 non-designated officials gave notice of premature retirement. The compulsory retirements would involve expenditure of £750,000, and the voluntary retirements another £850,000. About 500 non-Africans were also retiring from the Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

Kenya Seeks Another £100m.

Communist Markets for Increased Output

FUNDS "well in excess" of £100m. over the next five years are being sought internationally by three Kenya Ministers — Mr. Bruce McKenzie (Agriculture), Mr. J. S. Gichuru (Finance), and Mr. J. H. Angaine (Land Settlement).

The present million-acre scheme will continue, but it is planned to stop land fragmentation by launching Government-controlled co-operative societies so as not to break up the economy of the large European-owned farms. In some cases farms will be joined together to make larger economic units. Where European owners are prepared to sell off part of their farms these sections will be bought for African settlement. The idea is to make better use of under-developed areas of the Highlands.

Two main crops to be greatly expanded are sisal and cotton. Success will depend on commercial companies and banks helping the county councils and co-operatives in these ventures.

No More Wheat Imports

Imports of wheat will be stopped, and only Kenya-grown wheat used for home consumption. The growing of low-quality baking wheats will be banned. Any wheat found to contain even 10% of these varieties will receive only half the normal price.

Even if coffee quotas are increased there will be no change in Government restrictions on planting because over-production would still occur.

Saying that the country was running into a very grave shortage of dairy heifers, Mr. McKenzie appealed to all farmers to breed up their dairy females and make them available for African farmers instead of slaughtering them as calves.

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The Masai land unit is to be developed "as a very big project".

Major and minor irrigation schemes to bring semi-arid areas into production will play a vital part in the programme because of the many employment opportunities they offer. The Government has begun talks with foreign countries and a consortium of financiers on the pilot project at Bunyala, another scheme in the Kano Plains of Central Nyanza, and the Tana River scheme.

If full advantage were taken of Kenya's agricultural potential, production could be doubled within two years, the Minister forecasts. Vegetable drying and freeze drying factories are proposed.

Difficulty is expected in finding markets, though some Soviet countries are likely to take cotton or sisal under trade agreements. Large quarantine farms on which beef cattle can be held before going into special abattoirs may provide access to Europe.

Co-operatives for White Farms

"Unpatriotic" Land Speculation in Kenya

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, told the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya that trade and industry would barely exist without agriculture, which made the society of "inestimable value" to the country's economy.

"The R.A.S.K. is not primarily a European farmers' society. You are making great efforts to attract more African farmers and encourage them to exhibit at your shows. The exhibit of agricultural commodities produced by co-operatives and individual farmers is a high-light at Mitchell Park. It is the one place in the showground where the African contribution in Kenya's economy is most evident.

"You have worries regarding the changeover in our agricultural pattern. Some of you feared that the settlement schemes in the previously so-called scheduled areas might bring a reversion to subsistence farming. A good look at the existing settlement schemes should dispel that fear.

"The Government is dedicated to increase the total agricultural production. The persons settled in those areas have done a magnificent job in maintaining high production.

"Co-operative farming is being considered for the large farms which are likely to change hands in order to avoid breaking them up and thus jeopardizing the total productivity of these large estates. It is impossible to over-stress the importance of co-operative or group farming in these large units.

"I hope that such Government-sponsored programmes will not be frustrated by any speculators who buy farms and keep them at minimum production level because of not being really interested in farming but rather in what can only be called unpatriotic gambling on our most important national asset — land.

Cost of Living

"We have announced a number of items whose retail prices must not be increased beyond what they were on February 1. Rents should not be raised, particularly now that we have a working party investigating the possibility of introducing some form of rent control.

"It would be contrary to the spirit of *harambee* to try and frustrate this effort by suddenly raising the prices of items not included in the price control order. It would be wrong for traders to try and compensate themselves and seek to defeat the Government's intention by raising the prices of the other items just because we have prohibited price increases in foodstuffs.

"We have a duty to protect the masses from an excessive cost of living during this period of economic reconstruction. We call on traders and others connected with these plans to consider them as a necessary and patriotic sacrifice for the good of our people.

"It is commonly said, that the co-operative movement in Kenya operates on a small scale compared with other African countries. Its turnover in Kenya in 1961 was nearly £30m., compared with a joint total of around £20m. in Tanganyika and Uganda".

Arlington Vineyards, near Salisbury, plan to produce Southern Rhodesia's first champagne.

Soviet educationists, trade unionists and geologists have visited the Somali Republic recently, as have a Chinese youth delegation and a group of technical advisers.

Radio lessons for African primary schools are about to be started in Southern Rhodesia, where educational expansion in the last 15 years is believed to have been far greater than in any other country in Africa.

N. Rhodesian Results

"Importance of Commonwealth"

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S general election had a 94.3% poll on the main (African) roll, with 826,237 valid votes cast and only 4,178 papers spoilt or rejected out of a registered electorate for the contested seats of 876,212.

U.N.I.P. won 24 seats unopposed and 31 more with 570,612 votes (69.06%), against 10 for the A.N.C. with 251,963 votes (30.5%); Independents gained only 3,662 votes (0.44%).

The 65 seats in the new Legislative Assembly are held by:—

Baloyale: SAMUEL CHINYAMA MBILISHI (U.N.I.P.); **Kabompo:** HANNOCK MARTIN KIKOMBE (U.N.I.P.); **Mwinilunga:** RONALD JOHN JAPAU (A.N.C.); **Kasempa:** MATIYA NGALANDE (U.N.I.P.); **Solwezi:** WILLIAM NKANZA (U.N.I.P.); **Nchanga:** AARON MICHAEL MILNER (U.N.I.P.); **Chingola/Bancroft:** WILSON MOFYA CHAKULWA (U.N.I.P.); **Mufulla:** JOHN CHISATA (U.N.I.P.); **Kafronda:** DITTON CHIMPATI MWINGA (U.N.I.P.); **Kitwe North:** ALEXANDER BWALYA CHIKWANDA (U.N.I.P.); **Kitwe South:** JONATHAN KALUNGA CHIVUNGA (U.N.I.P.); **Luanshya/Kalulushi:** SIKOTA WINA (U.N.I.P.); **Roan:** ESTER BANDA (U.N.I.P.); **Ndola Rural:** MISHECK JUMA BANDA (U.N.I.P.); **Ndola West:** THAKORHAI LALLUBHAI DESAI (U.N.I.P.); **Ndola East:** NEPHAS TEMBO (U.N.I.P.);

South Luapula: MWAMBA SYLVESTER CHISEMBELE (U.N.I.P.); **Bangweulu:** HANKEY BLACKSKIN KALANGA (U.N.I.P.); **Mansa:** LEWIS CHANGUFU (U.N.I.P.); **Kawambwa:** HYDEN DINGISWAYO BANDA (U.N.I.P.); **North Luapula:** FRANK CHITAMBALA (U.N.I.P.); **Mweru:** JOHN MUPANGA MWANAKATWE (U.N.I.P.); **Mporokoso:** MULENGA JAMESON CHAPOLOKO (U.N.I.P.); **Abercorn:** JAMES CHIMPINDE SINYANGWE (U.N.I.P.); **Kasama North:** ALEX SHAPI KAUNDA (U.N.I.P.); **Kasama:** MWANSA SIMON KAPWEPWE (U.N.I.P.); **Luwingu West:** JUSTIN HENRY CHIMBA (U.N.I.P.); **Mpika:** ALEXANDER GREY ZULU (U.N.I.P.); **Chinsali:** ROBERT SPEEDWELL MAKASA (U.N.I.P.);

Isoka: STEVEN SIKOMBE (U.N.I.P.); **Malambo North:** HASWELL YOBE MWALE (U.N.I.P.); **Lundazi:** AXON JASPER SOKO (U.N.I.P.); **Lukusuzi:** HUMPHREY MULEMBA (U.N.I.P.); **Fort Jameson:** WESLEY PILLSBURY NYIRENDA (U.N.I.P.); **Kazimull:** MARGRET MBEBA (U.N.I.P.); **Chadiza:** ZONGANI ANDREW BANDA (U.N.I.P.); **Katete:** CHARLES HENRY THORNICROFT (U.N.I.P.); **Petauke South:** REUBEN CHITANDIKA KAMANGA (U.N.I.P.); **Petauke:** BENJAMIN LABAN ANOYA ZULU (U.N.I.P.); **Malambo Central:** JOHN CHIPONDA PETERSON NGOMA (U.N.I.P.); **Serenje:** MATEO KAKUMBI (U.N.I.P.);

Mkushi: KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA (U.N.I.P.); **Rufunsa:** SOLOMON KALULU (U.N.I.P.); **Lusaka East:** JAMES JOHN SKINNER (U.N.I.P.); **Lusaka West:** ELIJAH HAATUKALI KAIBA MUDENDA (U.N.I.P.); **Lukanga:** HENRY SHAMABANSE (U.N.I.P.); **Kabwe:** NALUMINO MUNDIA (U.N.I.P.); **Chisamba:** AARON CHIKATULA (A.N.C.); **Mumbwa:** ALLAN DAVIES CHILIMBOYI (A.N.C.); **Mankoya:** JETHRO MUKENGE MUTTI (U.N.I.P.); **Nailkwanda:** Princess MUKWAE NGANGA YETA NAKATINDI (U.N.I.P.); **Lukulu:** MUKWENJE DICKSON CHIKULO (U.N.I.P.); **Kalabo:** MUBIANA NALLILUNGWE (U.N.I.P.); **Mongu-Lealui:** ARTHUR NUTULUTI LUBINDA WINA (U.N.I.P.); **Senanga:** MUNUKAYUMBWA SIPALO (U.N.I.P.); **Sesheke:** KABELEKA DURTON KONOSO (U.N.I.P.);

Namwala: EDWARD MUNGONI LISO (A.N.C.); **Monze:** HARRY MWANGA NKUMBULA (A.N.C.); **Magoye:** AMOS KALANJE

WALUBITE (A.N.C.): Mazabuka: MUFAYA MUMBUNA (A.N.C.); **Gwembe:** SIANTUMBU MAXWELL BEYANI (A.N.C.); **Choma:** EDGAR VELVET MUSANGU (A.N.C.); **Kalomo:** LANDSON BEST HANTUBA (A.N.C.); **Livingstone:** MATHIAS MAINZA CHONA (U.N.I.P.).

The 10 reserved roll (European) seats went to the N.P.P. with a 73% poll divided between 17,534 valid ballots (224 spoilt and rejected papers) from 23,981 registered electors, the N.P.P. gaining 11,157 votes (63.63%), U.N.I.P. 6,177 (35.23%), the A.N.C. 165 (0.94%), and Independents 35 (0.2%).

The new European members are:—

Copperbelt North-West: SAMUEL WOOLF MAGNUS; **Ndola:** CECIL DENNISTONE BURNEY; **Copperbelt West:** HUGH JAMES EDWARD STANLEY; **Copperbelt North:** PIETER JOHN WULFF; **Copperbelt Central:** JERRY JAMES STEYN; **Copperbelt South:** SAMUEL RODNEY MALCOLMSON; **Central:** HERBERT JOHN ROBERTS; **Luangwa:** JOHN HARRY DICKSON; **Midlands:** HUGH ROBERT EMRYS MITCHELY; **Zambezi:** JOHN JAMIESON BURNSIDE.

The names of the new Cabinet were given last week.

Parliamentary Secretaries appointed include Messrs. F. Chitambala, Transport and Communications; J. K. Chivunga, Health; H. B. Kalanga, Natural Resources; R. S. Makasa, Agriculture; U. G. Mwila, Finance; A. J. Soko, Commerce and Industry; and N. Tembo, Home Affairs.

"Hurricanes of Life"

Double appointments as Parliamentary Secretaries have been made to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet of Mr. A. M. Milner and Mr. L. Changufu, and to the Education Ministry of Mr. W. Nkanza and Mr. C. H. Thornicroft.

Mr. Kaunda, the new Prime Minister, writing to Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, through Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, admitted that "many difficulties will confront us. Some will be of our own making; others will come from external sources which will endeavour to hurt or harm our relations. But the mutual confidence that is growing daily between Britain and this country can and will survive these hurricanes of life".

He added his personal thanks for Britain's "swift and timely response" to the requests for help from East Africa in putting down the mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, an action which had "given fresh meaning to the importance of the Commonwealth".

Assault Appeal Successful

A 75-YEAR-OLD AFRICAN, Simama Sumali, a veteran of the Ashanti Wars, and holder of the B.E.M., has appealed successfully against a sentence of one year's jail with hard labour imposed by one of Nyasaland's newly-established local courts. He was alleged to have struck a member of the Malawi Women's League after she had called him "bad names; a Capricorn, and a stooge".

In Khaya local court, Sumali said that a group of young girls taunted him, that he lost his temper, and struck one of them. He was jailed because "he was one who despised young girls of the Youth League, and he hit one".

Though told he would not be allowed to do so, he appealed to Fort Johnston local appeal court. There he denied striking the girl, who admitted that she had received no injuries from the alleged assault. The sentence was reduced to 11 months' imprisonment with hard labour. In an affidavit to the High Court he claimed that he had been imprisoned on an allegation that he was a stooge of the district commissioner at Fort Johnston.

Mr. L. D. Thorne, for the appellant, said the two prosecution witnesses called in the local and appeal courts had been mother and daughter; it was open to him to argue that they were accomplices. It was also clear that Sumali had witnesses, but was not allowed to call them. Mr. Thorne added: "This man has been kept entirely unlawfully in prison for three months".

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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Tanganyika Wants Another £250m.

Healthy Impatience to See Results

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, told journalists in London on Monday that his country's five-year plan starting on July 1 would need about £50m. a year, most of which would have to be borrowed abroad.

So far there were no firm promises of help, but he had strong hope of assistance from H.M. Government and the World Bank, and from some industrialists in the U.K. and U.S.A.

Mr. Bomani said:—

"During the seven years of our independence campaign and two years as an independent State we never had so much publicity as we received last month. Until then our progress had been steady and bloodless, but not of the type to catch the headlines. We have concentrated on laying the foundations for real economic growth.

"Our people are intensely eager to achieve a higher standard of living through the development of the country. The economic advances already made indicate our determination and potential. The gross national product in 1963 was 6% higher than in 1962, and the capital formation represented 20% of the gross domestic product in the monetary economy. Real transformation of our agricultural production has begun. Output of mild coffee increased last year by 32%, of pyrethrum by 20%, and of groundnuts by 27%. Industrial production increased 4.5%.

Opportunities for Investment

"We are only beginning to convert the subsistence economy into a modern money economy. Our speed is reduced by shortage of capital and of skilled man-power. An understandable impatience to see results poses problems for those of us responsible for development. We are well aware of the practical limitations to speed. But impatience is healthy; it keeps us on our toes.

"We have been assisted by loans and grants, not least from the United Kingdom, but we need all the help we can obtain. I have just signed an agreement with the World Bank for a loan of \$14m. on favourable terms for highway construction.

"As the economy develops there will be excellent opportunities for the investment of private capital from abroad. It is part of our programme to welcome such capital and make investment attractive to it.

"There has been some misinterpretation of recent events in Tanganyika. It has been suggested that the army mutiny was a part of a Communist plot. On the face of it, is such a suggestion credible? Our troubles had nothing whatsoever to do with the cold war.

"The legitimate grievances of the soldiers were part of the grievance of all our people—poverty. This is the central problem to be dealt with if peace and stability are to be guaranteed. When we talked about our 'war' against poverty, ignorance and disease, many people outside Africa thought that we were using extravagant language. Our plea that there is a state of national emergency has been dismissed as 'politicians' talk'; but that talk was truth.

"All Tanganyika recognizes that national unity is essential to overcome the poverty which besets us, and the people

are completely behind the Government in the steps which have been and are being taken to deal with this.

"Some people have interpreted the soldiers' desire to expel their British officers as an indication of racialism. Their action sprang from the mistaken belief that the officers were obstructing the settlement of grievances and the fact that there was no well-understood Africanization training scheme.

"This is true even in business. When British firms establish themselves in Europe they always keep the number of British senior employees to the minimum, preferring as soon as possible to dispense with them altogether. The time period will be different in a country like Tanganyika, and the need for explanation and the communication of plans for local take-over may be greater; but the principle is the same.

"Under the leadership of President Nyerere our Government is assured of popular support. The people's enthusiasm is shown in the amount of voluntary nation-building work which is done throughout the country. In peace and co-operation we can overcome poverty. As businessmen and as citizens of the wealthy section of the world you can help us for our mutual benefit."

Great Extension of Sisal Growing

Asked about the agreement in principle between the Tanganyika Government and Sir Isaac Wolfson and his General Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., for equal participation in a joint company with an initial capital of £2.5m. to operate existing sisal estates and develop new areas under sisal, the Minister said that under the five-year plan it was intended that new plantings should produce an additional 50,000 tons of sisal annually by the end of the period. The cash output was estimated at about £5m. The Government did not expect the additional production to have an adverse effect upon the market, since world consumption was likely to increase.

There was special scope for the establishment of industries which could process sisal, coffee, cotton and minerals, and several groups in this country and the U.S.A. were studying the possibilities. Other light industries would be welcome.

Tanganyika welcomed Mr. Kaunda's plan for a railway through the north-eastern areas of Northern Rhodesia to the Indian Ocean via Tanganyika, for it would serve the great deposits of iron ore and coal in southern Tanganyika.

The prospects of East African federation had been improved by recent events, which had made the three Governments more clearly aware of their common problems. Their great need was British aid, not British troops.

Dar es Salaam Club—New Style

Preference to T.A.N.U. Members

THE NEW DAR ES SALAAM CLUB came into existence on Monday.

A Government statement on the subject reads:—

"The New Dar es Salaam Club aims at providing for its members, their guests, and the guests of the Government facilities to meet for the discussion of public affairs; social purposes, residential facilities for its members, their guests and the guests of Government, and to do all such other things as are necessary, incidental, or conducive to the foregoing objects.

"The club shall have the President of the Republic of Tanganyika as its patron. It will have three categories of members: (a) the patron and honorary members; (b) full members, and (c) temporary members.

"Eligibility for full membership shall be on the attainment of the age of 18, but one should be either a member of T.A.N.U. or in the service of the Republic, or reside in Tanganyika and be actively interested in the public affairs of the Republic.

"Temporary membership may be granted to persons residing outside the Republic who wish to make use of the facilities of the club for a period not exceeding three months.

"Entrance fee for full membership shall be 10s. and a monthly subscription of 5s. Temporary members will be required to pay 100s. entrance fee but shall not pay monthly subscriptions.

"The managing committee shall have the powers to suspend or expel any member whose conduct may in its opinion be injurious to the character or interests of the club. A member shall be allowed to introduce at any time as guests his or her wife or husband and not more than two other persons."

New postage stamps in 14 denominations will be issued in Southern Rhodesia next week.

Development of eight main roads in Tanganyika covering 734 miles is being financed by a \$14m. credit from I.D.A.

Beira Port traffic advisory committee is to continue functioning, the three Central African Governments have agreed.

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No Coincidence, Says Prime Minister

Simultaneous Subversion in East Africa

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week that the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Offices were all concerned in co-ordinating intelligence about East Africa.

Asked by the Leader of the Opposition to say whether his statement on American television, that the events in East Africa had been 'all a Communist plot' was derived from his own intelligence sources or from those of the self-governing Commonwealth countries concerned, he replied:—

"What I said was that simultaneous subversive movements and attempts at coups in all four places could not really be a coincidence. I went on, in answer to a question as to whether this could be pinned on the Communist Party, to say that I did not propose to answer that question".

MR. GORDON WALKER asked the Prime Minister what consultations he had had with the Prime Ministers of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya regarding joint arrangements to counter Communist subversion in East Africa.

Security Pact Suggested

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Consultation with the three Governments on security and other matters has been close and continuous in recent weeks. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations proposes to have early consultations with the three East African Governments on the problems of security".

SIR J. EDEN asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the threat to British Colonies resulting from recent events in Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Uganda, he would take the initiative in proposing a regional security pact, to which all countries concerned with the maintenance of freedom and order in the continent of Africa would be invited to be party.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We shall naturally be in consultation with the Governments concerned. Any future steps to strengthen the security of the area must depend on what they themselves want".

SIR J. EDEN: "Has any request come for some form of consultation? Is it not very much in the interests of the West and of the African countries to co-ordinate our endeavours as far as possible, to guard against subversion?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I agree entirely with what my hon. friend says. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations hopes to meet the Ministers of these countries quite shortly, and we shall discuss with them all these subjects".

Political Attacks in Nyasaland

MR. TURTON asked what steps were being taken to permit the Mbadwa Party in Nyasaland to conduct its electoral campaign unmolested; whether the murderers of Mr. G. Pondeponde, a Mbadwa party leader, had been arrested; and what investigations had been made into the recent series of attacks against leaders of the Mbadwa Party.

MR. SANDYS: "If incidents are reported in which members of the Mbadwa Party have been molested while conducting an electoral campaign they are investigated by the police in the normal way. The Nyasaland Police are actively investigating the murder of Mr. Pondeponde, but as yet no evidence is forthcoming as to the person or persons responsible. Three attacks on Mbadwa Party leaders have been reported to the police. Two are under investigation and a case file on the third is under consideration by the Director of Public Prosecutions".

MR. BROCKWAY asked if the Colonial Secretary would reconsider the decision to establish a special roll for Europeans in Nyasaland, with powers to elect five members of the Legislature, in view of the fact that only 814 persons had registered.

MR. SANDYS: "I am in consultation with the Governor about this matter".

MR. WALL asked the Foreign Secretary if he would take steps to restore U.K. diplomatic relations with the Somali Republic.

MR. P. THOMAS: "No, sir. We have no indication that the Somali Government, who broke off diplomatic relations in the first place, are interested in resuming them. If they were to show such interest H.M. Government would be glad to consider the matter".

MR. WALL: "Would not my hon. friend agree that diplomatic relations were broken off because of the future of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, that now that Kenya is an independent State this dispute no longer directly concerns

us, and that there is now nothing in the way of a resumption of diplomatic relations provided the Somali Republic wishes to resume them?"

MR. THOMAS: "I certainly agree with what my hon. friend has said, but, as I said, we have no indication that the Somali Government at present wish to resume diplomatic relations".

Resumption of U.K. Citizenship

Help for Britons in East Africa

BRITONS IN EAST AFRICA who may require to become citizens of the independent African State of their residence will be helped by the British Nationality Bill which has just passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Miss Mervyn Pike, Joint Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, said for the Government:—

"Within the Commonwealth there are a number of separate citizenships, each of which makes a person a British subject or Commonwealth citizen in the law of the United Kingdom. Every time any part of the Commonwealth achieves independence a fresh citizenship of this kind is created, and it is normal for the legislation conferring independence on such a country to contain provisions to the effect that citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who acquire the citizenship of the new country shall lose their citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies unless they, or their fathers or their fathers' fathers, were born, naturalized or registered in the U.K. or a remaining Colony.

"In many of these new countries, as indeed in many of the older Commonwealth countries, there are people of U.K. origin who wish to become citizens of the new country without severing all their links with Britain. Our law permits such persons to become citizens of both countries.

"In the case of Tanganyika and Kenya, however, this happy solution is not possible, because the laws of those countries contain a total prohibition on dual citizenship; any citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies who either acquired the citizenship of those countries automatically upon the coming into force of the Constitution or subsequently elects to do so must renounce his citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies within a short time thereafter on pain of losing his new citizenship.

Qualifying Connexions

"Our present nationality law requires such a person, before he can be registered again as a citizen of the U.K. and Colonies, to become ordinarily resident in the U.K. or a Colony and to continue ordinarily resident there for five years or such shorter period as the Secretary of State may in special circumstances allow. No doubt we would be ready to shorten the period quite considerably for the benefit of people who had always had a close connexion with this country and who were in effect coming home when they came here.

"Naturally, however, such people would rather be able to become U.K. citizens before coming here. Indeed, some such people might not wish to settle here at all, but might wish, in the first instance, to transfer their residence to some other country.

"As announced during the debates on the Kenya Independence Bill, the Government have the greatest sympathy for people so circumstanced, and accordingly they have introduced this Bill for the purpose of enabling them to re-acquire citizenship of the U.K. and Colonies—which they lost simply in order to comply with the requirements of the local law—without having to fulfil the normal requirements as to residence in the U.K. or Colonies.

"Clause 1(1) gives such peoples an entitlement to registration as U.K. citizenship if they fulfil the conditions set out at (a) and (b). The first is that they had to give up their U.K. citizenship in order to acquire or retain the citizenship of another country within the Commonwealth; the second is that they have what is called a qualifying connexion with the U.K. and Colonies.

"A qualifying connexion is the same connexion as exempts a person from loss of citizenship of the U.K. and Colonies if he automatically becomes a citizen of one of the newly independent States within the Commonwealth.

"There may well be other deserving cases which do not come within the four corners of that definition, and accordingly subsection (1) provides that people who satisfy condition (a) but not condition (b) may nevertheless be registered at the discretion of the Secretary of State. This discretion will be administered sympathetically.

"Subsection (6) will enable applications to be dealt with quickly on the spot by the British High Commissioner. The facilities provided by clause 1 will be open without limit of time".

China in Africa

(Continued from page 481)

"In providing economic aid to other countries the Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. It never regards aid as a kind of unilateral alms, but as something mutual and helpful to economic co-operation. It strictly respects the sovereignty and independence of the recipient countries, and never attaches conditions or asks for privileges. China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries. The purpose is not to make recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

"China tries to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that recipient Governments may increase their income and accumulate capital. China provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. In giving technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient countries fully master such technique. Experts and technical personnel dispatched by China to help in construction in recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts and technical personnel of the recipient country; they are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities."

Mediation

President Osman of Somalia, who accepted an invitation to China, declared that Somali "border and territorial disputes are a legacy from the arbitrary dismemberment of territories and of the partition of populations brutally carried out whilst they were under imperialist and colonial domination. These issues can be realistically solved only if the parties concerned are prepared to face them with good will and common sense. The Somali Government has declared on innumerable occasions that it is prepared to hold bilateral discussions or accept mediation under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity. Such problems should be solved only by peaceful means".

At a Press conference in the Chinese Embassy Chou Eh-Lai alleged that "Ethiopia is controlled by foreigners, pressing down very heavily upon her. The Ethiopian people want to escape from this".

An Honour

In reply to a question on border disputes, he said: "We would like not to interfere or favour any side. Since Africans are brothers, they should solve their differences peacefully".

Asked whether it was true that Communist countries were involved in the revolution in Zanzibar, he replied, "It has become normal practice for the West and the Americans to say — whenever a nation is unable any longer to tolerate subjugation in its country, so that its feelings run high and its blood boils until it recovers its rights — that the people have been organized or instigated and backed by Communists. It is an honour for us when it is said that a people able to rise, and defeat colonialism has done so at the instigation of Communists. This is an honour for us, but we had nothing to do with events in Zanzibar. It was through the Press that I heard a revolution had been staged in that country."

The Chinese premier was accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi, Foreign Minister, and Chen Chia-kang, Ambassador in Egypt.

After discussions during the previous week in Addis Ababa Emperor Haile Selassie complained that the ideal of Afro-Asian solidarity proclaimed at Bandung "has not grown in strength as the African and Asian peoples have grown in freedom. The disputes which have marred relations between some of these States have weakened our ability as a group to influence world events, and have opened the door to hostile influences.

"Men have become, if not more idealistic, at least more realistic. The support which Ethiopia has unstintingly given to the United Nations in its operations around the world has found its counterpart in those nations which, like Ethiopia, have renounced territorial ambition and have declared as their stated objectives the preservation of peace and advancement of mankind in wisdom, prosperity, and happiness."

Wholesale Massacres in Rwanda

Tens of Thousands of Tutsi Murdered

ASSOCIATION in an East African Federation would afford a solution in the long-term to the antagonism between Rwanda and Burundi, the Prime Minister of Burundi stated last week in Nairobi, where he had discussed his State's accession to E.A.C.S.O. He has since visited Tanganyika and Uganda, both of which have many thousands of Tutsi refugees.

He said that while most of those massacred in Rwanda since late December—estimates vary between 15,000 and 35,000—were Tutsi, many Hutu had also been slaughtered, because the Rwanda Government was bent on eliminating the main opposition party.

Mr. Max Dorsinville has been sent by the U.N. secretary-general to undertake a peace mission. U Thant has also asked the Congo, Uganda, and Tanganyika "to keep an eye on" the activities of Tutsi refugees in their countries, and has requested Mr. Felix Schnyder, High Commissioner for Refugees, to arrange with the Burundi authorities for the repatriation or resettlement elsewhere of those Tutsi still in Burundi.

The Prime Minister of Burundi has implored the Organization of African Unity to settle what he terms a political massacre. He has accused Rwanda troops of violating the border and of killing Burundi residents. The Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister and Emperor Haile Selassie have been asked to mediate.

Rwanda's Foreign Minister has stated that deposed Tutsi chiefs engineered a coup to overthrow the Republic on December 20. They were based on Burundi. He added that only 750 people had died in inter-tribal clashes.

The apparently organized genocide in Rwanda began after Tutsi raiders launched an attack which took them nearly as far as Kigali, the capital. A second wave of raiders was last week reported to be marching from the Congo on a "suicide mission"; they were said to be armed only with primitive African weapons while the Rwanda army has modern armaments. Thousands of Tutsi in Rwanda have sought refuge in mission stations.

No African Government has yet denounced the hundreds, if not thousands, of murders by troops allegedly acting under orders from Hutu Ministers in Rwanda.

Zanzibar's Major Enemies

A COMMUNIST CHINESE DELEGATION led by the envoy in Zanzibar, "Comrade" Liu Kan, has been received by President Karume, who said: "We know that our enemies have not been pleased with the uprooting of their puppet Government. We have two major enemies, the Americans and the British. We saw how they tried to interfere with the affairs of our country during the revolution."

Zanzibar's Minister for Finance and Development, Mr. H. Makame, in Nairobi for talks with the East African Currency Board and Kenya's Ministers for Finance and Commerce and Industry, said the island's new Government was drawing an economic plan for Zanzibar's development through African socialism, with the emphasis on co-operatives. There were no plans for State control of the Asian and Arab-owned small businesses. The Afro-Shirazi Party favoured an East African Federation.

Mr. Tumbo Extradited

MR. CHRISTOPHER TUMBO, who has been one of the most persistent critics of Mwalimu Nyerere, has been extradited from Kenya as an undesirable immigrant and returned to Tanganyika, where he is being held in custody under the Preventive Detention Act by order of the President. He was busy in politics as leader of the Tanganyika Railways trade union until, to general surprise, he was sent to London in March 1962 as High Commissioner. A few months later, when he was summoned to Dar es Salaam, he declared that he would be back in a few days, and when asked by journalists at Dar es Salaam airport to comment on a rumour that he had resigned, he denied it emphatically. A day or two later, however, his resignation was announced by the Government. Soon afterwards he left Tanganyika for Kenya, where he had since remained.

Manica Trading's Central Africa Board African Investment Trust

Faith in Southern Rhodesia's Future

MANICA TRADING CO., LTD., one of the oldest shipping and forwarding companies operating in Central Africa, has now a Central Africa board of directors under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Hyde-Jones, whose fellow directors are Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, since 1960 managing director of the company, Mr. H. W. Stevens, a former general manager of Nyasaland Railways and a member of the board of Rhodesia Railways, and Mr. B. A. Thomas, who joined Manica in Beira in 1927 and was appointed controller (Africa) in 1961.

Mr. Hyde-Jones a former chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, is deputy chairman of the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, a member of the Southern Rhodesian board of Barclays D.C.O., and a director of other banking, industrial, and mining companies.

In announcing the formation of the Rhodesian board, he recalled that the company, founded as Long ago as 1892, had operated a chain of stores and owned hotels in Rhodesia before turning to forwarding and shipping.

Though "Trading" had been retained in the title, buying and selling of commodities had been abandoned long ago. Most of the tobacco exported from Southern Rhodesia was now entrusted for shipment to Manica, which had become one of Central Africa's largest travel agencies.

In 1959 the company had built 70,000 sq. ft. of warehousing accommodation for tobacco. That had been much more than doubled last year in conjunction with associated companies, and now a further 85,000 sq. ft. were being added. Altogether there would be a storage area of 464,000 sq. ft. on a 18-acre site, capable of holding 50m. lb. of tobacco at any one time. That investment of more than £570,000 demonstrated strong faith in the country's future.

Two years ago Manica had acquired the whole share capital of Walford Lines, Ltd., owners of 75% of Leopold Walford (Central Africa), Ltd., a company operating a similar business in Northern Rhodesia, and 50% of Manubito, a port agency in Lobito. At about the same time it had bought one of the leading shipbroking businesses in London. Manica could thus offer a shipping service unrivalled in Africa.

By registering a separate company in Nyasaland and disposing of its Lusaka office to Leopold Walford, the Manica Company had a separate company in each of the three ex-Federal countries.

Chartered Company's Profits Reduced

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY (CHARTERED) reports that group net profit to September 30 showed a reduction of £429,705, or 5%, to £8,099,034 after tax of £6,323,600. The final dividend is being held at 36½%, again making 50% for the year. Mineral royalties were down 2.7% to £10,607,000 but there was a recovery for the first quarter of the current financial year.

The 15s. stock units, quoted at 63s. 9d., yield 12.4%, the dividend being covered 1.9 times. In 1960 the Stock Exchange price was 120s. The present high yield reflects anxiety that the royalty rights, which should run until 1986, may soon be lost to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Anglo American Group Changes

IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN its Kitwe office, Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., has appointed Mr. M. W. Rushton, general manager of the Nchanga mine, to be director in charge, while Mr. J. D. Johnson, general manager (mining and services) of Rhokana Corporation, is now general manager in charge of industrial relations.

Mr. R. A. Mudd, general manager at Bancroft, has just been transferred to Nchanga in the same capacity; Mr. W. T. C. Stevens, manager at Nchanga, has gone to Bancroft as general manager; and Mr. M. W. Stephenson, assistant manager at Bancroft, has been appointed general manager (mining and services) of Rhokana.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., reports group net profit after tax to September 30 at £44,224 (£42,106), but after deducting £15,000 paid in compensation to retiring directors and £15,982 written off livestock the balance is £13,242 (£42,106). The dividend is therefore reduced from 15% to 12½%, requiring £34,338.

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., reports profit after tax to September 30 at £41,813 (£60,051). A dividend of 2s. per 10s. share takes £42,875, and the carry-forward is £39,831. Issued capital amounts to £350,000. Quoted investments standing in the books at £1,362,448 had a market value of £1,242,635; the directors value unquoted securities at £25,000, and there is a convertible loan of £150,000. An increase of some £400,000 in the book-value of investments reflects the acquisition of substantial holdings in the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £725,687. Revenue reserves amount to £109,831, and the share premium account stands at £362,500. Mr. A. H. Ball is chairman and managing director, and the other directors are Messrs. R. W. Rowland, J. N. Kiek, and J. A. Caldecott, with Mr. F. A. Butcher as alternate to Mr. Ball. Mr. A. J. B. Ogilvy resigned from the board at the end of last year but remains a director of Lonrho Ltd., the parent company.

R.S.T.'s Higher Profits and Output

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports estimated profit before tax for the first six months of the current year at £5.4m., compared with £4,874,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Copper output at the Roan Antelope, Mufulira and Chibuluma mines totalled 125,926 long tons (111,983) and sales amounted to 113,251 tons (106,021). Profit on copper sales was up almost £1m. for the six months at £7,256,000, (against £6,276,000), equivalent to £64.1 per ton (£59.2). Profits in subsidiaries are estimated at £2,194,000 (£1,828,000).

Production at Mufulira in the December quarter totalled 42,434 tons, compared with 34,748 tons in July-September. There was little change in the cases of Roan Antelope and Chibuluma.

Gem diamond prices are to be increased by about 10%. Those for industrial diamonds will remain unchanged.

Prospects for Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop are stated to be exceptionally good, despite the long dry spell in November and December.

Business experts from Czechoslovakia are visiting East Africa to investigate sales prospects for industrial and agricultural machinery.

M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, milled 294,400 short tons of ore in the December quarter and recovered 2,500 long tons of copper.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, sold 252,926 tons of coal and 10,247 of coke in January. The December figures were 232,512 and 10,401 tons.

Berkeley Forster & Co., Ltd., of 52 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, have been appointed economic and financial advisers in the United Kingdom to the Government of Tanganyika.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., reports profits after tax for the year to September 30 last at £78,581 (£85,370). The 10% dividend is repeated, taking £66,203. The carry-forward is £36,759 (£31,114).

Copper mining is in a straitjacket, Sir Ronald Prain told the Copper Club of New York last week. "Each increasing price will eliminate some use of copper, and thus contain the seeds of its own destruction. Conversely, lowering the price would deter the development of the new mines upon which the world must depend."

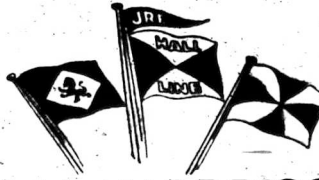
A Scottish engineering company has won a £3m. contract to build and equip for Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, a sugar factory capable of processing 6,000 short tons of sugar cane daily and producing about 100,000 tons of raw sugar per crop. Production should start in the autumn of next year.

The resumption of full production by the Northern Rhodesian mines is estimated to add about 100,000 tons to world copper production during the next year, unless strikes reduce output. The Anglo American group, which had cut sales to 85% of capacity, but no production, is believed to have about 100,000 tons in stock.

Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., has offered £497,000 for the preference shares and 80% of the ordinary shares of Britannic Holdings, Ltd., a company engaged in the contract hire of commercial vehicles. The directors, who hold 91% of the ordinary shares, have accepted and recommended the terms to other shareholders.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., which has large East African interests, reports group net profits after tax to September 30 at £36,137,568 (£35,159,520). Trading profit was up by £3.6m. to £69.1m., and profit before tax rose from £69.9m. to £74.3m. U.K. tax was not much changed, but overseas taxation increased by £3.5m. Dividends total 24.6d. tax free (22.4d.).

JOINT



SERVICE

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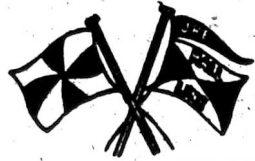
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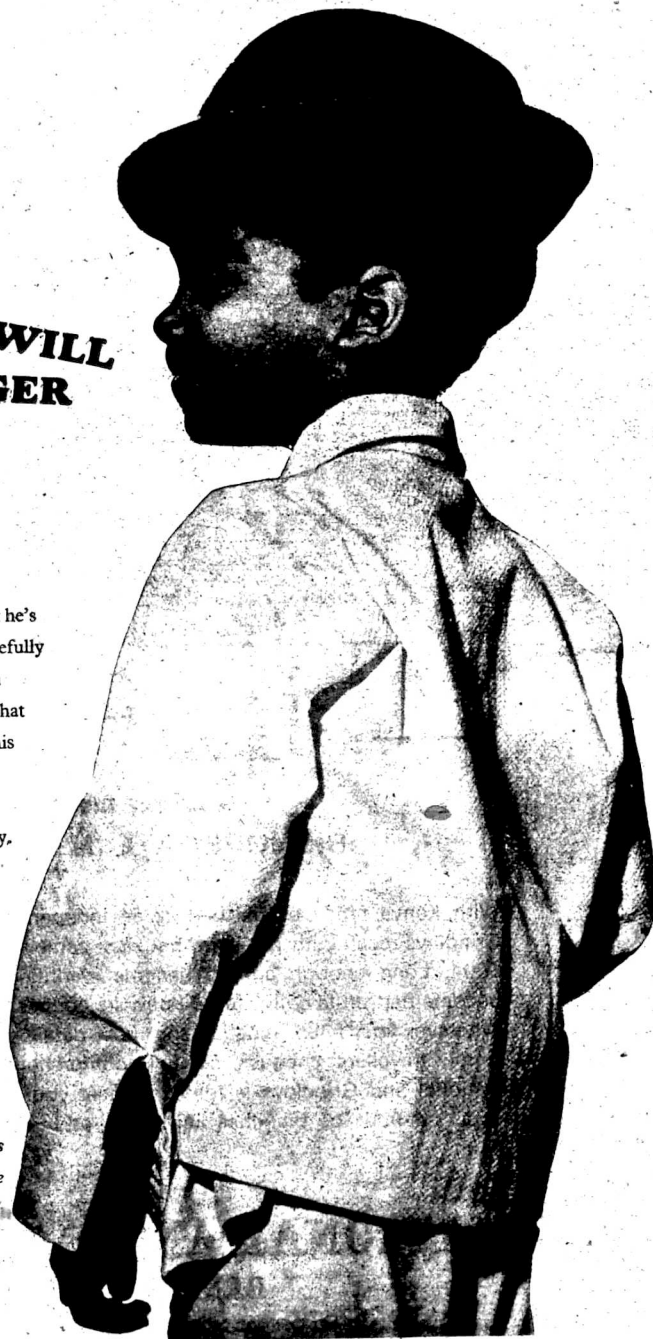
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Principal Contents

Page	Page
Notes By The Way 497	Land Apportionment ... 506
Tanganyika's Humiliation 499	Kenya Judiciary 508
"White Man's Burden" 500	Volunteers Overseas ... 509
Personalia 502	News Briefs 510
War in The Horn 504	Parliament 511
Inter-Dependence 505	Commercial Reports ... 512

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A WELCOME CORRECTIVE to years of propaganda is provided by a paper on "Prices for Primary Producers" written for the Institute of Economic Affairs by Sir Sydney Caine, who during his many years in the economic section of the Colonial Office was frequently concerned with the problems of marketing tropical products. Later he spent four years in the Treasury before going to Malaya as vice-chancellor of its university, and now he is director of the London School of Economics and chairman of the International Institute of Economic Planning. Even that brief reference to his career indicates long, close, and friendly interest in the subject to which he was asked to address himself. He is certainly not to be numbered among the many academic and other publicists, nearly all of them Socialists, who in and out of season plead for bulk purchasing arrangements or other procedures designed to eliminate market movements. Indeed, Sir Sydney is convinced that price variations are not merely inevitable, but desirable in principle.

World Markets for Tropical Produce.

Nor does he think that the men in Whitehall, or at any other seat of administration, are the best judges, let alone infallible. Despite his own official background, he sharply dismisses the idea of reliance on Governments with the emphatic assertion that almost all the commodity schemes which have been tried are "littered with Government mistakes, Government betrayals, or the consequences, often inadvertent, of Government action in related areas; the African Marketing Boards suffered throughout from inadequate Govern-

ment thought about their purposes and methods and from Government diversion of their funds to purposes other than price stabilization. The least calculable of all the factors affecting commodity prices is the behaviour of Governments". If made by a journalist that harsh judgment would be dismissed as unimportant by the Fabians and their followers, but honest seekers after the light who are indifferent to party political considerations will not shrug off that considered judgment by one who has held senior official posts and shared responsibility for the action or inaction.

Nor does Sir Sydney Caine neglect the opportunity to expose the general delusion that the emergent States have been incomparably the most serious sufferers through changing economic conditions, including variation in price levels. No primary product exported from any part of the world, he declares, has suffered as catastrophic a decline as did United Kingdom exports of coal and textiles, which a quarter of a century ago constituted nearly one-fifth of the exports from this country; last year they contributed no more than two per cent. The collapse of the exports of these two industries compelled concentration on other activities, with the consequence that Britain has immensely increased her shipments of highly fabricated manufactured goods. Underdeveloped countries, the writer insists, will be similarly constrained by marketing uncertainties to diversify their economy, partly by encouraging the growth of new crops and partly by developing their secondary industries; and he has no doubt that it is more valuable to have an enterprising, capable population engaging in new varieties of acti-

Emergent States Not The Worst Sufferers.

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Littered with Official Blunders.

that almost all the commodity schemes which have been tried are "littered with Government mistakes, Government betrayals, or the consequences, often inadvertent, of Government action in related areas; the African Marketing Boards suffered throughout from inadequate Govern-

vity as need and opportunity arise than to have work created artificially by Government order.

* * *

Everyone recognizes the desirability of mitigating the shock of sudden and sharp price changes, but all except iron-clad theorists concede that complete price stability is unattainable; most

Don't Trust Governments.

people would add that it was also undesirable and should respond to the opposite challenges of supply and demand. Indeed, in a free society movements upwards and downwards are both an index and an incentive. Governments, Sir Sydney Caine says again, cannot be trusted to use power properly in regard to quotas, international buffer stocks, bulk purchasing arrangements, international compensation schemes, national marketing boards, or similar devices. He adds that "Government actions have been the causes of most of the major disturbances in commodity prices". His practical and occasionally pungent pamphlet deserves to be widely read, by no means least by the African Ministers now responsible for economic policy in many territories which are highly vulnerable economically.

* * *

Ceaseless study of new inventions and trends in the world will prove to be much more important to them than the party political scheming which has often done so much

Countering Vulnerability.

damage. Coffee growing, for instance, is essential to the life and livelihood of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; but world production is immensely above world consumption, though, happily, the recent invention of "instant coffee" has greatly increased consumption of the beverage in Europe. Cotton has done more than anything else to sustain Uganda over the decades, and is rapidly becoming a major factor in Tanganyika; but man-made fibres are rapidly replacing cotton, and no one can say what its future may prove to be. Sisal, still the mainstay of Tanganyika, and highly important to Kenya, has recently realized good prices, but in the past there have been long periods which were unremunerative or barely remunerative to the producers, and it is not inconceivable that disappointments may recur and harm the plantation companies and the Governments which now draw such large revenues from the industry. Other products of East and Central Africa

are or might become vulnerable, and the best course for all the territories is obviously to seek greater flexibility within their own economy while hoping for ever-increasing consumption of their products by the industrialized countries. Sir Sydney Caine's final recommendation is that maximum play should be given to private action and that Governments should refrain from "political action of the type which has so frequently in the past caused major price upheavals".

Statements Worth Noting

"Southern Rhodesia is a society in which race will count for less and less, a society in which concentration is on creation, not confiscation"—Dr. M. I. Hirsch.

"Northern Rhodesia currently produces 15% of the world's copper. Last year it mined more than 20m. tons of copper ore and produced more than 550 tons of copper worth some £115m."—Mr. M. J. Lamb.

"The brutal truth is that even the most egalitarian distribution of Kenya's national income would not substantially improve living standards"—Mr. J. Odera-Jowi, Parliamentary Secretary in the Kenya Labour Ministry.

"The democratic essentials to be preserved in the newly independent African States are independent judges, freedom from arbitrary arrest without trial, and freedom for candidates other than those of the ruling party to stand for election"—Mr. George Thomson, Labour Party spokesman on Commonwealth affairs.

"If the British Government had had the courage in November, 1961, to veto the United Nations resolution that authorized the use of force in Katanga, instead of trying afterwards to sabotage its implementation, a region that was once the most prosperous in Africa could not have been plunged into poverty, chaos and racial strife"—*Sunday Telegraph*.

"Central Africa glitters with opportunity. This company is expanding. Many other businesses are doing the same. There is a tremendous amount of money available to finance expansion plans. Opportunities are greater in Southern Rhodesia than to the north"—Mr. J. H. Darling, sales director in Central Africa of the National Cash Register Company.

"In the African countries whose leaders condemn 'Portuguese colonialism' the people live in conditions infinitely worse than those of Africans in Mozambique. The peoples, not the leaders, of course. Nothing is too expensive for Ministers and Parliamentarians. Princely salaries, colossal expense accounts, and luxurious motor-cars are the lot of those who govern—and who are inebriated by power"—*Aurore*, Paris.

"The Kenya Government does not intend to say to the Masai: 'If you cannot change your attitude towards cattle, then goodbye my friend', nor are we going to say 'God help you' to the reluctant Luo slow to consolidate his land. We are going to try to be our brother's keeper. Through self-help schemes and co-operation we shall integrate into a single economy our two economies, one subsistence and one commercial. Our Government will encourage the private and public sectors of the economy, for each of the sources of capital has a rôle to play"—Mr. T. Okello-Odongo, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Humphry Berkeley

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, M.P., having made the surprising suggestion that there would be no difference between an African rebellion and a unilateral declaration of independence by the Southern Rhodesian Government, has urged the United Kingdom Government to call a constitutional conference at which the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Parliamentary Opposition, and the African national parties would be represented. As if that were not enough for one letter to the Press, this left-wing Conservative (whose views about Africa are often indistinguishable from those of extremist Socialists) concluded his remarks with the misleading assertion that "the revolution in Zanzibar underlines the danger of granting political power to a racial minority". That revolution was, of course, not caused by the grant of political power to "a racial minority" (by which he means a Government in which Arab influence predominated), but by Britain's abdication of her responsibilities many years too soon, thus leaving Communist plotters free to fill the power vacuum recklessly created by the Macmillan-Macleod policy (of which Mr. Berkeley has been a very vocal advocate).

Southern Rhodesia Misrepresented

AS TO THE IDEA that H.M. Government should convene a Southern Rhodesian constitutional conference, any such interference would be justifiably resented and resisted, for by the Constitution negotiated in 1961 Britain surrendered her tenuous remaining rights of intervention in Rhodesian affairs. It is absurd to equate a unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia with an African uprising. Rhodesia's leaders have been praiseworthily patient in their approaches to H.M. Government, which has not been asked for some extravagant concession, but merely for fulfilment of promises made long ago. When Lord Malvern was Prime Minister he was invited on British initiative during the last war to accept independence; his loyal reply was that all that then mattered was to win the war. Some 20 years ago, therefore, Southern Rhodesia was offered independence.

Blackmail

THAT HIGHER STATUS was again at her disposal a decade later; but she once more chose the course of sacrifice by preferring to throw her weight into the effort to make a success of Central African federation. Having developed immensely during the periods in question, Southern Rhodesia has correspondingly strengthened her case for independence, which is withheld simply because non-white Commonwealth countries blackmail the United Kingdom Government with the threat to quit the Commonwealth if Southern Rhodesia should be granted the absolute autonomy which they have received, in every case prematurely. To their shame, the black African Commonwealth countries are committed to armed activity and other forms of subversion against Southern Rhodesia. It is they whom Mr. Berkeley should condemn. The main bases of the so-called "freedom fighters" of the Organization of African Unity are in Tanganyika. Mr. Berkeley is a director of a merchant bank which has just been appointed financial and economic adviser to the Tanganyika Government.

Tank Hill Party

THE FANCY DRESS PARTY held on Tank Hill, Kampala, which resulted in the expulsion from Uganda of 14 British subjects and their dependants, has been discussed very belatedly in the House of Commons. Some fundamental aspects of the case were, however, not mentioned, presumably owing to inadequate information in the possession of those who condemned the undue severity of the punishment inflicted for what was at worst a rather silly prank. The party was held on December 11. Seven days later two members of the youth wing of the Uganda People's Congress, the party forming the Government, were suddenly released from prison after serving only nine days of sentences of six months for intimidation and assault. There has apparently been no explanation of this remarkable interference with the decision of the court. Jubilant at this demonstration of Government weakness, youth wing leaders promptly demanded the deportation of all the Europeans who had attended the Tank Hill gathering, and during a long debate in the Uganda Parliament on the following day it was falsely alleged that the Uganda flag had been trampled upon at the party, whose organizers were charged with other imaginary offences, even including association with the "Ku-Klux-Klan who killed President Kennedy". These foolish calumnies were featured in local broadcast, television, and newspaper reports, and six people were quickly served with deportation orders.

Government's Weak Attitude

H.M. GOVERNMENT thereupon took the astonishing step of apologizing publicly even before the facts had been fully established—with the inevitable consequence of prejudicing all who had been present at the party, for H.M. Government's statement naturally encouraged Africans to believe the wild rumours in circulation. A little later the Uganda Government suspended from duty, placed on half pay, and deported to the United Kingdom eight British civil servants, with 15 of their dependants. For days afterwards many Europeans in Kampala received threatening telephone calls. Trees in European gardens were cut down. Sports clubs in Lira and Gulu which are used mainly by Europeans were damaged by fire. A Kenya African senator travelling by a steamer on Lake Victoria threw a beer bottle at a portrait of Queen Victoria. British business houses transferred out of Uganda quite a number of employees who had attended the party. It is a pity that these additional facts were not given to the House of Commons. Are they not known by Mr. Tilney?—whose speech for the Government could scarcely have been weaker. His concern was to have the whole matter forgotten, not to get justice for Britons who have suffered retribution far more serious than the circumstances warranted.

Airy Optimism Punctured

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS are now often sent to East and Central Africa by United Kingdom newspapers, which are nevertheless usually more interested in the superficialities which make good headlines than in the fundamental facts which shape the future. A conspicuous exception was the dispatch from Nairobi to *The Times* from which passages were quoted last week. Fleet Street knows that the writer was Mr. Roy Lewis.

who is as prudent professionally as he is competent; and he has always been sympathetic to African nationalism. His assessment of Kenya's parlous state is therefore all the more impressive. Because he reported bluntly that "a great majority of the European farmers now wish to leave, including most of those who planned to stay, because they cannot do their jobs", and that the Government "has basically lost control of Kenya already"—two assertions which make nonsense of the airy optimism peddled around the world by itinerant Ministers—circles in London which dislike such candour—and doubtless K.A.N.U. activists in Kenya also—have promptly tried to create the impression that the summary was merely scare stuff from an excited exaggerator.

Shock for The Times

THE BETTER COURSE, for Kenya's sake, is to face the truth; not once more forsake fact for fancy. *The Times*, so far as I recall, had never previously said so emphatically that white settlement in Kenya would be destroyed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for more than four years declared that that would be the inescapable consequence of MacBlundellism. Had the most influential of British daily papers not been so blindly optimistic for so long, it might have helped to save Kenya from this and other disasters; and there can be no doubt that that country's condition, already desperate, will become worse. Mr. Lewis, who has paid previous visits to East Africa, and seriously studied the affairs of the territories, has now found in Kenya evidence which has obviously disturbed him profoundly. If that leads to a change of editorial policy by *The Times* it will be to the benefit of East Africa, which suffers from the lack of informed, unbiased, and frank criticism by the Press.

Mr. John Partridge

MR. JOHN PARTRIDGE, now deputy chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who is to succeed Mr. R. S. W. Clarke as chairman after the annual general meeting next month, has visited Rhodesia and Nyasaland on several occasions, and has taken the keenest interest in the company's widespread interests in Central Africa, where it has an outstanding record not only commercially but in its sense of social responsibility for the welfare of African employees. In the company's African villages in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the standard of housing is exceptionally high, and churches, mosques, hospitals, clinics, schools, and recreation centres have been built.

Widespread Activities

THAT MR. PARTRIDGE should have shown special interest in these developments would not surprise his friends in Bristol, for he is a governor and member of council both of Clifton College and Badminton School and a governor of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital in that city, at which he was educated. He is vice-chairman of the Bristol Council of Social Service, a member of the executive committee of the University Settlement, a vice-president and former chairman of the Hospitals Fund, and a member of the Bishop of Bristol's industrial group. That by no means exhausts his extra-company activities, for he is chairman of the Industrial Management Research Association, a governor of Ashridge Management College, an active fellow of the British Institute of Management, chairman of the Tobacco Research Council, and a director of the British American Tobacco Company. He joined I.T.C. on leaving school, became assistant secretary in 1944

and secretary two years later, and has served on the board since 1949, and as deputy chairman since 1960.

The "Field Marshal"

OKELLO is a common Luo name. Perhaps because John Okello is therefore comparable with Jack Smith or Bill Brown, several commentators suggested at the time of the revolution in Zanzibar that the self-appointed "Field Marshal" who called himself John Okello was unknown by that appellation, which was probably fictitious. It now appears that the leader of the *coup d'état* had been so registered with the Afro-Shirazi Party for more than five years, during which he was its branch secretary in an isolated part of Pemba, and that he organized his exercise in violence just a week before one which the A.S.P. leaders had planned. It is being said in African nationalist circles in East Africa that Okello, an African with no Arab blood in his veins, acted because he was convinced that Arabs who had been trained in Communist countries could not be trusted to lead a successful revolution. Okello also claims to be a "Gideon", called by God to rescue Zanzibar. Was it not the devil who persuaded him to threaten to burn named Arabs alive in the street and to broadcast that the body of another man would be cut in small pieces and strewn on the highway?

Unfree Press

JOURNALISTS in ZANZIBAR, or at least those for whom the newly-formed All-Zanzibar Journalists Association speaks, have evidently no conception of the idea of a free Press, independent alike of official and other pressures, for A.Z.J.A. has announced that it "fully supports and wishes progress to our Revolutionary Government, which is dedicated to bring a new life on the basis of Socialism". It is becoming the fashion to use "Socialist" when "Communist" is really meant. This abject submission by Zanzibar's so-called journalists puts them on a footing with writers behind the Iron Curtain, but not with even the most extreme of Socialist commentators in Britain, who cherish their right to criticize any party or politician as harshly as they may think justified. Independence, not submission to a Government, is essential if journalism is to serve the people of any country.

From Rage to Riches

I AM INDEBTED to a Malayan newspaper for the remark that a well-known Socialist in that country has "rocketed from rage to riches". The happy misprint of "rage" for "rags" could be appropriately applied to many Africans who, after years of tub-thumping agitation, have lately become Ministers, with salaries staggeringly out of proportion to the average income of the people of the country and in more than a few cases to their own competence (or lack of competence) and application (or idleness). With rage as a main qualification too many poor quality politicians have rocketed to riches.

This Word Should Exist

AN INFORMATION OFFICE which shall be nameless has issued a notice in the name of an East African Government declaring that a visiting official was given a "roarious" welcome during a visit to a leprosarium. The non-existent word seems to me to be one which deserves acceptance, for it expresses just what the writer intended. Roars do greet people whose arrival has been eagerly awaited, and "roarious" would well describe some of the party rallies which later tend in some places to degenerate into uproar.

African "Crisis" Conference in Dar es Salaam

Two Hundred Politicians Summoned to Discuss Tanganyika Mutinies

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE that the mutinies in Tanganyika were inspired by outside forces, either Communist or imperialist, President Nyerere told 200 delegates at the emergency meeting of African Foreign Ministers in Dar es Salaam last week.

"Neither is there any support for the rather absurd suggestion that they were the spearhead of a popular revolt. During the past anxious weeks the Government of Tanganyika has drawn constant strength from the evident loyalty of the masses of the people of this country. They supported the early attempts of the Government to settle the matter on our own and our later request for the assistance of the British troops.

"Our nationalist humiliation arises from the necessity of having non-Tanganyikan troops to do our work for us. That humiliation is not very much affected by the nationality of such troops. But the presence of troops from a country which is deeply involved in the world cold war conflict has serious implications in the context of African nationalism and our common policies of non-alignment. The success of these policies may well depend not only on remaining outside such conflicts but also on being seen to remain outside them.

Africa Must Deal With African Problems

"In Addis Ababa last year Tanganyika joined with all the other independent countries of our continent in asserting that Africa must unite, and through unity determine our own policies and deal with our own problems. It is true we did not create unity there. We stated it as our objective and committed ourselves to seeking solutions to our current problems in the context of that goal. Fundamentally it is because of that commitment that my Government decided to call this emergency meeting.

"The presence of British troops in Tanganyika is a fact which is too easily exploited by those who wish to divide or dominate Africa. Already it is clear that there are some people who will seize upon this opportunity to play upon our natural fears of neo-colonialism in the hope of sowing seeds of suspicion between the different African States. This meeting will give an opportunity for all our brothers to hear and see for themselves what is the truth and what is malicious rumour about the events in East Africa. It is we ourselves who will decide the success or the failure of outside attempts to promote disunity in Africa.

Facilities for Freedom Fighters

"But there are other factors behind Tanganyika's decision to ask for an all-African discussion of our present circumstances. For Africa, Tanganyika is a border State. By virtue of that fact the headquarters of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity is situated in our capital. We have many freedom fighters from Mozambique and other parts of Southern Africa organizing their affairs in this country.

"These matters are not only the concern of Tanganyika. They arise in part because of the decisions taken at the conference of African Heads of State. It is obvious that the state of affairs in Tanganyika, which might interfere with the effectiveness or even the psychological comfort of this freedom movement, is the concern of the whole of Africa. Although there is nothing to hide in Tanganyika, the situation is obviously exploitable. Portugal has already complained that Britain has not used the presence of her troops to tell them what is going on here.

"The enemies of African liberation will mock while any African State relies on outside troops to safeguard its citizens. We should not, therefore, give free rein to subversion or disorders if our own resources are unequal to the task of dealing with it. But the effect of the mutiny in Tanganyika on events in the territories of the southern part of Africa is something which calls for further consideration by all the African States.

"This is why the Tanganyika Government, having secured internal peace through British help, felt obliged to ask for this meeting, because we then came to the question: what next? Where do we go from here?"

"Obviously Tanganyika has to re-organize and rebuild its army. We cannot afford a large or elaborate military establishment, nor does our foreign policy require one. But our army must be loyal and it must be efficient. Selection and training from the beginning will take some time.

"Although from a purely Tanganyika point of view we could ask the British troops to remain here until the new army is ready, our position as hosts to the liberation movements demand that Africa as a whole should have an opportunity to consider this matter. It may well be that Africa can find from Africa a means of assisting Tanganyika in the task of maintaining law and order while we are training our own forces. The co-operation of other States is necessary. We are concerned that the problems arising from the mutiny of the Tanganyika troops should be dealt with in a way which will foster and not harm the common objective of African unity."

African Troops to Replace British

A 12-man committee was set up—members included Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia—which recommended that British troops should be replaced by an African force of three battalions and an air wing. Tanganyika would choose which States should provide them and would have direct control over their deployment during the six months, it is expected they will be required while the local militia is being trained. Algeria, Ethiopia and Nigeria have been asked to provide soldiers.

President Tsirinana of Madagascar, warning that similar unrest might spread elsewhere in Africa, has blamed the Communists for the East African uprisings, alleging that subversionists trained in Moscow and Peking were responsible.

President Tubman of Liberia is stated to have dismissed the proposal for an all-African high command as "high-sounding but impractical—particularly since the African States cannot afford arms. Some States might not allow troops from another African country to enter their territory through suspicion of the interlocking State's intentions."

The Uganda and Ghana delegates, however, advocated such a force for dealing promptly with trouble, particularly border disputes.

Dr. Kaunda, Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister, thought such a concept "quite a good idea", at least for East Africa at present.

Kampala Radio has broadcast a statement attributed to Dr. Obote, the Uganda Prime Minister, who has suggested that the conference was unnecessary—since the decisions taken could have been reached by Tanganyika alone—and that the main reason for calling it had not really been on the agenda.

A Nation's Shame

Demonstrations of loyalty to Mwalimu Nyerere have been made in separate processions to State House by trade unionists; a delegation of civil servants, ex-askari in the Tanganyika Legion; "elders of all races" led by Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the Vice-President; prison and police officers (the latter with their patrol dogs); and some 2,000 members of the Tanganyika Women's Union. Full endorsement of the Government's action during the "shocking, shaming and disgraceful" revolt was expressed.

The President recalled that no lives had been lost during the whole "struggle" for independence, but that henceforth the Sabasaba anniversary would be celebrated with the memory of 17 people killed as a result of the mutiny.

He told the representatives, including 200 suspects were being held for questioning, including policemen, T.A.N.U. supporters, and trade unionists. About 40 Dar es Salaam policemen have been dismissed, while 10 have been detained.

The Tanganyika Federation of Labour announced that its 11 affiliates would be reduced to branches of one central union, financially, as well as in organization, having regard to the present situation in the country. This had been agreed after talks with Mr. Michael Kamaliza, Labour Minister, said Mr. Alfred Tandau, acting secretary-general.

It was a shame that people had felt it necessary to reaffirm their faith in and loyalty to the Government and himself. Mwalimu Nyerere admitted. "But out of this shame we can perhaps build a stronger nation, better aware of the difference between a Government based on law and one based on the gun. I hope we shall have a much more 'grown-up' nation."

Alhaj H. P. Adebola, chairman of the African Regional Organization of the I.C.F.T.U., expressing his "deepest concern" over their arrest, has appealed to the President to in-

tervene personally to obtain the "speedy" release of the detained trade unionists.

That Mr. Christopher Tumbo, sometime High Commissioner in London, had been extradited from Kenya has been denied in Dar es Salaam. A Government *communiqué* states that no such proceedings had been initiated, but that he had been expelled from Kenya as an undesirable immigrant and returned by the Kenya Government to Tanganyika as his country of origin. He is now held under the Preventive Detention Act.

Tank Hill Party Raised in House of Commons

Deportations Ordered for A Joke that Failed

THE TANK HILL PARTY in Kampala, as a result of which the Uganda Government deported 14 Europeans, was raised in the House of Commons last week on the second reading of the Uganda Bill.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said when moving the second reading:—

"On October 9 Uganda ceased to be part of the Queen's Dominions though remaining in the Commonwealth. Her Majesty then ceased to be Queen of Uganda. By Uganda law the office of Governor-General was abolished and provision was made for a President to be elected by members of the Uganda National Assembly from among the rulers of the kingdoms and districts in Uganda. The Kabaka of Buganda was sworn in as the first President of Uganda. Sir Wilberforce Nadioppe, Kyabazinga of Busoga, became the first Vice-President.

Dr. Obote Praised

"The Government of Uganda have been at pains to avoid using the word 'republic' to describe their new constitutional status. Because of Uganda's belief in its well-established monarchies and the traditional respect for hereditary chieftainship, it was considered inappropriate to declare the country formally a republic.

"Before adopting the new Constitution Dr. Obote, the Prime Minister, informed the British and other Commonwealth Governments of the proposed changes and expressed the wish of the Government and people of Uganda to remain within the Commonwealth. All the Commonwealth Governments agreed to continue to recognize Uganda as a member of the Commonwealth.

"Uganda is still a member of the Commonwealth, but she no longer has Dominion status. As a consequence, certain of our laws which applied to Uganda as a Dominion have ceased to apply. The Bill before the House is a technical measure which is necessary to preserve the operation of our law in respect of Uganda as a Commonwealth country and to make sure that any reference to Her Majesty's Dominions in our law shall be as if in effect the Dominions did still include Uganda.

"We in Britain have much admired the staunch conduct of Dr. Obote and his Government in recent most trying circumstances. We were glad that we were able to respond effectively to requests for British troops to be made available to help the Uganda Government in the preservation of law and order. They will, of course, be withdrawn as soon as their services are no longer necessary. One company of Scots Guards has already left.

"Republic" Repudiated

"We sincerely hope that the tense situation in East Africa will rapidly subside and allow the Governments concerned to press on with their tremendous task of raising living standards and generally improving the lot of their peoples.

"Dr. Obote has emphatically repudiated the title of 'republic', insisting that his country should be known as 'the Sovereign State of Uganda'. He said in Kampala 'I wish to say that our new constitutional form shall not diminish our affection and respect for Her Majesty the Queen and that it is our free decision to acknowledge, accept, and cherish Her Majesty

as the head and symbol of unity of the free and independent Commonwealth nations."

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY said in the course of a speech for the Opposition:—

"I refer now to a rather unpleasant incident which occurred in Uganda a little while ago. The Uganda Government deported several people, including some loyal civil servants, for being involved in a social party of questionable taste.

Aftermath

"What happened at that party certainly stands condemned, but there was no question of disloyalty to the Government. I would not wish to condone disloyalty or misconduct or seek to defend any person who, it could be shown, had proved disloyal or misbehaved. Nevertheless, I feel that the Uganda Government should be aware of the effect which their action has had upon expatriates and on possible further recruitment. It is a matter entirely for the Government of Uganda, but I do not think that it does any of us any good to act as though we expect less high standards of other Governments of the Commonwealth than we do of our own.

"The people of Uganda and of Britain feel tremendous gratitude and good will towards each other for our past close and continuing association. In expressing the hope of us that it will remain so, I conclude by wishing the people of Uganda, the new President, and the Government a peaceful and prosperous future for their country."

Combining Monarchy and Modern Politics

MR. PATRICK WALL (Cons.) welcomed the Bill, which showed that Uganda seemed to have solved one of the most difficult problems existing in Africa today, for it was combining a traditional monarchy with the modern concept of political parties. The kings of the ancient kingdoms were taking their place within the traditions of the new independent Uganda while modern political parties also played their full part in the affairs of the State.

"If this system can over the next few years be proved to work, Uganda will have done a service to the rest of Africa. In the House we tend to underrate the importance of tribal loyalties, which manifest themselves not only in the high regard paid to the leader but in political groupings. Unfortunately, so many political parties in Africa are based on tribal groupings. If Uganda can marry the concept of tribal loyalty to the machinery of the modern State it will have done a great service to the whole continent.

"I wish to refer to the incident which has become known as the 'Tank Hill party' and the 14 deportations resulting therefrom. I shall briefly outline the events, and then make certain comments and ask one or two questions, bearing in mind that this is a matter of seeing that justice is done as well as trying to do what one can to improve rather than hinder good Anglo-Ugandan relations. I feel that the more the matter is brought into the open and the more rumours both in Uganda and in this country can be squashed the better will it be for our relations within the Commonwealth.

"On December 11 a party of 200 guests was held in Kampala at the house of Mr. Kelly. It was a fancy dress party. The theme was 'The white man's burden'. The previous year it had been 'Hannibal Crossing the Alps'. The Secretary of State said he thought the party in deplorable taste. That is strong condemnation.

"It is easy to condemn these things after they have

happened, I take it that we should all regard it as lack of forethought and want of taste to hold such a party in the circumstances of the recently independent Uganda and the independence of Kenya last December. However, it was clear that nothing was intended to be derogatory of Uganda or its people or the people of Africa. Indeed, nothing derogatory was in fact done, though there were misunderstandings.

On December 16 the police searched the houses of the organizers of the party, looking for tape-recordings of seditious songs. They took away certain recordings, but I understand that they found no seditious songs. The following day it was realized that opinion against people at the party and possibly against the European community was beginning to run high, and suggestions were made to our High Commissioner that statements should be taken on oath from the organizers of the party so as to get their side of the story.

On December 18 the organizers were interviewed by the Prime Minister of Uganda. The following day they wrote to Dr. Obote, apologizing for what they now saw were the unfortunate results of the party, and the High Commissioner called on the Prime Minister and presumably conveyed his own regrets. One really thought that that would be the end of the matter.

Political Scapegoats

Unfortunately, on the same day members of the U.P.C. Youth Wing called for the deportation of the people involved in the party; and, on the following day, in a debate in the Uganda Parliament, some very strong and very unfair speeches were made, and it became clear that some of the people attending the party were going to become political scapegoats.

On December 21 the editor of the *Uganda Argus* was kidnapped, in spite of the fact that he had not even been to the party. We applaud the strong action of the Uganda Government in arresting the youngsters responsible for this outrage, who have now been punished according to the ordinary processes of the law.

On the following day Mr. Kelly's house, where the party had been held, was burned down. He had been warned that something might happen and he and his family had left the house. The servants only just escaped, and Mr. Kelly's two pet dogs were burned with the house.

On the same day deportation orders were issued against six people—the organizers and Miss Christine Dove, organizer of the Save the Children Fund in Uganda, whose work has been praised at many public meetings and in many organs of the Press over the past months.

"I understand that the High Commissioner refused to see the parents of one of the people involved who had gone to ask him what he could do to help. On the same day the six people were deported, and the High Commissioner made a public apology to the Prime Minister of Uganda.

"On December 26 eight expatriate civil servants who were at this party were also deported. It is interesting to note that over 30 expatriate civil servants were present at the party, but that only eight were deported. Where was the distinction drawn?

"We agree, I think, that the party was unwise, even in bad taste. It was meant to lampoon imperialism, and was in no way directed against the Africans. No insult was offered, and, I suggest, none was proved.

"The 14 people deported were, in essence, found guilty without any inquiry. They were never interviewed by the High Commissioner or a member of his staff while in Kampala between December 10, when the party took place, and December 26, when the last of the deportees left the country. They were not seen off at the airport by the High Commissioner or any of his staff.

British Apology Criticized

"Since they have been in this country they have never been asked by the Commonwealth Relations Office to explain their side of the story. They went to the C.R.O. at their own request to lodge complaints, but they have had no official call or inquiry and no official interest has been taken in their side of the story.

"It is a serious matter when an apology is rendered in the name of the Government of this country which seems to confirm the wildest allegations made against these young people. The effect on these deportees is almost to confirm their guilt without a full inquiry having been made into the matter. These matters concern Members of Parliament if it appears that an injustice has been done, and if, as a result, relations between ourselves and one of our partners in the Commonwealth have been damaged.

"I agree that this party should not have taken place, but I suggest that the handling of the matter by H.M. Government has made it worse rather than better.

"The eight civil servants involved have been sent back to this country. Not only are they receiving half pay from the Uganda Government, but they are on half pay in respect of the salary paid by H.M. Government, namely, the indigement

pay. One, who has a wife and three children, had a pay cheque in January for 47s. 6d. How long is this situation to continue?

"What about the future of the six people who are not civil servants—Miss Dove and the five organizers? Are they to have any restitution or compensation? Will H.M. Government use their influence to obtain revocation of the deportation orders? Surely the fact that a severe punishment has been inflicted is bad enough. Will the Government use their good offices to suggest to the Uganda Government that these orders might be rescinded, having shown how strongly they feel about this incident, might now be so merciful as to allow these people to return to Uganda to pursue a useful life in serving the people of Uganda.

Compensation

"Will any compensation be offered by H.M. Government to the 14 or to Mr. Kelly, whose house was burnt down? The Government are rightly concerned about the future of the Sultan of Zanzibar. What about the future of these people?

"Who authorized the public apology given on behalf of H.M. Government? Does my honourable friend realize the effect of this not only on the deportees but on the British community in Uganda, and the widespread effect which it will have in Africa?

"Justice does not appear to have been done. I place no direct blame for this on the Uganda Government. They are in a difficult position. They are a new Government and they form a coalition. All kinds of rumours were started which proved to be false: They took action, rightly or wrongly, as they had every right to do. However, I believe that H.M. Government have acted in a way which can only be described as that of appeasement. I hope that the views which have been expressed so forcibly to me by Europeans, not only in Uganda but in other parts of Africa, will be shown by the Minister to be wrong."

Risk of Violence

MR. TILNEY said in the course of his reply for the Government:—

"The Tank Hill party took place on December 11 and on December 18 news of police investigations broke in the Press. The High Commissioner had reason to think that strong action was in contemplation. He at once saw Dr. Obote and, while expressing his personal regret at the offence which the party had caused to the feelings of Ugandans, asked the Prime Minister to take a lenient view, having regard to the youth of the persons concerned.

"On December 20 there was a debate in the Uganda Parliament, which showed how deep was the offence which had been taken by opinion in Uganda. There was a severe risk of violence against those concerned in the party, and, indeed, against the British community in general. We have seen only in recent weeks how dangerous the situation in East Africa can become.

Appeasement

"The organizers of the party apologized both by letter and by statement. The Secretary of State said on January 16: 'In view of the high state of feeling, the British High Commissioner was authorized to express to the Prime Minister of Uganda our regret at the damage caused by this thoughtless episode to the happy relations between the British community and the people of Uganda.'

"Whatever may have happened at the party, it was a serious error of judgment. This particularly applies to the invitation card. Although undoubtedly it was meant to be funny, it can be very difficult, even in this country, always to be sure that one's joke gets over properly. References to the League of ex-Empire Loyalists, ending the white man's burden, a naked bearer with a cleft stick, and a tom-tom with a shrunken head gave great offence.

"We are, however, bound to regard deportation as a step of great severity. The High Commissioner conveyed this to Dr. Obote personally as soon as he was able to see him again. At the same time it must be remembered that feelings were running high in Kampala and there was real danger that those deported might have suffered personal harm had they remained. There was also a risk to the European community generally. The High Commissioner was in constant touch with the Uganda authorities as to the safety of British lives and property.

"The announcement of the deportations had the effect of reducing the temperature at once. Deportation is a sovereign act to which any independent Government can resort and which cannot be challenged. A number of points which my honourable friend has raised lie within the sovereignty of

PERSONALIA

LORD HAILEY was 92 last Saturday.

MR. E. A. GYIMAH has arrived in Zanzibar as High Commissioner for Ghana.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, has pneumonia.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ABBY ABEBE has been appointed president of the Ethiopian Senate.

MR. H. R. MSEFYA is now chairman of the National Agricultural Products Board of Tanganyika.

MR. J. A. CUMBER, once a D.C. in Kenya, has been appointed administrator of the Cayman Islands.

LADY WELENSKY has been re-admitted to hospital in Salisbury for a recurrence of coronary trouble.

LORD BRIDGES, chairman of the executive committee of the British Council, recently paid a short visit to Ethiopia.

MR. LEE KUAN YEW, Prime Minister of Singapore, met DR. HASTINGS BANDA, Nyasaland's Prime Minister, at the week-end.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, returned to Salisbury yesterday from a short holiday at the Cape.

MR. ARTHUR WINA, Finance Minister, is leading a Northern Rhodesian delegation to this week's meeting in Addis Ababa of the E.C.A.

MR. EDWARD BARONGO, Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, is leading a Tanganyika delegation to Algeria to study settlement schemes.

The Ministers for Finance and Agriculture, MR. J. S. GICHURU and MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, have returned to Kenya from their visits to the U.K. and U.S.A.

MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Minister of Trade, Industry and Development in Southern Rhodesia, has referred to prospects of record maize and tobacco crops this year.

SIGNOR F. GUGLIELMINO has completed arrangements with the Southern Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission for the export of £50,000 worth of beef to Italy a month.

SIR SAMUEL QUASHIE-IDUN, formerly Chief Justice of Western Nigeria, has arrived in Nairobi on appointment as President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He is a Ghanaian.

MR. REUBEN KAMANGA, Northern Rhodesian Transport Minister, has stated that his Government would not countenance compensation for Rhodesia Railways if the projected line to Tanganyika is built.

M. R. BOISDE, vice-president of France's parliamentary finance commission, was in charge of a 22-member trade mission of industrial and commercial executives which has just visited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CYRILLE ADOULA, Prime Minister of the Congo, has accepted an invitation from MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, new Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, to attend the opening of the Legislative Assembly next week.

MR. P. A. P. ROBERTSON, lately Deputy British Resident in Zanzibar, is to address the Royal Society of Arts at 2.30 p.m. on March 12, on "Zanzibar: East African Crossroads". SIR GILBERT RENNIE will preside.

MR. LEE KUAN YEW, the Prime Minister of Singapore and the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak have visited Addis Ababa, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam in the last few days, and are due in Nairobi on Saturday.

MR. JOHN CHISATA, Parliamentary Secretary for Local Government, and MR. W. ANDREW, head of Chalimbana training centre, represented Northern Rhodesia at the Accra meeting of the Union of African Local Authorities.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services in Kenya, MR. E. N. MWENDWA, who is a teetotaler, has enrolled as a member of the International Order of Good Templars and International Humanitarian Organization of Abstainers.

MR. S. J. NTIRO, Tanganyika's High Commissioner in London, and SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, chairman of the governors of the Commonwealth Institute, and a former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, have been elected fellows of the Royal Society of Arts.

SIR KEITH ACUTT, joint deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, will return to South Africa about the middle of the year. He will be succeeded as resident director in London by MR. W. D. WILSON, now managing director.

SIR BERNARD DE BUNSEN, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, said at the beginning of this week that the expulsion of academic staff from the University of Ghana called for protest "by all of us of whatever race in African universities".

SIR COLVILLE DEVERELL, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in East Africa and later Governor of the Windward Islands and then of Mauritius, has been appointed the first secretary general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

LORD AND LADY BOYD OF MERTON have offered their yacht TAWAU, a 52-ton Bermudan yawl, to be entered for Great Britain for the 1964 Transatlantic Tall Ships Race under the flag of the Sall Training Association. The intention is that, apart from five experienced adults, the crew should be selected from young people over the age of 16, including some who have obtained awards in the Duke of Edinburgh's scheme.

MR. ROBERT BAILLIE, a 24-year-old Southern Rhodesian, and MR. BARRY CLIFF, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, have within 24 hours climbed Kilimanjaro, the 19,340 feet mountain in northern Tanganyika, and the 17,058 feet summit of Mount Kenya. Their descent from Kilimanjaro began at 2 p.m. last Thursday. Having motored from the foot of the mountain to the lower slopes of Mount Kenya, they said that they had reached the peak at 11.30 a.m. on Friday.

LORD COLYTON gave a luncheon in the House of Lords a few days ago in honour of MR. EVAN CAMPBELL and MR. N. R. HEATHCOTE, the new High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia. The other guests were LORD HOBSON, SIR GILBERT RENNIE, SIR DUNCAN ANDERSON, MR. T. V. R. BARBOUR, MR. F. J. BELLENGER, M.P., MR. F. M. BENNETT, M.P., MR. A. A. P. ETHELSTON, MR. H. ST. L. GREENFELL, MR. B. F. MACDONA, MR. J. P. McDONAGH, MR. S. S. MURRAY, MR. H. D. ROBERTS, MR. W. M. ROBSON, MR. P. H. B. WALL, M.P., and MR. PHILIP BROADBENT.

**EAST AFRICA
AND
RHODESIA**

New Address

**26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
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Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable addresses remain unchanged

Obituaries

Lord Harlech

LORD HARLECH, K.G., G.C.M.G., who has died at the age of 78, was a most devoted, successful, and widely travelled Colonial Secretary. Even a quarter of a century ago he had visited every British Colony, Protectorate and Mandated Territory except Somaliland.

When Mr. L. S. Amery became Secretary of State for the Colonies he chose Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (later the fourth Baron Harlech) as his Parliamentary Under-Secretary. They worked happily together, and the drastic reorganization of the Colonial Office and Colonial Service initiated by the senior was continued and developed by his friend, colleague, and successor. It was they who brought expert advisers into the Colonial Office and caused them to travel constantly in the Colonial Empire. They improved recruitment and training, started the interchange of officials between Whitehall and the overseas territories, and broke with tradition by inviting candid comment on Colonial affairs from experienced non-officials.

Lord Harlech's services to Eastern Africa began with his chairmanship of a commission appointed by Mr. Amery to report on the development of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The resultant Ormsby-Gore Report, which marked a milestone in the history of the territories, paid warm tribute to the work of British settlers, with whose difficulties it showed warm sympathy.

Later, as Secretary of State, Mr. Ormsby-Gore recognized the importance of the more careful selection of Governors, upon whom he impressed the need for closer co-operation between official and non-official leaders. He remodelled the Executive Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia in order to strengthen non-official influence substantially, and he readily accepted non-official demands from different territories for independent examination by outside experts of their financial, economic, transport, and other problems. There were cases in which he publicly rejected the views or plans of a Governor for those of a settler community.

To him must be ascribed the De La Warr Commission to East Africa and the resultant grant of £100,000 by H.M. Government for the improvement of higher education. He also persuaded the Treasury to find much more money for research.

Among the secrets of his success were his conscientiousness, accessibility, open-mindedness, hard work, and appreciation of the contribution which science and organization could make to the solution of Colonial problems. He was as firm as Mr. Amery had been in resisting German claims to the return of Tanganyika, and when he felt strongly, as he did on that issue, he expressed himself openly as well as in private.

So anxious was he to make maximum use of his opportunities of spreading knowledge of the Colonial Empire that instead of opening the Colonial debate of 1937 with the customary long review he spoke only for a few minutes and then invited M.P.s to ply him with questions.

The Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore was the eldest son of the third Lord Harlech and Lady Margaret Ethel Gordon, a daughter of the tenth Marquess of Huntly. He was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and in 1913 married Lady Beatrice Cecil, daughter of the fourth Marquess of Salisbury.

Already a Yeomanry Officer, he joined up immediately war was declared in August, 1914, and was soon in Egypt with his brigade. After serving as an Intelligence officer in the Arab Bureau he was recalled in 1917 to join the personal staff of Lord Milner. Afterwards he was for a time assistant secretary to the War Cabinet, but he preferred to return to Egypt. For a short period he was an assistant political officer in Palestine.

He had entered the House of Commons in 1910 as M.P. for Denbigh, and had travelled in many parts of the world when Mr. Bonar Law appointed him Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He returned to that office in 1924 and held it for five years. He was then for a short time Postmaster-General and later First Commissioner of Works. In 1936 he succeeded Mr. J. H. Thomas, the first Socialist Secretary of State, as head of the Colonial Office, but resigned two years later on the death of his father and his translation to the House of Lords. He was made G.C.M.G. His successor was Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Early in the last war Lord Harlech became Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence in the North-East of England, in which position he showed great activity. In the next year he was made U.K. High Commissioner for South Africa and for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

When he returned to England he resumed his directorship of the Midland Bank; he was chairman from 1952 to 1957. Greatly interested in the arts, he was at different times a trustee of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Tate Gallery, chairman of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies, and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Wales.

His eldest son was killed in 1938 in a motor accident. His second son, Sir David Ormsby-Gore, the present British Ambassador in Washington, inherits the title.

Mr. Walter Sole

MR. WALTER SOLE, O.B.E., whose death was recently reported was stated on the authority of a Southern Rhodesian Government *communiqué* to have been the first African appointed to the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia. He was, in fact, a most prominent and successful European farmer, and, indeed, the first farming member of the Natural Resources Board, on which he served continuously from 1941 to 1956, being made O.B.E. for his services. Arriving in Rhodesia just after the 1914-18 war, he started to farm in the Hartley district, but a few years later moved to Bauhinia Farm, Glendale, which he developed into one of the largest maize producers in the Mazoe Valley. His son, Mr. S. ("Buddy") Sole is now chairman of the Glendale I.C.A. Committee. Mrs. Sole and three daughters also survive.

MR. FRANK SIMON COLLIER, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died at the age of 63, was from 1951 to 1957 Forestry Adviser to the Colonial Office.

MR. MALCOLM DOUGLAS LYON, who has died in Hastings, aged 65, had served in Kenya, Uganda, and the Seychelles, of which he was Chief Justice. A memoir will appear next week.

SIR GUILDHAUME MYRDDIN-EVANS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in London, aged 69, was on three occasions elected chairman of the International Labour Organization, on the governing body of which he became British Government representative in 1945.

LIEUT.-COL. CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS BATTISCOMBE, O.B.E., who has died aged 73, was private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar until 1934, an appointment he held on transfer from Kenya, where he had been education officer in Machakos for a while after the 1914 war.

EX-SENIOR CHIEF MWENDWA, who has died in Kitui hospital, was the father of three sons well known in Kenya: Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services; Mr. K. Mwendwa, Chief Education Officer; and Mr. M. K. Mwendwa, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Their father was a chief from 1903 to 1957.

Cease-Fire Call Accepted, But Boundary Casualties Mount

Ethiopia "Invaded" to Expand "Greater Somalia": Counter-Claims of "Open Aggression"

FIGHTING continues along the Ethiopian-Somali borders of the Haud and Ogaden provinces, though both Governments maintain that they have ordered a cease-fire in compliance with appeals from the Organization of African Unity.

Ethiopia has sent an extra brigade south, supported by jet planes and artillery. The Somali Prime Minister has warned that 150,000 armed nomads are massing along the frontier.

Attempts to mediate were made by the Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, and Liberia, while Russia, the U.N. Secretary-General and the African Foreign Ministers meeting in Tanganyika, all appealed to the combatants to cease fire.

Clashes Spread

Somalia had ordered one briefly around Tog Wajaleh (where the war began) last week, but, as it was apparently rejected by Ethiopia, fighting recommenced and spread, to a background of reports that demonstrations and counter-demonstrations were occurring in many centres in both countries as the popufaces either clamoured to be armed against their respective aggressors or, particularly in the frontier areas, tried to stand aloof.

Special envoys sent personally by General Abboud of the Sudan and the Moroccan king to Addis Ababa and Mogadishu eventually obtained an agreement on Friday for a cease-fire and the cessation of the hostile wireless exchanges, to take effect from midday on Sunday — but a Somali regional H.Q., Galcaio, and the nearby army training centre, were bombed on Friday afternoon, and next day Gura and Jomeh were attacked by Ethiopian planes. Ferfer, Dolo and Yett, border towns hundreds of miles south of the first week's fighting, came under artillery fire at the same time, until a few hours before the cease-fire deadline. It flared up again only hours later, directed mainly against Somali nomads.

Somalia complained that Ethiopia was attempting to wreak maximum damage before the question comes up before the O.A.U. in Lagos next week; neither side had obtained a hearing at the emergency conference in Dar es Salaam on the Tanganyika mutinies, as they had hoped.

Ethiopia has asserted that her troops had orders not to shoot unless fired on first, and claimed to have imposed a cease-fire as requested. The Republic is further accused of aiding insurrectionists in the Ogaden under Mukhtal Taher, who is currently in Mogadishu, but the Somali Government consistently denies its official support.

Mutiny Advocated

Mogadishu Radio has called on Ethiopians to rise, saying: —

"The people of Ethiopia are tired of ill-treatment and oppression under one-man family rule. The cruel Haile Selassie, realizing that the people have become aware of his evil policy and are preparing for their liberation, is now determined to rob your treasury and abscond with it to Europe where he has been keeping all the wealth he has stolen from your country. Do not let him escape before passing judgement on him in the public square where he used to hang and murder Ethiopian nationalists and heroes.

"People of Ethiopia, now is your time! Wake up and join the armed forces in the planned revolution. Do not run and hide as in the past, but give moral and physical support to your country's armed forces, who are ready to liberate you. Stand aloof from Haile Selassie and his accomplices who are preparing to escape, because you will be tried with them by the military and by other Ethiopians who are determined to punish him and his friends for what they have done to the Ethiopians. He is still in the country and the military are watching him closely to ensure that he does not escape before he is punished."

A talk in Amharic calling on the Ethiopian Army to revolt asked: —

"Why do you not attempt to destroy this one-family rule? Although Haile Selassie has banned Ethiopian papers from publishing anything connected with revolutionary ideas. General Mangistu Naway has left behind a good example for soldiers and departed from our world after having ingrained ineradicable ideas in the people's minds. How can you proudly say that you have a country when everything belongs to a single family?

"But you cannot be blamed. Any change is in the hands of the Army because the Army is the protective shield of the people. You have military skill, but military skill cannot make heroes of you. You can be called heroes only if you free your brothers from the one-family rule, from the Stone Age rule and slavery.

"Therefore rise this day. If you are men, throw the oppressive yoke from the necks of your brothers. The military aid received from various sources amounts to 443m. dollars. Where has Haile Selassie taken all this wealth to? Has he given you anything to improve your conditions? Has he spent it on the well-being of the people? You all know he uses it for his private enjoyment, and deposits the surplus in foreign banks."

Another talk compared the parliamentary systems in the "fully democratic" countries with that in Ethiopia, where, it said, Ministers were related to the Emperor and were appointed by him. Those who had attempted to suggest ways of making the Government more democratic had been "chased out of the country" by being appointed ambassadors abroad.

"No Provocation"

Ali Muhammed Hirabe, Somali Information Minister, said that fighting—which started over two weeks ago—was initiated by Ethiopian troops, who, preceded by Ethiopian aircraft which violated the Republic's airspace and bombed at will, attacked the Somali Republic.

"The evidence available to prove this unprovoked open invasion is stronger, than words. But what is surprising is the statement of the Amhara Foreign Minister that the aggression of the Somali forces was preceded by weeks of anti-Ethiopian propaganda by Mogadishu Radio and newspapers, followed by repeated incursions and raids into Ethiopia by armed Somalis." That was unfounded. No armed Somalis had crossed into Ethiopia. The Somali Government had never sent such people. If it had had any intention of invading Ethiopia it would not have chosen this time when the elections were approaching and all Ministers, including the Premier and other responsible men, were out of the capital. When the Ethiopians "committed undeniable open aggression" the Interior Minister had to recall all the Ministers and Government leaders who were out campaigning for the elections.

"As for the Ethiopian Foreign Minister's statement that the defence agreement between Ethiopia and Kenya was for the good of all O.A.U. member countries and that any country could join, I say that it is not so, but that it is aimed at endangering the Republic of Somalia and its people.

Three "Wars"

"The Somali people cannot be kept apart. They live in this Horn of Africa as one, and have always been one, with common traditions, religion, language and democracy. They have the same love and nationalist feeling for their country regardless of their whereabouts. The policy of the short-sighted and irresponsible who think of dividing the Somalis, separating them for ever, using foreign policy against them, and saying that they will be treated well in the places where they are at present will not be successful. No Somali Government will ever accept it. We have warned all Heads of African States against this present situation, which affects the life of all Somalis. We hope that responsible African leaders will consider the structure of Africa and solve the difficulty facing the Somalis justly."

Addis Ababa Radio described the situation as "one step beyond *shifia* raids. Regular Somali troops have attacked Ethiopian forces. Ethiopia has been compelled to declare a state of emergency in all areas bordering Somalia for an indefinite period.

"The present fighting is no more than an armed clash, but it could develop into something beyond a conflict. History proves that big wars in the world result from clashes.

"Although the mad steps taken by Somalia recently are surprising, they are not strange to us because they were planned long ago. A propaganda war was attempted in order to divide the different peoples of Ethiopia into tribes, races and social strata. It continues. A diplomatic war was also attempted but did not work. A judge to pass judgment that a

part of Ethiopia should be cut off and given to another country could not be found. Somalia took the third step by training bandits, sending them to our country and disturbing the tranquility of Ethiopian territories. Now she has come out of the hide-and-peek game and embarked on open conflict, in desperation after the first two plans failed.

Election "Campaign"

"The Ethiopian forces have acted only in legitimate defence of their territory in face of violent and direct aggression in flagrant violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter and of the O.A.U. All actions have shown that we have exercised the greatest patience before the most insupportable provocation, and we shall continue to act in this way. We are desirous of ending at once the fighting which has inevitably caused blood to be shed and which entailed human losses. We must insist on the fact that the only solution is for the Somali leaders to abandon their policies of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of their neighbours, a policy which also includes a campaign of hatred, propaganda, actions of violence, and finally aggression pure and simple."

A commentary in Somali on the pending general elections recalled that about two years ago the northern Somali troops "started trouble in Hargeisa to sever the north from Mogadishu. Many have opposed Shermarke (the Prime Minister) and have been sacked from their jobs. They include high Ministers; others were sent to jail; others were allegedly transferred, but their fate and whereabouts are unknown. As the people grew more incensed Abdi Rashid decided to wipe out the northern people. The first step was the Danod fighting. He based the *shifita* in the north because he hoped that one day trouble would break out and the Isaak and Gadabursi tribes would be eliminated. If this was not in his mind, Abdi Rashid would have found enough bases in the southern region.

"The republican general elections are near. Abdi Rashid and his Somali Youth League know very well that they will not win in the face of competition from the Isaak-Gadabursi-Janawiyeh tribes who are determined to overthrow him and his S.Y.L.

"In the recent municipal elections, the total number of votes cast in the republican capital, Mogadishu, in Hargeisa, and some other places was less than in the village of Adan

Yabal alone. We think that perhaps goats voted in the latter area. In Mogadishu, the Somali National Congress won by 21,000 votes to the S.Y.L.'s 16,000, but we were told afterwards that they won an equal number of seats, 11 each. The mayor and his deputy were elected from the S.N.C., but after an emergency meeting it was blandly announced that the council had been dissolved. In this coming general election, the results are rigged."

"Is the Hawiye tribe, said to be the biggest in the country, asleep? Hawiye and Isaak, come together, arise and act!"

Another broadcast remarked that the Somali Republic "is the only Government which has entrenched in its Constitution clauses providing for expansion, in this age when the destruction of European leaders who embarked on expansion is being remembered as a good salutary lesson. The Constitution does not indeed say: 'We shall invade Ethiopia.' But the little Somali Republic adopted this policy of greater Somalia, which was first introduced by colonialists, three years ago. The only work done by Shermarke's government since its formation has been to poison the minds of the people with this policy."

Internal Strife

"How is this greater Somalia to be founded? They will take a third of Kenya, the whole of Jibuti, and all the Ethiopian territories east of Awash. Many people may laugh at this, but Shermarke's régime takes it seriously. The result has been that they have not drawn up any development plans to improve the condition of the people but have embarked on building a strong army to perpetuate their term of office. Unemployment has increased. The people started to murmur and showed signs of uprising. The result was the invasion of Ethiopia."

"Abdi Rashid's plan is to declare a state of emergency throughout the Republic after invading Ethiopia, to get the opportunity to arrest and imprison his opponents and other peaceful leaders of the people and annul the elections which are approaching. He is not worried about the losses which will be inflicted upon the people by the double blow which Ethiopia is dealing to ensure that her territorial sovereignty is respected. He does not care if Somalis are stopped from crossing into Ethiopia and he does not care if Somali soldiers are wiped out entering Ethiopia."

Internal Anarchy, External Rivalry

Ironies of African Independence

AFRICA WAS GIVEN PROMINENCE in the speech last week of the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, to the Empire Club of Canada.

He said, *inter alia*: —

"It is one of the ironies of life that the newly-independent nations have been born into a world which is already inter-dependent. Great nations can today no longer hope to impose their will on the small. Equally, small nations cannot hope to enjoy the benefits of the 20th or 21st century without the help of the great.

"For those who are tempted to fling their weight about it must be a restraining influence. For those who have drunk deep of the heady wine of independence this is a sobering thought. Everything indicates the absolute inter-dependence of all nations. Great prizes can be won if we act together. If we do not, we may not even be alive to collect the prizes. It will be small comfort then for a few poverty-stricken survivors to apportion blame.

Chaos and Disorder

"I see no reason why the northern nations, including Russia, should not recognize a common duty in working together to solve these common interests. We have much in common when it comes to preserving the human race from extinction. It is in our common interest to foster prosperity and expansion. We have everything to gain from rising living standards. To subvert and destroy a society only leaves an impoverished wreck on the hands of all of us, while to succour and build creates a new asset for humanity. The only way to serve humanity is to jettison the ideological conflict and organize the world for peace and plenty.

"A Chinese leader has just said on leaving Africa: 'The prospects for revolution in Africa are excellent'. That doctrine must be challenged by the free nations with the same dogged pertinacity which has eliminated the use of force. It must be made clear to Russians and Chinese that to stir the pot of trouble and foment chaos and disorder defeat their own ends.

"Colonialism is nearly at an end. It was the seed of freedom in the Christian democratic societies which ensured that it would be so. The political face of the world has been recast and the balance of power re-distributed. The British Empire and other empires have gone. The countries of Africa and Asia are groping for identity, existence, food and peace.

"Basically the same choice faces the newly-independent communities of those continents as faced their northern neighbours when the great European empires broke. Are they going to concentrate their policies on the basic needs of their peoples, which is for food and security and order, or are they going to divert their energies and their scanty wealth into the patterns of rivalry which can lead only to frustration, fear, want and war?"

Too Few

"Is the reaction to decolonization to be racialism and the sequel to freedom covetousness? Or are the old nations and the new going to learn the lesson of history in time and refuse to be petrified into the old postures and consciously settle down to find prosperity and peace with and for each other? On the face of it, one might despair. There are many countries where law and order is at best precarious. There are all too few countries where law rests on consent and the order is just. If there is so much internal anarchy and external rivalry, how do we establish a system of international order and law and act on it?"

"Urgent responsibility lies upon Canada, Britain, and the United States to lead the members of the United Nations to observe the principles of the Charter. We shall persevere until the United Nations is an effective instrument for collective security, and work for the day when it will contribute to securing man's basic needs of food and peace.

"It has much to its credit. It is the speaker's corner of the world, a unique meeting place for all nations. It contributes enormously to the fight against hunger and want and to the education of peoples. Its policing operations help to keep the peace.

"But the United Nations cannot begin to organize a world of order and stability unless the Soviet Union is seen to cease to use it for political ends. Messages like that which Mr. Khrushchev sent to me reveal how wide is the gulf to be bridged. The picture of widespread jealousy and rivalry and strife which the world presents makes it impossible to create an international police force representing a united world. For the present, therefore, reality compels us to conclude that it is not the goodness of man but the fear of the nuclear bomb that is bringing the cold war to an end and keeping the peace."

Land Act Condemned

"Embodiment of Race Prejudice"

DISCRIMINATION AND PREJUDICE are the essence of the land Apportionment Act of Southern Rhodesia, the "wauchoog" Constitutional Council has concluded after studying it for six months. A statement issued last week said:—

"The very reason for it, that until the Native has advanced much further on the paths of civilization it is better that points of contact between the two races should be reduced, apart from being quite out of touch with the realities of the present-day situation, imputes the inferior status of one race and strikes at the roots of human dignity.

"The proposition itself is sufficient to invite a conflict of the races on the pattern of other conflicts in history caused through the ideology of the 'master race'. Implementation of the Act has been responsible not only for intangible prejudice but actual material prejudice in the financial sense to all races."

Different Standards

The council is charged by the Constitution to examine and report on any Act considered inconsistent with the declaration of rights, provided it was not operative before 1961. The Land Apportionment Act is not therefore affected, for it was first introduced in 1930 and re-enacted in 1941 to reserve land to separate races in urban and rural areas (excluding tribal trust land) for residential and trading purposes.

The council consequently questions the value of the declaration of rights "in protecting rights in the future so long as one of those rights—the right to freedom from discrimination in regard to ownership and occupation of land (the lack of which has the effect of separating the races and creating different standards)—is specifically denied by the Act."

Reiterating that the Act is "the embodiment of racial discrimination" and "in express terms and with penal sanctions enforces racial discrimination", the council states that it has created "feelings of humiliation, insult, and inferiority among Africans. Who gain the impression that the grass is greener in the European area" and that Africans are "debarred from owning and occupying land there because they are regarded as the inferior of the white man.

"Intangible discrimination arises by virtue of the feeling necessarily engendered in the African mind that he is being treated as an inferior being—someone who cannot be trusted with the freedom accorded the European, to dispose of or otherwise deal with his land as he thinks fit.

"Devastating Indictment"

"He may, it is true, live in one of the few multi-racial hotels or at the university, but he may not acquire in the European area a home for himself or his family."

The Act had been devised when Africans were in urban areas only on temporary employment, but today many were born and bred in the towns. "The assumption that these Africans are birds of passage works considerable hardship among them, as is now becoming increasingly recognized."

The report, which was approved unanimously by the 12 council members of all races, adds that every principle in the Act has been condemned by exceptions made to it either by the Act itself, by court rulings, or by Federal Government intervention.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, whose party was defeated at the last elections when it made repeal of the Act a major plank of its programme, commented that the report was a "devastating indictment" of land apportionment.

The present Rhodesia Front Government—by which no official comment has yet been made—was elected on a pledge to retain the Act as fundamental to responsible government.

Mr. Ian Smith, Deputy Prime Minister, has said that Africans would suffer most from repeal of the Act.

Southern Rhodesia's African Leaders

High Commissioner's Admonition

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"You have pointed out that the solution to Southern Rhodesia's problems does not lie only with its European community, but requires also clarity in the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers. There is a third ingredient which is basic—the African community.

"The electorate of Southern Rhodesia demonstrated their willingness two and a half years ago to share political power with the African and ultimately to leave the major weight of power in his hands. They did this with their eyes open, for it was known when their views were sought regarding the adoption of our present Constitution that it would inevitably lead to Africans being in a majority on the voters' rolls.

"The fact that African Rhodesians did not grasp this opportunity for political self-expression is attributable to the negative tactics of the nationalist leaders. It was they who, having agreed to abide by the terms of the constitutional settlement, subsequently retreated in the face of pan-African pressures.

"It appears to be overlooked all too frequently that the African nationalist leaders have a duty to their people to play a positive and constructive part in helping to govern Southern Rhodesia.

"The stumbling-block is the African leaders' lack of appreciation of the political realities of the situation and their inability to demonstrate convincingly that they are in control of their followers and have sufficient confidence in their own powers of leadership to take decisions on their people's behalf and stand by them."

Mr. Berkeley's Views

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, M.P., had written a few days earlier:—

"The impossibility of granting Southern Rhodesia independence within the Commonwealth, its present Constitution is now recognized by all. An independent Southern Rhodesia on its existing suffrage would not be elected to Commonwealth membership.

"To grant independence to Southern Rhodesia outside the Commonwealth with the Queen as Head of State would present equal difficulties. The Queen of England (and Head of the Commonwealth) could not remain Queen of Southern Rhodesia in these circumstances, and any attempt to make her do so would involve the Crown in acute political controversy.

"Nor would independence for Southern Rhodesia outside the Commonwealth shield this country from the condemnation of other Commonwealth countries and the United Nations if this were granted through legislation in the British Parliament.

"Rebellion"

"Since only the British Parliament can grant Southern Rhodesia legal sovereign independence, a unilateral declaration of independence on the part of the Southern Rhodesian Government would be as much an act of rebellion as an African uprising. Southern Rhodesia would not be recognized by any countries other than South Africa and Portugal.

"A Southern Rhodesian Government-in-exile would receive widespread recognition. A majority in the United Nations could almost certainly be obtained for a resolution calling for economic sanctions. The British Government would be forced to denounce a *coup d'état* and would be expected to vote and act in accordance with this denunciation.

"To deny unconditional independence is one thing; to secure constitutional advance is another. Having taken the first step, it follows that the British Government should now take the second. This advance is unlikely so long as negotiations are conducted solely with the Southern Rhodesian Government.

"Talks should now be sponsored by H.M. Government which would include the Government and the Parliamentary Opposition in Southern Rhodesia and also representatives from the two African nationalist parties. The object of these talks should be to achieve parity representation in Parliament as an interim arrangement and then to work with reasonable speed towards majority rule, which, in accordance with the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament of November 12, must be a pre-condition for independence.

"Those who are familiar with the details of the present Southern Rhodesian Constitution believe that Africans will not be in a majority on the 'A' roll for at least 30 years. The 'B' roll is largely irrelevant to the transfer of power. "The revolution in Zanzibar underlines the dangers of granting political power to a racial minority. As in Cyprus, the real need is to persuade both races to abandon constitutional threats. This can, in my view, best be done by a positive British initiative now."

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., wrote:—

"A compromise can still be reached if the British Government are prepared to accept a solution that they consider fair; if, however, the yardstick is to be agreement by the New Commonwealth, then a solution is impossible, as the demand would be for one-man-one-vote—that is, African domination in the next two years, a price no Rhodesian politician could or would pay.

"The 'B' roll could be greatly widened and the Land Apportionment Act gradually repealed. The 'A' roll is, however, the key: any lowering of qualifications means not only an African majority much sooner than the present estimate of 10 to 15 years, but an African majority represented by a much lower standard.

"Concessions might be made over the incomes qualification, but it would be impossible to make a drastic reduction. In any case the African nationalist wants one-man-one-vote now, and will be content with little else.

"The need is therefore for minimum British terms to match maximum Rhodesian concessions. If they do not, Rhodesia, the Commonwealth, and Britain face a dangerous future."

Expatriate Miners Should Stay Stability Needed to Attract Capital

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT does not intend to interfere with the normal machinery for negotiation and conciliation in industrial relations, Mr. J. H. Chimba, Minister of Labour and Mines, averred when he toured the Copperbelt.

"We are fully alive to the need for a period of industrial peace and stability, without which all our attempts to attract foreign capital would be of no avail. Government will continue to encourage the use of conciliatory procedures by both sides of industry, and if necessary will provide additional machinery through which the two parties who make up the industry will be able to settle any differences. It is not our intention to intervene directly in industrial affairs unless this is essential for the well-being of the State.

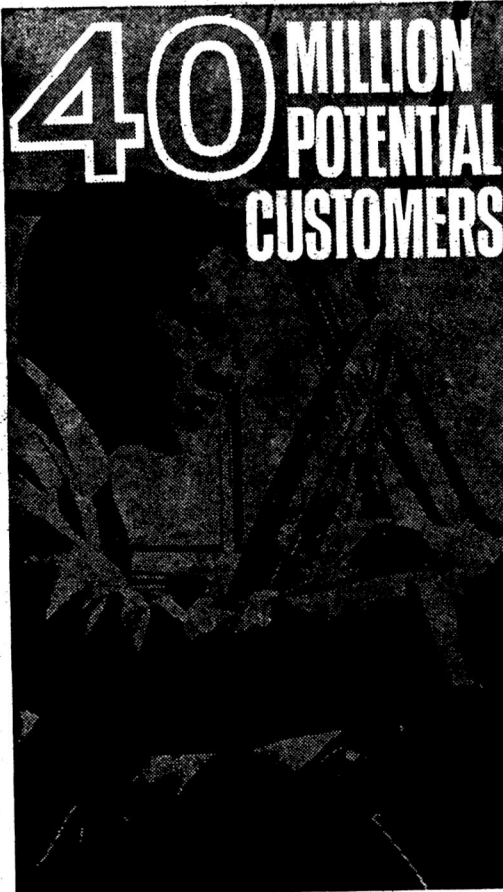
"Continued development of mining depends on being able to retain the services of its skilled workers, many of whom are expatriates. The Government is faced with the same problem. It is not Government policy to take any action which would have driven any people out of employment.

"All concerned in mining should know that they are welcome to stay in our country. We hope that they will do so, and, by their skills, help us to develop. It will be some time before our own African people can be trained to take over some of the technical and skilled jobs which are being done by expatriates. We hope that those expatriates will help us in providing this training. If they are prepared to do so they will always find a ready acceptance of their presence in Northern Rhodesia.

"The companies should give preference to local people when new opportunities for employment arise. I have had personal assurances that this is the policy of the two financial groups which control the mines. I hope that this policy will be implemented vigorously and in conjunction with the massive training schemes which are operated by the mining companies, so that to an ever increasing degree our local workers can be fitted for posts of increasing responsibility."

Gulbenkian Grants

THE CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION has granted £5,000 to Voluntary Service Overseas so that five or six young graduates in agriculture may give one to two years of voluntary service in food-raising work in developing countries; £6,000 over three years to pay for a local group organizer of International Voluntary Service; £3,900 for two graduate studentships in East African history and archaeology to be held by an African graduate student for not more than three years; and £1,460 to meet the living expenses over two years of a young graduate in agriculture who would work on a community development project in Bechuanaland. £350,000 has been given for a range of schemes in Portuguese Africa.



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Three African Government Lawyers Judicial Changeover in Kenya

KENYA WILL always have an independent and impartial judiciary, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Mboya, told African court elders at Maseno training centre.

"Any lowering of standards or corruption of the judiciary would see the disappearance of law and order and faith or confidence in our Government and society. Happily for Kenya, we have inherited a competent and well-experienced judiciary. We have a system in which people have confidence. We are pledged to carry on the noble idea of a person being innocent until proven guilty.

"The Government is determined to guarantee for everyone a system which ensures that the rich and the poor are equal before the law, a system that will not be influenced by political affiliations or enemies of any person where justice is concerned.

"Kenya suffers from the lack of professional people, especially in the legal profession. We have only three African lawyers in the Government. We need some black faces on the bench as magistrates, but this will not be done at the expense of standards or the efficient administration of justice.

"We cannot indefinitely retain two entirely separate judicial systems, one inferior in its procedure and in the qualifications of its judges. Customary law administered by the African courts was unwritten. With the help of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, a major investigation of this problem has been undertaken. Customary criminal offences as administered in the African courts have been ascertained and recorded and have to a great extent been unified.

"The last stage will be the incorporation of the bulk of the offences into the statutory law of Kenya. The recording of customary civil law on marriage, divorce and succession was conducted on an ethnic rather than a district basis.

"Primary courts will be presided over by a single magistrate who will be trained but in most cases will not be a professional man. There will be superior magistrates' courts

presided over by a single magistrate who will normally be legally qualified. These courts will have an exclusive appellate jurisdiction in customary cases and an original jurisdiction in cases under the present statutory law which are not within the jurisdiction of the primary courts."

Answering questions, the Minister said that the law courts must be free from interference by politicians; otherwise there would be no impartial justice and maintenance of confidence in the judicial system would be jeopardized. That would affect law and order. He was disturbed by allegations that court elders were accepting bribes.

Vernacular languages would be used in primary courts in rural areas and Swahili in the towns. Regional Government agents and their assistant agents who held first-class magistrates' certificates would be appointed to the superior courts; those in the primary courts would be lay magistrates. Advocates could appear in the primary courts. Police prosecutors would be fully trained.

E.A.C.S.O. Needs Federation

AN UGANDA member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr. Shafiq Arain, has said that the East African Common Services Organization cannot continue in its present form unless federation between the three East African countries takes place. He was supporting a motion urging the E.A.C.S.O. Authority to appoint three resident Ministers to be in charge of Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications.

Kenya's Finance Minister, Mr. Gichuru, said that Ministers had no authority to commit their Governments to "a big change like this".

Mr. Semei Nyanzi, of Uganda, proposer of the motion, explained that its purpose was to increase the efficiency of the Authority. Appointment of resident E.A.C.S.O. Ministers would be a welcome sign of a move towards federation and would help to promote loyalty to East Africa among the Authority's employees. Members of the ministerial committees now relinquished office every few months. That fact and their ministerial duties in their own countries prevented their becoming sufficiently acquainted with the working of E.A.C.S.O. departments.

The mass resignation of Asian civil servants was likely to have a marked effect on E.A.C.S.O. services, the Assembly was told by the new Secretary General, Mr. Dunstan Omari. Large numbers of less experienced Africans were taking over, and a drop in efficiency was to be expected.

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The Way to Independence

MR. R. A. C. WILSON has written from Lower Kabete, Kenya, to the *Sunday Express*: "The Scotsmen on the broken butterfly of Bute who want to break with Britain are going about it the wrong way. They must first create a terrorist organization and shoot down a few innocent women and children. Their next move must be to invite a member of a political party in Britain to visit the country and castigate the unfortunate Tommy who is trying to carry out the wishy-washy policy of Whitehall. Having attained independence, joined the United Nations, and been headline news on the B.B.C. for 24 hours, the worthy Scotsmen must follow a policy of non-alignment, play West against East, and soak the poor old British tax-payer for all he is worth."

Burundi has officially recognized Communist China.

"Kenyatta Day", October 20, is one of ten public holidays to be celebrated in Kenya henceforth.

Both Rhodesias expect to have to buy about 500,000 bags of maize from South Africa later this year because of local shortages.

Rhodesian Iron and Steel is being backed by a £1m. guarantee from the Southern Rhodesian Government to continue exports of pig iron.

Rustication orders on three Tanganyika Africans made in June have been revoked, and they have returned to their homes, one from Mafia Island and the others from Sumbawanga.

That Party on Tank Hill

(Concluded from page 501)

Uganda, and it is not in the power of the High Commissioner to take action. The safety of British subjects is the job of the Uganda Government.

"Officers of the Commonwealth Relations Office took action as soon as possible to do what they could to help the deportees when they arrived. I have no doubt that the words of my honourable friend have been noted not only in this country but also in Uganda."

Mr. WALL: "My honourable friend has explained why in his view appeasement was necessary. He has not dealt with the future. Are these people to have any compensation? We are assisting, and rightly, the Sultan of Zanzibar. What about assisting our own people?"

Mr. TILNEY: "Most of these deportees were servants of the Uganda Government. It is up to that Government. The Secretary of State said on January 16: 'The sooner this is forgotten the better'. We want to go ahead with the friendship which has always existed between the people of Uganda and this country."

"The Prime Minister of Uganda summed up the position in a statement on December 13 as follows:

"There is, however, one important point which all the people in Uganda must know and accept. This is that the people deported were not deported because they happened to be British subjects. Our action has not been against the British people either in Uganda or Britain or anywhere else. We have no quarrel with either the British Government or the British High Commission in Uganda over this matter. Our relations with the British Government, the British community in Uganda and the British High Commission remain cordial. We deported individuals for the undesirable part each of them had in the Tank Hill party."

"I hope that that party can get into the obscurity that history may accord it, because what is important is that the future of Uganda and of this country should run smoothly, to the benefit of both countries, which have been friends for so long."

Statements by Deportees

Miss Dove's "Absolutely Outstanding Work"

MISS CHRISTINE DOVE, representative in Uganda of the Save the Children Fund, who was one of those deported after the Tank Hill party, has had to resign from an organization for which, by its own statement, she has done "absolutely outstanding work". A spokesman said on Monday:—

"She is leaving us because her term in Africa had to come to an end and there is just no vacancy for her as an administrator elsewhere. Unhappily it was considered unwise to send her to any other post in developing Africa for her own sake as well as that of others."

"She did absolutely outstanding work for Uganda children. In the November-December issue of the news letter of the International Union for Child Welfare the secretary, Mr. D. O. R. Mulock-Houwer, of Geneva, singled out her work for special praise. She is highly qualified, and we shall do everything we can to help her get another job."

Mr. Colin Sibley, another of those deported, told the *Guardian*:—

"Among the police officers deported was one who had vigorously prosecuted two of Mr. Obote's U.P.C. youth workers for assault and intimidation. They had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment just before the party. After they had served nine days they made a plea for clemency to Mr. Obote and were set free."

"We feel that the party was used by the Uganda Government as a pretext for bringing Europeans in the territory into line. We also feel that the British High Commission failed to support us as it should have done."

Miss Hemsley, a nursing sister who had charge of a ward at Mulago Hospital, Kampala, said:—

"I wore no fancy dress at the party, but I did join in with 199 others to sing 'God Save the Queen' when it was played at midnight. I was served with a deportation order on December 24. The British High Commission had been warned what was going to happen, but they sent no one to see me until a few hours before I was deported on Christmas Day. A rather precious young man asked casually if he could send any telegrams to my relatives. He seemed more anxious to warn me not to talk to the Press."

Volunteers for Work Overseas

Duke of Edinburgh's Support

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has announced plans to increase the number of young British volunteers for service overseas.

His statement included the following passages:—

"In the urgent attack on world poverty one of our greatest contributions is men and women prepared to work for the developing countries. About 19,000 British men and women, provided with the help of the Government, are serving in this cause, mainly in the Commonwealth."

"About 550 are young volunteers—newly qualified graduates, school-leavers, and industrial apprentices. The number will increase to 800 in September. The Government want to see the scale of this effort further substantially expanded."

"For the 1965 programme the Government will contribute 75% of the British costs, compared with 50% now. Secondly, the 1965 programme will be increased to 1,300 volunteers, of whom 1,000 will be graduates. The Government's contribution will be about £650,000, compared with £270,000 for 1964."

Outstanding Success

"The outstanding success of the service given by volunteers from Britain has been due to their high quality and to the worth-while nature of the projects to which they have been assigned. The rate of increase will depend more than anything else on our determination to maintain these high standards. Judged on present trends of requests from overseas, the increase is likely to be mainly among graduate volunteers."

"The Government are in no doubt that volunteers should continue to serve under the auspices of the independent voluntary societies active in this field. The societies will work in close co-operation with my Department and co-ordinate their activities through the joint committee under Sir John Lockwood. This system has worked with great success. Its independence is most welcome to the receiving countries and to intending volunteers in Britain."

"A new Council for Volunteers Overseas will receive reports from the voluntary societies and the Lockwood Committee and advise both them and my Department on questions of policy affecting the programme. The membership will include Sir John Lockwood, the chairmen of the participating voluntary societies, distinguished representatives from the educational and industrial worlds, and some past volunteers. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has consented to be president of the council."

A £3m. contract to build and equip a sugar factory on Hippo Valley estates in Southern Rhodesia has been won by A. W. Smith, Ltd., of Scotland.

European union members at three of the Copperbelt's eight mines are said to have rejected completely the northern Rhodesian companies' offer of salaried status—thereby losing the right to strike—which was otherwise accepted recently.

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The Case for a United Somalia When the Emperor of Ethiopia Concurred

SIR GERALD REECE, a former Governor of British Somaliland, who had previously served in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, has written in the *Scotsman*—

"You accuse the Somali people of flamboyant nationalism. Have you forgotten that it was our own representative, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who on April 29, 1946, at a four-Power conference on the disposal of the ex-Italian Colonies proposed, unsuccessfully, that there should be a United Somalia?"

"In August 1956, the Emperor Haile Selassie, while on a tour of Ethiopian Somaliland, made a policy speech at Godeballe in which he is reported to have said that he hoped 'Greater Somalia' would materialize because 'our country would thereby become yet stronger and larger'.

Best Solution

"In 1955 there was published with the official approval and the assistance of the Ethiopian Government, a book by Christine Sandford, ('The Lion of Judah Hath Prevalled') in which she stated that the Emperor had no hesitation in saying that he believed the best solution for the future would be the federation of Somalia with Ethiopia 'on the lines of the Eritrean solution'.

"In 1952 Lord Rennell (whose father negotiated the British Somaliland boundary treaty with the Ethiopians in 1897) wrote: 'For one brief period during the war nearly the whole of Somaliland was under British administration... If we had been interested enough—and heaven knows there was nothing to interest us except to see justice done to the people (and if the world had been sensible enough) all the Somalis might have remained under our administration—ours or the United Nations' or someone else's—until the Somalis had learnt to govern themselves. But the world was not sensible enough and we were not interested enough, and so the only large part of Africa which is radically homogeneous has again been split up into such three parts as made Caesar's Gaul the problem and cockpit of Europe for 2,000 years; and Somaliland will probably become a cockpit of East Africa'.

Zanzibar Coup Not Popular

A.S.P. Had Lost Three Elections

MR. JOHN ENNALS, vice-chairman of the Africa Committee of the United Nations Association, has protested in the left-wing Socialist weekly *Tribune* against a "propaganda piece" about Zanzibar by Mr. Fenner Brockway. Mr. Ennals wrote:—

"What has happened in Zanzibar is not a popular uprising of workers exploited by their Arab rulers but a *coup d'état* carried out by a Mau Mau man from Kenya and Peking's spokesman in Zanzibar, who have installed as President the leader of a party which has lost three successive elections under universal adult suffrage. The *coup* was initially successful because Zanzibar, one month independent, had no army, and not because of widespread popular support.

"The deposed Government had an excellent record for being truly multi-racial, for the Nationalist Party always refused to accept a Constitution based on racialist lines. Its leadership was Socialist, its foreign policy was neutral and non-aligned, and its home policies were progressive.

"That Babu was busy during the past few months, in Scarborough and East Africa, no one would deny, but it would be naive to pretend that he represents anyone but himself.

"Fenner Brockway's son, Christopher, was recently in Zanzibar and spoke approvingly on the B.B.C. last week about the achievements of the Government which Babu and Okello overthrew.

"Since the *coup*, the brutal round-up of Arabs, poor as well as rich, and the threats to execute those whom the people of Zanzibar elected in 1963 do not inspire me with confidence. I hope *Tribune* and Brockway will think again.

"I have infinitely more confidence in Sheikh Ali Muhsin Barwani, the main architect of Zanzibar's independence and Foreign Minister in the elected Government, than in Babu, who has taken his place".

News Items in Brief

A Council of Legal Education is to be established in Tanganyika.

Mozambique is to receive 20 aircraft from the Government of Portugal.

A second party of young Somali officers has arrived in Russia for training.

The East African Currency Board has issued its report for the year to June 30 last.

General elections for 123 deputies to the National Assembly will take place in the Somali Republic in March.

Notices of objects and reasons appended to Bills in the *Tanganyika Gazette* are now given in Swahili as well as English.

United Kingdom citizens now in Zanzibar are officially said to number about 440. On the island of Pemba there are another 22.

Four Church groups in Bulawayo are to build a £400,000 non-racial teacher training college with accommodation for some 400 students.

A £100,000 hotel at the Victoria Falls, containing a casino and a conference centre, is to be built in Southern Rhodesia. The full approximate cost may be £300,000.

A factory at Changamwe, Mombasa, costing about £100,000 will manufacture shirts at first and later produce garments from rayon and other synthetic fibres.

Employment for ex-Federal civil servants formerly based in Southern Rhodesia has been provided by the territorial Government for all but 647 out of 11,715 displaced personnel.

Woolen piece-goods and blankets are to be manufactured in Kenya by Kenwood Enterprises, Ltd., in a factory which will cost about £1m. Annual output will be worth about £1m.

Trans-World Airlines of the United States want to extend their services southwards from Cairo to take in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika and points in Central and Southern Africa.

Approval for a luxury beach hotel at Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam, has been given by the city council. The proposal was made by a British company, which intends to spend about £200,000.

Critical Hope, the steel window and door manufacturers, are to form a separate Northern Rhodesian company (£100,000 capital) based on the Kitwe plant. The Southern Rhodesian company will continue.

Amendments to the constitution of the Tanganyika Sisal Board will ensure adequate representation of small-scale rural growers and employees in the industry by two members each, the latter nominated by the accredited trade union.

Police had to break up political demonstrations in African townships near Salisbury at the week-end. Tear gas had to be used in Gwelo. A Z.A.N.U. youth member, alleged to have thrown a petrol bomb into a house in Highfield, Salisbury, has been indicted for trial in the High Court.

The Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya are said to have been assured by the Russian ambassadors that no arms have been delivered to the Somali Republic under the agreement signed in October, and that none will be sent unless assurances are given that they will be used for internal security only.

That some brands of instant coffee contain an additive capable of causing lung cancer and that investigations were being made by the Medical Research Council have been denied by the Minister of Science. Instant coffee manufacturers promptly announced that there is no additive, the product being nothing but ground coffee.

A Chinese manual of guerrilla warfare, translated into French, has been found in positions vacated by Congolese terrorist gangs led by Pierre Mulele, who was Minister of Education in the Lumumba Government, and is reported to have had training in the Chinese Military Academy. Mulele is estimated to have about 700 armed followers, whom the Government is now trying to round up.

Newly-independent African nations have no right to opt out of the world struggle, said *Pravda* recently in an article which denied that the world could be divided between rich and poor nations; the correct division, said the Communist daily, was between Imperialist and Socialist States. Africa could not develop on a basis of isolationism or positive neutrality, for real neutralism was impossible in the world today.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., is to write off £149,820 lost on the Alamas diamond property in Tanganyika, write down the shares to ten South African cents each, increase the capital to £200,000, and pay £10,000 for an option to prospect in Namaqualand, that option being ceded to Rand Mines Exploration Co., Ltd., on condition that it will carry out all prospecting at its own expense and issue to Tanganyika Diamond 20% of the shares in any companies formed to exploit the minerals.

Parliament**Communist Menace in Africa****Sensitivity of African Politicians**

H.M. GOVERNMENT has not made representations to the United Nations in regard to subversion in Africa by Communist countries because "we do not consider that the present situation constitutes a threat to peace calling for United Nations action". MR. MATHEW, speaking for the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons a few days ago.

MR. HEALEY asked the Prime Minister by what authority a Government intelligence officer gave an interview concerning Tanganyika which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on January 23.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No authority was given for an interview, and I have no reason to suppose that the article was based on information supplied by a Government official".

MR. HEALEY: "Would the Prime Minister agree that statements made in this interview were untrue, irresponsible, and untrue, and can only damage co-operation between Commonwealth countries particularly in security matters? Can he assure the House that he knows for certain that no Government servant was responsible for this interview?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "To the best of my knowledge, no Government official was responsible. It is not for me to comment on the article or on the internal affairs or personalities of other countries".

Plot in East Africa

MR. HASTINGS: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that there is every merit in the public of this country being made fully aware of the Communist menace in Africa, and that this article went a long way to enlighten them?"

MR. HEALEY: "Will the Prime Minister assure the House that certain statements about Mr. Kambona's residence in Moscow were untrue, and known to be untrue, and that no service is done to the cause of the Commonwealth or of resistance to Communism in Africa by mischievous, irresponsible, and untrue statements about Ministers in other Governments?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I am not concerned to confirm or not confirm statements by journalists in articles".

MR. H. WILSON: "If the Prime Minister refuses to answer questions about a Communist plot in East Africa, may I ask whether his own statement on American television last Sunday as reported in this country — perhaps inaccurately — represents the view of H.M. Government?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I hope that the statements I make anywhere represent the views of H.M. Government".

MR. BOTTOMLEY asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what representations he had received from the Government of Uganda about a party held at Tank Hill, Kampala.

"Unfortunate Episode"

MR. SANDYS: "The story of this unfortunate episode is too involved to explain in an oral answer: I will therefore, with permission, circulate a statement in the *Official Report*".

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Does the Commonwealth Secretary see any useful purpose being served by asking the Uganda Government to agree to a joint inquiry into the whole affair?"

MR. SANDYS: "I do not think so. The sooner this is forgotten the better".

DR. KING: "Is the Minister aware that one of the deportees, a constituent of mine, has assured me that the party was a joke; that what was being mocked at and joked at in the party was not African nationalism but old-fashioned British imperialism; that what is regarded as a false picture has been given to the Uganda Parliament; and that the perpetrators of the party have offered their apologies to the Government? Does not the rt. hon. gentleman think that the punishment is out of proportion to any unintentional offence which the party may have given?"

MR. SANDYS: "I have covered those points in the statement which I am circulating".

The statement was as follows:—

"On December 11, the eve of Kenya's independence, certain British residents in Kampala, organized a 'bottle colonial sundown' party. The wording of the invitations, some of the fancy dresses worn, and, it seems, the conduct of some of the participants gave the impression that it was the intention to ridicule the African

"While we here do not get unduly upset if people from other countries make fun of us, and usually accept without protest the rough things which are often said about us by

African newspapers and politicians, we have to recognize that people in other countries are often more sensitive about anything derogatory which is said about them. The party in Kampala undoubtedly caused deep offence and gave rise to inflammatory statements in Parliament and the Press. This in turn roused strong anti-European sentiments and threats of violence against the British community.

"Although this private party undoubtedly exhibited deplorable taste, it seems that greatly exaggerated importance has been attached to it. However, in view of the high state of feeling, the British High Commissioner was authorized to express to the Prime Minister of Uganda our regret at the damage caused by this thoughtless episode to the happy relations between the British community and the people of Uganda. At the same time he reminded the Uganda Government of their responsibilities for the protection of British lives and property, and they readily provided police protection for those concerned.

"The High Commissioner also emphasized that in our opinion the deportation of 15 persons with families was in the circumstances an unduly severe step".

COMMANDER KERANS asked how much public money was allocated by H.M. Government to Uganda in the years 1961, 1962, and 1963 to date.

MR. SANDYS: "The figures of aid disbursed by the British Government for Uganda alone in the last three financial years are as follows: 1961-62, £6,657m.; 1962-63, £8,128m.; 1963-64 (estimated), £5,320m. In addition Uganda is benefiting, together with Tanganyika and Kenya, from British gifts and loans to the East African Common Services Organization of over £16m. in the same period".

Genocide

MR. P. THOMAS said that the British delegation at the United Nations would not raise as an immediate threat to peace the killing of Tutsi, allegedly by orders of the Rwanda Republican Government, for while H.M. Government regarded the events in that country as deplorable, it was doubtful whether the Security Council would be the appropriate forum. However, a personal representative had been sent to consult with the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi by the Secretary-General.

MR. THORPE: "Are not these actions in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Convention on Genocide? Although H.M. Government have not seen fit either to sign or ratify this convention, should not H.M. Government be doing more to stir the conscience of the world against these barbaric acts?"

MR. THOMAS: "It appears that these deplorable acts are acts of genocide, but the circumstances are not clear. I believe that the Rwanda Government are taking steps to prevent any further indiscriminate killing, and H.M. Ambassador reports that the great majority of these events took place a month ago. They seem to have occurred in the panic caused among the general population by Tutsi raids from neighbouring country".

MR. F. M. BENNETT: "Can my hon. friend imagine the row there would be in the House if anything approaching one-tenth of this had gone on in a country in Africa under Western control or influence?"

MR. THOMAS: "We have let the Secretary-General know of the concern in this country. We are willing to do all we can to assist, and I think the Secretary-General is doing all he can. The High Commissioner for Refugees has allocated £35,000 as emergency aid for refugees who recently fled to Uganda and Burundi".

Withdrawal Policy

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked the Commonwealth Secretary whether he would withdraw all British Service personnel seconded to units of newly self-governing territories in Africa and limit future appointments to an advisory capacity.

MR. SANDYS: "It is already our policy to withdraw such British Service personnel as quickly as this can be done without undue detriment to the efficiency of the units, in which they are serving, and, where requested, to replace them by advisory missions".

MR. SANDYS, asked why it had been agreed that Southern Rhodesia should no longer be called a Colony, replied: "We usually try to avoid as far as possible the use of the term 'Colony' when referring to territories which have reached an advanced stage of internal self-government. There is no constitutional significance in this. Mr. Field drew my attention to the fact that we had on some occasions departed from this practice in respect of Southern Rhodesia. I assured him that if that was so it was unintentional".

Company Report**Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited****MR. L. C. Woolveridge's Statement**

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED, was held on February 14 in Tanga, Tanganyika.

MR. C. L. WOOLVERIDGE, F.C.A., the chairman, presided.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said: "Despite the recent disturbances in East Africa, I am pleased to say that the operations of the company have not been affected in any way and are continuing normally".

Satisfactory Figures

In his statement, which had previously been circulated with the report and accounts, the chairman said that the net profit for the year was £253,410. Two interim dividends amounting in total to 10%, less income tax, had been paid therefrom, and it was not intended to recommend any further distribution for the year, as the board considered it desirable to build up the cash resources of the company. Since the end of the year that was proceeding satisfactorily.

Referring to the proposed one-for-one scrip issue, the chairman said that although the board could not expect to maintain the same rates of dividends as had been paid for the year 1962-63, nevertheless it was hoped that, if the present satisfactory production figures and market prices continued for the remainder of the current financial year, it would be possible to pay a higher aggregate amount of dividend than that for the year under review.

Tanganyika Legislation

In this connexion it was announced at the meeting that the preliminary figures for the six months ended 31 December, 1963, indicated that the profit for that period, after charging all expenses including depreciation and expenditure on immature sisal areas, but before providing for taxation, was not less than £300,000, and that the result to date and the financial position had enabled the board to declare a first interim dividend of 8%, plus a bonus of 2%, less income tax, in respect of the year ending 30 June, 1964, on the existing issued ordinary stock of £1,141,949.

After reviewing the company's interests in sisal and tea estates, which so far as sisal was concerned were progressing favourably, but which in the case of the tea venture might not earn profits for some time to come, the chairman outlined the recent numerous Acts passed by the National Assembly in Tanganyika which affected either directly or indirectly the sisal and tea industries. He added that the study of and compliance with the legislation had materially added to the direct or indirect production and administrative costs of the company.

Appreciative

On the other hand, he mentioned that the Tanganyika Government now appeared appreciative of the need for protecting and encouraging private capital and had recently passed the Foreign Investments (Protection) Act, 1963, which was a welcome piece of legislation.

The report was adopted, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the proposed increase of capital, the one-for-one scrip issue, and alterations to the articles of association were sanctioned.

Berkeley Forster & Company

BERKELEY FORSTER & COMPANY, a private banking house in the City, which is to act as financial and economic adviser to the Government of Tanganyika, was registered early in 1958, has a nominal capital of £150,000, and an issued capital of £80,000. Mr. A. J. Sumption is the chairman; Mr. H. J. Berkeley, M.P., has been a member of the board since the inception of the company; and the other directors are Messrs. S. J. Couban, L. J. Richenberg and J. H. Spilsbury. The company does not act for any Commonwealth Government other than Tanganyika.

£5m. Cement Investment

THE CEMENT FACTORY at Bamburi, near Mombasa, has now a potential annual production of 400,000 tons, said Mr. D. Mwanyumba, Minister of Works in Kenya, on a recent visit. He continued: "The million pound additional investment now in course of completion brings the capital investment of the British Standard Portland Cement Company and its associates to a figure approaching £5m. This includes the Bamburi factory, which gives employment to 500 people, the bulk-loading station, the bulk-packing stations at Dar es Salaam, Reunion and Mauritius, the new bulk silos at Nairobi, and the concrete block-making plant at Changamwe. Nearly two million tons of cement have been manufactured in the past 10 years".

Soviet Russia has provided funds for an onion-processing factory at Kassala, in the Sudan.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 10s. per share, making 15s. for 1963 (the same).

Burley tobacco will be auctioned for the first time when the 1964 Rhodesian tobacco sales start in Salisbury on March 10.

Minimum agricultural wages in Northern Rhodesia will rise next month to £5 10s. 6d. in the Western, Central and Southern Provinces, and to £4 2s. in Eastern Province.

Sisal Outputs in January. — Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,609 tons, making 12,104 for the July-January period; Central Line Sisal Estates, 374 tons, making 2,859 for seven months (2,582); Dwa Plantations, 146 tons (117 in 1963).

Sir J. L. Hulst & Sons, Ltd., large sugar growers and refiners in Natal and Rhodesia, have doubled the interim dividend to 20% and forecast an unchanged 20% final distribution. There is to be a one-for-one scrip issue.

Tanganyika's mineral output last year was worth £6,754,801, as against £7,113,731, in 1962. Diamonds dropped from £3,401,543 for 647,177 carats, to £4,948,000 for 588,870 carats. Gold realized more at £1,284,407 (£1,275,099) for 102,519 oz. (101,972 oz.).

Sugar Marketing (Pvt.), Ltd., has been formed by Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., for local marketing purposes, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Willsber, with Messrs. H. G. Aucock, J. V. Samuels and E. K. Hoockey as his colleagues on the board.

A sugar cane plantation and factory, run as a joint Polish-Tanganyikan enterprise, was agreed during a visit to Dar es Salaam of a delegation led by Poland's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Eugeniusz Szyr, and Mr. Kazimierz Korolczyk, director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The International Coffee Agreement is now in full force, the United States and Madagascar having ratified, thus bringing support from importing countries to the requisite minimum of 80% of imports. The International Coffee Council is now responsible for adjustment of export quotas and publicity to increase consumption of the beverage.

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., the great store group, which has Southern Rhodesian interests, reports that pre-tax profits for 1963 amounted to £37.6m. (just under £35m. in 1962). Revaluation of properties raised the total from £62.5m. to £105m. A one-for-one scrip issue will involve capitalization of more than £47m.

The Parsons and Whitmore Company of the U.S.A. is to establish and operate in Ethiopia a paper mill costing about 20m. Ethiopian dollars, 85% of the finance being provided by the Ethiopian Government and the International Finance Corporation. Production should start about the end of next year. Internal consumption is now about 6,000 tons of paper annually, but the initial capacity will be some 7,500 tons in order to cater for export possibilities.

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., report that on December 31 the market value of the group's quoted investments had risen to £51,323,332 (£42,722,679), whereas the book value was no more than £18,623,099. Unquoted holdings totalling £7.6m. are also considered to be substantially below their present value. Group net profit was £1,438,979 (£1,353,876). The dividend of 7½d. per 5s. share is repeated, and there is a one-for-ten scrip issue.



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Principal Contents

Page	Page
Notes By The Way 514	Too Soon 525
Zanzibar Accepted 515	"Very Bad Picture" 526
Independence Earned ... 517	Tanganyika Commission 527
The Gap Widens 519	Southern Rhodesia 528
Personalia 522	Commercial Reports ... 532

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CHANT that the Commonwealth is growing up, not breaking up, a refrain reiterated for years by politicians of all parties in Britain, has been made to look very silly by the expulsion of the United Kingdom High Commissioner by Zanzibar's revolutionary and republican Government. Never before had the representative of the Sovereign been deported from a Commonwealth State — and in this unique case the indignity was administered after a broad hint had been given that H.M. Government was on the point of granting formal recognition to the new régime. While that aggravates the offence, the indecision of Whitehall over a period of six weeks was admittedly a provocation to Zanzibar's Ministers, to whom *heshima* means much, and who must have been as greatly at a loss to understand the long delay as many Britons. It was perfectly reasonable for the United Kingdom Government, when asked to recognize the new Government, to reply that it must first consult other members of the Commonwealth, but that process should not have lasted anything like so long even if some of the Governments had well-warranted qualms about admitting to the Commonwealth club a member State which may prove to be unduly influenced, or even dominated, by Communist paymasters. Kenya and Uganda had rushed to recognize the Revolutionary Council, and Tanganyika had followed suit somewhat more sedately, but the other Commonwealth countries, while comporting themselves more circumspectly, could surely have avoided a demonstration of indecision which represented an open affront to Zanzibar.

Was the real reason for the inordinate delay the wish to act simultaneously with the United States, and dilatoriness on the

part of that Government in reconciling itself to an abhorrent act?

Was the Delay Due to the U.S.A.? That suspicion certainly exists. What-

ever the cause of the languor, if the intention was to accept Zanzibar as a member State of the Commonwealth, procrastination was foolish, for it was bound to weaken the good will which prompt recognition would have gained. Delay and ultimate refusal could have been excused. Delay and then acceptance suggests incompetence in official quarters or perhaps, as already suggested, another case of unwise submission to American influence — which has played a considerable part in Britain's dangerously premature grant of independence to African territories. Zanzibar, for instance, has a population smaller than Nottingham, a deficit budget, and no prospect of satisfactorily manning its public services or its businesses. Almost as soon as it had become independent a Communist-inspired and Communist-trained group of "freedom fighters" successfully staged a revolution, abolished the monarchy, declared a republic, but signified a wish to remain within the Commonwealth — on the morrow of the massacre of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of inoffensive Arabs.

The activities of teen-age entertainers, film stars, footballers, and dope pedlars are so important to the mass-circulation London daily newspapers that they have neither the space nor the inclination to bring home to the public the fantastic fact that while the

Southern Rhodesia's Position Eroded.

organizers and political heirs of bloody revolution in a tiny territory are deemed acceptable ministerial members of the Commonwealth within a few weeks of their crime, the leaders of Southern Rhodesia, an incomparably more important country in every way,

one which has governed itself admirably for forty years, are kept waiting on the doorstep month after month, although the Constitution under which they operate was largely the product of the present Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and was approved in its entirety by the Macmillan Government, which led Rhodesians to assume that the changes removed the last obstacle to independence. As so often in Federal affairs, they were to discover that they had been tricked. Nyasaland, a bankrupt neighbour, which has no prospect of paying its way or manning its organizations, official or economic, is to be-

come independent in four months, and Northern Rhodesia will attain the same status in October. Having black Governments, their agitation and violence are cynically rewarded. Southern Rhodesia, having a white Government, and a wonderful record of loyalty, courage, resolution, and all-round achievement, is expected to acquiesce in the erosion of its standards, hopes and deserts by political pressures which have been inspired and inflamed externally and are certain to develop dangerously if responsible Rhodesians are not quickly entrusted with full control of their own destiny.

Notes By The Way

Dictatorship or "Guided Democracy"?

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, now repeatedly emphasizes that he is the dictator of Nyasaland and expects complete subordination from everyone, Cabinet Ministers included. In the Legislative Assembly he not infrequently refuses to answer entirely reasonable requests for information about matters within one of his portfolios. For instance, when the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation came under brief discussion, he said: "I will answer only one or two of the questions; the rest I pass". The House had to accept that unparliamentary attitude. A couple of minutes later the Prime Minister said: "If anybody thinks that the Farmers' Marketing Board chooses its own chairman I want to point out that it does not. I choose the chairman; and I am going to choose the chairman of this thing here (meaning the Broadcasting Corporation). If anyone does not like it, he knows what he can do" — a remark which brought applause from African members. A few sentences later Dr. Banda declared that "this is a guided democracy" — again to applause.

L'Etat C'est Moi

FROM THAT DAY, he announced, it would be a criminal offence to use the word "Malawi" in any connexion without his personal permission. Years ago, he recalled, he had registered a Malawi Trading and Transport Company, to which 13 companies and businessmen had made promises: "but when it became clear that I was not going to be corrupted or compromise on their stupid schemes, they withdrew all the promises made to supply me with goods. That was in 1951-52. Soon there will be no Nyasaland or Lake Nyasa: it will be Malawi and Lake Malawi. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tobacco Company wanted to call their new company 'Malawi'. I said No. Four other companies wanted to do the same. I refused. The minute this Bill becomes law I will take a patent of the name 'Malawi' — and the flag too. The Minister of Justice will have to draft me another Bill on that. 'Malawi' is my name, the name of my nation, which is going to be born on July 6, the name of my country. Nobody must use it without my written permission".

Threats to Deport

THREATS TO DEPORT named Europeans and Asians were also made by the Prime Minister, who remarked in connexion with an Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Board, according to *Hansard*: "I will see that no genuine tobacco or cotton grower suffers, but I

want to make it quite clear that people like Chaudhri, Conforzi and others—no mercy, no mercy, no mercy whatsoever! After conviction, deportation. Even before conviction, if the court quibble, mere suspicion will result in deportation. No beating about the bush! People on estates persuading Africans to go back to the times of their grandmothers: I want nothing of that kind again. If that is dictatorship, well, it is all right with me. They have been saying this country is poor; but Conforzi and others in Lilongwe and Zomba have made money out of our tobacco, out of our groundnuts, by cheating the farmers. To make sure that the farmers are not misled by Conforzi and others this Bill will make Conforzi prove that he had a licence".

More Threats

TOBACCO MARKETING then came under brief discussion. Dr. Banda said on the subject: "All the tobacco grown on African trust land must be bought by the Farmers' Marketing Board. What has happened is that Conforzi, Chaudhri and others got a few Africans to grow fire-cured tobacco just as a cover and in order to entice the African growers on African trust land to sell fire-cured, air-cured, and sun-cured tobacco to them. I have to stop this pirating of my tobacco by Conforzi and Chaudhri and company. Under the Special Crops Bill I can declare any crop a special crop to prevent Conforzi from touching it. Any kind of tobacco is in the Special Crops Bill. Cotton is a special crop. No one can grow it without a licence, and I must give that licence. The Leader of the Opposition is a lawyer to Conforzi. I ask him to tell Conforzi that this Bill is intended for him and others like him".

"Following Nkrumah to Heaven or Hell"

THIS IS THE MAN whom Mr. Macleod as Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. Butler as Minister for Central African Affairs regarded as the best possible African leader for Nyasaland, in which, as these passages make clear beyond dispute, everything now depends upon his whims, preconceptions or misconceptions. Not long ago he announced that "my country will follow the trail of Ghana—whether that leads to heaven or hell"; and many of the best Africans in Ghana would assuredly say today that their country is quickly becoming a hell for anyone who dares to differ from Dictator Nkrumah. Yet he is Dr. Banda's professed model. The tyrannous attitude which Ghana's President has demonstrated even in regard to the Chief Justice of his State is reflected in Dr. Banda's abusive

references—under Parliamentary privilege—to Mr. Conforzi, who has outstanding agricultural and other achievements to his credit in more than half-a-century's connexion with Nyasaland. His reward is to be publicly vilified without an opportunity of reply by the Prime Minister—who nevertheless protests that he wants European planters and European capital. His strange ways of manifesting his alleged desires are much more likely to repel than to attract investment and enterprise.

Uganda Rebukes Tanganyika

WHILE THE MUTINIES in East Africa were still front-page news in the world Press, optimists in the United Kingdom who seize every opportunity of publicizing their opinions rushed to assure readers and listeners that the common troubles of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya would bring their African leaders into such harmony that federation of the three territories would be sharply accelerated. That expectation is certainly not reinforced by the public comment of the Prime Minister of Uganda on the emergency meeting in Dar es Salaam of the Foreign Ministers of the States constituting the Organization for African Unity. In reference to the resolutions on security passed by the conference, Dr. Obote said: "The Government of Tanganyika could have decided these matters even without calling the conference. That Government has been left with the

choice of which African country or countries should provide troops to stay in Tanganyika for an initial period of six months. Details of bringing into Tanganyika such African troops have to be worked out between the Tanganyika Government and the country or countries providing them. Although there were no dissensions, the delegates generally felt that all these decisions could have been taken by Tanganyika without having to call a conference". These condemnatory remarks by the head of a neighbouring Government can scarcely be regarded as evidence of inter-territorial solidarity, or even of confidence in Tanganyika's leadership.

Correcting Mr. Macleod

AN EDITOR cannot always see the typescript or proofs of matter prepared for publication, and he sometimes becomes aware of a foolish blunder only when his paper has been printed. An editor who was previously Secretary of State for the Colonies would presumably be more than normally irritated by an elementary piece of geographical displacement. I therefore assume that Mr. Iain Macleod was distinctly displeased to discover on Friday that his journal had described as operating in South Africa the greatest sisal growing concern in Tanganyika, that of Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., the Commonwealth's greatest producer of the fibre.

U.K. and U.S.A. Recognize Zanzibar's Revolutionary Government

British High Commissioner Expelled Shortly Before Official Announcement

BRITAIN and the United States have recognized the "People's Republic of Zanzibar", which was set up on January 12 by a Communist-backed *coup* against the Coalition Government under the monarchy.

Mr. T. Crosshwait, the U.K. High Commissioner, was expelled from Zanzibar last Wednesday. He arrived in London at the week-end. Other staff members are in Dar es Salaam.

The rebel régime having said that diplomatic missions might be reopened once the recognition had been accorded, Mr. F. Carlucci, a special presidential envoy, returned to the island this week as Chargé d'Affaires for the United States, *vice* Mr. Donald Peterson, who had been acting in that capacity until his expulsion.

"Non-Alignment"

Mr. Carlucci, accompanied by Mr. William Leonhardt, U.S. Ambassador to Tanganyika, had petitioned the Zanzibar Cabinet last week to reconsider its expulsion decision. The suggestion was refused, on the ground that the rupture, though "unfortunate", was politically "inevitable". It did not mean that friendship with America had ended, added Sheikh "Babu", the Foreign Minister. When announcing its recognition at the week-end, the U.S. expressed the hope that the Zanzibar Government would follow a policy of non-alignment.

"Babu" broadcast just after the deportations an announcement that Communist China had offered £185,000 in aid, "only the beginning". Personnel and gifts of tractors were due later.

West Germany, which had been the first major Western power to state its intention of recognizing the rebels, has now repealed its decision because the island régime has accorded diplomatic status to an East German representative.

Six more Commonwealth States have also recognized

the new régime—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and Malaysia.

The deposed Sultan commented: "The British Government knows best. I have every confidence in its decision. But it is an embarrassing situation".

"Field Marshal" Okello, who speaks of having accomplished his "mission" in Zanzibar, has made ostensibly unexpected visits to Kenya and Uganda; while denying his presence, officials have taken care to shield him from contact with journalists. Kenya Government officials denied that he was a guest of Mr. Odinga, Home Affairs Minister; it was said that he had no official meetings with Ministers.

In Uganda he was alleged to be staying with the Prime Minister; it was admitted that "someone calling himself Okello" had been provided with Government transport.

Obscure Position

Delay in deciding whether H.M. Government should recognize the revolutionary régime in Zanzibar was explained in the House of Commons last Thursday by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who said:—

"H.M. Government has been giving careful consideration to the question of recognizing the new régime in Zanzibar. This has necessarily taken a certain amount of time for two reasons. The first is that the internal position after the revolution has been somewhat obscure. The second is that since Zanzibar is a member of the Commonwealth the recognition of a new Government is a matter of more than usual significance, and has necessitated the fullest consultation with other Commonwealth Governments.

"I had hoped that in the meantime the British High Commissioner and his staff would have been allowed to remain in Zanzibar. However, yesterday, Mr. Karume, President of the Revolutionary Council, asked our High Commissioner to leave the island today.

"I at once sent Mr. Karume a personal message explaining that Commonwealth consultations were proceeding and that an early decision on recognition might be expected. He replied that he did not feel able to reconsider his request that the British High Commission should be withdrawn until such time as recognition had been accorded. Although I regret this development, and would have appreciated a more understanding attitude, this is a decision which any administration in that situation is at liberty to take.

"There has been a long and happy connexion between Britain and Zanzibar, and it is our wish that this should not be interrupted. The same feeling, I know, is shared by Mr. Karume, who has expressed a desire that Zanzibar should remain a member of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Bottomley: "Is it not a shocking thing that Her Majesty's representative should be asked to leave a Commonwealth country? Has this ever happened before? We on this side feel the responsibility is that of the Government because of their dilatory action. (Ministerial cries of 'Rubbish')."

"Is there any truth in the newspaper reports that the Prime Minister discussed the matter first with President Johnson? If so, why were not Commonwealth countries consulted earlier? In view of the fact that five African Commonwealth countries have recognized Zanzibar, including the three most closely affected, why could not the Government have done so earlier?"

Mr. Sandys: "Commonwealth consultations began long before the Prime Minister went to Washington, but it is quite a difficult and complicated matter. The facts are not very certain and there has had to be a considerable amount of consultation. Of course I deplore the action that has been taken, but if criticism is to be made, it is not to be addressed to H.M. Government. We have been doing what is necessary and proper in this situation."

Commonwealth Consultation

Mr. Harold Wilson: "While associating ourselves with the rt. hon. gentleman's statement deploring the summons to withdraw the High Commissioner, would he say what conversation the Prime Minister did have with President Johnson, and if an agreed solution has been reached between them on the recognition of the new régime in Zanzibar?"

Mr. Sandys: "As part of a review of many different subjects, this matter was of course touched upon in the talks between the Prime Minister and the President, but there is no question of an agreed policy. We do have to decide our own relations with Commonwealth countries, and that is why we are in consultation with Commonwealth Governments on this. I hope these consultations will be completed at a very early date, and that we shall then be able to reach a decision."

Mr. Wilson: "Has a decision been reached and communicated to the American Government?"

Mr. Sandys: "The American Government know exactly what I have told the House. I spoke to the American Ambassador a few minutes before I came in because their consul has also been asked to leave Zanzibar. I have told the American Government that we are engaged in consultation with Commonwealth Governments and we have not yet reached a decision."

Mr. Biggs-Davison: "Many of us think no blame whatever attaches to H.M. Government for not rushing into recognition of this régime. What British officials, if any, still remain in Zanzibar?"

Mr. Sandys: "There are about 270 citizens of United Kingdom origin in Zanzibar, mostly men who remained there after the recent evacuation of most of the women and children. About 130 of these are serving in the administration of Zanzibar, and have been asked by the present régime to continue. They have been assured only today that they can count on safe conditions, and I am assured that the situation there continues to be normal and calm."

Mr. Wade: "While fully sharing the desire that Zanzibar should remain in the Commonwealth, is there not a serious risk of getting the worst of both worlds by delaying recognition, as we lose the diplomatic link and at the same time play into the hands of those who wish to create anti-British feeling in the island?"

Mr. Sandys: "We do not have a diplomatic link at a time when we do not recognize a Government and we shall have the diplomatic link if and when we do recognize."

Mr. F. M. Bennett: "Can my rt. hon. friend confirm that we are not by any means alone in taking a reasonable time to make up our minds, and that a large number of Commonwealth countries are still taking precisely the same attitude?"

Mr. Sandys: "The three Commonwealth countries in East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—have recognized, and also Ghana. In addition, recognition has been accorded by Ethiopia, Guinea, Egypt, Israel; Russia, China, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, East Germany, Cuba, North Vietnam, North Korea, and Bulgaria." (Laughter.)

Mr. Warbey: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say why he omitted West Germany from that list? Why in the case of Zanzibar have the British Government applied totally different principles from those they have applied within the last few months in South Vietnam, where, following the lead of the American Government, they have twice recognized successor Governments within hours of military coups?"

Mr. Sandys: "We are adopting exactly the same criteria as in recognizing other new régimes. The difference is that before recognizing a new Commonwealth Government we do feel it necessary to have full consultation with other Commonwealth governments. I did not mention West Germany because I understand they have not recognized."

Mr. Wilson: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman confirm that in this as in all other cases the criterion applied by the Government—and this has been quoted many times in relation to questions about the Yemen—is simply whether a Government is in effective control of the country? Is that still the criterion, as it has been applied in so many other cases, and the decision is not to be taken on whether we like the colour of the Government, the colour of their eyes, or anything else?"

Mr. Sandys: "We are applying the same criteria, which are broadly the ones he defined."

Zanzibar Developments

NATIONALIZATION of foreign trade in Zanzibar, including two banks, and development of fisheries and small industry are being considered by a committee charged with re-organizing the islands' "economic, political and cultural life". No decision has yet been made about the property of the deposed Sultan. Senior officials sent to Pemba Island (where the "field marshal" has been parading his armed forces) to "apply the policies of the Republic's Government" are Messrs. Rashid Abdalla, regional commissioner, and Hasan Duria, Khamis Masoud, and Ali Sultan Issa, area commissioners for Wete, Mkwani and Chake Chake respectively. West Germany had recognized the revolutionary régime after Herr S. J. Schroeder, a special envoy, had conferred with President Karume and other Ministers and apparently received an assurance that no diplomatic ties were envisaged with Communist East Germany; we reported on February 6 that recognition had been accorded to that Russian satellite. West Germany, however, had since instructed her ambassador in Tanganyika to obtain clarification, for Sheikh Abdul Aziz Twala, a junior Minister, publicly asserted that links had already been established with East Germany and would not be severed. This proving to be so, Bonn has declared that it will not recognize the "republic".

African Summit Conference

WHEN THE COURT-MARTIAL of the ringleaders of the Tanganyika mutinies is concluded, "the world will know that there was more in it than a mere Army revolt". Mr. Oscar Kambona, the External Affairs and Defence Minister, stated when he arrived in Lagos for this week's session of the Organization of African Unity, which, among other matters, has been discussing the Somali-Ethiopian border conflict and the possibility of creating an all-African high command. The Nigerian Prime Minister opened the conference with a warning that "it would be a mistake not to take cognizance of the great diversity in Africa today". Zanzibar is represented by Sheikh "Babu", the new Foreign Minister, who is accompanied by Sheikh Twala, junior Minister in the President's Office. They advocate prompt replacement of British troops in East Africa by African soldiers, and ask for "comprehensive unity in opposing American-led imperialism".

Southern Rhodesia's Record Deserves Immediate Independence

Fetish of One-Man-One-Vote: Courage and Decision Required

IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE for Southern Rhodesia was advocated by LORD MILVERTON when the House of Lords discussed Commonwealth affairs last week.

He said in the course of his speech:—

"Abraham Lincoln said: 'Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it'; and 'With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness to do the right; as God gives us to see the right'.

"It cannot be right, in the face of recent events over much of Africa, to abandon the achievements and progress of 60 years in Southern Rhodesia to the same chaos which threatens many recently independent States.

"The murderous chaos in the Congo, the massacres of Rwanda, the need to call in British troops elsewhere to restore law and order, are warning signals for Southern Rhodesia. If the will is there on both sides of the table it must be possible to reach a sensible conclusion that will allow time for majority rule to become efficient as well as effective, and on those terms to grant immediate independence to Southern Rhodesia, which I think is the most dignified and honourable course for H.M. Government to adopt.

"Full independence would also carry the advantage—and no mean one—of freedom from becoming a political issue in this country. The present Constitution could apparently lead to majority African rule, or African political predominance in any case, in 12 or 15 years if they took advantage of its provisions. That is a short enough time in all conscience.

Creeping Paralysis

"Under deference to the sometimes biased, sometimes ignorant opinions and wishes of other nations we find ourselves rendered inactive and performing what is really a paraphrase of the old line: 'Letting I dare not wait upon I would'.

"I am increasingly impressed with the creeping paralysis which results from the absence of a common standard of values and from conflicting fundamental beliefs. The fear of international political repercussions puts a premium on inaction. We wait for Destiny to make a decision until Destiny imposes on indecision its inevitable penalty of failure.

"The fetish worship of 'one man one vote' has infected our judgment. Liberty will not grow on any soil; the ground has first to be conditioned before this sensitive plant will grow. In so many cases today liberty is the last thing that his country's independence has brought to the common man who has been beguiled by promises of a Utopia in which men may reap where they have not sown.

"Bernard Shaw, in one of his cynical statements, said: 'Democracy substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few'. Democracy implies a responsible and educated electorate which believes in personal liberty. But to take the machinery of Western democracy and sell it to a people whose traditions and standards are alien to its principles is bound, as we have seen, to achieve very strange results.

Critics' Chant

"There are three encouraging things in the international situation: the firm and courteous emphasis laid by the Prime Minister on our position and what we stand for; the speed, efficiency and success of the co-operation of our fighting services all over the world in maintaining law and order; and the refreshingly cool breeze of the Prime Minister's appreciation of the facts of life after the enervating hot air of the wind of change.

"There is still need for courage and decision. That is the lesson the common man draws from contemplating the international scene today."

LORD HENDERSON had opened the debate, saying *inter alia*:—

"We congratulate the Government on responding so promptly and efficiently to the requests from the political leaders of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya to help in bringing to an end the mutinies which were spreading within their armed forces. This assistance was provided without strings of any sort being attached.

"Critics were soon chanting the word 'neo-colonialism'. We must take care not to seem to take any advantage of the embarrassment created for these new countries which so soon after their independence were forced to turn to the former Colonial Power to rescue them from temporary internal difficulties.

"It is up to them now urgently to tackle the problem of reorganization of their own armed forces, perhaps on a federal basis, and thereby enable our forces to be withdrawn. If they would like military missions from this country to help them in this vital task, such assistance should be made readily available.

"Although some Communist leaders played a decisive rôle in the Zanzibar coup on January 12, it would be unwise to conclude that the disturbances in the other East African States were directly attributable to Communist activities.

"China seems bent on carrying the struggle with the Soviet Union into Africa, Asia and Latin America. There are no longer two world blocs; there are at least three."

Cannot Leave Matters to United Nations

LORD CARRINGTON, Minister without Portfolio, said in part:—

"It is astonishing that anyone should seriously suggest that when we respond to the invitation of a Commonwealth Government to help them to restore law and order we are doing so with the ulterior motive of undermining that country's independence and re-establishing our own imperial rule.

"It is precisely because we are willing to help our new partners in the Commonwealth to maintain their independence, and to protect them from internal or external threats to that independence, that we are ready to send our troops in when we are asked to do so and when it appears to us that there is no other immediately effective way to deal with the situation.

"It might be more satisfactory if some permanent international force under United Nations command could be relied upon to move swiftly into action and bring about a just and peaceful settlement of disputes which cannot be solved by less drastic means, but the conditions for establishing such a force do not exist.

"It is no use simply saying: 'Send for the United Nations' every time fighting breaks out. Some people think that the act of dumping your troubles in U Thant's lap automatically solves them. It is, alas, not so. You have to try to be sure that one of the permanent members of the Security Council is not going to veto the operation; there still remains the problem of paying for a peace-keeping force.

"In a number of cases where local disputes have flared up in various parts of the world the Soviet Government have been more interested in exploiting them for their own ends than in helping to find the solution and to pay for the means by which it can be brought about. It is difficult for the U.N. to pour oil on troubled waters in which the Soviet Union prefers to fish."

Chinese Efforts Unsuccessful

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL: "No continent is changing more rapidly than Africa. People are asking whether these changes indicate a drift towards Communism, the Russian or the Chinese model; and as a corollary, whether it will mean the abandonment of that policy of neutralism which most of the African countries have adopted since they became independent.

"Mr. Chou En-Lai's visit represented the first big effort of Communist China to get a foothold in Africa. His object was to see if he could change the direction of the wind of change. He has been unsuccessful in his task.

"When General de Gaulle recognized Communist China it was widely assumed that France's ex-Colonies in Africa would immediately follow suit. They have not done so—not one of them up till now. The explanation is quite simple. Instability in other parts of Africa has made them very nervous about close relations with some of the greatest specialists in

revolution. Secondly, most of them have already recognized Formosa and received technical aid which they do not want to lose. They realize that this is a convenient way for the United States Government to channel American aid.

"By a remarkably clever piece of timing, a Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kwan Yew of Singapore, is making an African tour hard on the heels of Mr. Chou En-Lai. His credentials as a Socialist and an anti-Imperialist make him *persona gratissima* in Africa. His main object, which will be most useful to us in this country in the present mood of Africa about neo-colonialism, is to convince African Governments that Malaysia is an independent country and not a neo-colonial puppet of Britain. Nobody knows better than Mr. Lee Kwan Yew what it is like to deal with Communist China. He has been doing it and maintaining a rather precarious political position in Singapore for a large number of years. He will speak from a personal experience possessed by no African leader, and the warning that he will be able to give them will be most salutary.

"Those who exaggerate Communist influence upon recent events in East Africa do a real disservice to this country and to the Commonwealth in Africa. The Prime Minister's statement in a television interview that events in Africa show that African nationalism is a ready tool of Communism was hardly helpful. It reinforces the impression which the Prime Minister has unfortunately made in African countries of lack of sympathy with African nationalist aspirations. At a time when Africa is playing an increasingly important part in Commonwealth and world affairs it is a pity that the Prime Minister is not taking more trouble to improve his image in that Continent.

Revolt of the "Have Nots"

"There is no evidence that the mutinies in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda were due to any cause other than dissatisfaction with army pay and prospects of promotion. There was no political unrest underlying the revolts. The military did not attempt to take over the government of any of these countries, to establish a military dictatorship, or even to impose their policy on the existing Government, because they had not got any policy. There was no plan for a *coup d'état*, Communist or otherwise. All they wanted was to press their own professional claims.

"The revolution in Zanzibar was obviously a political revolt, which resulted in the replacement of one Government by another. At least two of the leading personalities in the revolutionary movement—the present Prime Minister and Foreign Minister—have close links with Moscow and Peking, and they no doubt obtained what support they could from their friends. But the most important figure in Zanzibar is President Karume, who is the *bona fide* leader of the African majority party. The driving force of the revolt was not Communist, but racial and social. It was a revolt of the African 'have-nots' against the rule of the Arab minority, the 'haves'.

"We do not yet know whether Marxian doctrines will prevail over African nationalism, but it would indeed be surprising if the African nationalist movement in Zanzibar took a different turning from the African nationalist movements in all the neighbouring African countries.

"But whether Zanzibar becomes a Communist-dominated State or not depends considerably on whom the people of Zanzibar regard at present as their friends. Will it be the Russians, the East Europeans, the Chinese, who befriend them; or will it be the Commonwealth African countries, their immediate neighbours, and the British?

"The Governments of Russia and China were quick to recognize the new Government in Zanzibar. The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have done so, too. The African members of the Commonwealth—notably that wise statesman, who seems to have overcome with remarkable success his very great difficulties, President Nyerere of Tanganyika—have been pressing Britain to follow suit. The last thing these African Governments want is a Communist régime on their doorstep. If Britain and the United States do not act quickly the Eastern bloc will step in with trade and aid."

Independence Granted Prematurely

LORD MORRISON OF LAMBETH: "When I argued with East African friends who were actively in the nationalistic movement for independence I said that I perfectly understood their desire for independence—or, at any rate, self-government; and good luck to them! But I added: 'The question is when and whether, before you reach that point of grave responsibility you will have argued out between your political parties what you want to do with the country when you get it and what economic and foreign policies you want to pursue'.

"The other question I put to them was whether they wanted independence all at once or spread over a limited number of

years, so that they could get used to things as they went along.

"There was a great deal of wisdom, if I may humbly say so, in those observations and that attitude. But it did not go down. They were not having it. They were determined to go on talking about independence, and not much else. They would not contemplate taking independence by instalments.

"British Governments, Labour and Conservative, had to face the possibility of considerable periods of rebellion, uprising and bloodshed; and anybody who knows the British knows that they are not good at suppressing countries of that kind for long, especially if the shedding of blood is involved. Therefore I think it was inevitable that we should concede independence to those countries. It is also desirable that we should give them all the help we can, if they are willing to accept it, in technical matters, the art of government, and so on. On balance, I think we have been right; though, ideally, it might have been better if it could have come about the other way."

British Mercenaries

THE EARL OF SANDWICH: "In East Africa we stand on guard at the beck and call of a Kenyatta, a Nyerere, an Obote. They may decide on federation; they may decide on confederation. They may each decide on a single-party or a multi-party State.

"The British forces ranged around the world, with one or two exceptions, are almost in the nature of technical mercenaries—highly organized, highly efficient, highly mobile, but mercenaries technically in the sense that they are at other people's behest.

"As a world peace-keeping force we are obviously much better than a polyglot United Nations force at the dictation of no organized set of people. Perhaps it is the destiny of British people to be permanently a peace-keeping force. I find all this gallant, quixotic, chivalrous, ethical, and unselfish on the part of the British; but I find it also fundamentally distasteful and unsatisfactory.

"This process is not anchored in our national character; it does not emanate from our history. Nor are we using our predicament to make certain and dependable allies of the countries we help; nor are we making certain and dependable allies of the countries we might call in to aid us in this process, notably the British Commonwealth.

"We ought to search our hearts as to where we are being led by the events of our time, and see to it that power and responsibility, both of equal stature, always stand shoulder to shoulder to guide us in the years to come."

VISCOUNT MASSERENE AND FERRARD: "In the underdeveloped and the newly-independent countries we shall have appalling trouble. Some people have the opinion that Soviet Russia is now playing down subversion. I think we shall find that she is increasing her subversive activity."

Conflicts

LORD WALSTON: "H.M. Government should give far more serious thought to African conflicts within African countries and, in particular, the far more serious situation that will arise in the Congo when United Nations troops are withdrawn.

"There is also the conflict between Africans and Europeans. That fight is still going on in the area of South Africa, with Portuguese East and West Africa on either side, with the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia placed in between and to the North of that black Africa. Those two forces are on a collision course. When that clash takes place it may well involve the whole world. It is the most serious situation which will confront us within the next three or four years, or possibly earlier. Unless we take thought and action within the next six months nothing can avoid a conflict there. It can be avoided if the right action is taken.

"The Portuguese are our oldest allies. Surely we can have some influence with them, if not on grounds of morality, if not in the hope of restraining the form of oppression which exists there—I am not saying it does not exist in other parts of Africa—at least to avoid the inevitable destruction of so many Portuguese when the time does come, and to avoid the inevitable loss of wealth and a repetition of what is going on today in the Congo."

EARL ATTLEE suggested that there was insufficient contact between the Prime Ministers of the newly-emerging countries of Africa.

"As soon as freedom is granted you find old tribal jealousies, old difficulties between countries where at one time one tribe governed the other; and they have all to learn the lesson of toleration. Toleration is civilization's only hope."

Problems of Aid to Developing Countries

Sir John Maud's Stamp Memorial Lecture*

SOME TWENTY NATIONS, those of north-west

Europe, of the temperate zones where men of European stock have gone (the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand), and the nations of Japan and Russia, have become richer by a series of technological revolutions. The rest of the world — a hundred or so members of the United Nations, including 12 of the 16 present members of the Commonwealth — we must still call poor.

The rich countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, produce and consume more than two-thirds of the world's goods and earn for themselves four-fifths of the whole world's income. Their output increases more rapidly than their population, so that the average incomes of their populations rise. In the rest of the world, population, broadly speaking, is outpacing the increase in output.

The gap between rich and poor thus widens, the rich becoming richer at a faster rate than that at which the poor become less poor. This gap would continue to grow even if the underdeveloped countries increased the average income of their peoples ten times faster than the developed countries did.

The average annual income a head in Tanganyika was estimated at about £20 last year, compared with £25 in India and £375 in the United Kingdom. India's population has increased in ten years by 81m., compared to two million in Britain — that is, more than six times as fast.

Attitude to Private Investment

The huge development of undeveloped countries throughout the 19th century, was mainly due to investment by private people in the developed countries who thought it profitable to put some of their wealth to use abroad. Today many of the new nations give no warm welcome to private investment outside their country, and, partly for this reason, the private investor is not too keen to risk his money developing the undeveloped newly independent areas. If we are to meet the challenge of the new technology, our Governments and other public authorities must act increasingly on our behalf.

Leaving aside all types of military assistance, investment by the free world in the developing countries totals £3,000m. a year. £1,000m. still comes from the private investor (£150m. from Britain), but £2,000m. comes ultimately from Governments and can be properly described as "aid". More than £1,000m. of this £2,000m. comes from the United States, nearly £150m. from Britain, and most of the rest from France and Germany.

Self-Supporting

In significant comparison, the Soviet Union is thought to have offered in 1961 a total of £300m. to developing countries outside the Union, mostly in long-term loans at low interest rates repayable in commodities — in all, one-tenth of what the free world is giving.

The ultimate goal of aid is that each country aided may achieve a state of self-governing growth: that its resources of men and materials may be developed to sustain, with imports and exports, a tolerable and rising standard of living for its people. We richer countries must help the world gradually to work out for itself some system comparable to that of a federal or unitary State which enables richer members of one community, by being taxed, to secure at least a minimum of human welfare for all their fellow citizens.

The condition of such self-sustaining growth for any country

* This address by Sir John Maud, Master of University College, Oxford, and lately United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa, has been abbreviated and held over owing to pressure on space.

is ability to export what it has to sell on a scale sufficient to pay for what it must import. Sooner or later, therefore, trade is what developing countries most need.

A fall in the prices paid for their products may ruin the chances of development offered them by "aid". Uganda recently has earned by trade six times as much foreign exchange as she received by way of aid.

From many points of view a better form of aid than that given by one country to another is international or multilateral aid. From the recipient's point of view such aid lacks the taste of patronage which may seem sour to a State that not long ago came to full nationhood after a period of dependency on a Colonial Power. At present, however, only 10% of world aid is in multilateral form, 90% being bilateral. There is little immediate prospect of major change in this position. So Britain must decide what countries we should help, in what order of priority, on what scale, and in what form.

Development on the Grand Scale

Wandering through Africa in 1932 it was brought forcibly home to me that though we took our rôle as trustees for Colonial territories most seriously, we thought only in political terms. We were responsible for teaching them self-government and making ourselves dispensable, but it was not till one reached the Sudan and saw the splendid scheme for growing cotton at Gezira, through public and private enterprise in partnership, that one found an example of our trusteeship interpreted as action to develop economic resources on the grand scale.

Since the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 we have made large changes in our policy, though on a fairly modest scale (in the first instance £120m. were provided for a ten-year period, to cover the whole dependent Empire). Dependent territories drew up ten-year development plans; British Government funds were found for capital grants and loans; in 1948 the Colonial Development Corporation was established to prime the pump of economic enterprise in partnership with private enterprise or on its own.

We have also extended capital aid to countries which have never been dependencies of Britain — Libya, Yugoslavia, Jordan, and the Trucial States for example.

We have found £1,367m. since 1945 in all forms of aid. Till 1961-62 the largest share went to the dependent territories — £95.5m. in that year in grants and loans, compared with £44.5m. to independent Commonwealth countries and £14m. to foreign countries. In 1962-63 the independent Commonwealth has taken the lead, slightly outdistancing the dependent territories.

For all aid save to foreign countries Mr. Sandys is responsible as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies. Since 1961 there has been a Department of Technical Co-operation serving the Foreign Office as well as Mr. Sandys — but for aid only in the form of people, not for grants, loans, or money subscriptions to United Nations agencies. The only department concerned with the whole field has been the Treasury. Only the Chancellor of the Exchequer, save for the Cabinet, can review the claims on us for aid as a single whole and match that whole with other claims on our resources.

Better Organization for Aid Purposes

Should a new Minister of Cabinet rank be given responsibility for all aid overseas? If no other changes were made in the machinery of government it would, I think, be difficult to see how the new Minister could work in harmony with colleagues responsible for foreign, Commonwealth and Colonial business. Aid cannot be divorced from the whole complex of relationships between us and the recipient country.

However, if for a variety of reasons it were deemed right to unify our foreign and Commonwealth services, it might well improve our organization for aid purposes. A single Secretary of State could have beneath him an integrated External Affairs Department, with perhaps Ministers of State to help in the fields now covered by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Colonial Offices and the Department of Technical Co-operation (which might assume responsibility within the new Department for all aid questions, whether financial or concerned with persons).

When we consider what to do about a desperately poor country we must decide whether to do or not to do a proper job. If it is a dependent territory and there is no present chance of honourable discharge from our responsibilities for it, we must decide to do a proper job. If the people are to learn responsibility in money matters, as an essential factor in their progress towards self-government and independence, our grants in aid of annual budgets must not be so determined

that they encourage the local legislature to assume that budgetary deficiencies will be made good by British taxpayers.

The first post-war C.D. & W. Act sought to provide for ten years' development, the 1959 Act for five, and the Commonwealth Development Act of 1963 for three. Much can be said for a long period, but there are snags in such an arrangement. In any case, only at the outset of a development period have we the chance of reviewing the whole relevant field and making rational allocation between the different claimants.

In the last four years we have increased very substantially our aid to the three High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. During the 13 years from 1945 to 1958 our aid in all forms amounted to some £14m., averaging rather more than £1m. a year. But during the last four years it has exceeded £23m., averaging £5.8m. a year, a rate nearly six times as great as over the previous 13 years.

We must use our readiness to offer Government aid to mobilize further aid from other sources. All hands are needed at the pump—and in particular United Nations agencies, private enterprise in many profit-seeking forms, and voluntary philanthropic effort.

Aid Through People

Philanthropy, in partnership with Government, has made the greatest of all aid contributions to the three Territories. There are 1,100 primary schools in Basutoland, accommodating perhaps the highest percentage of the age-group in all Africa, and over 1,000 of them owe their existence to Christian missionaries, though Government now meets most of the cost of teachers' salaries. The Red Cross and more recently the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, the Save the Children Fund, the Dulverton Trust, and the English Speaking Union help in all three territories—to raise nutritional standards through school gardens, to provide for the beginnings of youth work, and to distribute books, among many other forms of desperately needed aid.

A crucial part of our aid must be in the form of people going from this country to work abroad in all sorts of activity, and people coming to this country from abroad for all sorts of training and education. This form of aid accounts for about one-sixth of our aid programme and costs more than six times what it did in 1958-59. It is spread over more than 100 countries, 39 of them dependent territories.

Counting appointments made by the British Council, the Crown Agents, and the D.T.C., the total for 1962 was 1,637. As to the inward flow, 60,000 men and women from overseas now study in Britain (40,000 from the developing countries, three times as many as in 1950). Twelve hundred courses were arranged last year for people anxious to learn something from our experience in government, administration and other fields.

British taxpayers now find £15m. a year for the Overseas Service Aid Scheme. It covers the difference between what British officers employed by the 30 Governments which have adopted the scheme would receive if they were locally recruited officers and what they do in fact receive. It is a generous and imaginative contribution on our part. But there are snags in it.

Britons Desperately Needed

It helps to keep in action overseas some 15,400 British officers, 8,000 of them in East Africa and 2,800 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, some on permanent pensionable terms and an increasing number on short-term contract. But the scheme was not acceptable to some Governments (such as the Nigerian).

Many territories, independent and dependent, desperately need the help of Britons in Government service and as experts in a great range of subjects. These men and women must cost the countries more than locally recruited people will cost when they become available. Differences in pay are in no sense justifiably stigmatized as evidence of racial discrimination in the pejorative sense; but it needs little imagination to understand how hard it is for local politicians to believe this and explain it to their followers.

In 1958 a scheme was started to enable young men leaving school to go abroad for a year and "muck in" with the professionals in the field as teachers or in agriculture, social welfare, or community development. The country in which they work pays board and lodging and a small allowance, the passages being paid by British taxpayers. The scheme has proved an almost unqualified success; 300 school leavers of both sexes are overseas today and the same number will go out next year.

I recently visited a secondary boarding school for boys and girls in a remote part of Bechuanaland. As I went round and asked who had initiated the various good ideas that caught my interest, the answer was invariably "Mike Hanson". He had left his English boarding school, volunteered for a year's service overseas before continuing his formal education, and come to this Bechuanaland school as the one European member of the staff. Next day I witnessed one of the finest out-

door pageants I have ever seen—commemorating in brilliantly conceived and executed scenes 100 years of local history and missionary work. The initiator and inspiration were the same young man.

In 1962 the scheme was extended to cover graduates who were prepared to give a year of service overseas. There are 250 of them abroad today. Next year there will be twice as many.

There are many by-products of great general advantage. First, the personal friendships formed between volunteers and their temporary colleagues in the field—and continued after the volunteer's return to Britain. Then some of the volunteers think of going overseas again when their professional training at home has been completed, and giving at least some years of their working life to a developing country. Finally, the returned volunteer infects with his enthusiasm some of his contemporaries, and helps in the essential task of getting generally accepted the idea that some years of service overseas should form part of a normal home-based working life for teachers, doctors, engineers, and many other kinds of professional.

Britain, dependent for its prosperity on finding markets for an increasing volume of exports, has a strong economic interest in an expansion of demand for our goods and services throughout the world. In newly independent Commonwealth countries whose history is closely bound up with our own we have many built-in advantages, such as the English language, linked currencies, banking and insurance systems. But the aid we give is by no means always in our economic interest.

Moral Considerations

We have no hope of taking right decisions about our aid policy unless we include moral as well as other considerations within our reckoning. Our major problem is to increase our own awareness of the challenge offered to countries like our own (which have found the secret of growing daily richer through modern technological advance) by countries which are not yet growing less poor at anything like the rate at which we are growing richer, and to find ways of kindling the imagination of our fellow-citizens.

During the last five years we have doubled the scale of our aid effort. That may not have been deliberately willed by the main body of British taxpayers, but it marks something of an achievement and reflects a new awareness of our obligation to the dependent territories, the Commonwealth and the world. I find particular encouragement in the whole tone of the recent White Paper on aid: there is no hint in it of Government apology for the amount of public money we have been spending on aid in recent years; the note is not of apology but pride.

And I find special grounds of hope for the future in what was said on September 17 by one whose office makes him the chief watch-dog in our whole establishment, Mr. Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer. In commending the White Paper he said: "It is to my mind impossible for the industrial societies to live easily with their consciences while the indigent societies are just over their garden fence. Overseas aid is a great and growing burden on our resources. Our reactions should not be to cut back the aid, but rather to regard this as a source of inspiration in our efforts to expand our own economy and so increase the level of our aid achievement."

Action Against Thugs

POLICE CONTINGENTS throughout Southern Rhodesia have arrested a number of Africans. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. C. W. Dupont, has said that for the maintenance of law and order it had become essential to place certain persons under restriction, and that many young thugs had already been removed from trouble spots. The Minister's warning that further legislation would have to be introduced against violence having been disregarded, he had had to act in order to protect the African population who were suffering from intimidation and robbery by terrorists and hooligans who were making their lives a misery. Many Africans in towns throughout the country had applied to him to stop the acts of intimidation. That was a sure sign that most Africans wished to live in peace, regardless of their political views. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the P.C.C., was arrested for contravening a restriction by driving through a tribal trust area. He has been banned from all but religious meetings for three months.

Trade union affiliations outside Nyasaland are now forbidden. This order prohibits the acceptance of monetary or other aid.



AFRICA



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Kariba Dam, a man-made wonder that has created a lake 200 miles long. *Lake Manyara* and *Ngorongoro Crater*, two wild life sanctuaries set in magnificent scenery within sight of the snows of Kilimanjaro. *Zanzibar*, an oriental jewel set in the Indian Ocean; ivory and precious stones, spices and silks; Africa's colourful Eastern market.

Mombasa, Malindi on the romantic East African coast; palm fringed beaches and uncrowded golden sands; swimming, surfing, sailing, big game fishing and tropical nights. *Salisbury, Nairobi*, two bustling skyscraper cities in the sun, modern symbols of developing Africa.

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EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS
CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS



PERSONALIA

MR. B. D. NAPPER has joined the board of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

HERR GUENTHER FRITSCH is Ambassador for East Germany in Zanzibar.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN is in London from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. G. NJENGA is now Commissioner for Community Development in Kenya.

MR. R. O. KIRUNDU is mayor of Dar es Salaam. His deputy is MR. R. L. SIMKOKO.

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL was 75 on Saturday. LORD CLITHEROE was 63 on Monday.

MR. A. E. DORMAN, lately Deputy Director, is now Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya.

SIR ATHOL EVANS has been appointed chairman of the Tourist Board of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR KENNETH BRADLEY is due in London today from his visits to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

THE HON. ANGUS OGILVY has accepted the office of patron of the Betatron Cancer Appeal Trust.

MR. E. W. BITHELL, secretary of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will in July become local director in Israel.

MRS. BETTY KAUNDA, wife of Northern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, has given birth to twins, a boy and a girl.

MR. D. S. BURWOOD has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy from May next.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER is due back in London on March 8 from his visits to East, Central and South Africa.

MR. B. H. BAKER is now Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, where MR. J. A. KEAN has been promoted Superintendent of Prisons.

MR. MATHEW KIPONI from Kenya is attending a course in television techniques at the Thomson Organization's college in Scotland.

LORD HOWICK, chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, left London on Friday for a fortnight's visit to Nigeria.

MR. P. NGENDANDUMWE, Prime Minister of Burundi, and the Finance Minister have been in Paris for discussions on aid for monetary reform.

MR. G. I. SMITH, personal representative in East and Central Africa of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has visited Southern Rhodesia.

Among six Zanzibari students in Communist countries who returned "immediately after the revolution to help in development" was SAID HIMID MOHAMMED, secretary of the Zanzibar Students' Union in Europe.

MR. E. W. KRAMER, a U.N. hydrologist, is spending two years surveying the Koki Lakes catchment area for the Uganda Government.

SIR GEORGE SEHUSTER, sometime Financial Secretary in the Sudan, received from Oxford University last week an honorary doctorate of civil law.

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, has sent two police inspectors, two sub-inspectors, and one sergeant to Zanzibar to help in training its police force.

MR. SOLOMON ELIUFUO, Tanganyika's Education Minister, represented MWALIMU NYERERE in Guinea at the opening of a university named after the President.

MR. J. A. CLARK, former Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, has joined the boards of Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. HERRICK HERRICK, an American film producer, has registered Impala Films in Southern Rhodesia, where it is proposed to do a story of the Shangani Patrol.

MR. W. L. MATHER, chairman of Mather and Platt, Ltd., a company with old trading connexions with East Africa, has been elected president of Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika, and MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs and Defence, flew to Addis Ababa and Mogadishu last week.

SHEIKH HASSAN MOYO, junior Minister of Communications, Power and Works in Zanzibar, is deputizing for SHEIKH MOHAMED "BABU", the Foreign Minister, who is in Nigeria.

Passengers for Mombasa in the S.S. KENYA CASTLE include LIEUT.-COLONEL & MRS. C. I. V. GIBSON, DR. J. E. HARDY, MR. & MRS. A. A. NEEDHAM, and DR. & MRS. C. J. PERCIVAL.

MR. STANLEY BROUGHTON, managing director of Electrolux, Ltd., has left London to visit the Sudan, Kenya, the Rhodesias, and Mozambique. He will be away about six weeks.

MR. J. NYAGAH, Parliamentary Secretary in Kenya for Works and Communications, is inquiring into the affairs of South Nyanza county council, whose employees struck recently.

Condemnation of Mr. IAIN MACLEOD, their M.P., for his statements about the Tory Party leadership has been expressed by the executive committee of Potters Bar Conservative Association.

At the invitation of the Uganda Trades Union Congress, three leading officials of Soviet trade unionism, Messrs. PETER PIMENOV, SERGEY KUZMIN and GEORGIY KANAIEV, are visiting Uganda.

MR. HITOAKI YAMAGUCHI, a technical co-operation official in the Japanese International Trade Ministry, has led a group of industrial experts on an extensive research tour of Tanganyika.

MR. FRANCIS LOYD, who has been in the Colonial Service in East Africa for many years, was received by THE QUEEN recently on his appointment as Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland.

MR. SIMON ARCH, of Salisbury, who plans a £250,000 hotel and casino at Victoria Falls, is visiting European and American gaming centres to recruit "teachers" for local croupiers and cashiers.

MR. J. S. KASAMBALA spent only three days in Dar es Salaam after returning from a three-weeks' visit to Scandinavia before leaving for Malaysia to attend an Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Conference.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS has renounced all interest in the will of his former wife, who died in October and by a will made many years previously left him the greater part of her estate. Since they were divorced in 1960, Mr. Sandys does not wish to benefit in any way. The property will therefore pass to their children, two daughters and a son.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

New Address

**26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
LONDON, W.C.1**

Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable addresses remain unchanged

MR. COLIN LEGUM will address a joint meeting of The Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on Thursday, March 5, on "Pan-Africanism, the Communist and the West". SIR JOCK CAMPBELL will preside.

MR. TREVOR GARDNER motored to Beira from Lusaka to embark with his family for retirement leave in Britain after 17 years in Northern Rhodesia Government service, for the past three years as Finance Minister.

MR. S. HABIB, the chairman, has told the Mashonaland Clothing Manufacturers' Association that Southern Rhodesians may now dress from head to foot in locally-made wear, much of which was also in demand overseas.

MR. KENNETH SPANG, president of the African Affairs Society of the United States, and MR. JOHN HERBER, assistant vice-president of the First National City Bank of New York, and MRS. HERBER have recently visited Kenya.

Two mounted ivory tusks, the gift of PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanganyika, have been presented to MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, by MR. L. N. SJAONA, Tanganyika's Minister for National Culture and Youth.

SIR DEREK GILBEY and MR. W. A. KILBY, vice-president of Heublin Inc., American proprietors of Smirnoff Vodka, have been visiting Kenya, where the East African subsidiary of W. & A. Gilbey has begun to manufacture the spirit.

MR. SANDYS, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, who is about to visit East Africa, has been invited by MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, to go to Lusaka for discussions on Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence.

SIR ATHOL EVANS, lately Federal Secretary for Home Affairs, told an inter-city forum in Sinoia that the gross domestic product of £289m., or £75 a head, indicated not a depressed economy in Southern Rhodesia but one that was flourishing and expanding.

The Kenya delegation to the O.A.U. conference in Lagos this week comprises MR. J. MURUMBI, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, MR. C. NJONJO, Attorney-General, and MR. R. J. OUKO, Permanent Secretary for External Affairs.

MR. W. NYAWANDA is acting editor of the Kenya (Governmental) News Agency, which supplies international news from the Reuter and Tass services to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, the British Information Services, and the Kenya newspapers.

Mombasa Dock-Workers' Union having threatened a strike for a 350s. monthly minimum wage, MR. E. N. MWENDWA and MR. D. MWANYUMBA, Kenya Ministers of Labour and Works respectively, are to meet MR. D. AKUMU, general secretary of the Union.

MR. R. E. LUYT was received by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of British Guiana. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of a knighthood and invested him with the insignia of K.C.M.G. LADY LUYT was also received.

Critics of the unemployment relief agreement in Kenya ignore the fact that "high wages cannot be achieved in a disorganized economy riddled with unemployment and social unrest", said MR. J. ODERO-JOWI, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and Social Services, last week.

EX-PRESIDENT TSHOMBE has announced from Madrid that his Conakat Party will contest the next communal elections in Katanga in order to "fight against tribalism, advocate a federal Constitution according full autonomy to member States, and improve farming at all levels".

Diamond cutting has been started in Bulawayo by MR. S. ROTH, whose partners are MR. N. KNOP, from Antwerp, and MR. N. ORTNER, of Tel Aviv. Three master craftsmen from Holland have been recruited.

MR. J. G. FRANCIS is chairman of East African Oil Refineries, Ltd., whose £5m. plant—it has a 2m. tons yearly processing capacity—was opened at Changamwe, Mombasa, last week by Kenya's Prime Minister.

MR. A. OGINGA ODINGA, Home Affairs Minister in Kenya, who has been touring Nyanza advocating co-operative farming and condemning tribalism, told a Tingaré meeting: "There is no money in the Treasury; Government cannot depend on borrowed money forever".

Southern Rhodesia must industrialize quickly, particularly through technical colleges and self-reliance, if her "tremendous" potential is to be grasped, MR. LAURENCE CROOKS and MR. JOSEPH IGO of the London/Birmingham steel equipment firm Birwellco advised after a visit.

MR. P. C. ADAMS has criticized the new Northern Rhodesian Government for allocating £32,500 for a fleet of American cars for Ministers when it could have been used to build a hospital in the Luangwa "valley of the blind" in Luapula Province, which he has just toured for the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the American writer who had travelled widely in East Africa and written a good deal about Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, is now stated to have left £464,000. United States copyright of his works has been valued at £142,000 and foreign copyrights at £107,000. He bequeathed everything to his widow.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON is chairman of Midland and International Banks, Ltd., a newly registered private company with a capital of £20m. Among the directors are SIR CYRIL HAWKER and MR. H. C. DRAYTON, representing the Standard Bank. The other participants are the Midland Bank, the Commercial Bank of Australia, and the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

MR. S. N. WANJE, mayor elect of Jinja and personnel manager of Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., MR. K. S. MUSISI, a city councillor in Kampala, MR. K. MWANGA, a member of Mbale Municipal Council, and MR. E. L. SESSANGE-MIVULE, an administrative assistant to that body, have arrived in England for a month's stay as guests of the C.R.O.

GENERAL SIR RONALD ADAMS said in London a few days ago that he did not believe that Britain would have laid down her Colonial responsibilities so quickly but for pressure from the United Nations. At the same meeting MR. BERNARD MOORE, head of the external news services of the B.B.C., expressed the opinion that many countries had emerged too quickly from colonialism.

MR. WILLIAM SAIDI, news editor of the *Central African Mail*, MR. PATRICK ROGERS, news editor of Northern Rhodesia Television, MR. JOSEPH CHILESHE, of the public relations staff of Anglo American Corporation, and MR. DUNSTAN KAMANA, of the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in London for a month's visit to Britain as guests of H.M. Government.

CHIEF KASONGO NYEMBO of north Katanga has been released and reinstated by the Congo Government after an inquiry ordered by MR. ADOLA, the Prime Minister, had established that charges relating to a cache of arms and money found in his home were devoid of any foundation, the articles having been acquired as gifts and through "his work and persevering efforts as a high-ranking figure in the customary hierarchy".

Obituaries

Mr. M. D. Lyon

MR. MALCOLM DOUGLAS LYON, LL.B., who has died in Hastings, aged 65, served in Kenya and Uganda and in Seychelles as Chief Justice.

There can never have been in East or Central Africa another High Court judge of such individuality, versatility, eccentricity, outspokenness, and all-round high-heartedness and courage. He was great company, and no respecter of persons.

As a young man he had been a brilliant cricketer, one of the finest batsmen and wicket-keepers of his day. If Strudwick had not then been in his prime, he would almost certainly have been capped for England. He played many outstanding games for Cambridge, Somerset, and the M.C.C., making a great century for the Gentlemen in the 1923 match at Lord's and another century against the Australians for Somerset three years later.

Educated at Rugby, he captained the cricket XI in his last year, 1916. Joining the Royal Field Artillery, he was wounded in France. Later he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he got his cricket Blue in 1921.

A gifted entertainer, he wrote songs and music for London theatres and for such stage stars as Beatrice Lillie, Gwen Farrar and Nora Blainey. In the year in which he was president of the Footlights Club, he was called to the Bar. Four years later he stood unsuccessfully as Liberal candidate for West Suffolk.

After practising for a few years in London and on the South-Eastern Circuit, he joined the Colonial Judicial Service and went to the Gambia as a magistrate in 1932. Three years later he was transferred to Tanganyika, where he served until the outbreak of the last war, in which he was for the first two years at the War Office and then in command of an anti-aircraft regiment of the Royal Artillery.

He returned to Kenya at the end of the war, was promoted Chief Justice in the Seychelles in 1948, and remained there until 1957, when he was transferred to Uganda as a puisne judge.

Severe Strictures on Governor

His first *cause célèbre* in Seychelles concerned the head of a Government department who was charged with the theft and improper use of Government labour and materials. Lyon passed severe strictures on a former Governor, who, having written that the offence constituted "negligence not amounting to criminal negligence", later recommended the man for promotion. A letter of the Governor was described by the Chief Justice as "this slimy, dishonest document"; though it administered "a severe reprimand", the offender was promoted four days later and received the Governor's written congratulations.

A year later a landowner and businessman in Mahé brought a case against the Acting Attorney-General, a Seychellois, whose wife was at the time the only other lawyer in local practice. The Chief Justice found that the Acting Attorney-General had extorted money "by threats and blackmail", and criticized the Governor for employing as Acting Attorney-General a man who shared his wife's legal chambers, though such private practice was contrary to the law. Lyon's judgment ruled that "the two defendants were engaged together in a swindling conspiracy".

Such blunt condemnation did not make him popular in all circles, and in 1956 a Labour M.P. charged him in the House of Commons with being "drunk, incom-

petent, vicious, and corrupt", and with having brought British justice "into disgrace and contempt". He was strongly defended by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who refused to agree to an inquiry.

He had decided after serious consideration "that the Chief Justice is—as I hope I am—a gregarious, convivial and friendly person, who likes to relax and does not—any more than I do—refuse a drink; but I am quite satisfied that there is no evidence whatever that that fact had ever been obvious in court, any more than I hope the fact that I do not refuse a drink has ever been obvious in this House."

"I am absolutely satisfied that there is no justice whatever in the charge that the Chief Justice had driven a motor-car while under the influence of drink. I am also satisfied that there was no evidence whatever—save in his one relationship with Mr. Collet—that he had been other than strictly impartial. The charge of corruption is monstrous and totally unjustified."

The Secretary of State emphasized that there was no question of his re-appointing or not re-appointing the Chief Justice, who held office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS BATTISCOMBE, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 73, entered the Colonial Educational Service in Kenya in 1921 but soon transferred to Zanzibar, where he was for many years private secretary to the Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, who entrusted him with the education of his son, Abdullah bin Khalifa, afterwards Sultan. Battiscombe was invalidated home in 1934, and on his retirement from the Colonial Service was appointed chapter clerk and keeper of muniments to Durham Cathedral, where he remained for 20 years. In the 1914-18 war he was commissioned in the 1st Bn. The Grenadier Guards after joining the ranks of The Royal Berkshire Regiment. In the 1939-45 war he was at various times an instructor at Sandhurst, on the staff of Eastern Command, camp commandant of the Cabinet War Room, and a member of the political intelligence department of the Foreign Office.

SIR WILLIAM CAMPBELL MITCHELL-COTTES, Bt., who has died suddenly in London, aged 61, was the elder son of the first baronet, who created the great merchant group bearing the family name which operates over much of the world, including North, East, Central and South Africa. Sir William was educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate for Parliament in 1929, and succeeded to the title in 1932. He was for a time a director of a London publishing house, and wrote much poetry in modern style. For the first three years of the last war he served in The Black Watch. He had married in 1934 Princess Helene de Tremoille. There were no children and the marriage was dissolved in 1939. The baronetcy passes to a brother.

LADY MOORE-GUGGISBERG, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 93, played a leading part in "The Gondoliers" as Decima Moore, and in 1905 became the second wife of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, afterwards Governor of the Gold Coast and British Guiana. She founded the Women's Emergency Corps in 1914, established leave clubs for the forces in France, and was made C.B.E. for her services. In the last war she re-established the British Leave Club in Paris, leaving that city just before the Germans entered. Between the wars she frequently attended African gatherings in London.

DR. HERBERT CHAVASSE (PAUL) SQUIRES, C.M.G., D.M., F.R.C.P., late of the Sudan Medical Service, has died in Woking.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home on Africa Independence Granted Too Soon

THE PRIME MINISTER, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, gave candid answers to several questions about East and Central Africa in a television interview last Thursday.

Asked if he thought that the East African territories had been given independence too soon, he replied that he had always pleaded with African leaders not to push their requests for independence too soon.

"I was afraid—and this has now been proved beyond doubt—that they would get independence before they had a police force and armed forces loyal to the Government. They did not have time to train police or troops or even administrators".

Though he avoided the direct statement that Communist agents had caused the mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, the Prime Minister said emphatically that there are in Africa plenty of men trained in Communist techniques.

Communist Agents Everywhere

Recalling that Chou En-Lai, the Communist Chinese Prime Minister had said only a few days previously that Africa was ripe for revolution, he added that "there are trained Communist agents right through Africa".

Invited to speak on Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence, Sir Alec said that it was an emotional question complicated by the dissolution of the Federation, the promise that Nyasaland should become independent in July, and the prospect of independence for Northern Rhodesia in October. Southern Rhodesians therefore asked why they also should not be granted independence.

The principle which governed the situation was that there should be provision in the Constitution of any self-governing territory that the majority would be in a position to govern; but "we have never put a time limit to that principle".

Support for Southern Rhodesia

MR. RAYMOND BYRNE has written in reply to the letter in *The Times* from Mr. Humphry Berkeley, M.P., which was quoted in last week's issue:—

"Mr. Berkeley skates over several important facts. The first is that Southern Rhodesia has been self-governing for over 40 years and has made an incomparably better job of it than any Colonial Office territory in Africa. Secondly, no country can prosper and raise the living standards of its people while its Constitution is at the mercy of an alien Government which chooses to ignore economic facts to heed only political expediency.

"In this connexion one would have thought that what has happened in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika was sufficient warning of what happens when power-thirsty Africans are given political control on the specious grounds that the trappings of education equal civilization.

"Although Mr. Winston Field's Government, and the Opposition too, are exasperated by the stalling tactics of the British Government, it has been made quite clear that the end of the road has not been reached, and the question of a *coup d'état* does not arise. But if it does arise it is surely absurd to talk about sanctions.

"The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have made it quite clear that Britain does not believe in economic sanctions except in war. Would Britain declare war on Southern Rhodesia or encourage some other Power to do so? That is pure fantasy.

"The blunt truth is that bankers, industrialists, and merchants do not mind in the least what sort of Government a country has so long as it keeps order and pays its bills. Britain is only too ready to do business with Cuba, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Spain, Portugal, China, Bulgaria, and others which make no pretence of espousing universal adult suffrage now or in the future. It is therefore rather ridiculous to threaten what remains of Rhodesia on the grounds that its

evolutionary democracy is not evolving as fast as that of say the Congo or Haiti.

Finally had the Rhodesian electorate not voted for Federation in 1953 they would now be on a par constitutionally with the other fully independent states of the Commonwealth. The last thing Rhodesians, white or black, want is to sever the links with the Crown. But if that unhappy event occurs the blame will rest squarely on the shoulders of an intransigent and obstinate British Government".

Reality Ignored

MR. GORDON MIDDLETON wrote:—

"Mr. Berkeley's letter completely ignores the reality of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. Those who hold power there are not likely at present to allow the country to be handed over to the black majority whatever action the British Government takes. And who can blame them?

"In no black African ruled State can it be said that the minorities, whether African, Asian, or European, are safe and able to live their lives fully and freely. The withdrawal of European rule has everywhere increased fears and tensions. Tribute, however, must be paid to those African leaders, particularly in East Africa, who are pursuing a moderate course. It is the immediate future of their countries which we must watch before making further efforts to widen the Southern Rhodesian franchise.

"Meanwhile, perhaps, the problem of Southern Rhodesia's status can best be answered by coming to no firm decisions and continuing along the lines of the recent dropping of the term 'Colony' from her style. Thus time may be gained and with it an ever-increasing African middle class, the first necessity for a modern, stable African society.

"To hearken to the voices of extremism at this juncture would be disastrous to black and white and fatal to the hopes of ever living together. We must remember also our duty is to both races—something Mr. Berkeley and the left too often forget".

Unoptimistic View of Nyasaland

AN UNOPTIMISTIC ASSESSMENT of the outlook for Nyasaland has been made in the *Scotsman* by Mr. Michael Leapman, its Commonwealth correspondent, who is visiting East and Central Africa. In a dispatch from Blantyre he has written:—

"Nyasaland's Minister of Finance has said that the budget might be balanced in five or six years if all went well. Even if it does it will be a good deal longer than that before the bulk of the population can rise above a subsistence-level existence.

"Unemployment is a serious problem and a potential security risk.

"There were some particularly nasty incidents during the registration of voters last month, chiefly involving the beating up of members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect. Dr. Banda read over the radio a list of men who, he claimed, were members of a 'shadow cabinet' in opposition to him. A few days later one of them was murdered.

"An African out of sympathy with Dr. Banda's Government and the Malawi Party told me: 'Some people are very disappointed. They thought freedom meant that everything would be free, that they could have as much food and things as they liked without paying'.

"In most respects Dr. Banda does not fit into any conventional African nationalist pattern. He is instinctively a Conservative and has little time for Socialist theories. He is on good terms with Mr. Field, the Southern Rhodesian Premier, and his heavy economic reliance on Mozambique makes him reluctant to denounce Portuguese colonial practices.

"Nyasaland has an entirely agricultural economy and a huge budget deficit; an army and police force that are being Africanized too slowly for many people's liking; and a civil service losing many of its most experienced men. Nearly half the expatriate civil servants intend to quit on independence.

"Thus conditions are almost identical to those of the East African countries whose stability was so badly shaken last month. This does not mean that the same thing is bound to happen here, but it does mean that it could".

[The writer has been consistently sympathetic with African nationalism. So has the *Scotsman*. This disenchanting report is all the more impressive on that account.—Ed.]

Kenya Suspect by Investors

Admission by Ministers

IT WAS FORTUNATE that a ministerial mission had been able to visit overseas countries so soon after the troubles in East Africa and allay investors' suspicions, the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, said when he and the Minister for Finance, Mr. James Gichuru, returned to Nairobi from their trip to Britain and the United States. During the visit Mr. Gichuru was appointed a governor of the World Bank.

Both Ministers severely criticized newspapers in Eastern and Western countries for having "mis-reported" Kenya and presented a "very bad picture" of the situation.

Projects which they had discussed included a £3½m. tea scheme and connecting roads; a £1.7m. water supply plan for Kiambu; forest exploitation by 8,000 families; trunk roads; technical secondary education costing £600,000; and a new land settlement venture.

The Finance Minister invited businessmen to visit Kenya. The U.S. Government had agreed to send a mission to make its own assessment.

Accredited to Kenya

DIPLOMATIC representatives in Kenya include Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, U.K. High Commissioner (who is dean of the corps); Messrs. R. K. Tandon, K. K. Panni and Busumtwi Sam, High Commissioners for India, Pakistan and Ghana respectively; Dr. O. Soltmann, Mr. A. Eilan and Mr. W. P. L. G. de Boer, Ambassadors for Germany, Israel and Holland; and Messrs. L. C. Vass, M. Mininni, R. Servoise, H. Aaberg and Brigadier-General Kwang-Ho Ahn, Chargés d'Affaires for the United States, Italy, France, Denmark and South Korea.

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STATE EXPRESS—THE BEST CIGARETTES IN THE WORLD

Commercial Tutelage Rejected

"Times" Report Strongly Resented

KENYA can support a highly automated and complex industry, the Prime Minister maintained last week when he opened the £5m. plant at Changamwe, Mombasa, of East African Oil Refineries, Ltd.

"My Government wishes to encourage more and more investment from all countries. We are striving to develop our country with our own independent policies. We shall not tolerate to see Kenya become just another industrial or commercial protégé of any foreign country or any power bloc.

"We are determined to accelerate economic growth within the context of African socialism, meaning that both the Government and private enterprise will have a part to play.

"Companies such as this find it necessary to employ not only local people but also experts from overseas. I want those experts to feel welcome."

A gift of £20,000 from the company to the National Fund would support the small industries training centre in Nakuru. Smaller industries, systematically developed on as large a scale as possible would be expanded from the present 20 over the next few years to 300 or 400, with an annual output of over £1½m.

At Thika on the previous day, Dr. J. G. Kioko, Minister of Commerce and Industry, had opened a "magnificent" factory for the Japanese United Textile Industries (Kenya), Ltd.

He condemned a recent cable in *The Times* (quoted in our issue of February 13) as "mischievous and inaccurate," continuing: "It considered our present plans as sheer expression of desperation; it was so untruthful as to say that our Government has lost control of the country. The Kenya Government is not afraid of criticism, but surely to say that we have lost control of the country and that the atmosphere is grim can only be considered as calculated mischief based on fancy and deliberate distortion of truth.

"You know the effectiveness with which our Government has been running this country. I hope people overseas will search for facts from my Ministry or our various chambers of commerce and industry before they believe such nonsense. I am sure that businessmen here will inform their associates overseas that Kenya is stable and progressive and has a strong, stable, and most effective Government."

Indebted for Great Work

CAIRO RADIO has interviewed Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, who is stated to have asserted that that station has done "great work" throughout Africa, putting States outside Egypt under a "debt which cannot be repaid". Anyone who knows anything of the kind of propaganda broadcast from Cairo to the rest of Africa is aware that much of it has been designed to destroy responsible government and aid the most extreme nationalist movements, including of course K.A.N.U. The debt which cannot be repaid is evidently that co-operation in the substitution for freedom of the dictatorship which is so rapidly being imposed over great areas of East and Central Africa by African politicians.

Incomprehensible Drinking Habits

MR. GEORGE MCWATERS, chairman of one of the best-known wine marketing companies in the United Kingdom, has said on his return from a long trip to South, Central, and East Africa that he found the drinking habits of those countries "incomprehensible". He was amazed to find excellent sheries served at room temperature in extremely hot weather, when it should have been properly chilled, as the Spaniards have done for centuries. The right results could be obtained by putting sherry in a refrigerator, but not the coldest part, for 45 minutes; by straining the wine through ice cubes into a glass, a process which allowed the wine to breathe and gave it a quick sparkle; or, in the case of a party, by packing ice round the bottles for half an hour. Chilled sherry was described by Mr. McWatters as the summer drink.

One-Party State In Tanganyika

Questions to Presidential Commission

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION appointed to consider changes in the Constitution of Tanganyika and of the Tanganyika African National Union and in the practice of Government "that might be necessary to bring into effect a democratic one-party State" has invited the public to submit memoranda based on the following questionnaire:—

Should T.A.N.U. be open to all citizens of Tanganyika regardless of their political opinions? If not, should a citizen be entitled to join if he accepts the principles of T.A.N.U.?

Should the National Assembly and the national executive of T.A.N.U. both continue in existence? If so, what should be the relationship and division of powers between them? If the executive and the Assembly should be amalgamated, how should the members of the amalgamated body be chosen—by direct elections, like the Assembly at present, or indirectly, like the executive at present?

Should local government authorities and district committees of T.A.N.U. both continue in existence? If so, what should be the relationship and division of powers between them?

Should all candidates for election to the Legislature and local government bodies be members of T.A.N.U.? What other qualifications (if any) should there be for such candidates?

How should candidates for the Legislature and local government bodies be elected, given that the people should be able freely to choose the person they wish to represent them from amongst those qualified for election? In particular, should there be freedom for any qualified person who wishes to stand for election to do so? If not, what machinery is necessary to select candidates or limit the number who may submit themselves to the people's choice?

How should the President of the Republic be elected?

Should members of the Legislature and local government bodies be subject to party discipline or should they be allowed to speak and vote as they like?

Is there any objection to civil servants being members of the Legislature or local government bodies? If not, should the terms and conditions on which politicians and civil servants serve the State be identical?

Should there be any restrictions on the number of persons in Government service who are members of the Legislature or of local government. Is it essential that all Ministers and junior Ministers should be members of the Legislature?

What should be the relationship between the trade unions, the co-operative movement, and the party?

Libel Action by Mr. Kambona

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, External Affairs and Defence Minister in Tanganyika, has issued a libel writ against the *Daily Telegraph* and its editor. A statement from the High Commission in London reads: "The alleged libel was contained in a report of January 23 in which the Minister was described as the main Communist agent not only in Tanganyika but in the whole of East Africa. There were other allegations of a similarly defamatory nature. The Minister has taken grave exception and is determined to seek all the redress available to him in the English courts unless a suitable apology and retraction is published and damages are offered. There is no truth whatsoever in the allegations. We know of no similar case in which a Minister of a friendly Government has been described in these terms by a reputable British newspaper. Apart from the damage done to the Minister, publication in these terms, if taken seriously, could harm the political and economic relations between the countries involved". Lord Gardiner, Q.C., has been retained to appear on Mr. Kambona's behalf.

In one recent week nearly 700 Asians in the Kilimanjaro Region applied for Tanganyika citizenship. So did one African and 14 Europeans.

Tanganyika's national fund has been closed after collecting £127,967 in donations, half of which will finance credits to farmers and fishermen. A quarter each will go to self-help schemes and the development of fisheries and crop husbandry.

Is Situation in Burundi Explosive?

Public Apathy to Rwanda Massacres

MR. CHRISTIAN MUSHATSI-KAREBA, president of the *Rassemblement Africain du Burundi*, has written from France to the *Economist*:—

"What is really boiling in the Rwanda kettle is a feudal soup, set on the flames of devotion to a hard-won independence. It is too true that thousands of Tutsi have suffered death at the hands of their former serfs. What is more deplorable than the number of victims is the apathy on the part of the general public.

"The Hutu people, for centuries the victims of Tutsi colonialism, were delivered from the feudal yoke through their own revolutionary efforts at no small cost in human life and suffering. They will zealously guard their independence from those who seek to recapture by force the power which will never be restored to them through the polls.

"In Burundi, where the feudal régime still hangs on to power, the situation is exactly as explosive as it was in the pre-revolutionary Rwanda of 1949.

"The ill-considered Tutsi invasion of Rwanda last Christmas was certainly inspired and encouraged by the King of Burundi in the hope of postponing the ineluctable advent of real independence to that country.

"There will some day be an attempt to establish the blame for the bloody event of today. More important than fixing the blame, however, is our obligation to awaken the world to some of the truths lurking in this foggy situation. The Press should elaborate in proportion to the importance of the disturbance. Or can it be that your readership is not interested in the reasons behind the slaughter of a mere few thousand Africans?"

Tutsi Massacres

In its "Panorama" programme a fortnight ago B.B.C. Television interviewed Mme. Vuillemin, who recently arrived in Europe from Rwanda. One picture in a short film taken by her was of a mission station at which about 3,500 Tutsi had taken refuge. She declared that in one area of Rwanda known to her at least 10,000 Tutsi men, women and children have been killed by Hutu. Insisting that the massacres had been organized by the Government party, and by five Ministers in particular, she pleaded that a United Nations mission of inquiry should be immediately sent to establish the facts, that Ministers found guilty should be removed, and that the many thousands of Tutsi refugees in Uganda, Tanganyika and the Congo should be brought back under protection.

The Royal Naval armament depot at Mombasa is to be closed by June.

The Chinese Communist monthly magazine *Revolution*, published in French and English, has opened offices in Paris.

American police experts are to advise the Congo on a \$538,000 modernization programme for the police forces in Leopoldville, Elisabethville, and Stanleyville.

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

Parliament

Negotiating with Southern Rhodesia

Prime Minister's Commons Statement

ASKED IN THE House of Commons whether he had accepted Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence, Sir Alec replied that his talks with Mr. Field were confidential.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Prime Minister aware that the situation in Southern Rhodesia is extremely serious and in fact dangerous; that hundreds have been arrested for political offences; that there is much seditious talk, some of which seems to be coming from some Ministers? What is the rt. hon. gentleman doing about this? What has been the result of his talks with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers? Will he consider calling a round-table conference at which all the political parties can be represented to try to reach some agreement on the next steps?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I agree that we should try to reach full agreement on the next step. I think it would be better for the time being to leave this to the Commonwealth Secretary and myself."

MR. TURTON: "Would my rt. hon. friend make it clear to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that there are conditions under which H.M. Government would grant independence to the present Rhodesian Government? Further, is he aware that all in this country would deplore it if the Southern Rhodesian Government and country were forced into unconstitutional actions that took them outside the Commonwealth?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I hope that there would be no question of unconstitutional action—none at all. Everybody would certainly hope that. As we are carrying on our conversations with Mr. Field it would be better if I said nothing further now."

MR. WIGG: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman note that the first call for unconstitutional action in violation of allegiance to the Sovereign comes from the rt. hon. Member for Thirsk and Malton, Mr. Turton?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I shall certainly take note of nothing of the kind. My rt. hon. friend said nothing of the sort."

Law and Order in Africa

MR. FELL asked the Prime Minister if he would call a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss a concerted plan of action to deal with the imminent threat to the rule of law in Africa, in view of the danger to British Colonies, British citizens, and British troops in Africa.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Our first step must be to have discussions with the Commonwealth Governments directly concerned in East Africa. The Commonwealth Secretary proposes to visit those countries in about 10 days for this purpose."

MR. FELL: "Does the Prime Minister agree that a major threat to world peace is contained in the constant and continuing contempt in which law and order are held, and will he, because of this, invite the Commonwealth Defence Ministers at least to a meeting to consider whether a Commonwealth defence force should not be formed, at any rate to deal with fire brigade operations, and to do it urgently?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think that if we are to have anything like that which my hon. friend suggests it should come later. I would rather my rt. hon. friend had a chance of talking to the Governments of the East African countries before we took any further decisions."

It would cost United Kingdom taxpayers more than £10m. annually if H.M. Government were to assume responsibility for all overseas pensions up to the date of independence of the various countries. Some 22,000 pensioners would be involved.

About 700 British officials have resigned or been retired from developing countries in the past three years, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation has told the House of Commons.

Overseas Pensioners

Some 2,100 former members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service are in receipt of pensions from Tanganyika, 1,800 from Uganda, and 250 from Zanzibar, and H.M. Government is contributing respectively to their pensions through the Overseas Service Aid Scheme £31,000, £27,000, and £2,000 annually, in addition to pension supplements of £29,000, £20,500, and £5,000.

In reply to another question Mr. Carr gave particulars of overseas pensioners paid through the Crown Agents. Third in the list (after Nigeria and Malaya) came Tanganyika with 1,227 pensioners, together drawing £561,000 in basic pensions, exclusive of overseas increases; followed by Kenya, 1,574; £715,000; Uganda, 826, £385,000; E.A.C.S.O., 849, £404,000; Northern Rhodesia, 281, £116,200; Nyasaland, 169, £65,500; Zanzibar, 51, £18,000; and Seychelles, two, £350.

MR. MORE asked whether British support for research in East Africa would continue now that Kenya was independent.

MR. CARR: "Yes. British aid to research in East Africa, currently running at approximately £614,000, has not been diminished by Kenya's independence."

Asked what grants and loans had been given by H.M. Government to Southern Rhodesia during the past decade, MR. HORNBY replied: "The following loans have been made available to Southern Rhodesia from British Government sources during this period: 1956-57, Colonial Development Corporation loan of £1m. for African housing; 1962-63, C. D. & W. loan of £355,000 for African education; 1962-63, C. D. & W. loan of £3.5m. for development projects concerned primarily with African social, educational and agricultural services. In addition Southern Rhodesia has shared in the benefit derived from financial assistance given to the Federation."

New Advisory Council

MR. CARR said that an Advisory Council for Training in Public Administration had been established by the Department for Technical Co-operation under the chairmanship of Sir John Maud, Master of University College, Oxford, with Sir Richard Ramage as deputy chairman and the following members: Dr. W. S. Barry (British European Airways), Sir George Cartland (Birmingham University), Mr. William Clark (Overseas Development Institute), Professor G. L. Goodwin (London School of Economics), Mr. Richard Hayward (Civil Service National Whitley Council, Staff Side), Mrs. U. K. Hicks (Oxford University), Mr. Guy Hunter (Institute of Race Relations), Mr. Dudley Lofts (Local Government Examinations Board), Miss Eleanor Macdonald (United Africa Co.), Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie (Manchester University), Mr. J. P. Martin-Bates (Administrative Staff College, Henley), Mr. A. L. P. Norrington (President, Trinity College, Oxford), Mr. Raymond Nottage (Royal Institute of Public Administration), Mr. S. P. Osmond (H.M. Treasury), Professor T. T. Paterson (Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow), Mr. J. W. Platt (Shell Petroleum Co.), Professor E. E. Rich (Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge), Mr. S. S. Richardson (Abmadu Bello University, Northern Nigeria), Mr. C. J. Ritchie (British Council), Mr. P. Rogers (D.T.C.), Mr. W. S. Steer (University of Exeter), Mr. J. C. Swaffield (Association of Municipal Corporations), and Mr. G. N. C. Swift (County Clerk, Cumberland).

Appeasement, Not Logic

IT IS NOW plain that the British Government is not prepared to finalize Southern Rhodesia's independence "except on the most extravagant terms", Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, told Parliament in Salisbury this week. This was not due to "misgivings" about the present Government's competence to govern in the country's interests or about the logic and rightness of its case but because Britain wished "to placate at all costs those Commonwealth members who have declared openly their hostility. My Ministers have done their utmost. There is no obligation upon them to initiate further discussions."

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegram: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHITFALL 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Company Report

National and Grindlays Bank Limited

General Expansion In Centenary Year

Value Of Invisible Exports To British Trade

Bank's Quality of Service

LORD ALDINGTON'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED will be held on April 2 at 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is the statement of the Chairman, THE RT. HON. LORD ALDINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year 1963:—

It is my privilege to report to you upon the Bank's Centenary Year. But before I do so I want to place on record the thanks of your directors to Mr. J. K. Michie for the purposeful leadership with which he guided the Bank's affairs so successfully as chairman for close on 18 years, until he retired from the chair on December 31, 1963.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MICHIE

Some idea of the size of the task that this Bank accomplished under his leadership—and some indication of his wide understanding, foresight and courage—can be gained from these few figures. In 1946 when he became chairman our deposits were £62m.; they are now £283m.; our advances were £13m.; they are now £160m.; we had 29 branches in 1946; we now have 163. And during these 18 years most of the territories in which we operate have experienced a rate of political, social and economic development that would have surprised our founders. We cannot expect that the challenge to us in these important overseas countries will grow less formidable in the future, and the Bank will always be grateful to Mr. J. K. Michie for the example he has set.

I am greatly strengthened in seeking to maintain the high standard of my predecessor by having as my deputy Mr. Ronald Mann, and we are both fortunate indeed in our colleagues who form the board—and happy that Mr. Michie has agreed to remain one of them.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

You will have read that in October last we appointed Mr. G. T. Gillespie as a director. The Bank's custom has been that the general manager, who attends of course all board meetings in that capacity, should not formally be a director. We departed from the custom since we wished specially to recognize Mr. Gillespie's services to the Bank and to mark them in the Centenary Year. After our general meeting at his own request he reaches the end of a most distinguished career in our management. We hope that you will share our wish that he may serve as a director for many years, and our delight that he and Mrs. Gillespie have recovered so well from the injuries they received from the bomb thrown at Aden Airport in December last.

He will be succeeded as head of the management by Mr. H. D. Cayley, with Mr. K. Crawford as his deputy. For some time the general management of the Bank has

been larger than the nomenclature of the appointments indicated. We have therefore decided to rename the appointments chief general manager and deputy chief general manager. You are being asked to approve consequential alterations in the articles of association.

THE ACCOUNTS

The consolidated balance-sheet continues to show a general expansion in our business. Total assets at December 31 last were £356,915,796. It will be noted that we have changed our practice this year to accord with that of leading banks in the world and have included for the first time an amount of £59,874,546 for confirmed credits, guarantees and endorsements. Without that figure our assets are about £20m. higher than they were in December 1962.

Profits at £679,318 are not as high as in 1962, but the increase that year, as my predecessor stated, did arise from our overseas operations. I am glad to be able to report that our profits from our widely spread banking overseas were higher this year than last.

Out of the year's profits the sum of £150,000 has been placed to reserve fund, which, when taken with the consolidated carry forward, is now a little more than our issued capital.

The half-yearly dividend proposed is unchanged at 7% making 14% for the year.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

As last year, the profit (£29,301) has been retained in the subsidiary company and is included in the consolidated profit and loss account.

During the year the Finance and Development Corporation's capital was increased by the issue of 500,000 new shares of £1 each fully paid. In addition the Finance and Development Corporation's resources were increased by borrowing outside the Bank. The fixed-term loans granted in these last fifteen years have been of benefit to our overseas customers in the public and private sector and we believe also a lasting advantage to the economies of their countries.

EXPORTERS' REFINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

In its second year the Exporters' Refinance Corporation made a small profit. Its turnover is increasing at a healthy rate as new exporting customers make use of its services and new facilities are developed to help export.

INDIA

The action by the Government and the country to marshal the resources necessary to meet the challenge from China included an unprecedented budget and strict

control over credit. The rate of growth in the economy has been slower in the past two years than in the years of the first two plans. But there were clear signs in the latter half of 1963 of more expansionist policies.

Money conditions have varied more than normally. In the first quarter of 1963 money was exceedingly short and the inter-bank call rate reached 6%. By the middle of the year that rate had fallen to under 1% for a short period, and it remained at a fairly easy level until December, when taxation payments pushed it up to about 5%.

It is not my intention to try to analyse India's economic problems or her progress in solving them. But it would be a mistake to let the period of slower growth, perhaps better called a period of consolidation, blind us to encouraging factors of great importance, not least the steady rise in export earnings which will be one of the principal keys to India's prosperity.

This Bank will always wish to play its part in financing India's exports new and old as we have in financing the export of her main crops for these last hundred years. We welcome the creation by the Government of India of the new Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited.

A high level of industrial investment, although financed partly by foreign loans, inevitably puts a further strain on the banks when money conditions are tight. The Industrial Development Bank which is to be created shortly following legislation will greatly help in this respect.

In 1963 if we had not been able to increase our deposits through the new branches and by our drive for an increase in savings accounts, we should not have been able to go so far to meet the demands made upon us for industrial development.

Under the new banking legislation, we have to increase our holding of Government securities in India quite substantially before September 16, 1964. This is bound to affect our ability to lend, and our earning power, unless we gain our share of increased deposits.

I have full confidence in the Bank's ability to help in India's future development, and in the wish of our friends in India that we should do so.

PAKISTAN

I have these same feelings about our ability to help in Pakistan's future and about our position there. The rate of industrial expansion and the volume of exports generally are important factors for us to watch. Both were satisfactory in 1963. And it is encouraging to know of the increase in last year's wheat and sugar crops and of the expected increase in the 1963-64 rice crop.

The finance of cotton and jute exports, and their manufactures, remains of particular importance to us. Cotton exports in 1962-63 were almost double those of the year before. Raw jute exports at the end of 1963 seem to be just below the level of a year earlier, but exports of jute manufactured goods were higher.

Foreign private investment will continue to be welcomed to industries where large capital and high technical skill is involved.

The policy of directing a larger proportion of available investment resources to East Pakistan was continued, and the results of this policy are becoming apparent. Examples of this are the construction of an oil refinery and a steel works near Chittagong and a number of projects for flood control and irrigation. These should lead to a needed increase in agricultural production. The development of East Pakistan has always been

handicapped by poor communications, inevitable in a land of so many rivers, and determined steps are being taken to improve them. The big hydro-electric project on the Karnaphuli River at Kaptai east of Chittagong has become operative, and electric power from it is now available in Dacca and Narayanganj.

Costs of our banking in Pakistan have risen faster than our deposits. For this and other reasons including our confidence in the development of Pakistan we would like to increase the number of our branches there, when the authorities think this right.

CEYLON

Ceylon's trade and industry have been disrupted during the year by unseasonal rains and by low output and labour difficulties in the ports.

It is sad to see anything that may retard the development of this island, which is so rich in natural products. We and the other British banks play an important part in financing both Ceylon's overseas trade and her industrial development as well as her tea, rubber and coconuts. We were able during the year to correct misleading reports that we confined our facilities to British-owned firms. In fact, a large part of our loans and overdrafts have been to Ceylon nationals or firms they control. In 1963 we offered a sum to help small-scale industrial enterprises approved by the Government, and we could do more in this and other ways to strengthen Ceylon's economy if we were not hampered by restrictions placed on the opening of new accounts with us by Ceylonese nationals. As a result of these our deposits have declined in the past year.

BURMA

Nationalization took from us our business in Burma on February 23, 1963.

As reported to you last year, it was expected that a settlement on compensation would be made within three months. We have received K.5 lacs which represented a loan granted by the Bank to its Rangoon Branch but there is still no settlement of our main claim for compensation.

The profit earned up to February 23, 1963, has not been remitted and has therefore not been included in our profit figures for this year.

THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA

Our business developed normally during 1963, which was the first with Aden as a member State of the Federation of South Arabia. We opened one new sub-office at Sheikh Othman in December. The unsettled conditions in the Yemen impeded the usual flow of trade with Aden, but there is a gradual return to normal mainly through the Yemeni port of Hodeidah. Many plans for development within the Federation are under consideration, including cotton schemes with carefully organised irrigation projects.

We expect that a new decimal currency will be brought into operation during 1964, based on the Dinar—equivalent to £1 sterling.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Despite some border unrest and an increase in banking competition results have been satisfactory.

EAST AFRICA

General.—The independence of Kenya was achieved on December 12, 1963, in circumstances far more promising than most prophets could have predicted. That this was so is due in the main to the political leadership of Kenya and to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The future of the East African Common Services

Organization now rightly falls to be decided by fully independent Governments, but we should not be impatient if they take a little time before deciding about this and about Federation. Anyone responsible for banking in East Africa can have little doubt about the economic advantages to the territories of full and free co-operation between them, but other factors have rightly to be taken into consideration before final decisions can be taken. A separate but related question concerns the formation of a Central Bank. In solving this too regard has to be had to the different economic, political and social conditions in the territories.

The serious events of mid-January and the decisive action initiated by all concerned show how closely Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are linked in sentiment and in security. That the wounds to confidence generally should be able to be healed so quickly is a credit to all the Governments concerned and a sign of the potential strength of East Africa. It is wrong to lay too much stress on inevitable feelings of uncertainty about the future. Economic progress has not been unsatisfactory in recent years, and there is no reason why it should not be maintained given stability.

KENYA

Production of tea, coffee and sugar has increased and forward estimates predict further increases. Plans for agricultural development and industrial production are being pushed forward.

Production of tea over the past ten years has almost trebled and the quality of tea is good. Encouragement is being given to the growing of tea by Africans, with communal factories manufacturing the tea.

Production of Kenya coffee in 1963 was estimated at 37,000 tons, but the present export quota is 30,100 tons. The production of coffee from existing plantings is expected to rise to 70,000 tons by 1970. In view of the present world over-production of coffee the Government of Kenya has decided temporarily to prohibit further coffee plantings after January 1, 1964.

Sugar production is increasing as a result of new factories being erected, and the present annual total of 45,000 tons is likely to be increased to 80,000 tons by 1970. It is unlikely that there will be a surplus over domestic requirements in the immediate future.

UGANDA

The end of 1963 showed increases in Uganda's two main crops—cotton and coffee—and important progress in industrial development.

The 1963-64 cotton season began in November last and the crop is estimated at 367,000 bales with an approximate export value of £15.6m. f.o.r. (£1.3m. higher than 1962-63). Our African customers are taking an increased interest in the ginning side of the industry.

The rate and volume of growth of the Uganda robusta coffee industry has been prodigious. Over the last thirty years production has increased from under 10,000 tons to over 120,000 tons, and coffee is now the country's most valuable export. The 1962-63 crop was about 125,000 tons and the current crop is expected to be in the region of 140,000 tons, but the export quota is for 131,000 tons only. Prices f.o.b. Mombasa have increased substantially over the year.

TANGANYIKA

We have during the year taken some steps to increase our share of banking business in Tanganyika.

The total of 1963 sisal production is not expected to exceed the 1962 figure of 214,032 tons. The industry in Tanganyika expects prices to remain firm during 1964. The 1963 Lake Region cotton crop has set a new record,

and not less than 235,000 standard bales are expected when deliveries to the ginneries are completed.

The Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika, now merged with the Agricultural Credit Agency, will be expanding their network of branches to cover each of the 17 Regional Headquarters towns between now and 1967.

ZANZIBAR

It is too early to try to foretell what, if any, changes there will be in Zanzibar. We are bankers to the Government, as we have been since 1893.

The clove crop and clove exports are still the key to the island's economy. This season's crop was about 17,000 tons, but the crops over the next two seasons are expected to be much smaller. Clove exports (Indonesia is the principal buyer) are proceeding satisfactorily, with about 6,000 tons having been exported during the last six months of 1963.

THE RHODESIAS

Our interest in banking in the Rhodesias is not as large as in other territories nor as large as we would wish it to be. It is, however, on the increase, and we shall watch closely all the factors that may affect the progress of the economies of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia following the constitutional changes.

Currency and exchange control will remain as at present until the establishment of separate Central Banks and separate currencies towards the end of this year or the beginning of next.

ETHIOPIA

For some time past it has been our aim to extend our representation to Ethiopia, thereby adding an important link to the chain of our interests in that developing area of Eastern Africa. Following a change in the Ethiopian law we were able to offer to subscribe to the share capital of a newly registered Ethiopian Bank which would give us a substantial though minority holding in the new bank. We would provide managerial and technical assistance. Application has already been made to the appropriate authorities for a banking licence which we hope will be forthcoming shortly.

GENERAL

After a year when Britain's visible trade exports have reached new records it is perhaps right to emphasize the value to that trade of the British overseas banks and the importance of the so-called invisible exports which accrue from them. The growing interest in our aims and problems taken by United Kingdom High Commissioners and their staffs, and by the Government in London, is both welcome and encouraging. If, as I hope, this country is further to expand its investment in Commonwealth and other developing countries—and to request others to do the same—it is also right that Britain's policies and actions should foster its existing investment in those territories.

Overseas, each year adds to the importance of the help we can give to the development of industry, new and old, in each territory. This often requires longer-term finance than that to which bankers were accustomed earlier in the century.

We can only guide our varied business successfully and ensure the right lines for its future development if the general management and directors have themselves a close and constantly refreshed knowledge of conditions in each territory. Our branch managers, chief managers and the superintendent in East Africa keep us fully informed, but I am sure we shall be right to maintain the practice of encouraging visits from London. In 1963 Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Mann, and I visited

between us many of the branches in India, Pakistan and Ceylon and participated in the Centenary celebrations there. It was enormously valuable to us to meet so many of those who bank with us.

Visits by the management of the Bank included an extensive tour of Rhodesian branches by Mr. R. J. S. Marsh from March until May, 1963, and a visit to East Africa, Somalia and Aden by Mr. D. G. Moore during November and December. The chief general manager-designate, Mr. H. D. Cayley, is at the time of writing on a tour of the principal branches in India and Pakistan. And we are fortunate to have available to us during many months of the year on the spot advice from Lord Twining in East Africa, and Mr. Wadia in India.

The note on which I wish to end my first statement is that of efficiency and modernization of our methods. I have seen many improvements at home and overseas in recent years. Good evidence of this at home is the computer which Mr. Michie opened on December 30 last. In

India and our other territories there are varying degrees of mechanization in different branches. What is right in one place may not be right elsewhere. And our staff must be carried along with our plans.

But in the long run the test whether the service we provide will be preferred to the service of others is the test of efficiency, coupled of course with the human understanding of our customers' needs, of which the three forbears of this Bank have always been proud. We intend to see that with the co-operation of our staff we use the best machinery and methods that are appropriate to each of our branches; the quality of service we offer shall be second to none.

This declaration is clear evidence of my own confidence in the general management and the whole of the Bank's staff. I offer them our sincere thanks for all their work well done in 1963, often in difficult and anxious conditions.

Chartered Company's Copper Royalties

MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS, president of the British South Africa Company, who has been visiting Northern Rhodesia, told journalists in Lusaka after he had seen Mr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Arthur Wina, the Finance Minister, that he had indicated the Chartered Company's willingness to discuss the question of its mineral rights when the Government was ready for such talks.

Mr. Kaunda has said that he wants an early change in the agreement of 1950 by which royalty payments on copper production should continue until 1986. The company now pays one-fifth of the royalty revenues to the Government, and its own share of royalty revenue has latterly been about £10m. annually.

Within Mr. Kaunda's U.N.I.P. party there has been talk of a price of as little as £30m., or the equivalent of three years' purchase, but some of the party leaders consider that £50m. would not only be fairer but that the larger sum would justify itself by creating a favourable impression upon large investors in Europe and America.

M.T.D. (Mangula) Ltd.

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., Southern Rhodesia, produced 12,691 tons of copper in the year to September 30, compared with 13,520 tons in the previous year. Proved ore reserves exceed £17m. tons. Capital expenditure at the mine totalled £262,723. Employees number 210 Europeans and 1,563 Africans.

The net profit amounted to £709,977 (£797,061). Dividends totalling 11% take £550,000, and £175,000 was added to the capital reserve. There was no tax liability.

The company has a 20% interest in Messina (Rhodesia) Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., and has land holdings and mining claims.

Commander H. F. P. Grenfell is the chairman, and the other directors are Sir Charles W. Meredith and Messrs. D. E. Cox, P. O'B. Frost, P. U. Rissik, and C. M. Stuart.

Higher Copper Prices

THOUGH THE MINES in Northern Rhodesia continue to sell copper to regular customers at the fixed price of £236 per ton, quotations on the London Metal Exchange rose last week by £7 to £255. The companies are averse to a high price because of the risk that fabricators may switch to alternative raw materials. Now that both Northern Rhodesian mining groups have abandoned the voluntary curtailment of output and are producing to capacity, they consider that ample supplies will soon be available and that the metal is fairly valued at the selling price which they have fixed. On Monday the price on the Metal Exchange touched £276 10s, but then fell £9. An R.S.T. spokesman said that such bids, relating only to marginal supplies, were unrealistic and detrimental. Reports that his group had refused to sell at £236 applied only in a few cases in which the price advantage had not been passed on to fabricators.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Company

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has offered to acquire at par the 2,955,000 shares of £1 each in the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., held by the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Mr. Paul Bomani, Minister of Finance, said when making the announcement in London a few days ago that the purchase price would be paid in 24 equal half-yearly instalments, outstanding instalments carrying interest at 6½%. The offer had been accepted in principle by the directors, who were to recommend it to the debenture-holders and stockholders.

Sir Isaac Wolfson, who has recently acquired large interests in Tanganyika, especially in sisal, has acted for the Government in recent negotiations, which began months ago.

I.T.C.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., which has large interests in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports group trading profit after tax to October 31 at £16,630,424 (£15,722,559). An interim dividend of 8½% when the capital was just over £60m, took £3.1m., and a final dividend of 10% on capital raised to just over £90m. will require £5.5m. Loan capital amounts to £47.6m. and bank overdrafts and other borrowings standing in the books at £21.6m. had a market value of almost £130m.; unquoted shares appear at £12.9m.; and current assets less current liabilities exceed £197.5m. Lord Sinclair of Cleve is the president. Mr. E. J. Partridge is to succeed Mr. R. S. W. Clarke as chairman.

Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., reports profit after tax to September 30 at £78,581 (£85,370). A 10% dividend takes £66,203, and after writing £8,500 off quoted investments the carry-forward is £36,759 (£31,114). Fixed assets total £546,894, mining claims and properties £115,199, quoted investments standing at £466,647 had a market value of £696,699, unquoted holdings appear at £51,550, and current assets less current liabilities at £73,322. The issued capital is just over £1m. in stock units of 3s. 4d. each.

Lonrho, Ltd.

LONGRHO, LTD., report group profit of the holding company after tax to September 30 at £252,698 (£237,147), taxation having taken £249,501. A final dividend of 7d. per share (11½%) brings the total to 11d. (18½%), together absorbing £262,774. Lonrho's own profit after tax amounted to £144,180 (£170,793).

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., reports an increase in net profit after tax from £951,000 to £1,692,000. The dividend is held at 10%.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., has had an approach which may lead to an offer for the whole of the company's issued share capital. Holders have been advised not to sell their shares until the board can make a further announcement.

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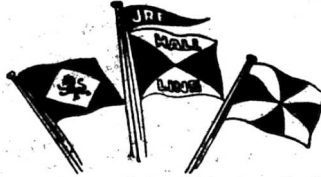
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