

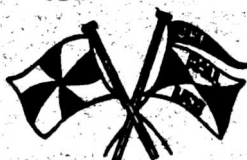
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 5, 1964
Vol. 40 No. 2056

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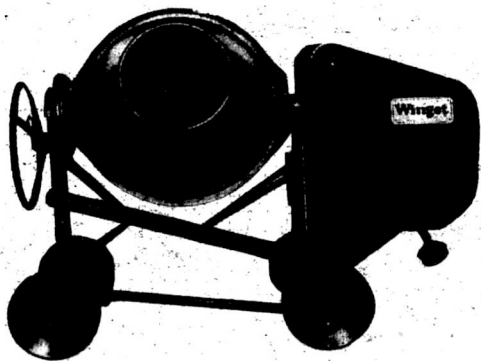
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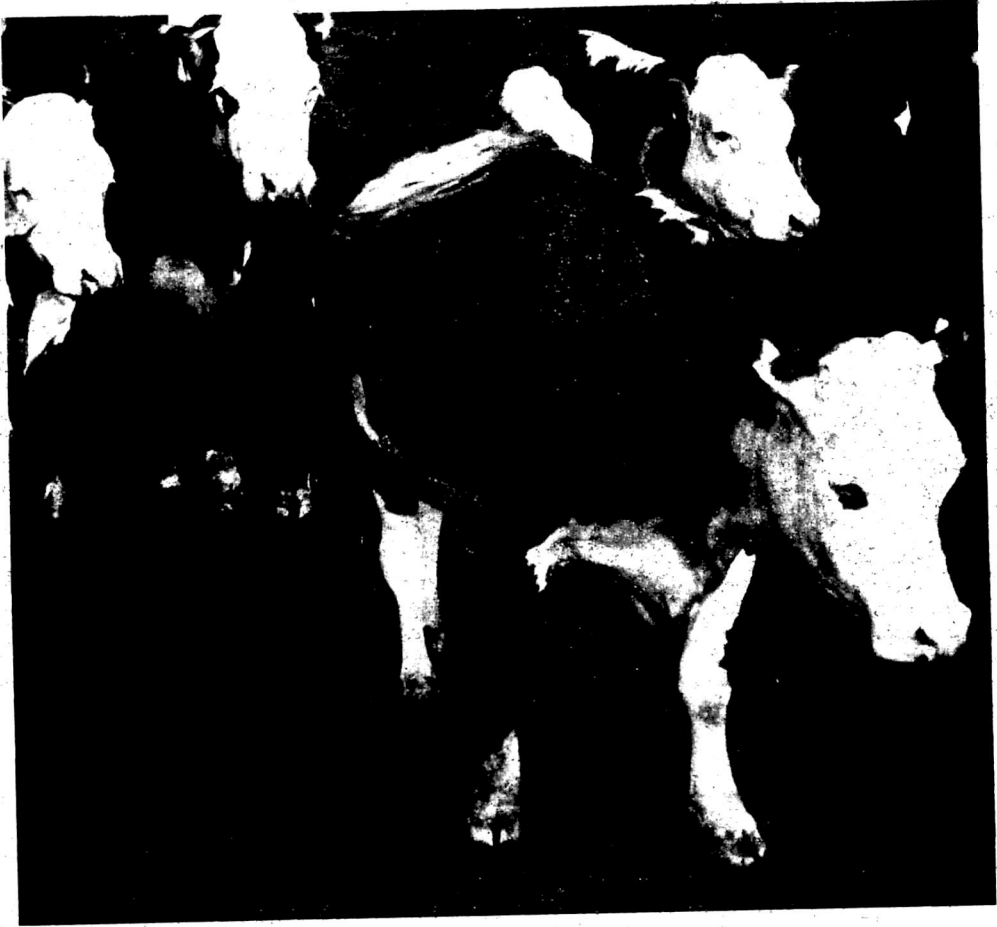
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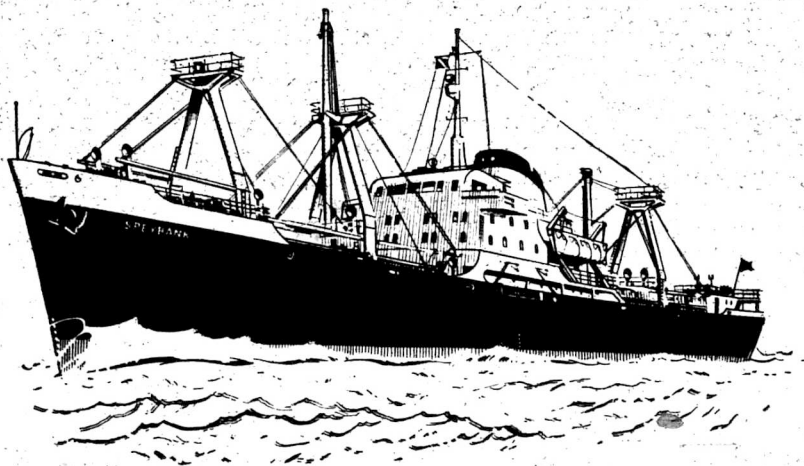
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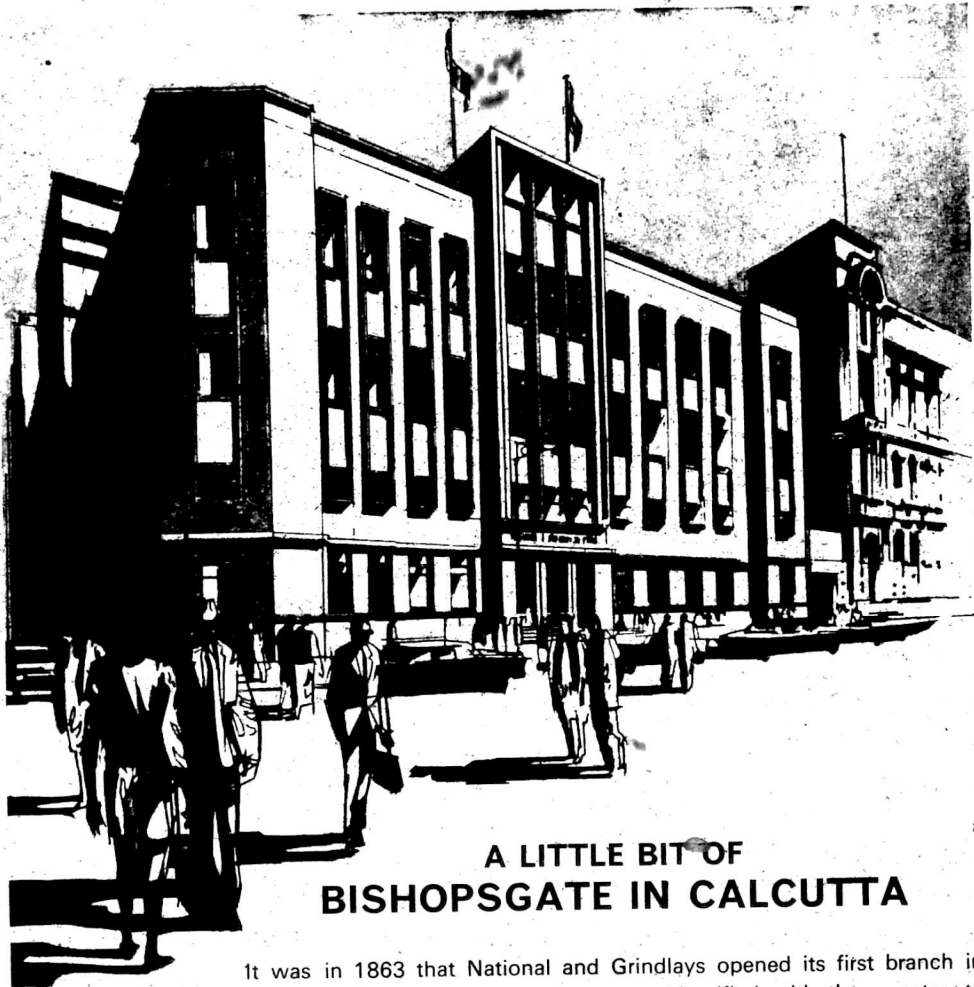
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1964

Vol. 40

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

INDEPENDENCE is more important to

Southern Rhodesia than continued membership of the Commonwealth on unfair terms, Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of that intensely loyal country,

Mr. Field on self-governing for the past Independence. forty years, told Parliament last week in his first speech

since his recent visit to London. He would, he said, deeply regret rupture of the special relationship with Britain and the old Commonwealth countries, but he did not expect the Commonwealth to continue in its present form, for some of the new African member States were flirting with Communism, if not already married to it, and would belong to the Commonwealth for just so long as it paid them. Then came these firm assertions: "My Government affirms that it does not recognize the right of anyone to interfere in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia, nor will it tolerate any such interference, and from now onwards we shall pursue our course within the framework of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution—I want to emphasize that—and act in all respects as a Government owing allegiance to the Crown. I want again to stress that our allegiance is to the Crown and not to any particular British Government". Independence being a matter for discussion only between Southern Rhodesia and Britain, he would not attend a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on the subject, and he had so informed the United Kingdom Government.

A few days earlier the Governor had said in his speech from the Throne: "My Prime Minister had the opportunity last month of having personal and private discussions with

Placating Hostile Commonwealth States. Minister and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on independence for Southern Rho-

desia. It is now plain that the British Government are not prepared to be brought to any conclusion except on the most extravagant terms, not because of misgivings about my Government's competence and ability to govern in the interests of the country or the logic and rightness of my Ministers' case, but because they wish to placate at all costs those members of the Commonwealth who have declared openly their hostility to my Government and country. My Ministers consider that they have done their utmost and that there is no obligation upon them to initiate further discussions". Though those were the words of the Cabinet, we have no doubt that they also expressed the personal view of the Queen's representative, who had lived and farmed in the country for many years before his appointment as Governor.

Southern Rhodesia's political leaders have been far more patient over the issue of independence than was expected either by their party or the opposition. Fifteen months have passed since the Rhodesian

Organizing Front won the election and **Subversion.** took office, and not even those

who knew Mr. Field to be much more moderate than was generally believed would then have thought that he could show such exemplary forbearance, not only under the provocation of the United Kingdom Government's mixture of vacillation and stubbornness, but under heavy pressure from his associates, including some senior Ministers. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Butler, while still respectively Prime Minister and Minister for Central African Affairs, persuaded the Cabinet to accept views about Southern Rhodesia's claim for independence which Mr. Field is justified in denouncing as "extravagant"; and as based simply on the "wish to placate at all costs" the most unreliable members of the Commonwealth, who make

no secret of the fact that they applied for membership in order to benefit materially, not with the intention of upholding the established Commonwealth ideals. Indeed, some of these new members in Africa openly organize subversion and even military adventures against other members: Tanganyika, for instance, has for months provided facilities for training so-called "freedom fighters", who, with the consent of all the other black African Commonwealth States, are intended for violent incursions into Southern Rhodesia; and, not content with that outrageous activity, Mr. Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Justice (save the mark!), has just challenged Britain to employ her troops against Southern Rhodesia if there should be a unilateral declaration of independence, coupling that characteristic impertinence with the threat that continuance of a white Rhodesian Government will jeopardize the position of the white settlers in Kenya.

By the time Sir Alec Douglas-Home had become Prime Minister there had been so much foolish manoeuvring by his colleagues that it seemed impossible to undo the damage already wrought. Mr. Field has nevertheless paid three visits to London in the ever fainter hope of being fairly treated, and other members of his Cabinet, including the Deputy Prime Minister, have similarly pleaded the case for justice. This tolerance of a situation which from Rhodesia's standpoint had become intolerable has gone unrewarded, and so, very understandably, Mr. Field has publicly announced that any further discussion must be on British initiative. Perhaps he has had swifter action than he thought possible, for the unexpected arrival in Salisbury a few days ago of Sir Roland Robinson and Sir Tufton Beamish, two Tory M.P.s. who are certainly not anti-Rhodesian, suggests that they may be participating in that continuance of negotiations for which Sir Alec hopes. It would be highly optimistic, however, to suggest that they could succeed when the two Prime Ministers have so recently failed to find a mutually acceptable basis of agreement.

Because their exchanges were confidential, neither Parliament has yet the material on which to judge. Some of the speculation has been very close to the facts, but official disclosure of the extent of the differences and of the requirements stipulated by H.M. Government as pre-conditions for the recognition of independence cannot be much longer delayed. While negotiations continued it was reasonable to avoid

strict definitions, since, if an accommodation could be reached, it was desirable that it should appear not to be a victory for one party and a defeat for the other. Mr. Field has not refused to negotiate further, but has decided that any new approach must be made by London. It ought to be prompt, and unless it offers real prospects of success the case for secrecy will disappear. In that event there will be need for publication of a White Paper setting out in explicit terms the changes in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution on which the United Kingdom Government has insisted — conditions which Rhodesia's leaders at present deem unfair, illogical and extravagant.

Portuguese View of African Conflicts

If Zanzibar Asked for Russian Forces

AFRICA is being launched into a revolution of the utmost extremism, Dr. Franco Nogueira, Portuguese Foreign Minister, has told journalists in Lisbon.

Algeria's threats against its neighbours, repression in Ghana, revolt in Mali, guerilla clashes in the Sudan, and bloody strife between Ethiopia and Somalia or between Somalia and Kenya was now considered routine on the African continent, and no one seems to be worried about it. But the latest disturbances in East and Central Africa had for the first time brought confusion to the minds of many people in America and Europe—precisely those people who had accepted the routine of conflicts and massacres in Africa.

Incapable Governments

"Zanzibar has officially become a People's Republic, and for the moment the popular and democratic Republic of Zanzibar, albeit under the protection of the Soviet Union, still belongs to the British Commonwealth.

"Violent coups which erupted in Tanganyika, Kenya, and in Uganda were frustrated by the speedy and efficient intervention of British military forces, acting at the request, concrete and specific, of the interested Governments. Therefore, from the political and legal points of view, Britain acted with entire correctness. But dispatch of armed forces to an independent foreign country, even though at the latter's request, constitutes an unusual situation, one with profound implications.

"Besides the police reinforcements she received on loan from Tanganyika, Zanzibar can still ask for the intervention of military forces from the Soviet Union. It would seem difficult to deny to them in Zanzibar, or in Cuba, the legitimacy which is conceded to the forces of others in Tanganyika or Kenya.

"It may be observed also that foreign troops were not called in to protect territorial integrity, which no one menaced, but to protect a particular Government, which was clearly incapable of finding adequate internal support to ensure governmental stability.

New Revolts

"The British forces in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda scrupulously respect the decisions and policies of the respective Governments. Accordingly, the latter can, by repeating the attitudes which gave rise to the rebellions, provoke new revolts and uprisings.

"There can be foreign forces in the territory of others as the result of multilateral treaties freely negotiated, as with the American, British, and other forces in Germany; or by bilateral agreement, as with the American forces in the Azores or Japan. But in none of these cases do the forces in question play any rôle that is exclusively one of national sovereignty, such as those of maintaining law and order or protecting local Governments. What is happening in East Africa gives rise to a new situation.

"Other events in Africa are equally grave. I refer to spreading unrest in the Congo, to crimes committed against Congolese and foreigners, but above all to the massacres in Rwanda and Burundi. The accepted estimate is that more than 10,000 have so far been massacred, and a truce is far away. Yet the world seems indifferent to the tragedy."

Notes By The Way

Two Standards

IF AN AFRICAN STATE with a black Government had declared its readiness to quit the Commonwealth, the announcement would have been front-page news for every British newspaper of consequence; but because of the double standard established and developed in African affairs since Mr. Macmillan's disastrous wind-of-change policy was initiated, last week's statement in that sense by Southern Rhodesia's white Prime Minister was given nothing like the prominence in the United Kingdom Press which it ought by normal tests to have received. *The Times* alone gave it pride of place as the lead story, with three-decker headlines across two columns reading "S. Rhodesia Ready to Leave Commonwealth; Independence 'Must Not Be Impeded'; Mr. Field Denounces British Attitude". *The Scotsman*, while not making it the chief front-page item, also gave it three heads across two columns on that page: "Mr. Field Warns Britain; Southern Rhodesia Prepared to Leave Commonwealth; Difficulty Over Demand for Independence".

A Question of Colour

BY CONTRAST, the *Daily Telegraph*—which has wobbled considerably on East and Central African affairs, but has nevertheless given them fairer treatment on the whole than any other London daily—accorded Mr. Field's historic pronouncement surprisingly casual treatment. There was not a word about it on the front page, or on the back page (the second most important position in that paper), or on the leader page, or on the page facing it; the report was relegated to page 20, and even then denied top-of-column status. The *Daily Express*, a self-proclaimed but erratic champion of the old Empire, had only five paragraphs in an inconspicuous position on its seventh page, plus a brief and innocuous editorial reference; and the *Daily Mail* dealt even more cavalierly with a warning which by rational standards was the most significant news of the day. It will thus be seen that the British public was not told with anything like sufficient emphasis what impends in Southern Rhodesia. If the words addressed to his Parliament by Mr. Field had been uttered by a black Prime Minister, they would, I am sure, have been reported on every main news page, and in at least some cases under banner headings across five or more columns.

Burnt Sacrifices

U.N.I.P., the Northern Rhodesian party led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kaunda, has an appalling record of violence to its discredit. Exactly how many of its political opponents have been killed in the past two or three years by thugs in the party is probably known to nobody, for many such outrages are not reported to the police, who, moreover, are so obstructed in their inquiries that crimes which become known to them can often not be brought home to the person or persons responsible. To give two recent examples of anonymous murder, because a village near Fort Jameson had shown sympathy with the African National Congress, 30 huts were set alight by U.N.I.P. hooligans and two children, aged 10 and 11, were burnt alive in one of the houses. A few days earlier an African from the same village was waylaid and killed, so far as is known for no other reason than that his associates had declined to support U.N.I.P.

Where the Money Goes

IT WILL SURPRISE almost everybody to learn that the vote for the Department of Technical Co-operation (£14.5m. for the year ending March 31, 1965) is now far greater than that for the Commonwealth Relations Office (£9.9m.), the Colonial Office (a mere £2.4m., plus £6.4m. for Colonial grants and loans), or even the Foreign Service (£12.7m.). The Central African Office, rightly diffident about asking for £3m. of the taxpayers' money, contents itself with a mere £2,990,000, though claiming an additional £693,000 for development and welfare purposes. The total cost of the civil and defence estimates for 1964-65 is £1,779m.—to which additions will of course be made as the months pass. The House of Commons costs £595,000—but all its members expect that figure to be substantially increased by early improvement of their emoluments.

How Taxes Are Spent

RESEARCH is a convenient term for bureaucrats and for sociologists and others who want the public to finance their work. Some indication of the ways in which the taxpayers' money is used by the Department of Technical Co-operation under its research heading has been revealed by a list tabled in the House of Commons. For investigations into customary law in Kenya there is a supplementary provision of £3,317. To help in an examination of the effects of land consolidation an historian was appointed to the East African Institute of Social Research at a cost of £3,210. For a study of district administration from 1895 to 1945 there was a contribution of £3,100. For a survey of the agricultural credit requirements of African farmers in Kenya £1,970 was given. Tanganyika received £800 for an ethnographic survey of the *Fipa* and related peoples; and Northern Rhodesia £5,000 towards the cost of running the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. If heavily taxed Britons are to continue to pay for inquiries in allegedly independent African countries, it would surely be more sensible to give priority to matters which could quickly help to improve the standards of living. This is hardly the time for cosy academic exercises.

Coffee Drinkers

SWEDES are the heaviest coffee drinkers in the Western world, their average consumption per head last year having been no less than 24.31 lb. They were closely followed by the Danes (21.41 lb.). Citizens of the United States, who are generally regarded as far in the lead in this matter, present an average of no more than 17.36 lb.; less than Norway with 18.75 lb. Then came Belgium-Luxembourg (12.85 lb.), Holland (11.97 lb.), France (9.79 lb.), the Federal German Republic (8.89 lb.), Canada (8.73 lb.), Italy (4.95 lb.), and the United Kingdom, as a bare starter in the race with 2.89 lb. Coffee consumption in Britain is, however, now increasing more swiftly than anywhere else, with the consequence that this year's imports are likely to cost about £20m. Three-quarters will be sold in the form of "instant" coffee, made largely from Uganda robustas.

October 24

THAT, I can state, will be Independence Day for Northern Rhodesia.

Britain's Extravagant Conditions Pander to Hostility

Southern Rhodesia's Right to Insist on Evolution of Responsible Government Admitted

NO OBLIGATION rests upon Southern Rhodesia's Government to initiate further discussions on independence with H.M. Government, SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, declared in his speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament in Salisbury last week.

"My Prime Minister had the opportunity last month of personal and private discussions with the British Prime Minister and with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on independence for Southern Rhodesia. It is now plain that the British Government are not prepared to be brought to any conclusion except on the most extravagant terms—not because of misgivings about my Government's competence and ability to govern in the interests of the country or the logic and rightness of my Ministers' case, but because they wish to placate at all costs those members of the Commonwealth who have declared openly their hostility to my Government and country. My Ministers consider that they have done their utmost and that there is no obligation upon them to initiate further discussions."

Standards Would Decline

MR. WINSTON FIELD, the Prime Minister, said (in part) during the debate which followed:—

"The issue of our independence has dragged on and on. There are those who have said we must have independence at any cost and be prepared to give in on all points in order to find sufficient common ground with the British Government that the Government would agree formally to our independence. This we have refused to do, recognizing that at that stage the only terms acceptable to the British Government were unacceptable to us as we believed that such action would lead to the passing of Government authority from responsible hands to those not yet trained or responsible in government, and so to a lowering of standards in all walks of life — standards of justice, daily discipline, freedom, the lowering of standards in the professions, apart from a death blow to our economy.

"It is idle to ignore what has happened in other parts of Africa — both West and East — and foolish to think that the troubles in those territories are yet over. It was easy to move in British troops; it is going to be far more difficult to move them out. And what happens then? — because a precedent has been set, and who knows what troops may be invited in next? — a very strained situation indeed where British troops are moved into an independent country to keep Governments in power which cannot sustain themselves.

Would "Upset" Commonwealth

"It is recognized in Britain that the transition from Colonial Office rule — the so-called handover of power — has been far too rapid in a number of countries. I think it is recognized in other parts of the world as well. It is recognized that we in Southern Rhodesia would be quite wrong to engage in a similar exercise and that we are right to insist on evolutionary processes rather than allow revolutions, as in other parts.

"All this is admitted now; but when it comes to a question of our formal independence the answer is: 'We know you have right on your side, that your arguments are logical, but we cannot agree to it because it might upset certain members of the Commonwealth and they might leave'.

"When it is pointed out forcefully that nothing short of one-man-one-vote will satisfy such members — and the results of this can be seen all over Africa: one-party dictatorships, interference with justice and so on — the answer comes back: 'Yes, we know all this is wrong but we dare not upset the Commonwealth. If one country left, others might go'; and so the interminable argument goes on.

"What does the Commonwealth really amount to? What is it and what does it mean to us, if anything in fact? It consists of the older members, such as ourselves, who support the democratic system of government and Opposition and willingly are loyal to the Crown. Then there are the new Asian members and the newest African members, mainly republics with their varying degrees of one-party dictatorships; some just flirting with Communism, some obviously in love with Communism if not already married to it; States who will only belong to the Commonwealth just so long as it pays them — countries that will only buy from Britain just so long as they get so-called loans from that country with which to pay. Already we have seen the hand of Communism in some of these territories. It will develop. And are these countries to continue to be members of the Commonwealth? It would appear that they are.

No Common Ground

"Do we wish to be members of such a Commonwealth? Is it necessary for our well-being, because that must be the final arbiter? Is the desire to remain a member of such a Commonwealth going to delay our natural progress to independence? Remaining a member of the Commonwealth must go by the board if this impedes our progress to independence.

"We do wish to retain our special relationships with Britain. This is possible. I would regret the end of our ties with the older members of the Commonwealth, although these have become a little frayed of recent years due to the rather 'Holy Joe' attitudes of some of them. In any case I cannot see the present Commonwealth continuing — there does not appear to be a single common denominator today.

"Our invitation to certain Commonwealth countries to send a Minister or senior representative to our country has been renewed: We have already had visits from Australians but not at Ministerial level. It has always seemed rather strange that these countries should be so prepared to judge us and yet not be prepared to come here and collect the evidence on which to make that judgment.

"I have not departed one iota from the view that our independence is not a matter for any other country but Britain and ourselves. This is now accepted. I have again made it clear that we are not prepared to attend a meeting of Commonwealth Ministers or Prime Ministers to debate this issue. This is also accepted now.

Interference Intolerable

"This suggestion, incidentally, of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, might have caused him embarrassment had we accepted, as one of the countries he may have had in mind was undoubtedly Tanganyika.

"I am bitterly disappointed at the failure up to date of our efforts to bring us to a successful conclusion of our marathon discussions with the British Government. We see no useful purpose in continuing them.

"My Government does not recognize the right of anyone to interfere in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia, nor will it tolerate any such interference. From now onwards we shall pursue our course within the framework of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution — I want to emphasize that — and act in all respects as a Government owing allegiance to the Crown; and I want again to stress that our allegiance is to the Crown and not to any particular British Government.

"We want all and sundry to know that we look upon the convention that nobody can amend our Constitution without our consent as being legally binding on any British Government which may happen to be in power, and we do not consider any British Government has the legal right to interfere. It means exactly that.

"Why is this independence so essential to us? Perhaps the most important factor is that there are people in this country who think that they can run to England where they will find a sympathetic superior authority to the Southern Rhodesian Government who will admonish us and tell us what we can and cannot do. Certain members of the Commonwealth constantly call on the British Government to interfere in our affairs in spite of assurances from that Government that they cannot do so. This also occurs at the United Nations in spite of Sir Patrick Dean's oft-repeated statement that his Government is powerless in this matter.

"We believe that much of our unpleasant political activity stems from the belief that if sufficient disturbances are made the British Government will be forced to intervene and take over the Government of this country. This is nonsense.

"In the absence of the actual Act of Independence, I hope that what I have said here today does demonstrate the position and that those people who think that they can gain their political ends by nonsensical and brutal behaviour will realize that the only way by which they can participate in government at all levels is the constitutional way.

Lawless Gangs

"If they do not cease their riotous behaviour I warn them now that the honeymoon period is over. It is our task to keep order, and we shall use all the powers we have, and if necessary, take more to stamp out the lawless gangs that are attempting to intimidate in the political or any other sphere. I know the public will welcome this.

"To return to our reasons for requiring our independence now — and when I say 'now' I do not necessarily mean immediately — we were led to believe that the 1961 Constitution gave it to us, and many voted for that Constitution because of this and because of this only. Here I would quote what the Leader of the Opposition said in this connexion before the referendum and also after the break-up of the Federation. I believe he spoke in good faith.

"This is what he said in an extract from the *Rhodesia Herald* of June 14, 1961: 'Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, told a Press conference last night that the White Paper on the Constitution meant independence for the Colony'. Extract from *Hansard* of June 20, 1961: 'I would say that over the past 18 months I have devoted a very substantial part of my time trying to win independence for Southern Rhodesia before it is too late, and I believe that we have achieved precisely what we set out to do'.

"Extract from the *Rhodesia Herald* of April 4, 1963: 'Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, said that when his Government had negotiated the present Constitution it had done so in the belief that if the Federation broke up Southern Rhodesia would have complete independence'. The Leader of the Opposition made all those statements in perfectly good faith; I only wish to goodness he had been right, but he was not.

"We have governed ourselves for 40 years, paid our way, and have taken part in the defence of the free world, and we have pride.

"We know we have fulfilled all the requirements as laid down by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in his television interview the other evening. I have told you already that it is admitted that we have reason and logic on our side. So all that is holding up the final act is the desire to appease certain members of the Commonwealth and hold the Commonwealth together — be they Communist or otherwise.

Tragedy of Mistrust

"Our time will come, and I ask people to stop being defeatist, to stop talking and writing to the Press of the dire things that can be done to us should we not always pay attention to the United Nations, and should we resist outside interference in our affairs — which we shall do. These people perform a grave disservice to their country. One suspects that some of them do not look upon Southern Rhodesia as their country. We do and always will.

"We have to re-affirm again and again that we are here to stay, that there will be responsible government, that standards will be maintained, that the rule of law will continue. I give these undertakings again that there will be freedom of speech and thought and personal liberty. We have made our position clear. I know we are going to be proved right."

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Leader of the Opposition, accused the Government of inconsistency and incoherence in dealing with the country's problems.

"I see no thread running right through where every branch and department of Government is geared to action in the one direction. I can see absolutely no clear green light to guide us for the future. I can see nothing here to lead somebody who has definitely decided to leave to stay on, nor can I see any

reason why an African who is leaning towards the nationalist cause today should have cause to think that there is something which is much better.

"The tragedy of Southern Rhodesia is that both sides basically want the same thing, and both distrust the other side so much that they will not believe it.

"We have got to stop the steady drain of European emigration. The loss last year was appallingly heavy because although the net loss may have been a matter of 2,000 or something like that it is the number of really good people with a great knowledge of this country that we are losing.

Middle Way

"Generally speaking the older people are remaining and we have an undue drain of the younger people. They need assurance. We shall not have solved our problems until the 25 and under age group of all races in Southern Rhodesia are really confident that they have a happy and prosperous future in front of them without any imminence of a clash.

"We have to concentrate on that problem, because the problem of independence will disappear altogether if all sections of our community are working as a team happily together: then there will not be any trouble at all.

"The Minister of the Treasury is shaking his head—he has got this terrible belief that certain influential enemies will always be gunning for us and will always cause us trouble for a time; that is those who intensely dislike our present system of Government here, but they are going to have lots of very important things to think about in their own world. If they are once satisfied that it is impossible for them to cause any trouble here because our people are working too closely together to put up with being interfered with from outside, they will drop it.

"We have to get the loyalty of all our people to a common purpose if we are to win. I cannot sympathize with any nationalist. When no European would think of leaving—you cannot say that today—and when no African would think of wanting a European to leave, then our other political difficulties will fall away, including our relations with members of the Commonwealth and any desire on Britain's part to retain any kind of voice in our affairs.

"It is in our own hands, but it cannot be done by one section or either race alone. It is our job to work daily to see whether we cannot bring enough people to think that, whatever the new political set-up might be called or whoever might be the leader of it, that at least he has found the middle way on which all the people of Southern Rhodesia except the extremists on the two wings can give their hearty agreement, and that the many opportunities before the country can now be realized."

Subtle Outside Infiltration

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the People's Caretaker Council, has called for the establishment of majority rule this year through the machinery of a conference of all political parties. If this positive answer by Britain were not given the people must "make a move".

"We Africans are British citizens, members of the Commonwealth, and intend to remain so. If Mr. Field and his men decide to take illegal action we will fight side by side with British troops to restore legal government."

The country was in an economic mess, Mr. Nkomo asserted, regardless of what experts maintained. Thousands of people were unemployed.

He announced a plan for the registration throughout the country last Sunday in a "Book of Life" of "all the true sons and daughters of Zimbabwe prepared to fight for majority rule".

The religious import of the title was a "particularly well contrived piece of intimidation", Mr. Clifford Dupont, Minister of Justice, Law and Order, told Parliament in Salisbury next day after fresh raids had been made on the homes and offices of P.C.C. officials in conjunction with a Government ban on the registration cards that were going to be used.

"Law and order is to be maintained at all costs. Some people may get hurt. No doubt our enemies may seek to make political capital. Completely misleading photographs, headlines, and accounts will appear in the overseas Press. That prospect will not deter the Southern Rhodesian Government in carrying out what we consider to be our duty to protect the lives, property and mode of life of every law-abiding Rhodesian by every means at our disposal."

People would have been intimidated to attend the registrations. The usual violence and clashes between the rival parties would occur. No Government could allow such things to continue. They were occasioned by the "subtle infiltration of outside influences in a carefully planned campaign of the enemies of constitutional government and Western civilization

whose only aim is the elimination of the white man from Africa".

Restriction orders have been served on 95 thugs, hooligans and intimidators, but 48 known agitators have disappeared. The Secretary for Law and Order, Mr. A. M. Bruce-Brand, said that since the operation started only one minor assault had been reported in Salisbury and there had been no incidents at Bulawayo. Some men and women were arrested later for obstruction when 60 Z.A.N.U. supporters demonstrated outside the U.K. High Commission against "Britain's continued private negotiations with the Southern Rhodesian Government on the independence issue".

The party leader, the Rev. N. Sithole, said that the Governor's speech signalled a head-on collision between black and white. A negotiated independence had been ruled out. Mr. Field had in fact declared Southern Rhodesia independent without ceremony, severing all links with Britain. He was now trying to avoid serious charges of rebellious conduct. It was clear that both Governments were agreed that 4m. Africans should be handed over to 220,000 Europeans.

Master Plan

Britain's conditions for independence were "high-handed and satanic". The proviso that the independence demand could be met if the majority were in a position to rule was a departure from British Colonial history which showed that independence had always been preceded by majority rule. Mr. Sithole called on the Commonwealth and the U.N. to prevent the consummation of this "fraudulent formula".

He recently returned from visits to East Africa, Arab States, and "socialist" countries, but has declined to say if the itinerary included Russia or China. He has prepared a five-point master plan for majority rule; the time is ripe for it, he said, but not for disclosing the details. If the present régime "rebelled" his group would form an African Government.

Mr. Kaunda, Northern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, who has been meeting officials of both the Southern Rhodesian African political bodies in an effort to effect a reconciliation, has asked what lies behind the British decision that Southern Rhodesia no longer be termed a Colony. He wants Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, to meet him after his East African visit in order to discuss the repercussions of a unilateral declaration of independence. Northern Rhodesia would be forced to cut all economic links should this happen, he said.

The Kenya Government, dubbing Mr. Nkomo the "African peoples' national leader" and complaining at the "frequency" of arrests of his followers, has urged H.M. Government to "disarm the European settler army and the police, which serve as the repressive force, and convene a fully representative constitutional conference with the specific purpose of transferring power to the majority inhabitants strictly on the basis one-man-one-vote".

Mr. Mboya, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in Kenya, commented that Southern Rhodesia could become independent without the British Parliament's approval "only through subversion". When Africans have resorted to defiance of authority Britain had always sent in troops.

Growing Disillusion

Mr. Humphry Berkeley, the strongly pro-nationalist Tory M.P., cabling to the *Observer* from Salisbury, stated that an African government-in-exile would be widely recognized; "a two-thirds majority in the U.N. could probably be obtained for economic sanctions and perhaps for military intervention" against a *coup d'état* by Mr. Field which Britain would have to denounce. Independence could not be granted under existing constitutional provisions either inside or outside the Commonwealth. Africans were unlikely to gain a majority in less than 30 years under the present Constitution — though they should in under five years "if major violence is to be avoided and the European settler position is to be safeguarded". Britain could freeze assets and refuse Commonwealth preference on tobacco as bargaining points to force the necessary constitutional changes.

Sir Roland Robinson and Sir Tufton Beamish, two Conservative M.P.s., arrived in Salisbury last week and spent the week-end with Mr. Field on his Marandellas farm after having met other Ministers and Sir Edgar Whitehead.

Mr. D. Lardner-Burke, a Rhodesia Front back-bencher, is to move next week that legislative effect be given by including it in the Constitution to the convention that Britain does not legislate for Southern Rhodesia except at the latter's request.

Mr. J. H. Howman, Minister of Internal Affairs, expressed his conviction that there was growing disillusionment among Africans regarding the nationalists. Outside the towns there was no call for majority rule; they clamoured rather for peace and progress in the ordinary affairs of life.

Sir Athol Evans, lately Federal Home Affairs Secretary, has described Southern Rhodesia as a bastion against a rising tide of Communist-backed totalitarian African nationalism; but the West was salving its conscience by accepting dictatorship as the best system for Africa. It refused to realize that one-man-one-vote gave freedom to the politician in power, not to his people.

Security Survey by Mr. Sandys

Declines to See Kenya Farmers

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, began a 10-day East African tour on Monday, when he held consultations with the U.K. High Commissioners assembled in Uganda prior to talks on security issues with each country's Prime Minister during the remainder of this week.

Representatives of European farmers in Kenya had sought an interview with the Minister in order to emphasize the security threat posed by thousands of illegal squatters on their land and the ensuing lawlessness, stock thefts and poor labour relations aggravated by political agitators. Particularly those farmers who are surrounded by the U.K.-sponsored African resettlement schemes are suffering, many verging on bankruptcy, and another opportunity was wanted to plead that Britain should buy them out. Mr. Sandys has refused to see a deputation on the ground that the Kenya Government is organizing a country-wide campaign to get at the root of insecurity—unemployment.

Workless Riot

This includes registration by work-seekers, preferably in their home areas. The process opened on Monday—when in Nairobi about 15,000 Africans rampaged through two labour exchanges, throwing stones and smashing windows; clerks and police guards had to barricade themselves in or shelter under tables as the mobs surged in. Reinforcements dispersed the crowds with tear-gas and baton charges.

Later Mr. Sandys agreed to meet Lt.-Col. D. McLeod, representing 10 elderly farmers around Lessos.

In Uganda it was agreed that U.K. troops will withdraw next week "now that all is quiet". Dr. Obote has asked for continued training help from Britain for the Uganda Army. Mr. Sandys has added Zanzibar to his itinerary.

The three Prime Ministers had conferred in Nairobi late last week in preparation for Mr. Sandys's visit. Dr. Obote and Mzee Kenyatta saw "Field Marshal" John Okello from Zanzibar, despite the fact that police had arrested him earlier that day for questioning and had then released him with an injunction to quit the country within 24 hours.

Next morning he held a Press conference, informing correspondents that he was planning revolutions to overthrow the "Fascist régimes" in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and the two Portuguese provinces in Southern Africa. Through an interpreter he said that he had been arrested as "a form of protection: the African Government is protecting me from imperialist hands". He was still a member of the Zanzibar Government, though he did not know when he would return to the island.

"White Devils"

His interpreter and personal secretary, Mr. Jaha Ubwa Jaha, denied that Mr. Okello was in Kenya to arrange a *coup* against Mzee Kenyatta. Mr. Okello interjected: "He is my father; a son doesn't harm his father".

Admitting that he felt more at ease with Communists, Mr. Okello ranted against Britons and Americans as "white devils" who would be fought with sticks and stones and whose "devilish" weapons would "rebound back on them". They had taken away Africans' rights in Zanzibar, but now the "God of the Africans has restored them".

Mr. Sandys's visit was denounced: "We don't want that stupid, evil British leader coming here. The grandchildren of the evil British think they are the only ones who can unite Africa. This is stupidity". The "Field Marshal" has since gone to Dar es Salaam.

Nyasaland has abolished dog licences.

The British South Africa (Chartered) Company has offered £100,000 for the library of a university proposed for Northern Rhodesia.

Foreign and Commonwealth Services

Colonial Office to Merge with Commonwealth Relations Office Next Year

H.M. GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED the recommendation of the Plowden Committee that a unified overseas representational service to be known as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service should be created by amalgamating the Foreign and Commonwealth Services. It will be formed on January 1, 1965. No Commonwealth Government had objected to the proposal.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Offices are, however, to remain separate for the present in view of the special nature of the Commonwealth relationship.

On July 1 next year the Colonial Office will be merged with the Commonwealth Relations Office.

"It is in the general interest that Britain's voice should continue to be heard and to carry weight in the world. What we can no longer ensure by power alone we must secure by other means. In this our 'diplomatic' Services have an indispensable part to play.

Countering Communism

"The problem of earning our living in the world has become more difficult. Our survival depends on trade. Economic and commercial work has assumed a position of fundamental importance. It must be regarded as a first charge on the resources of the overseas Services.

"Since 1945 no fewer than 50 new independent States have come into being, many as a result of our own policies. The spectacular growth in the number of independent countries has almost doubled the number of capitals where Britain is now represented.

"At present Britain maintains resident representation in 107 countries; the Foreign Office in 91, the Commonwealth Relations Office in 16. There is non-resident representation in 12 other foreign countries: only in nine of the 128 independent countries of the world is there no British representation of any kind.

"The spread of Communism has put upon our representational services a new range of activities and problems on a world scale. Experts in Communist theories and methods have been needed in greater numbers. Much attention has had to be concentrated on detecting and countering Communist non-military offensives and subversion.

"Many of those who call themselves Communists today have different ideas from those who professed Communism 15 or 20 years ago. No doubt 15 years hence the ideas and attitudes of many Communists will have undergone further changes. Some may move closer to Western ideas, and it must be an objective of our diplomacy to seize any opportunities which flow from this.

Racial Violence

"Extreme forms of nationalism in certain areas can pose problems which rival those created by Communism in the days when the cold war was at its most intense. It does not follow that, because most territories have now become independent, the dangers arising from extreme nationalism and anti-colonialist memories are likely to subside quickly. Racism has committed some of its worst excesses to countries which achieved their independence some years ago. Violence may be a problem for our diplomacy for some years.

"The estimated cost in 1963-4 of the Foreign Service is £30.5m. and of the Commonwealth Service £10m. We do not believe that what we require of our overseas Services could be got for less.

"The Commonwealth Service is part of the Home Civil Service. We can see no sense in this arrangement.

"Most officers of the Commonwealth Service do no economic or commercial work. In Commonwealth countries this work is mainly carried out by officers of the Trade Commission Service drawn from the Board of Trade, whereas in foreign countries it is carried out by Foreign Service officers. This arrangement deprives the great majority of Commonwealth Service officers of the opportunity of acquiring a familiarity with economic and commercial matters which are at the centre of our relations with any country. If it is right

for suitable Foreign Service officers to gain this experience, it is right for Commonwealth Service officers to have it too.

"Division of the world for representational purposes into Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries impedes the development and execution of a coherent foreign policy.

"We need a system which recognizes that individual Commonwealth countries have developed regional interests and relationships of their own and cannot regard their relationships with Britain as paramount. At the United Nations members of the Commonwealth express views on every sort of international issue, well beyond the range of Commonwealth affairs. We cannot work out a coherent foreign policy unless we are able to take fully into account the non-Commonwealth interests of Commonwealth countries and deal with them in their regional or world context. Our present system does not make this easy.

Anachronism

"The makers of British policy must be in a position to see international problems broadly and to see them whole. At present they are not so placed. To take one example, the division of responsibility between the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office for our relations with neighbouring countries in West Africa makes it much more difficult to form a coherent picture of the political, economic and other interests of West Africa as a whole.

"The fact that our missions are differently organized, that their personnel are drawn from separate Services, and that they lack any direct means of communicating confidentially with each other makes effective consultation and identity of thought between them harder to achieve. Every effort is made in London to harmonize our policies towards Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries, but where this succeeds it succeeds in spite of the system and involves much duplication and expenditure of time and effort.

"With two Ministries, two overseas Services, and two communications systems, the process of trying to hammer out a sensible world-wide policy is, with the best of good will, a wasteful and time-consuming process. At times of crisis these shortcomings can prove disastrous. The division of responsibility is becoming an anachronism.

"The logic of events points towards the amalgamation of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office. This must, in our view, be the ultimate aim. However, to take such a fundamental step now could be misinterpreted as implying a loss of interest in the Commonwealth partnership.

"We therefore hesitate to recommend the establishment of a single Ministry of External Affairs as an opportune step to take at present, although this is the practice in all other Commonwealth countries. But we do recommend as an immediate and urgently needed reform the creation of a unified Service which will take in the duties, personnel and posts of the Foreign Service, Commonwealth Service, and Trade Commission Service. We also propose a combined administration for the unified Service, common recruitment, and common conditions of service.

"The staff of the new Service, which should hold the same position vis-à-vis the rest of the public service as the Foreign Service now has, would be available throughout their careers for assignment to posts in foreign and Commonwealth countries, the Foreign Office, and the C.R.O.

"Although the two Departments would retain their separate identities, they would inevitably under our plan grow closer together in policy and practice; this is desirable in itself and will help if in the future a full amalgamation is carried out.

No Diminution

"We do not believe that unification of the Commonwealth and Foreign Services would represent any diminution in the special importance of Commonwealth affairs. We were told by a number of leading Commonwealth figures that the change would create no problems for them. Nor are we impressed by the argument that integration would dilute the experience and special contacts which the members of the Commonwealth Service have built up. There is no reason why the special knowledge of Commonwealth affairs acquired by present members of the Commonwealth Service should be misapplied in a unified Service. Indeed, the quality of our representation in both Commonwealth and foreign countries should be enhanced.

"The Colonial Office and Department of Technical Cooperation lie outside our terms of reference. We have, however, thought it right to ascertain whether our proposal for

(Continued on page 550)

PERSONALIA

COLONEL RICHARD MEINERTZHAGEN was 86 on Tuesday.

MR. LEONARD G. SMITH has arrived in London from Nyasaland.

ATO SAYFU YINASU is now Ethiopian Ambassador in the Congo.

M. JUVENAL NTABANGIRA is now Burundi's Consul-General in Uganda.

SIR COLVILLE DEVERELL is to receive the honorary LL.D. of Dublin University.

MR. ALFRED LANDAUER left £215,625, on which duty of £118, 585, has been paid.

CAPTAIN H. B. W. CRAY, master of the KENYA, will retire at the end of this month.

THE REV. and MRS. C. W. A. BLAKEWAY are in London from Borrowdale, Salisbury.

DR. V. A. LALANI, from Kenya, is taking a post-graduate medical course in Vienna.

MR. R. ORPIN, an agricultural officer in Nyasaland, is in this country on leave until mid-March.

SIR CYRIL HAWKER is to become deputy chairman of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation in May.

MR. J. FAIRHURST has been appointed Director of Independence Celebrations in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. T. CHARLES, lately a puisne judge in Western Nigeria, is to go to Northern Rhodesia in the same capacity.

MR. BOSTON, vice-chairman of the British Livestock Export Council, has visited East Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. CROSTHWAITE, the U.K. High Commissioner expelled from Zanzibar, flew back from London at the week-end.

MR. REGINALD ABEL SMITH, since 1921 a director of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., and latterly chairman, has retired.

The son born on Saturday to PRINCESS ALEXANDRA and MR. ANGUS OGILVY is 13th in line of succession to the throne.

LORD COLYTON has been appointed chairman of Cyril Norris & Son, Ltd., a company in the John White footwear group.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON is one of five M.P.s who are to visit Austria this month at the invitation of the National Assembly.

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Minister of Justice in Nyasaland, is the first African in Central Africa to become a Queen's counsel.

MR. L. BEVAN, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed economic adviser to the U.K. High Commission in Kenya.

MR. G. C. LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, has been on leave pending retirement at the beginning of this month.

MR. C. W. COLLINS, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. JOHN GRAYLIN, lately Federal Minister of Agriculture, who now practises in Lusaka as a solicitor, has been elected a director of Dunlop Rhodesia, Ltd.

MR. M. J. CHIMBA, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour and Mines, has taken construction firms to task for failing to provide apprenticeships for Africans.

MR. I. E. C. BAILEY, chairman and managing director of the Baird & Tatlock group of companies, left London on Friday for East, Central and South Africa.

MR. MEREDYTH HYDE-CLARKE, director of the Overseas Employers' Federation, left London at the week-end to revisit East and Central Africa. He will attend an inter-territorial meeting of employers in Kitwe on March 17 and 18 and then return via Ethiopia.

MR. E. F. BATES has been appointed commercial manager of East African Airways, with which he has served since 1948. He succeeds Mr. A. G. MOLISON.

MR. A. O. ONGOLI, acting president of the Bahuya Political Union—which was formed in 1960 by Mr. MUSA AMALEMBA—has announced its disaffiliation from K.A.D.U.

MR. OSIAH MWAMBUNGU, Tanganyika's Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, is accompanied by Mr. E. MASOUD and Mr. C. M. TIBARAZAWA at the G.A.T.T. session in Geneva.

DR. M. MONCRIEFF, medical secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who practised for many years in Northern Rhodesia, recently visited Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, chairman of Messina (Transvaal) Ltd., and M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., who is revisiting Southern Africa, is due back in London at the end of March.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has returned home from University College Hospital after treatment for pneumonia, but must have a period of recuperation.

MR. G. H. LEPPER, who recently retired from the editorship of the monthly organ of the Commonwealth Producers' Association, and MRS. LEPPER intend to spend the next year or two in Florida.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY is one of the directors of Securities of America, Ltd., a new investment trust under the auspices of Hambros Bank. It is the first British trust formed solely for investments in the U.S.A.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the African Committee of the Monday Club, gave a reception on Monday evening for Mr. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. R. C. PALIN, a Canon of Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, who has been acting as men candidates' secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed Vicar of Wichenford, Worcester.

MR. ERNEST KNIGHT'S collection of 60 drawings in colour done by African patients in hospital in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is being shown in the Art Gallery of the Commonwealth Institute, London, W.8., until March 22.

Tanganyika and Algeria are "one in the sacred task of liberating that part of our flesh and blood still in foreign hands". MR. NOUREDDINE DJOUDI avowed when presenting his credentials as Algerian Ambassador in Dar es Salaam.

MR. VINCENT GONDWE, a schools examination officer in Nyasaland, and a graduate of Fort Hare University, South Africa, is to be Malawi Ambassador to Ghana when Nyasaland becomes independent in July. MR. ANTHONY K. INTERKUDZIE, who will then be accredited as Ghana Ambassador to Malawi, is already in Nyasaland.

EAST AFRICA

RHODESIA

New Address

**26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
 LONDON, W.C.1**

Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable addresses remain unchanged

The renunciation by MR. DUNCAN SANDYS of all interest in the will of his former wife was reported last week. It has now been announced that he would otherwise have inherited about £27,000, which will pass to the three children.

MR. T. BAZARRABUSA, Uganda's High Commissioner in London, was the chief guest of the Uganda-Britain Society at its inaugural reception in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening. The hosts were LORD DE LA WARR and LORD LISTOWEL.

Recruitment of medical staff from Britain, Eire, Holland, and Sweden is being canvassed by MR. SIKOTA WINA, Northern Rhodesia's Health Minister. DR. D. RITTEY, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, is attending the W.H.O. Assembly in Geneva.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. K. W. PRENTICE have resigned from the Church Missionary Society after 26 years in Uganda. MISS R. COMELY has left after 19 years' service in Kenya, and MR. and MRS. K. McDONALL after 12 years in the Sudan.

MR. W. R. D. UNDERHILL, a Canadian legal expert, has arrived in Dar es Salaam to join the Ministry of Justice, in particular to help in drafting legislation and international commercial agreements. He will stay at least a year under the Canadian Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme.

Businessmen in Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom, Western Germany, the Netherlands and France, are still interested in investing in Tanganyika, said the Minister for Commerce and Industry, MR. C. G. KAHAMA, on returning to Dar es Salaam last week after an 18-day visit to Europe.

Northern Rhodesia expects to negotiate a much tighter tariff agreement with Southern Rhodesia within a year, and will seek changes in the railway agreement if it proves unsatisfactory, MR. A. G. ZILU and MR. R. C. KAMANGA, respectively Ministers for Commerce and Industry and Transport and Communications, have stated recently.

Kenya, while importing £300,000 worth of Czech goods annually for some years, has exported negligible amounts to that Communist satellite, DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, reminded MR. LUBOMIR PESL and his Czechoslovak Government colleagues who are spending three weeks in Kenya to negotiate a trade agreement.

DR. SIMEON OMINDE, of the Royal College, Nairobi, is chairman of a commission set up to inquire into all aspects of education in Kenya. Members include MRS. RUTH HABWE, DR. MOHAMED HYDER, ALDERMAN ISRAEL SOMEN and MESSRS. JEREMIAH NYAGAH, A. J. PANDYA, J. K. NDILE, TAITA ARAP TOWETT, J. BAPTISTA WAMBUGU, JOAB D. OCHIENG, THOMAS G. LUNG'AO, and PAUL FORDHAM.

PRINCESS MARGARETHA OF SWEDEN, granddaughter of KING GUSTAF VI, has announced her engagement to MR. JOHN AMBLER, a London businessman, who was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards during the war, then read law at New College, Oxford, went to Kenya, and returned to the U.K., where he is a director of Atlas Express, Ltd., and of Euro-Freight, Ltd.

MR. JOSEPH BOTTING, who for the past two years had been a lecturer in sociology, political science, co-operative principles and communications at the Catholic Social Training Centre in Mwanza, Tanganyika (where his wife was secretary to the director), has been appointed administrator of Hinsley House, Covent Garden, London. It is run by the African Centre, which has taken the place of the Africa Committee of the Sword of the Spirit. DR. A. N. ALLOTT is the honorary director.

MR. C. R. MESSITER-TOOZE, headmaster of Milton High School, Bulwayo, has become education and training officer on the Copperbelt to the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies. After teaching at Umtali High School, he was deputy head of Churchill School, Salisbury, from which he was appointed to Bulawayo in 1955. In the past eight years an academic high school of 600 pupils has been developed into a comprehensive high school of about 1,100, the largest of its kind in all Southern Africa.

Obituaries

DR. LEONARD DUNCAN ALBERT HUSSEY, O.B.E., who has died in London, aged 72, was in the Sudan in 1923 when he read that Shackleton was organizing an Antarctic expedition. He immediately volunteered, as did some 5,000 others. Amused by the application, Shackleton arranged an interview, agreed to take him as meteorologist, and had cause to be thankful, for Hussey's character, invincible cheerfulness, and playing of the banjo were great assets. His banjo, Shackleton declared, was "vital mental medicine". Hussey wrote "South with Shackleton".

MR. ROBIN UDAL, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 80, served in the Sudan from 1906 to 1933, latterly as Assistant Director of Education. He had been Oxford University's fast bowler in 1905 and 1906, and later played for Dorset and Devon. After retiring from the Sudan he was bursar at Clifton College for six years, until in 1936 he was appointed secretary of the Athenaeum.

THE REV. LOUIS ETIENNE, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 77, had been a White Father missionary in that country for just 50 years. He served in the East African Forces in both wars, being mentioned in dispatches in 1917. He was an honorary O.B.E.

MRS. PITA KAPNEK, wife of Mr. J. F. Kapnek, one of the founders of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has died in South Africa at the age of 69.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CYRIL GEPP, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., who has died, aged 84, was mentioned in dispatches during the Somaliland campaign of 1909-10.

MR. B. B. HILL, who has died in Marandellas, aged 75, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1920. He was for 16 years headmaster of Umtali High School.

THE REV. WILLIAM MENZIES has died in hospital in Salisbury at the age of 86. MRS. MENZIES died in Umtali a few months ago.

MR. W. M. CHRISTIE, who has died suddenly at the age of 61, was a director of Duly & Con., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. ISOLENE BEATRICE GUILBRIDE, wife of Dr. Francis Langford Guilbride, has died in Kenya in her 84th year.

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Opposition to Southern Rhodesia "African Unity" Meeting in Lagos

INDEPENDENCE should be refused to Southern Rhodesia until it has a Government elected on the one-man-one-vote basis, the African Foreign Ministers' Conference in Lagos agreed last week.

There was an "explosive" situation in the country. Britain should prevent the threat of a unilateral declaration of independence and should convene a "fully representative" constitutional conference of all political parties to consider the country's future. Ghana suggested that the African States should exert pressure by reconsidering their relations with Britain.

A delegation from Z.A.N.U., appealing for material and financial support, said the movement felt strongly that a change of approach to liberation struggles was mandatory. "In the light of the threat by the settler minority to declare unilateral independence, the strength of their army, Britain's refusal to grant majority rule, and its intention to grant settler minority independence, final victory will not be achieved by anything short of a completely active revolutionary struggle. Z.A.N.U. is aware of the existence of a secret military pact between Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal. Z.A.N.U. intends to break through this pact by creating an active revolution in Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. George Nyandoro, representing the rival P.C.C., led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, asked all Commonwealth African States to withdraw if independence, "as threatened by Mr. Field", was declared unilaterally. An effective government-in-exile would be set up elsewhere in Africa were that to occur.

Liberation Committee Criticized

Criticisms of the nine-member Liberation Committee based in Tanganyika were voiced by rival terrorist "refugees" lobbying delegates for recognition and aid. The committee was berated by some members for ineffectiveness and the haphazard deployment of funds; some member countries were criticized for being tardy with their contributions.

A neutral zone supervised by a militia from member States was considered by an 11-nation committee dealing with the Ethiopian-Somali Republic dispute. Somalia had asked for observers along the frontier, and Ethiopia had not objected. Formation of a permanent arbitration committee, which could visit trouble spots, was discussed and then referred to a sub-committee.

Burundi sought condemnation of the "corcorers' apprentices and blind imitators of Verwoerd" in Rwanda who were accused of "the genocide of an entire population whose only guilt was to have been nationalist and to have belonged to a different tribe". Could the Organization of African Unity tolerate such black racists, Burundi's Vice-Premier asked.

Ghana advocated an all-Africa military high command, dismissing the idea of a Commonwealth force to contain such events as the East African mutinies as "absolute nonsense" and a threat to Commonwealth unity. Distinctions were made by delegates, notably Zanzibar's Foreign Minister "Babu", between the East African "nationalist" leaders who

had been compelled by a "terrible dilemma" to call on British troops and the Gabonese President who had been restored to power as "a puppet of French financial interests" [the essential difference between the two interventions being that the former French Colony had a pact to that effect with Paris—Ed].

The 33 Foreign Ministers had discussed for two days, the 25-point draft agenda, the immunity and privileges of the O.A.U. secretariat, and the problem of a permanent site for the organization's headquarters. Ethiopia insists that Addis Ababa has already been chosen, but this is contested by Nigeria.

The leader of the Kenya delegation — who criticized the state in which the Colonial Powers had left the continent — was chairman of one of two working committees that was dealing with political questions and colonialism. Kenya and Uganda are represented on a committee considering practical political steps towards unity. Ghana's proposal for an all-African Government was dropped.

The conference ended with a declaration that "there was a great feeling of oneness on all matters which had a bearing on the quest for unity and solidarity". The resolutions — including the extension of the ban on facilities for communications with South Africa to all shipping and air lines — will be presented to a June meeting in Cairo of African Heads of State.

Envoys Accused of Intrigue

"Cuba Inspired Us", Says "Babu"

ALTHOUGH "ARROGANT" British and American imperialists had recognized the Zanzibar Republic, the return of their representatives would represent a great menace, the Zanzibar Government-controlled organ Zanews has asserted.

"Our experience of their conspiracies has clearly demonstrated that these two Governments interfered in our affairs and corrupted people to carry out their intrigues against our Government. Let us not entertain illusions. American imperialism is a very cunning enemy, big and dangerous too.

The imperialists will lose no time in plotting their dirty intrigues whenever they get the opportunity. They never give up trying to interfere with a country under many pretexts. They try to create discord and misunderstanding between the people and the leaders through tribalism. The Zanzibar revolution has frustrated the imperialist political and military plans to dominate Zanzibar for their own interests as a centre of colonialist intrigues directed against East Africa."

Sheikh "Babu" Rahman, the External Affairs Minister, declaring the Cuban revolution to be Zanzibar's greatest inspiration and an influence in all Africa, has announced that he will shortly visit Cuba, taking up an invitation given two years ago.

"Field Marshal" Okello, reportedly visiting relatives in Uganda, told a Cuban news agency representative that there would be "increased solidarity" between Zanzibar and Cuba on the one hand and Mozambique and Angola on the other.

Mr. J. M. Oyangi, leader in Nairobi of the K.A.N.U. Youth League, was interviewed by Zanzibar Radio when he arrived for discussions with Afro-Shirazi youth leaguers about a convention of all East African youth groups in terms of eventual federation. He said that he had come to see for himself because reports in the "imperialist Press" were mere rumours. "Comrade" Ali Mwinayi Gogo, general secretary of the Afro-Shirazi Youth League, has returned to Zanzibar after studying at a political institute in Moscow.

On behalf of the other Soviet European satellites, East Germany has offered a £300,000 credit for immediate use.


Mr. Ahmad Qullaten has been appointed Press officer responsible for *Amkeni* (Wake Up), formerly the Government newspaper *Maarifa* (Knowledge).

Zambia Airways has begun flights between Ndola in Northern Rhodesia and Salima on Lake Nyasa.

Rhodes and Founders' Days have been abolished by the new African Government of Northern Rhodesia, where Victoria Day (May 24) has been renamed Commonwealth Day and a new Africa Day has been declared for April 15.

Special roll seats in Nyasaland have been reduced from five to three, only 814 Europeans having registered. Those who did not do so may now register on the general electors' roll for the June elections, but will not be eligible as candidates.

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Commonwealth Aid for Africa

COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA in the year ended last March 31 showed a decrease of nearly £2m. in capital aid at £52m. for grants (£26.77m.), loans and investments (£25.21m.) and equipment (£0.13m.), mainly because emergency aid to Kenya and Nyasaland was not repeated.

Technical assistance also dropped, with 12,967 expatriate officers, teachers and experts covered by £10.79m. (compared with 12,984 costing £11.77m. in 1961-62) under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, which also provides for the in-training of African replacements.

Loans and investments decreased by £17.6m. with the completion of loans for the Kariba Dam, East African Railways and Harbours, the Uganda Electricity Board, and the Tanganyika development plan, which had required £20m. between them in the previous year. Training courses were given to 745 people (639), scholarships and similar awards went to 1,367 (891), and more places were provided in institutions of higher education.

Type of assistance	EAST AFRICA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in 1962-63
	1961-62	1962-63	
	£000	£000	
Grants	3,320	3,298	U.K.
Loans and investments	4,410	2,118	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	3,776	2,872	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	2,341	1,883	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	12	144	U.K.
Experts	8	—	U.K.
Training courses	8	4	U.K.

Compensation for East African Common Services Organization officers cost £1,372,000, while the retention of 1,883 expatriate personnel (2,341 before) took £2.57m. Land forces cost £2.6m., research institutions received £314,000, desert locust control £127,000, and the University of East Africa £9,000.

Type of assistance	KENYA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in 1962-63
	1961-62	1962-63	
	£000	£000	
Grants	8,896	8,897	U.K., Canada, Australia, U.K.
Loans and investments	5,070	4,825	U.K., Canada, Australia, U.K.
Supply of equipment	—	28	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	2,878	2,084	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	4,086	3,741	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	41	85	U.K.
Experts, teachers and advisers	10	13	U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	203	247	U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Federation, Malaya
Places in higher educational institutions	1,593	1,532	U.K.

Kenya received more capital aid than any other African Commonwealth country, with C. D. & W. grants of £4.2m., development loans of over £3.4m., the retention of over 3,700 civil servants at more than £2m., and famine and flood relief grants of £1.1m.

Type of assistance	TANGANYIKA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in 1962-63
	1961-62	1962-63	
	£000	£000	
Grants	2,807	5,729	U.K.
Loans and Investments	4,227	3,388	U.K., Canada, Australia, U.K.
Supply of equipment	—	9	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	2,788	2,388	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	2,125	2,225	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	98	78	U.K.
Experts, teachers and advisers	16	27	U.K., Canada, Nigeria
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	147	293	U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India
Places in higher educational institutions	693	825	U.K.

Commutation of pensions and compensation cost Tanganyika £1.6m., while the payment of the 2,225 officers remaining took £2.4m. Capital and financial aid rose from £9.8m. to nearly £11.5m., including £2.68m. for the 1961-64 period of the development plan. Investment funds from the C.D.C. covered £1.25m. for the electric supply company.

Type of assistance	UGANDA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in 1962-63
	1961-62	1962-63	
	£000	£000	
Grants	1,786	2,054	U.K.
Loans	3,050	3,695	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	1,449	2,771	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	1,825	1,653	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	59	128	U.K.
Experts, teachers and advisers	5	13	U.K., Canada, Australia, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	119	172	U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India
Places in higher educational institutions	1,342	1,121	U.K.

Uganda paid fewer officials (1,653 as against 1,825) more to stay on—£2.7m. compared with £1.4m. Total capital aid at £5.7m. was higher (£5.3m.).

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Type of assistance	ZANZIBAR Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in
	1961-62	1962-63	
Grants	116	70	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	121	109	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	165	173	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	11	7	U.K.
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	41	44	U.K. Canada, Australia, India
Places in higher educational institutions	256	306	U.K.

Zanzibar received £70,000 in grants (£116,000 the year before) and £109,000 towards the salaries of 173 officers (£121,000 for 165 before).

Type of assistance	THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in
	1961-62	1962-63	
Grants	189	164	U.K.
Loans and investments	12,062	826	U.K.
Supply of equipment		1	Australia
	Number of persons		
Technical assistance—Scholarships and other awards	44	81	U.K. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India
Places in higher educational institutions	266	363	U.K.

Loans to and investments in the Rhodesian Federation fell sharply from £12,062,000 to £826,000, and grants declined from £189,000 to £164,000, these latter contributing to research and the University College.

Type of assistance	NORTHERN RHODESIA Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in
	1961-62	1962-63	
Grants	586	404	U.K.
Loans and investments	341	1,155	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme		272	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	1,200	1,839	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	39	83	U.K.
Experts	2	2	U.K.
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	111	81	U.K. Canada, Australia
Places in higher educational institutions	185	219	U.K.

O.S.A.S. payments totalled £272,000 for 1,839 Northern Rhodesian civil servants; development took £1m. grants £404,000, including £90,000 for further education and £45,000 for research, and African housing £155,000.

Type of assistance	NYASALAND Assistance received		Countries giving assistance in
	1961-62	1962-63	
Grants	2,177	1,281	U.K.
Loans and investments	1,125	1,454	U.K.
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	346	488	U.K.
	Number of persons		
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	800	967	U.K.
Recruitment of staff	32	58	U.K.
Experts	1	—	U.K.
Training courses, scholarships and other awards	59	74	U.K., Australia
Places in higher educational institutions	93	155	U.K.

Nyasaland needed £488,000 to help keep 967 Government staff (£346,000 previously for 800 officers). Mudi River Water Board secured most of £1.3m. administration expenses, £682,000; agricultural and fisheries stations and other research £415,000, a considerable decrease; emergency expenditure dropped from £888,000 to £184,000. Only £100,000 was drawn from a £1.9m. development loan.

Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan are the main executors of the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

East African Plays

A COMPETITION for one-act plays by people normally resident in East Africa produced 121 entries, or about three times as many as were expected — 70 from Africans, 31 from Europeans, and 20 from Asians. An initial sifting left 40 plays of quality, and perhaps half that number will be submitted for final selection by a full panel of 14 judges, of whom the chairman is Mr. James Master, a member of the council of the Kenya National Theatre, which hopes to present the three winning plays. Prizes of £130, £70 and £40 were offered by Caltex Oil (Kenya), Ltd.

"New Era" Hopes Not Realized Africa's Economic Dangers

UNEMPLOYMENT, continuing poverty, and non-fulfilment of the hopes of the masses who rightly or wrongly expected independence to release forces for the creation of a new era were dangers threatening most member States of the Economic Commission for Africa. Mr. Robert K. A. Gardiner, the executive secretary, admitted at its sixth session in Addis Ababa.

Many of the States were too small to support modern industrial development. It had been recognized that the scope of some projects might extend beyond national frontiers. The Commission's policy was to undertake such as were too difficult for individual countries to handle.

Industrial research and technological training, too expensive for many members, could be developed quickly only through co-operation. The E.C.A. secretariat would investigate how to achieve a co-ordinated approach for overall economic planning. Larger markets and the pooling of resources would make for economies in a whole range of import-substituting industries.

Achievements to date were the establishment of the Conference of African Statisticians; the African Development Bank; sub-regional offices, with a third planned for Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; the African Institute for Development and Planning; and the E.C.A. training unit. All these bodies provided much needed personnel.

Trade was dominated by price fluctuations and variations in export earnings. Commodity stabilization through a development insurance fund, consumption and overseas taxes, were under study.

Relationships with the Organization of African Unity are being explored.

N.F.D. Polling This Week

Nominees for elections in the North-Eastern Region of Kenya include, for the Senate: —

Mandera—MOHAMMED NUR HUSSEIN (N.F.U.C.P.), elected; **Garissa**—ABDI HAJI AHMED (N.F.D.P.), elected; **Wajir**—NOOR ADAN HASSAN (Ind.), elected.

For the House of Representatives:—**Mandera**—SURFID MOHAMED AMIN (N.F.U.C.P.), elected; **Wajir North**—ABDI SIRAT KHALIF (Ind.), elected; **Wajir South**—no candidate nominated; **Garissa North**—MOHAMMED ABDI RAHAMAN (N.F.D.P.), elected; **Garissa South**—HAMDI ABDI SHEIKH (N.F.D.P.), MOHAMED JURAT (Ind.);

and for the Regional Assembly:—**Mandera District**: **Gurreh**—YEROW ADEN HASSAN (N.P.P.P.P.); **MALIM ALIO SAMBUL** (N.F.U.C.P.); **IBRAHIM LAKICHA** (Ind.); **Mandera/Degodia**—HAJI ISMAIL SHEIKH ALI (N.F.U.C.P.), and ALI SHEIKH ADEN (Ind.), elected; **Murulle**—ABDI ALI OMAR (Ind.), and SHEIKH ADEN MAALIM MURSAL (N.P.P.P.P.), elected; **Wajir District**: **Degodia**—SHEIKH ALI (Ind.), MOHAMED HASSAN MOHAMED (Ind.), elected; **Ajuran**—ABDI RAHMIM YUSUFU AFRAM (Ind.), elected; no candidate nominated for second seat; **Wajir South**—SAID HASSAN HUSSEIN (Ind.), elected; no candidate nominated for second seat; **Garissa District**: **Garissa North**—ABDI SHAKUL ADEN (N.P.P.P.P.), and MOHAMED IDILLE ELMI (N.F.D.P.), elected; **Garissa Central**—NUR ABDIL ELMI (N.F.D.P.), ABDI MAALIM IBRAHIM (N.P.P.P.P.), FARAH ABDI ALI (N.P.P.P.P.), and **Garissa South East**—YUSUF HAJI ABDI ABDULLAH (N.F.D.P.), and HUSSEIN KHALIF (N.F.D.P.), elected.

Youth Wing Extremism

THE YOUTH WING of the Kenya African National Union, the Kenyatta Party, has addressed an open letter to Kenya's Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta, advocating the nationalization of all large industries and commercial houses, all import and export trade, all large farms, and all the means of production and exchange. A specific demand is made that the Government should take over "all the estates and farms formally owned by white settlers and Asians, without any compensation". Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., for many years a champion of the African nationalist cause, is "uncompromisingly rejected".

Somalis Under Foreign Rule

Abusive Propaganda Must End

PRESIDENT OSMAN'S ID EL-FITR broadcast asserted that the Somali Republic "does not wish to be at war, verbal or physical, with our neighbouring countries because it respects African unity and peace and because the Somalis are naturally peaceful people. But it will not be held responsible for the uprising of Somalis who are under foreign rule. We cannot be blamed for this. We have not encouraged or approved their armed fight, right though it is.

"The Somali people will defend their country by any means and in all circumstances and will spare no sacrifice, even if this means fighting with nails and teeth. We are not responsible if Ethiopia ignores the rightful demands of the Somalis under her rule, which they have put forward again and again. We cannot be blamed if Ethiopia has failed to heed or has misinterpreted our advice that she should do something about the Somali people under her administration. Our only aim is to liquidate any problem which may ruin our good relations and serve as a cause for a conflict between us.

"We appeal to you to ask these Somalis what they want. You will hear no more said by us should they decide to remain under you. But if they say that they do not want to remain with you, then let them be free, because this will perpetuate peace and better understanding.

Hostile Pact

"The defence pact between Kenya and Ethiopia is a hostile act directly aimed at our safety. Kenya and Ethiopia have Somalis under them. They torture and ill-treat them just because they say they are Somalis. This defence treaty proves that their case is not strong enough to stand up against the Somali demands. They are not satisfied that their arguments will prove the legality of their case."

The country had been preparing for general elections this month, and so was not disposed for war. But if self-defence measures remained paramount the elections might have to be delayed.

Dr. Abdi Rashid Shermarke, the Prime Minister, told journalists and diplomats that the Ethiopian Government "never once agreed to stop either the fighting or the abusive propaganda against the Somali people and leaders.

"On February 16 the Somali Government issued orders that propaganda hostile to Ethiopia or likely to create hostility should stop and that the entire Somali Republican Army should not fire a single shot except in self-defence. Ethiopia, having intimated its acceptance of such a proposal, then adopted a different course and unexpectedly launched fresh ground and air attacks on Somali territory after we had ordered a cease-fire which was operative by noon.

"An Amhara aircraft flew over Hargeisa and dropped leaflets which insulted the Somali leaders and people. Yet the Amharas complain everywhere that they were attacked, invaded, or abused. You are welcome to go to all the areas invaded by the Amharas and see the women, children and civilian inhabitants who were showered by bombs and bullets.

Clamour to Fight

"However, in every town thousands of young Somalis shouldering their rifles came forward clamouring that the Government should allow them to go for the Amharas who were massacring the Somali people and attacking their land. We restrained all these people, but there are at least 150,000 young Somali nomads on the border who can go to war in one day without a single shilling being spent on them from the coffers of the Somali Government. We can make these people go to war by just telling them: 'There is your country and people—defend them'.

"We would prefer the Amharas to change their minds and obey the decision of the O.A.U. African Foreign Ministers' conference in Dar-es-Salaam that abusive propaganda and shooting should be stopped—an agreement which is still being honoured by the Republic, whose radio is broadcasting no propaganda and where troops are not firing a shot at any one."

A Somali allegation that British troops were fighting with Ethiopian forces at Dolo was dismissed by British Army H.Q. in Nairobi and by Addis Ababa. Mogadishu had also claimed that American or Israeli planes based in the Kenya N.F.D. took part in the same assault.

General Marid Mangasha, Ethiopian Defence Minister, countered that "men who were not Africans by colour" had been observed at a number of spots among Somali troops, helping to fire heavy weapons.

British Forces in East Africa

If Soviet Submarines Went to Zanzibar

IN THE DEFENCE DEBATE in the House of Commons Mr. Denis Healey (Lab.) said:—

"The whole nation is deeply proud of the rôle which we have played in recent weeks in East Africa and Cyprus, proud of the speed and efficiency with which our Services reacted to the challenge, proud above all of the conduct of our individual soldiers.

"I do not believe that any other Army in the world, faced with these extremely difficult situations, would have behaved with the same good humour and restraint. We have a rôle and responsibility which challenges all that is best in our national tradition and national character, a rôle likely to face us for many years."

Commander Anthony Courtney (Cons.) described Zanzibar as a potential forward political outpost of a revolutionary Power exercised at a great distance from the heart-land of the revolution.

"As to Cuba the United States possess overwhelming sea power on the spot, which was eventually an effective counter to the threat which was built up there. Off Zanzibar, by contrast, and on the East Coast of Africa, we have very slender forces to counter any military movement by Soviet submarine forces for example, which could quite conceivably take place. In these circumstances the retention of a nuclear weapon by this country must give the Russians and Chinese some cause to think before undertaking any military action in this sphere."

Mr. Maurice Edelman (Lab.) suggested that the answer should be to expand air communications.

Mr. Wigg (Lab.) complained that the two companies of The Staffordshire Regiment and one of The Scots Guards flown to Uganda to deal with the mutiny had together numbered only 480 men, whereas the strength should have been 600.

Next Fifteen Years Are Crucial

More, Better and Swifter Aid Needed

A SPLIT between the white and coloured races is inevitable if far swifter progress in bridging the gap is not made within the next 15 years, Mr. Harold Wilson, leader of the Labour Party, predicted on Friday when he addressed Canadian exporters in Montreal. He said:—

"The appeal on grounds of charity for assistance from the industrialized countries to the hungry countries is no longer the only appeal. We owe a tremendous obligation on that ground, but there is now also the consideration that unless we make far, far faster progress in bridging the gap between rich and poor in the next 15 years, then there will be the makings of an imminent split of humanity between the white races, who are well off, and the coloured races, who are not. I believe the problem is as urgent as that. We have very few years in which to solve it.

"There will not in that period be equality of living standards, but unless within a few years we have shown that equality will come about, unless a light is clearly seen at the end of the tunnel, then a fissure will have been created, a lack of trust, a gap of understanding which no subsequent efforts will mend. There comes a time when the past so dominates the pattern of the future that all the good-will in the world will not change the course that has been set.

"We have all to make a really massive effort for the uplifting of the standards of the under-developed countries over the next 15 years. We have to give more aid and to give it in better ways. One of the urgent matters to be settled is provision for international commodity agreements."

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"We would prefer the Amharas to change their minds and obey the decision of the O.A.U. African Foreign Ministers' conference in Dar-es-Salaam that abusive propaganda and shooting should be stopped—an agreement which is still being honoured by the Republic, whose radio is broadcasting no propaganda and where troops are not firing a shot at anyone."

A Somali allegation that British troops were fighting with Ethiopian forces at Dolo was dismissed by British Army H.Q. in Nairobi and by Addis Ababa. Mogadishu had also claimed that American of Israeli planes based in the Kenya N.F.D. took part in the same assault.

General Marid Mangasha, Ethiopian Defence Minister, countered that "men who were not Africans by colour" had been observed at a number of spots among Somali troops, helping to fire heavy weapons.

British Forces in East Africa If Soviet Submarines Went to Zanzibar

IN THE DEFENCE DEBATE in the House of Commons Mr. Denis Healey (Lab.) said:—

"The whole nation is deeply proud of the rôle which we have played in recent weeks in East Africa and Cyprus, proud of the speed and efficiency with which our Services reacted to the challenge, proud above all of the conduct of our individual soldiers.

"I do not believe that any other Army in the world, faced with these extremely difficult situations, would have behaved with the same good humour and restraint. We have a rôle and responsibility which challenges all that is best in our national tradition and national character, a rôle likely to face us for many years."

Commander Anthony Courtney (Cons.) described Zanzibar as a potential forward political outpost of a revolutionary Power exercised at a great distance from the heart-land of the revolution.

"As to Cuba the United States possess overwhelming sea power on the spot, which was eventually an effective counter to the threat which was built up there. Off Zanzibar, by contrast, and on the East Coast of Africa, we have very slender forces to counter any military movement by Soviet submarine forces for example, which could quite conceivably take place. In these circumstances the retention of a nuclear weapon by this country must give the Russians and Chinese some cause to think before undertaking any military action in this sphere."

Mr. Maurice Edelman (Lab.) suggested that the answer should be to expand air communications.

Mr. Wigg (Lab.) complained that the two companies of The Staffordshire Regiment and one of The Scots Guards flown to Uganda to deal with the mutiny had together numbered only 480 men, whereas the strength should have been 600.

Next Fifteen Years Are Crucial More, Better and Swifter Aid Needed

A SPLIT between the white and coloured races is inevitable if far swifter progress in bridging the gap is not made within the next 15 years, Mr. Harold Wilson, leader of the Labour Party, predicted on Friday when he addressed Canadian exporters in Montreal. He said:—

"The appeal on grounds of charity for assistance from the industrialized countries to the hungry countries is no longer the only appeal. We owe a tremendous obligation on that ground, but there is now also the consideration that unless we make far, far faster progress in bridging the gap between rich and poor in the next 15 years, then there will be the makings of an imminent split of humanity between the white races, who are well off; and the coloured races, who are not. I believe the problem is as urgent as that. We have very few years in which to solve it.

"There will not in that period be equality of living standards, but unless within a few years we have shown that equality will come about, unless a light is clearly seen at the end of the tunnel, then a fissure will have been created, a lack of trust, a gap of understanding which no subsequent efforts will mend. There comes a time when the past so dominates the pattern of the future that all the good-will in the world will not change the course that has been set.

"We have all to make a really massive effort for the uplifting of the standards of the under-developed countries over the next 15 years. We have to give more aid and to give it in better ways. One of the urgent matters to be settled is provision for international commodity agreements."

Points from the Plowden Report

(Continued from page 543)

a unified Service would be likely to conflict in any way with any arrangements which may be made for the future of those Departments. We have been assured that it will not.

"We recommend that the new unified Service should, subject to the Queen's approval, be known as 'H.M. Diplomatic Service'. It will have trade, aid, consular representation, and information amongst its many functions. These are all strands from which the cord of our international relations is woven. We propose therefore that, as from a pre-announced vesting date, which might be January 1, 1965, the Diplomatic Service should be formally established and all members of H.M. Foreign Service incorporated in it.

"A head of mission and his staff should travel widely and be prepared to make public appearances throughout the country. It is not enough to represent; one must be seen to represent. A head of mission must be present, sometimes with his staff, at a number of official ceremonies. Attendance at these cannot be avoided without giving offence and occupies a great deal of time. But this need not be lost. These occasions can lead to useful contacts which can be consolidated later. However, the heavy social life at many posts abroad imposes a burden on senior officers and particularly on their wives. They entertain and are entertained not because they want to do so but because it is part of the job.

"In international affairs it is more profitable to concentrate on problems which are likely to become actual within two, to five years rather than on those which are likely to appear in, say, 20 years. Moreover, policy planning papers should not simply be generalized statements of British policy in particular fields, as we fear has sometimes been the case in the past. They should be directed from the outset to answering specific well-defined questions and should lead to well-defined conclusions.

Something More Dynamic

"If the object of policy planning is not merely prognosis but recommendations for action and preparations for it, something more dynamic will be needed than the provision of secretarial services and an umpire. It is easy to get Departments to agree on forecasts of what is likely to happen; what is necessary but more difficult is to get them to agree on what action should be taken in the light of agreed predictions. Cabinet Office Committees reinforced in the ways we have proposed would be in the best position to bring to Ministers interdepartmentally agreed papers and specific recommendations for action on matters of foreign policy, defence and finance.

"Our commercial services overseas must have as their main object the promotion of British exports. This they do mainly by providing firms in Britain with information about markets and export opportunities overseas, by supplying advice on agents, by publicising British goods and services, and, above all, by giving advice and assistance to travelling representatives of British firms. Commercial staff overseas need to have a wide circle of acquaintance not only in the world of commerce but in the sphere of government. They should spend much of their time visiting local firms and trade organizations and seeking out market opportunities for British goods.

"It is often said that commercial staff should not become 'desk-bound' but should get out into the market-place and see people more. This is good advice. The main obstacle is the pressure of the paper work.

"It was made clear to us that industry in this country sets comparatively little store by the type of detailed periodic economic report which has hitherto been circulated to firms through the Board of Trade. Firms prefer to receive *ad hoc* economic reports heralding new trends or developments likely to have a bearing on their interests.

Export Promotion

"We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the commercial work of the new Diplomatic Service. We look forward to the day in the not too distant future when every Ambassador and High Commissioner will have served in a commercial capacity and have acquired at first hand a detailed knowledge of export promotion and what it entails. Each Ambassador and High Commissioner must regard commercial work as a prime function of his mission and its subordinate posts.

"An information officer must be and be seen to be a full member of the Embassy or High Commission team. If he is seen to be in the confidence of his colleagues, and, above all, of the head of his post, his effectiveness is that much the greater. The effectiveness of the head of the Foreign Office news department is enhanced by the fact that he accompanies the Foreign Secretary to all important international gatherings and is known to be in his confidence. The same must be true of the relationship between an information officer abroad and his Ambassador or High Commissioner.

"We regard the work of the news department of the F.O.

and the news room of the C.R.O. as of particular importance. Their task is not only to keep the British Press properly informed but to maintain close contact with representatives of the foreign Press. Without the work of the news departments in London the task of our overseas missions in trying to ensure that British policies and motives are properly understood would be much more difficult.

"We view as premature proposals for merging the news departments. Correspondents would probably find it convenient to be able to go to a single source for information relating to British overseas policy generally, but the Foreign Secretary and the Commonwealth Secretary will each need to have sole control of his own public spokesman so long as the Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Offices remain separate.

"We were particularly anxious to find out whether recruitment to the Foreign and Commonwealth Services is sufficiently widely based. In the past 10 years 70% of the successful applicants for the senior branch of the Foreign Service came from independent public schools, 8% from direct grant schools and 20% from State Schools. We should like to see a higher proportion than 28% from State-maintained and State-aided schools.

"Efforts to secure recruits from a wider range of universities have not met with success. Of the successful candidates for Branch A of the Foreign Service in the period from 1952-62, 59% came from Oxford, 35.2% from Cambridge, 5.3% from other universities, and the remaining 0.5% from no university at all.

"A major factor is the power of Oxford and Cambridge to attract a high proportion of the most promising young men and women, especially on the arts side. There are no longer any serious financial impediments to prevent a boy or girl who is able enough from getting to Oxford or Cambridge. As a result Oxford and Cambridge can be increasingly selective. Thus, if the Foreign and Commonwealth Services want recruits of high quality, they are bound to find a high proportion of them at Oxford or Cambridge.

"Entrants to the Foreign and Commonwealth Services from universities other than Oxford and Cambridge are indistinguishable in performance and career prospects from their colleagues once they have entered.

"We have no hesitation in affirming that the Civil Service Commission does not in any way weight the scales against 'non-Oxbridge' candidates.

"We ought not to contemplate a continuance of the virtual monopoly which Oxford and Cambridge exercise in the supply of recruits, but we cannot be optimistic about the prospects of achieving a major or early change in the pattern.

Private Income Barrier

"Of the special difficulties which face members of the Foreign and Commonwealth Services that of educating their children and providing for them as normal a home life as possible is by far the greatest.

"The greatest problem relates to boarding school education. Unlike most members of the Home Civil Service, members of the Foreign or Commonwealth Services are obliged to accept separation from their children for the greater part of their careers. They cannot normally keep their children of school age with them.

"We talked to a considerable number of people who had entered the Foreign and Commonwealth Services on the basis of the assurance that private means were not necessary but had since found themselves in great difficulty about paying for the education of their children. This was particularly the case when they had no close relations in this country able to look after the children during school holidays. We were given detailed accounts of the private financial position of individual officers. These fully support the view that a serious situation exists which must not be allowed to continue.

"Unless boarding school allowances are substantially improved, there will be a danger that men without private means will be deterred for financial reasons, as they were before 1943, from seeking to join the overseas representational services. We would deplore anything tending to narrow the field of recruitment to the Diplomatic Service. This would be totally at variance with the need to have its members drawn from as broad a section of the community as possible.

School Allowances

"A radical change in the method of calculation and size of boarding school allowances is essential and urgent. We propose that the allowance in respect of a boy at boarding school should be the current average fee (at present £365) of the schools represented on the Headmasters' Conference. For girls the boarding school allowance should be the average boarding fee (at present £344) of all fee-paying schools listed in the Girls' School Year Book, the official annual publication of the Association of Headmistresses. These allowances should be adjusted annually to keep them in step with current costs.

"Before the last war staff serving abroad had to accept that they would be able only on exceptional occasions, or when

they themselves had home leave, to see their children whom they had sent to school in this country. The F.O. and C.R.O. Staff sides urged strongly that the cost of fares for children to join their parents should be met at public expense three times a year. We sympathize with the request but think that it goes too far. We do, however, recommend that the cost of two tourist return fares should be met at public expense in each period of 12 months from the date on which an officer takes up his appointment.

"As a general rule, we should prefer the two free passages to be used to enable children to fly out to see their parents abroad, since this brings the whole family together. But we should not rule out the use of the concessionary journeys to enable a mother to join her children in this country if special reasons make this course preferable.

"We do not think it reasonable to expect the State to make special financial provision for the further education of the children of officers of the overseas Services after they leave school at the age of 18. Most young people at universities, technical colleges or the like go there on scholarships. We see no case for putting children whose parents are in the overseas representational services in a specially privileged position.

Representatives of the staff, and in particular, of the wives, impressed on us the need to enable parents in the Foreign and Commonwealth Services to keep in touch with their children between the ages of 18 and 21 who are left to continue their education in Britain. We recommend that a free tourist return passage be granted once a year for those within this age group who are undergoing a full-time course of education in this country.

"The Foreign Service Act of 1943 gave the Foreign Secretary authority to retire on immediate pension established officers of the rank of Second Secretary or above with a minimum of 10 years' service if such retirement was desirable in the public interest having regard to his qualifications and the conditions existing in the Service. Compulsory premature retirement has been used in moderation. We recommend that it should apply to the Diplomatic Service."

Seven Members

The members of the committee were:—

LORD PLOWDEN, who after a distinguished career in the City as a temporary civil servant during the war served the Treasury as chief planning officer and chairman of the Economic Planning Board from 1947 to 1953. He was then chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority until 1959, and is now chairman of Tube Investments, Ltd., and a director of other companies.

MR. A. D. BONHAM-CARTER has been with Unilever, Ltd., since 1929 and a director since 1953. During the war he served in the Royal Tank Regiment. He is chairman of University College Hospital, and has had wide experience of management problems.

VISCOUNT HARCOURT was from 1954 to 1957 Minister (Economic) in Washington, head of the U.K. Treasury Delegation in the U.S.A., and a director of the I.B.R.D. and I.M.F. He is now managing director of Morgan Grenfell and Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Legal and General Assurance Society and associated companies. He is a Rhodes Trustee.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, Labour M.P. for Rowley Regis and Tipton, has been Financial Secretary to the War Office, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office; Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Secretary of State for Afr.

LORD INCHYRA (formerly Sir Frederick Hoyer Miller), a member of the Diplomatic Service from 1923 to 1961, he is now a director of British Linen Bank, Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., Rootes Motors, Ltd., the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., and other companies. He is also chairman of the executive of the British Red Cross Society.

SIR PERCIVAL LIESCHING worked in the Colonial and Dominions Offices and later in the High Commissions in Canada, South Africa, and Australia before becoming an Assistant Under-Secretary in the Dominions Office in 1939. He was later Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Food, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, and High Commissioner for the U.K. in South Africa. He is now a director of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation.

SIR CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE, Conservative M.P. for Windsor since 1942, served as an honorary attaché in Athens and Rome (1936-38) and as a member of the Military Mission to Greece (1940-41). In 1944-45 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, and was chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee from 1951 to 1959. He is a vice-chairman of the British Council.

All Priests Expelled from S. Sudan

Aid for Terrorists Alleged

ALL 300 NON-AFRICAN CLERGYMEN, lay brothers and nuns in the southern Sudan are to be deported, Major-General Irwa, Minister for the Interior, announced last week. He alleged that "we have proof that foreign priests had in the past and still have close responsibilities for unrest in the south and that they work for the disunity of the Sudanese nation by misleading the citizens and inciting them against their northern brothers".

The expulsions came after all possible means to make the missionaries respect Sudanese law had been "exhausted", he added. The Sudan's territorial neighbours were requested not to allow the deportees to live near her borders "to work against her security".

The 300 comprise 272 Roman Catholics, mainly Verona Fathers from Italy, and 28 Protestant missionaries. The Sudanese clergy remaining have been promised "full freedom" to perform their religious rites, the Minister averred.

A corollary to the deportation orders is that foreign traders may do business only in the provincial and district capitals of the south, not in the villages, the Minister said.

Provincial Disorders

A number of Catholic priests, including at least one Italian, and some Greek merchants are on trial on charges of financing terrorist groups which are held responsible for unrest in the Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Bahr el Ghazal provinces.

Three Sudanese have been hanged for attempting to seize Wau, headquarters of the last province. One was the son of a Dinka chief. Five others, prison officers, have been sentenced to life imprisonment, and another 15 to lesser terms.

Government officials are reportedly under guard in the towns, while armed convoys provide escorts on many roads. Rifles and machine-guns are believed to have been smuggled in from the Congo.

The President of the Sudanese African National Union, Mr. Joseph Oduho, a former Sudanese M.P., has been gaolled for nine months in Uganda for running an unlawful society. A second charge of preparing a military expedition against a friendly State was dismissed. The Kampala magistrate who took the case, Mr. Barter, said many documents confiscated by the police had referred to efforts to obtain arms and ammunition and to enlist the military support of surrounding countries.

Mr. G. Oda spoke in the Uganda Parliament on the frequent breaches of the peace on Uganda's border with the Sudan in West Nile. He asked if more units of the Uganda Rifles could be stationed at Arua to deal with the "emergency" situation. The Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. Onama, said he intended to post a special force unit permanently at Arua as soon as possible.

Tanganyika Government "Control"

OUTSIDE SOURCES of information had to be relied on when the Tanganyika Rifles mutinied in Dar es Salaam, a Tanganyika M.P. has complained to the National Assembly. Assuring him that the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation would in future provide adequate bulletins about the country, an official of the Vice-President's Office admitted that more news during the disturbances—"some of it inadequate or exaggerated"—had been available from sources other than the T.B.C. That was due partly to circumstances beyond the Government's control and partly to security reasons. He added that the Minister for External Affairs and Defence had made a statement on the revolt as soon as the Government had regained control of the broadcasting station.

Political Expediency

MR. V. T. JOYCE, lately Federal M.P. for Mufulira, has said that Britain has dashed to pieces on the altar of political expediency the very things for which the Federal Parliament had worked—one people, one country, one perimeter. The Federation had been expected to solve in 10 years colour problems which the "deep south" of America had not managed to solve in 300 years.

Company Meeting**The British South Africa Company****Pre-Tax Profits of Nearly £14½m.****Central Africa Facing New Economic And Financial Problems****Importance Of Establishing Stable Conditions To Encourage Investors****Need For Close Co-operation Between Successor Governments And Private Enterprise****MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS ON THE TASKS AHEAD**

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY will be held on March 26 at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

The following is the statement by Mr. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS (the President) which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1963:—

During the year the Company has suffered a great loss by the death of Sir Charles Hambro, whose wise counsel will be greatly missed by his colleagues on the board.

Mr. T. P. Stratten, the chairman of Union Corporation Limited, has joined the board, and his wide experience of mining and industrial development in Africa will be of great help to the Group.

Accounts

The consolidated profit before tax for the year under review is £14,423,000, a reduction of £175,000 on the previous year. Taxation absorbed £6,324,000, leaving the consolidated net profit at £8,099,000. In arriving at this figure the directors have again considered it prudent to write off £200,000 from our agricultural and forestry estates.

After deducting £2,165,000 retained by subsidiaries and paying the interim dividend, your directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5s. 6d. per stock unit or share less income tax, making a total dividend for the year of 7s. 6d. per stock unit or share. We have allocated £2,000,000 to general reserve and reduced the unappropriated profits carried forward by £195,000 to £2,511,000.

Current assets exceed liabilities by £359,000, but you will note that the Group had outstanding commitments of over £4,000,000.

Investments

A geographical breakdown of the Group's investment is again set out in the table on page 4 of the directors' report.

The Group's investments in Northern Rhodesia are virtually unchanged. We are subscribing our share in the financing of the Chambishi Mine. Since September 30, 1963, there has been increasing demand for copper, and recently the 15 per cent. restriction on production or sale has been lifted by the Northern Rhodesian producers. This led to a substantial rise in the market value of the copper shares held by the Group.

The market prices of the Group's investments in the

South African gold mining industry showed some appreciation during the financial year.

New Rhodesia Investments

I referred last year to the offer we had received from the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited to exchange our shareholding in New Rhodesia Investments Limited for shares in that Corporation. This exchange was completed during the financial year, and for our 50 per cent. interest in New Rhodesia Investments Limited shown previously in the directors' report under unquoted investments valued at £5,000,000, we received 600,000 Anglo American Corporation shares.

The majority of the Group's quoted investments in companies operating outside Africa — mainly in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada — continue to be held by The Rhodesia Railways Trust Limited.

I also informed stockholders of our intention to set up a new company in Northern Rhodesia to manage certain of our existing Northern Rhodesian interests and to serve as a convenient channel for future investment in that country. In fact, two new companies — Charter Finance and Investment Company of Northern Rhodesia Limited and Ridgeway Finance Company Limited — have now been established for these purposes; two investments in industry in Northern Rhodesia have already been made and others are under consideration.

Loans to Federal Government

Stockholders will remember that the Group made a loan of £4,000,000 to the Federal Government to help in financing the building of the Kariba hydro-electric project. As a result of the dissolution of the Federation and in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia relating to the Kariba power system, the rights and obligations of the Federal Government under the loan agreement passed on January 1, 1964, half to the Northern Rhodesia Government and half to the Southern Rhodesia Government.

On the dissolution, the liabilities of the Federal Government in respect of the various issues of its stocks were transferred to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland in the proportions: Southern Rhodesia 52.120 per cent, Northern Rhodesia 37.127 per cent, and Nyasaland 10.753 per cent. Stocks of the separate territories have been issued in substitution for the Federation stocks. The Group's holdings are relatively small.

I also referred last year to our offer to the Northern

Rhodesia Government of a loan of £2,000,000 at 6 per cent per annum to be subscribed over a period of three years for improving African housing in Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesia Government welcomed our offer and a loan agreement has been completed. The first instalment of this loan amounting to £650,000 has been paid, and the balance is payable in Lusaka in approximately equal amounts in each of the Government's financial years ended June 30, 1964 and 1965, and will be repaid by the Government in Lusaka over a period of years ending July 1, 1988.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation

A further 25 per cent was paid on the Group's holding of £5,500,000 of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited 5½ per cent Unsecured Loan Stock, 1966-71. The stock is now £75 per cent paid up, and the final instalment is due this year.

Since the end of the Group's financial year, a substantial interest has been acquired in Société Internationale Pirelli S.A., a holding company incorporated in Switzerland with an interest in Pirelli S.p.A., Milan, and a controlling interest in the Pirelli group's operating companies outside Italy. The Pirelli group is a major international industrial organization carrying on worldwide activities, principally in the manufacture of copper electric insulated cables, tyres, and various other rubber products. It is a substantial consumer of copper, and for a number of years has purchased supplies from Northern Rhodesian production.

The Group's long and close connexion with the Rhodesias and its experience over many years in assisting their development place it in a favourable position to examine new projects. The Group is committed to many and varied businesses which have their roots deep in the soil of the country, and provided it is satisfied that new developments are economically sound and that conditions are stable, it will continue the support it has given in the past.

Mining and Prospecting

Due to the voluntary curtailment in production or sales by 15 per cent and to a ten weeks' strike at Mufulira which lasted until May 2, the production of copper during the year decreased to 541,000 long tons from 565,000 long tons in the previous year.

Since the end of the year the position has changed, and on January 16, 1964, both copper mining groups lifted all restrictions on production and sales. Mufulira is increasing its refining capacity by 50 per cent, from 108,000 tons to 162,000 tons of electrolytic copper a year. This additional refining capacity is expected to be brought into production in late 1965.

Development work in connexion with the opening of the Chambishi Mine is progressing and some production is expected during the current financial year. Full production is expected to be attained two years later, when the rate should reach 25,000 tons a year.

The Nchanga extension programme was continued, and in March, 1963, the low grade oxide leaching plant at Nchanga was opened by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer. Copper which formerly went to waste will be recovered when the completed plant is in operation.

Mineral Revenue

Mineral revenue, after paying £2,601,000 to the Northern Rhodesia Government and £4,162,000 in local taxation, decreased in round figures from £6,619,000 in 1962 to £6,457,000 in 1963. Provided production is not affected by labour disputes, a rise may be expected in the mineral revenue during the current year.

The new Imperial Smelting Furnace at Broken Hill has overcome its teething troubles, and the production

of lead and zinc is rapidly approaching its target. The London Metal Exchange prices for lead and zinc have improved since the end of our financial year.

Chartered Exploration Limited, in which the Group has a large interest, has now completed nearly nine years of exploration work at a cost of over £2,250,000, covering, with geological and geochemical reconnaissance survey, over 120,000 square miles. This survey has revealed a number of mineral ore-bodies of interest but no major discovery.

Prospecting in Barotseland

During the year arrangements were completed with the Litunga of the Barotseland Protectorate whereby some 11,600 square miles in the northern part of the Protectorate, known as the Luena area, which have never been prospected can now be examined. The Barotseland Exploration Company Limited has been formed to undertake this work, the capital being provided by our Group, Anglo American, Rhodesian Selection Trust and Union Corporation in varying proportions.

The survey of minor mineral deposits to which I referred last year has continued throughout the year under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Bensusan. A special grant for tin over 800 square miles in the Zambezi Valley has been issued to the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union to encourage Africans to work small eluvial tin deposits. Various gold, mica, beryl and graphite deposits are being examined, and it is hoped that small industries to be worked by Africans will be established.

Production of amethyst is increasing and it is hoped that a local industry for making jewellery will be established in Lusaka.

Administration

Mr. J. N. Kiek, after devoted service with the Company since 1925, retired after our last annual meeting, and has been succeeded as investment manager by the Hon. Christopher Loder.

In order to strengthen our administration in Rhodesia, I am pleased to say that we have been able to secure the services of Sir Henry McDowell, who was Secretary to the Federal Treasury until the dissolution of the Federation at the end of 1963. Previously he had served for many years in Northern Rhodesia. He will shortly join the Local Board of the Company in Salisbury in a full-time capacity, and his great financial knowledge will be of the utmost value to our resident director, Sir Frederick Crawford.

Mr. A. L. Austen who joined us in 1950 as resident mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia is shortly retiring. His successor, Dr. G. R. Davis, has recently joined our organization and will be the group's resident mining consultant.

During the year we opened our new building in Bexhill for our share registration department. Mr. E. H. Corke, a member of our Bexhill staff for nearly 30 years, was elected Mayor of Bexhill last spring and he performed the opening ceremony, which I attended with other officials from London.

Constitutional and Political

Great changes have taken place during the last year in Central Africa. The Federation has been dissolved. Nyasaland will become an independent State in July. In Northern Rhodesia an African Government was elected in January, and independence cannot long be delayed.

Southern Rhodesia has enjoyed self-government for over forty years and would no doubt have been inde-

pendent already but for its membership of the Federation. Its future is still undecided. It is clear, however, that the present position cannot remain as it is indefinitely and that decisions must be made in the near future.

The dissolution of the Federation faces Central Africa with new problems, both economic and financial. The Federation brought economic cohesion to the three territories, and the existence of a large area unhindered by tariff and other commercial restrictions led to the remarkable progress which affected all sides of life in the federated territories. Until some three years ago there was a constant in-flow of capital which encouraged investors to feel that the country was a fruitful field for the use of their funds. It would be altogether unrealistic not to recognize that since then political considerations have altered this picture and that confidence has grown less.

The objective now should be for all—by which I mean the successor Governments and private enterprise—to work in close co-operation to ensure that the economic benefits gained are not lost. During the difficult stages of transition the whole future prosperity of Central Africa depends on the success of a united effort. The problems which lie ahead are full of difficulties, but with good will and understanding they should be overcome, so that stability, which means so much to investors, will lead once more to the flow of money into new projects and development.

The disruption of the British Commonwealth and Empire has led to a new situation, which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated either in the United Kingdom or overseas. No political or military link now binds the members together as in the past. What are left are knowledge and experience of various countries in different parts of the world, which have been gained by close association over a long period of time. These are valuable assets, but they too can be lost if full advantage is not taken of them and if they are not used with discretion and energy. The days of "spheres of influence" are over and we live in a highly competitive world.

It has been said that trade followed the flag. This, of course, was never true; the flag followed trade, and then only very reluctantly. Now that it has disappeared in so many places we depend entirely on our spirit of enterprise.

In the more distant past the British people were energetic merchants and sailors, dealing in goods from small trading stations in various parts of the world. Conditions are different now, the emergence of the British Empire and Commonwealth having led to the establishment of industries, the development of mines, and the creation of agricultural estates; great and small. These valuable assets remain, and, as I have said earlier, there is no reason why they should not continue to flourish and prove of great benefit to the new States provided the latter establish stable conditions and give confidence to investors.

Standard Bank's New Boards

THE STANDARD BANK has established local boards in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Taylor. In Northern Rhodesia his colleagues are Messrs. J. Woodrow Cross, M. Gersch, W. L. Lewis, D. G. Nicholson and J. Thomson, and in Nyasaland Messrs. G. W. Dunlop and G. W. Hill. Management changes are also made. Mr. H. R. Reed, until recently a member of the general management in London, has been appointed general manager for Central Africa; Mr. N. P. Harley, lately manager of the Lusaka branch, becomes administrative manager for Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. H. C. Grayling, who has had charge in Ndola, goes to Nyasaland as administrative manager.

Company Report

Falcon Mines, Ltd.

MR. F. L. WIGLEY'S STATEMENT

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES LIMITED will be held on the 25th March in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman, MR. F. L. WIGLEY, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1963:—

The net profit for the year was £315,005, as compared with last year's profit of £246,869. An amount of £97,955 has been appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets and mine stores, and dividends Nos. 19 and 20 totalling 1s. 9d. per share (35 per cent.) absorbed £174,752. The balance of profit unappropriated was £81,711, compared with £39,413 brought forward from 1962.

The total dividend distribution of 35 per cent. compares with payments of 27½ per cent. in 1962 and 20 per cent. in 1961.

Capital expenditure for the year, less recoupments, totalled £108,339. The amount spent on completing the new subvertical shaft and on carrying out ancillary works on 19 level connected with it was £50,052. The cost of capital works during the current year is not expected to exceed £75,000.

Dalny Mine

The progress made in all spheres throughout the year under review was very satisfactory. The subvertical shaft was completed to a depth of 1,241 feet in March.

The total footage advanced in all sections combined was 16,956 feet, compared with 17,752 feet in 1962. The footage sampled at 8,650 feet was lower by 1,950 feet, but percentage payability improved from 61 per cent. to 67 per cent. Payable values were higher in all sections of the mine, but a further narrowing of reef widths in the main Dalny section was disclosed. Work accomplished on 19 level since the year-end has shown signs of a reversal of this trend in that widths in the east drive have increased and excellent values have persisted.

The year's development results contain several features of importance. The strike length of payable reef on Dalny 17 level west shows a marked increase as compared with 12 and 15 levels. This tends further to confirm the impression, to which I referred in my last review, that more normal conditions of payability are returning in this section of the mine.

Since the close of the year 17 level has been advanced through the dyke and good values have been exposed in the 60 feet driven to date. This may prove to be of particular significance as the ground west of this most westerly dyke has previously proved unpayable on all levels between 10 and 17.

Another important and encouraging feature is that development results at Arlandzer have been consistently good throughout the year. Payable footage totalling 2,085 feet gave average values of 291 inch-dwts. compared with 194 inch-dwts. from 1,925 feet for 1962. These figures have been influenced favourably by the exposure in the area of West 15 vertical shaft of a new parallel reef 90 feet in the hanging wall which proved payable for about 450 feet on 4 level. Arising from the year's work, the tonnage potential of the Arlandzer section has been reassessed upwards to a material extent.

Ore Reserves

The ore reserve at September 30, 1963, was estimated at 820,400 tons valued at 6.82 dwts. over 82 inches. Bearing in mind the lower footages advanced on reef and the narrower reef widths of the combined sections, these figures, compared with those of the previous year,

are satisfactory. The tonnage has increased by 5,800 tons and the value by 0.46 dwts. whilst the average width has decreased by six inches.

The higher ore reserve value has permitted a further increase in the recovery grade to 5.35 dwts. as from the commencement of the new financial year but working costs have risen appreciably. The additional expense of operating the separately equipped Arlandzer section on an expanding scale, together with the extra costs of handling ore from a greater depth at Dalny through the new subvertical shaft, are mainly responsible for this rise.

As announced in the December quarterly report, tax will be payable in respect of the profits of the current financial year. The liability, based on existing legislation and probable capital expenditure, is estimated at £64,000.

Changes in fiscal legislation beneficial to the mining industry as a whole were foreshadowed by the Minister of Mines when he introduced the Gold Mining (Financial Assistance) Bill in December, 1963. The purpose of this measure, which has now become law, is to assist marginal gold mines and its provisions will not apply to your company. The Minister stated that other forms of assistance, including increases in the rates of depletion allowance, were under consideration by the Minister of the Treasury.

In the case of gold mining, the present rate is 10 per cent. calculated on the value of gold produced, and an increase to 15 per cent was mentioned. A change to this extent would assist your company materially inasmuch as the tax saving, as from the fiscal year to which it was first made applicable, would make more funds available for exploratory development.

The incidence of tax will not reduce the present rate of dividend distributions and any fiscal amendments affecting the estimated liability for the current year will be advised through the quarterly reports.

B.I.'s Greatly Increased Profits

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., reports that group profits after tax to September 30 totalled £1,691,645, compared with £950,788 in the previous year. Operating profits were up from £502,746 to just over £1.4m. Ordinary shareholders again receive 10%, taking £459,375.

The issued capital totals £10.2m, capital reserves (mainly for tonnage replacement) exceed £17.4m, and revenue reserves £4.1m. Fixed assets stand in the books at more than £30m, of which almost £29m. is represented by ships in commission or under construction. Interests in subsidiary companies have a book value of £2.6m., and current assets less current liabilities total more than £7.8m. The B.I. have 14 passenger ships (among them the KENYA and UGANDA), three large tankers, and 35 cargo vessels.

Mr. K. M. Campbell is the chairman and managing director, Mr. W. J. Campbell is also a managing director, and the other members of the board are the Earl of Inchcape, Sir Donald Anderson, Sir Andrew Maitland-Magill-Crichton, and Messrs. C. A. W. Dawes, J. W. Dixon and G. B. Sibley.

Lonrho's Profit of £252,698

LONRHO, LTD., formerly the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has completely changed its character in the past couple of years, and is now a holding company with an issued capital of more than £1.4m., which in the year to September 30 made a profit after tax of £252,698, against £237,147 in 1962. Dividends of 18½% took £160,584. The carry-forward is £78,712 in the books of the parent company and £169,009 in those of subsidiaries.

The group's landholdings in Southern Rhodesia are 932,754 acres of ranch land and 85,569 of other land, some 66,000 acres having been sold to the Government for African settlement. Land and buildings stand in the consolidated Balance-sheet at £338,137. Stands in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Blantyre brought net revenue of £35,834. Ranching profits totalled £165,968.

Willoughby's Consolidated paid 10% from profits of £61,543, and the Mazoe Consolidated and Mashaba Gold companies made £77,719. Profits of the motor trade subsidiaries were £137,819. Substantial interests were acquired in Nyasaland Railways and in the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. which paid 12½% from profits of £44,224.

£574,234 was spent on the oil pipeline from Beira, which is estimated to cost £3½m., and a feasibility survey was undertaken of a possible rail link of some 500 miles between Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.

Book value of the group's investments is £2,270,374. Dividends and interest yielded £102,648. Fixed assets appear at £2,176,861. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £470,627, and there are long-term liabilities of £478,373. Total net assets are thus just under £3½m.

Mr. A. H. Ball is the chairman (with Mr. F. A. Butcher as his alternate on the board), Mr. R. W. Rowland and Mr. E. E. O. Davies are directors resident in Rhodesia, and the other members of the board are Messrs. J. A. Caldecott, J. N. Kiek, Angus Ogilvy, C. D. Mackenzie, and J. Whitehouse (alt.: J. A. G. Mills).

Consolidated Mines Selection

CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., of which Sir Keith Acutt is chairman, reports profits after tax in 1963 at £1,192,000, compared with £965,000 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 2s. 9d. per 10s. share take £740,000, the general reserve is increased by £350,000 and the carry-forward is £45,000 in the accounts of the parent company (£28,000) and £192,000 (£183,000) in those of subsidiaries.

Holders of more than £2.1m. of debenture stock, representing 71.7% of the issue, converted last March at the rate of 60 shares per £100 of stock. This month debenture holders may convert at 58 shares per £100 nominal of stock, and in March of the next two years the conversion basis will be 56 and 54 shares respectively.

The issued capital is now just under £4.4m. Investments held through subsidiaries which cost £11.5m. had a market value at the end of the year of £14.5m., and investments held by the parent company costing £4.7m., a market value of more than £9m., appreciation during the year totalling £4.6m. The capital reserve is over £9.8m. and revenue reserve £1.4m. The amount of 6½% convertible debenture stock outstanding is £849,000.

The directors are Sir Keith Acutt (chairman), Lord Balfour of Inchrye, and Messrs. W. E. Groves, J. O. Hambro, A. E. Leveson, E. D. McDermott, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate B. W. Pain), P. J. Oppenheimer (alt. A. E. Oppenheimer), R. H. Oppenheimer (alt. N. K. Kinkead-Weekes), and the Hon. H. V. Smith.



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Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has a 62% holding in M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., owns the Alaska copper property and the Beardmore scheelite deposit in Southern Rhodesia, copper claims near Fort Victoria, base metal claims at Sanyati, a 23% holding in Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Messina copper mine in South Africa.

Its profit tax to September 30 amounted to £1,101,169, against £1,155,013 in the previous year. There was a transfer to capital reserve of almost £1m., and dividends of 10% took £246,250. Mining assets in Southern Rhodesia stand in the consolidated balance-sheet at £13.3m. and those in South Africa at £3,457,891. Investments appear at £866,152. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £621,892.

Commander H. F. P. Grenfell is the chairman and managing director, Mr. D. E. Cox is joint managing director, and the other members of the board are Messrs. R. P. Grenfell, P. O'B. Frost, P. U. Rissik, and C. M. Stuart.

Dunford Hall & Partners

DUNFORD HALL & PARTNERS, LTD., a public relations firm established in Nairobi in 1954, has been reconstructed, Mr. Michael Dunford having acquired the shareholding of S. H. Benson International, Ltd. Mr. Ian Rait, Mr. Mohamed Koor and Mr. David Levine, members of the staff and shareholders for a number of years, have joined the board, of which Lord Delamere is now chairman. Mr. Alan Hall left the business two years ago to return to the United Kingdom, where he has established his own public relations company in association with another former director in the Kenya concern, Mrs. E. Montgomery Campbell.

Barclays D.C.O. Rights Issue

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. will make a rights issue of 4,781,250 shares to stockholders on the register on March 17 at the price of 30s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every complete £4 of stock held; and to round off the capital to £24m., a further 93,750 shares will be offered at the same price. Subject to unforeseen circumstances, the board intends to maintain the dividend at 10% on the increased capital.

Uganda's forthcoming cotton crop is estimated at 375,000 bales.

Chisangwa Mines Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, has increased its capital to £14m.

C.B.C. Department Stores, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, have raised their capital from £250,000 to £450,000.

Sales of instant coffees in the U.K. last year reached £36m. East African robusta is mainly used in the trade.

Campbell, Booker, Carter Shops, Ltd., have acquired the store in Abercorn operated for some years by Mr. W. D. Westwood.

Date-palms are to be established in Kenya's arid areas, particularly around Pekerra in the Baringo district, along the Tana River, and in selected parts of northern Kenya.

Africans employed by the Uganda Electricity Board who had demanded to be paid fortnightly have within two months asked for reversion to the old monthly payment basis.

Kenya has imposed price control of maize, maize flour, wheat flour, bread, rice, potatoes, pulses, sugar, salt, milk, cooking fats and oils, meat, fish, tea and cheap coffee (selling at 2s. 40 cents per lb.).

The East African Conference Lines will from May 1 increase by approximately 7½% the freight rates for cargo from European ports to East Africa (ports north of Chinde up to Cape Guardafui).

Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd., has a full order book for 1964, during which it expects to export about 250,000 tons of pig iron to Japan and 46,000 tons of steel to South Africa and 20,000 tons to the United Kingdom, in addition to selling nearly 6,000 tons of steel locally.

The Brooke Bond group have informed the Government of Kenya of projects costing £550,000 which are to be undertaken by them in Kenya within the next few years. The group's investment so far has cost more than £7m. During the past three years 800 acres of tea have been put out in the Sambret catchment area at a cost exceeding £600,000. In the new programme the main development centre will be the Kimari estate in the Kericho district, where another 500 acres will be put under tea.

Northern Rhodesian companies are now being registered by an increasing number of well-known enterprises. Stewart and Lloyds of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., has been registered as a £500,000 company, with headquarters in Ndola; Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., has a nominal capital of £100,000; The Cementation Company (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., £5,000; and The Metal Box Company of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., and Curling & Co. (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., are both capitalized at £4,000.

National and Grindlays Bank

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK announces that Mr. G. T. Gillespie, after 44 years' service, latterly as general manager and secretary, will retire from those offices on April 2 but continue as a director. Mr. H. D. Cayley will then become general manager and secretary; Mr. K. Crawford, deputy chief general manager; Messrs. D. G. Moore, W. R. Gibson, J. G. D. Gordon, and R. J. S. Marsh, general managers; and Messrs. R. Shearer and J. W. Young assistant general managers.

The Netherlands Trading Society has opened a branch in Tanga, Tanganyika.

A telex service to Aden from East Africa has been opened. The charge for six minutes is 85s.

Development schemes in Karamoja costing £2m. are to be undertaken by the Uganda Government.

To overcome a balance-of-payments deficit the Sudan is to draw about £2m. from the International Monetary Fund.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 161 tons of sisal in January, making 1,561 tons for seven months (1,548).

£275,000 from a Commonwealth Development Loan are being spent by the Uganda Government on 250 British tractors.

Boot and shoe exports from Southern Rhodesia, mainly to South Africa and Kenya, realized £442,000 last year, a 26% increase.

The Sudan Gezira Board's chief customer for the 1962-63 cotton crop has been India, whose purchases amount to about £5m. Three-quarters of the crop has been sold.

National and Grindlays Bank has declared a final dividend of 7%, making 14% for 1963. The same distribution was made in 1962, but there was then a centenary bonus of 2%.

Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., engineering merchants in the Rhodesias and South Africa, report net current assets on October 31 at £2,405,301 and fixed assets at just over £750,000.

Southern Rhodesia's economy is "improving visibly" and the trading position is "bullish", Mr. J. W. Rudland, Minister of Trade, Industry and Development, said a few days ago.

Economic surveys of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been published by Barclays Bank D.C.O. Copies are available from 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Industrial Promotion Services, Nairobi, an Ismaili-backed concern, expects to erect a plant in Kenya this year to make electric light bulbs, arc-lamps, and fluorescent tubes for East Africa generally.

Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop is being estimated at not less than 280m. lb. of marketable leaf, which would far surpass the record 223m. lb. of 1962. Last year's crop of 195m. lb., of which the U.K. bought 55%, realized £33.7m.

Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., London will in June register Longmans of Rhodesia, Ltd. Mr. Mark Longman said a few days ago that the new company should within two years publish more than a million books annually in Rhodesia.

The new mills and silo installations in Salisbury of the Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., built at a cost of £1.5m. were opened recently. The company is jointly owned by the Chartered Company and Spillers, Ltd.

Lever Brothers (Rhodesia), Ltd., has had a record-breaking year in sales and profit. Turnover will be 9½% and gross profit 7½% above the 1962 figure, Mr. Frank Henderson, the chairman, has said. Profit has been higher in every one of the last 10 years.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers with large East African interests, are to pay dividends for 1963 totalling 10%, an increase of 1%. Group net profit after tax increased from £73,394 to £92,007 before deduction of minority interests totalling £36,910. After increasing the general reserve by £25,000 the carry-forward is £82,604 (£72,621).

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with large business in the Rhodesias, report that for the six months to September there was a pre-tax profit of £13,740 in Northern Rhodesia, a loss of £27,021 in Southern Rhodesia, and a net profit of £25,888 in South Africa. To March 31, 1963, there was an overall net profit of £5,779, against a loss in the previous year of £27,963. No dividend has been paid for the past three years.

A mechanized cashew nut processing factory is to be opened in Dar es Salaam by the Tanita Co., Ltd. Of the initial share capital of £150,000, 60% will be held by the Oltremare Company of Bologna and Mr. Carlo Martelli, of the Tanganyika Cashew Nut Co., Ltd.; the Tanganyika Development Corporation will hold the balance. The factory, which should be in operation by early 1965, will cost about £350,000 and process some 9,000 tons of nuts annually, extracting as a by-product 720 tons of shell oil, which is used in the manufacture of plastics, waterproof paints, and brake-linings.

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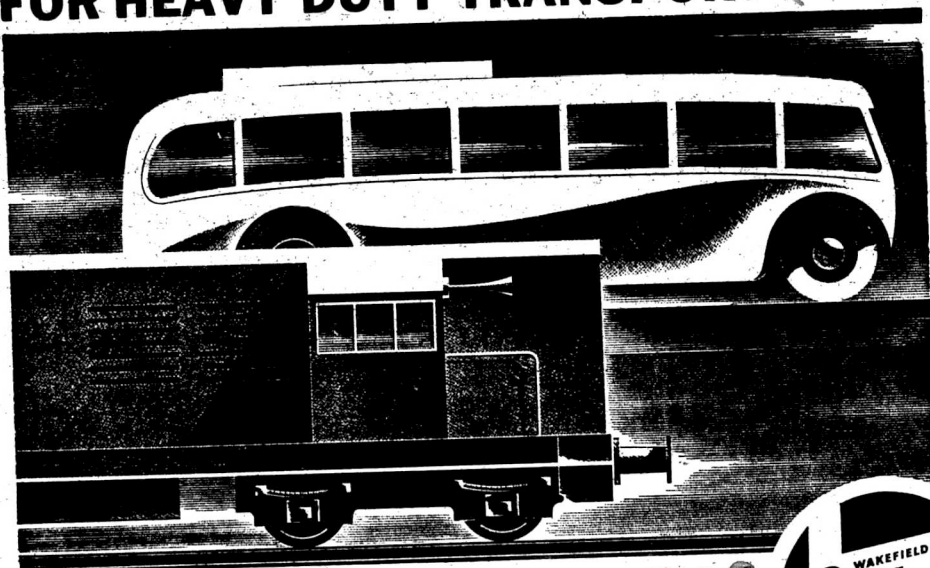
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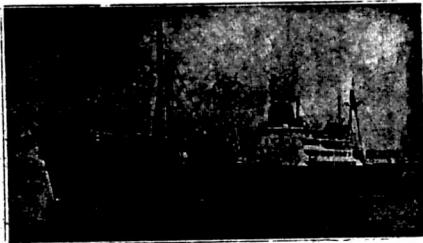
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1964

Vol. 40

No. 2057

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE AFTERMATH of the army mutinies in the three East African mainland territories is further postponement of that federation about which their political leaders, have so often claimed to be agreed, for, as is made clear by the results of Mr. Duncan Sandys's visit, each State is determined to follow its own way rather than seek alignment with its neighbours even on such a basic matter as defence. The politicians have talked for months about the creation of an East African Army, and for much longer about an All-Africa Command, but, when faced with the realities of their own vulnerability to popular discontent, they have rejected their fond theories for whatever seemed expedient, not in the East African context, but in that of each country separately. That is shown beyond question by the strikingly different agreements reached in East Africa last week with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who on the short-term reckoning — which is all that concerns the House of Commons and the overwhelming majority of professional politicians anywhere — has good reason to congratulate himself on the timing and the outcome of his discussions with the Governments of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, and perhaps also of his short talks in Zanzibar — which has now rid itself of the incubus of the fanatical "Field Marshal" Okello. Instability being the concomitant of the independence granted prematurely to African agitators, the Secretary of State could not expect anything better than temporary arrangements.

Tanganyika—which was most badly shaken by the mutinies, which dithered more than its neighbours at the time of crisis, which

has still a deeper sense of humiliation, and which is obviously now more sensitive to pan-African opinion than to anxiety about the best means of safeguarding its internal security—has not followed the lead of Uganda and Kenya in asking for continuing military and air aid from Britain, which will quite evidently have to face substantially increased expenditure on such assistance, for which the East African beneficiaries cannot themselves pay. Incidentally, it will be interesting to see whether the costs of the Nigerian battalion which is likely to be sent to Tanganyika within a few weeks will be met by that great West African country or by Dr. Nyerere's Government. The charge will certainly not fall on British taxpayers. In consequence of the dismissal of the disaffected men, much of Tanganyika's two-battalion army has disappeared, but the latest news from the territory suggests that the Cabinet, despite its recent sharp warning, is strangely casual about the re-creation of a force adequate to guarantee the maintenance of law and order. That is perhaps a consequence of the wholesale arrest of trade union leaders, whom many in the T.A.N.U. hierarchy considered to represent the only potentially serious threat to the Government. Although he recognizes that some Tanganyika Africans ought to be trained as air pilots Dr. Nyerere does not wish those selected to be sent to Eastleigh, Nairobi, to share with the Kenya and Uganda Africans the instruction and practical training which the Royal Air Force is willing to give. It would have been hopelessly uneconomic, of course, for the R.A.F. to provide separate air training in Tanganyika itself, but Tanganyika has, it seems, made approaches on that line to the West German Government, which may agree for political and commercial reasons of its own.

Attitude of Tanganyika.

In Kenya the Kenyatta Government is so anxious to have its own air force—especially as a check upon the territorial ambitions of the Somalis, who are to receive aircraft and air training from the Communists —that it has not hesitated to request services from Britain which will continue for at least several years, and inevitably expose Kenya to accusations of having become a “stooge” of the old imperial Power. From Communist countries, Ghana, and other left-wing factions there will be incessant chatter about submission to neo-colonialism; but Kenya's Cabinet, which has much more self-assurance and competence than that of Tanganyika, has sensibly accepted this risk in preference to the alternative of tackling its threatening problems without the active co-operation of the only country able and willing to provide it without delay, without quibbling, and with long experience of all the complications involved.

Though the United Kingdom troops stationed in Kenya are to be withdrawn by stages over the next nine months in accordance with earlier plans, it has been agreed that other British units, probably of battalion strength, shall be sent every few months for joint exercises of about four weeks with the Kenya Army; that British naval vessels shall have the necessary maintenance facilities at Mombasa; and that Royal Air Force aircraft shall continue to have over-flying and staging rights in Kenya. Mzee Kenyatta's request for the training of airmen and ground staff implies the retention of a considerable R.A.F. establishment for the next three or four years, for that would be the minimum period within which he could hope for the results desired. It is interesting to find the K.A.N.U. Government reconciled to the need for a small naval force, primarily as a defence against the smuggling of arms, for it was the K.A.N.U. party, with Mr. Mboya very prominent in his insistence, which demanded disbandment of the small but efficient East African Navy.

One item in the agreement which has surprisingly escaped comment in the United Kingdom Press is the arrangement to second British officers and non-commissioned officers to the Kenya Army. Secondment involves temporary absorption into the Kenya Army, the uniform of which they will wear, and the tasks of which they

will share. If Kenya should find itself at war with the Somalis, the Britons would at once be involved, and some of them would certainly lose their lives, for, holding senior and subordinate commands, they would be exposed to the attendant hazards. Attachment would not have risked British lives in the same way. Secondment of considerable numbers is, however, obviously more likely to act as a deterrent to the very natural ambitions of the Somalis, and H.M. Government has doubtless concluded that that justifies the commitment to make British officers and men subject to decisions which will be taken by the Kenyatta Administration. It is sincerely to be hoped that the assumption will prove justified, for if the Kenya Government were later to take the offensive against the Somalis, it would be intolerable for citizens from the United Kingdom to be seen to be main instruments of Kenya African bellicosity.

The *communiqué* issued in Nairobi makes no reference to Mr. Sandys's meeting with representatives of British farmers in the Highlands, but there is reason to think that the Secretary of State admitted that their situation has become far worse than his advisers or the Kenya Government thought possible a year ago, and that he has indicated sympathy with their plight and a readiness to ask the Cabinet to reconsider their position. It was not true, of course, as alleged by some London newspapers before his departure, that he had intimated that he would not receive a delegation of farmers. On the contrary, he had, we can state, let it be known two or three weeks before leaving London that he would make time to see some of their spokesmen during his short stay in Nairobi. Our guess is that the United Kingdom Government will now find still further funds for the rescue of more British farmers from the tragic consequences of MacBlundellism.

“Jehovah's Witnesses are becoming a nuisance”. — Nyasaland's Minister of Justice.

“We feel Kamuzu is God's messenger”. — Mr. M. Mkandawire, Minister of State in Nyasaland, speaking of Dr. Banda.

“I am not going to talk about byssinosis or bagasosis, because I know all about them”. — Mr. Orion Chirwa, Minister of Justice in Nyasaland.

“Many Africans do not yet understand how Christians overseas have contributed to the well-being of the churches in Africa. If expatriate missionaries left there would be a slackening of Christianity”. — Mr. Daniel arap Moi, M.L.A., Kenya, and President of the Rift Valley Region.

Britain's Increased Commitments in East Africa

Results of Mr. Sandys's Visits to Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika

BRITISH TROOPS will withdraw from Kenya by December 12, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, has confirmed in discussions with the Kenya Government; military training facilities (to be utilized about twice annually in joint exercises), overflying and staging rights for the Royal Air Force, and naval maintenance services at Mombasa will thereafter be available to Britain. British personnel now on secondment to Kenya will remain at their posts pending review of their position later this year. Specialist units of the British Army and R.A.F. will continue to provide support to the Kenya forces.

Detailed proposals for establishing Kenya air and naval wings will shortly be examined by British defence experts, who are due in Kenya later this month. A training team will assist the Kenya Army, which may be enlarged and provided with modern armaments. Expansion of the scheme for training African pilots is to be considered.

Answering questions in Nairobi, Mr. Sandys said that R.A.F. contingents would be withdrawn "except in so far as they are necessary for training and any other arrangements we may make with the Kenya Government. Obviously the use of British forces has to be considered in the light of circumstances". Kenya's requests for aid would receive "careful and sympathetic" consideration. There was no formal defence agreement, he added.

As Circumstances Demand

The Prime Minister of Kenya was asked if British soldiers would be called on to fight against Somali raiders in the N.F.D. He replied: "They are already assisting us in the troubles in the North-Eastern Region. What do you think they are doing up there—dancing?"

Royal Engineers are building a road to link Garissa and Wajir before the rains set in. Other British support for the north-east campaign comprises road and air food convoys and medical care. Supplementary estimates of £148,000 for internal security and £20,000 for military works services voted last week have brought Britain's 1963-64 military aid bill to £843,230.

Tanganyika Says No

Mzee Kenyatta said that Kenya did not favour a Commonwealth defence force, as that would undermine the United Nations' functions and might encourage other blocs to do likewise. Membership of both the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity posed no problems.

Men of the Staffordshire Regiment began their return to Kenya on Monday from Uganda. Mr. Sandys had agreed with Dr. Obote, the Prime Minister, that British officers should remain on secondment to Uganda Army headquarters or be attached for training duties. Uganda Africans will be included in the flying scheme in Kenya. More places for officer-cadets may be provided in Britain.

All command posts are to be filled by African officers except that of commander, which will be held by Colonel Groom until his tour ends in November.

But in Tanganyika, where the Royal Marine Commandos who crushed the army mutiny in January are to be withdrawn by the end of this month, President Nyerere has rejected an offer for training missions from Britain and has insisted on separate air training, which may be provided by Israel. Nigerian troops are expected to replace the Commandos.

Mr. Sandys paid a courtesy call on President Karume in Zanzibar before returning to London on Sunday night.

Official statements were issued in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

In Kampala on March 3:—

"Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Commonwealth Secretary, had two meetings in Entebbe on Monday and Tuesday, March 2 and 3, at which they discussed matters of common concern to their two countries. Others taking part included Sir David Hunt, British High Commissioner, Air Vice-Marshal Foxley-Norris, the Assistant Chief of British Defence Staff, and Mr. Walsh Atkins, Commonwealth Relations Office.

"Dr. Obote was accompanied by Mr. F. K. Onama, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. F. Kalimuzo, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. Z. H. K. Bigirwenkyi, Permanent Secretary for External Affairs and Mr. Davies, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Dr. Obote's Tribute to British Troops

"Dr. Obote once again expressed his warm appreciation of the help given to Uganda by British troops during the recent troubles. The situation having returned to normal, it was agreed that their continued presence was no longer necessary and that they could now be withdrawn. They will return to their station in Kenya on Monday, March 9.

"Dr. Obote told Mr. Sandys that while all the command posts in the two battalions are being Ugandanized, his Government hoped that the British Army would be willing to continue to give assistance in various ways to the Uganda Army, including increased training facilities in Britain.

"On behalf of the British Government, Mr. Sandys agreed that certain British officers should continue to serve on secondment at Army headquarters and that Lieut.-Colonel Groom, second-in-command, should temporarily take over the command of the Uganda Army, until the end of his tour in November. He will replace Colonel Tillet, who wishes to return to Britain. The arrangements for the subsequent command and headquarters staff will be reviewed in July. In addition, it was agreed that a small number of British officers and other ranks should be attached to the Uganda Army for training duties.

"With the agreement of the Kenya Government, arrangements will also be made for the Royal Air Force to provide flying training for Ugandans under the scheme already established in Kenya. Mr. Sandys also undertook to examine the possibility of providing further places for Uganda officers in military training establishments in Britain.

In Nairobi on March 6:—

"The Prime Minister of Kenya, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, had talks together on defence and other related matters on Wednesday and Thursday, March 4 and 5, in Nairobi. Other Kenya Ministers taking part in the discussions included Mr. A. Oginga Odinga, Mr. T. J. Mboya, Mr. J. S. Gichuru, and Mr. J. Murumbi. Mr. Sandys was accompanied by the British High Commissioner, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas.

"Mr. Kenyatta expressed his sincere thanks for the prompt assistance given to Kenya by British troops during the recent difficulties.

Britain to Re-equip Kenya Army

"The Prime Minister of Kenya explained that his Government wished to expand and re-equip the Kenya Army and to provide it with air support. They also wanted to create a small navy for coastal defence. Mr. Kenyatta expressed the hope that the British Government would help the Kenya Government to implement this programme; and he gave Mr. Sandys particulars of their requirements.

"Mr. Sandys undertook to have the Kenya Government's requests examined in detail as soon as possible. Meanwhile he agreed that seconded British officers and other military personnel would for the present continue to serve with the Kenya Army. Similarly, specialist units of the British Army and the R.A.F. would for the present continue to give support to the Kenya forces. Mr. Sandys further agreed that the British Army should provide a training team to assist the Kenya Army, and that the possibility of expanding the existing air training scheme would be considered with a view to increasing the output of pilots.

"Mr. Sandys confirmed that the British forces would complete their withdrawal from Kenya before the end of the year.

"Mr. Kenyatta agreed that, subject to normal clearance, the R.A.F. would be accorded facilities for over-flying and staging in Kenya. The British Government will from time to time

send units for training in Kenya, where joint exercises will be carried out with the Kenya Army. British naval vessels will be permitted to carry out maintenance at Mombasa.

It was decided that British defence experts should return to Nairobi later in the month to pursue the discussions in more detail with Kenya officials with a view to formulating agreed proposals.

In Dar es Salaam on March 7:—

The President of Tanganyika, Mr. Julius Nyerere, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, had talks on Friday and Saturday, March 6 and 7. Others taking part included Vice-President Kawawa, Mr. Kambona, Minister for External Affairs and Defence, Mr. Bomani, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Lusinde, Minister for Home Affairs. Mr. Sandys was accompanied by Mr. Stephen Miles, Acting British High Commissioner, Air Vice Marshal Foxley-Norris, Assistant Chief of Defence Staff, and Mr. Walsh Atkins, Commonwealth Relations Officer. In the course of their discussion they reviewed the international situation and discussed a number of matters of mutual interest to Tanganyika and Britain.

Gratitude to Britain

President Nyerere asked Mr. Sandys to convey to the British Government and Parliament the gratitude of the Government and people of Tanganyika for the timely help provided by British troops in the restoration of law and order during the recent mutiny. It was agreed that the British 41 Royal Marine Commandos could now safely return to Britain towards the end of this month. Arrangements are being made to replace them by a battalion from another African country.

Mr. Sandys said that the R.A.F. would be willing to provide facilities for the training of Tanganyikan pilots and ground staff under the air training scheme which is being established at Nairobi for the training of Kenya and Ugandan personnel. The British Government did not feel that they could economically and efficiently provide separate air training facilities in Tanganyika. President Nyerere, while appreciating the British Government's offer, explained that his Government wished to have their air personnel trained separately in their own country.

With regard to the Tanganyika Army, the President stated that he did not wish to ask for any outside training missions.

He would, however, seek the services of a small number of technicians, military and civilian, who would be obtained from whatever sources were in each case most appropriate.

No communiqué was issued after Mr. Sandys had visited Zanzibar at the invitation of Mr. Karume.

Kenya Farmers in Duress

A "LITTLE BIT OF HOPE" emerged from talks with Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, on the plight of 10 European farmers, most of them elderly or infirm, who have been by-passed by the African resettlement schemes but are still petitioning to be bought out as compassionate cases. Lieut.-Col. Duncan McLeod, their chief spokesman, stated in Nairobi last week.

The farmers, aged between 48 and 81 years, complained that crimes of all sorts had risen sharply as squatters and cattle rustlers mingled with the new peasant neighbours—if the cattle were not stolen, they were hamstringed; stores were broken into; farm implements were damaged or removed; drinking points were interfered with and dismantled. The farmers, surrounded by the Africans' smallholdings, have 37,000 acres between them in the Kipkabus-Lessos-Burnt Forest area.

Mr. Richard Slaughter, chairman of the Rift Valley regional agricultural board, has warned that the deteriorating security situation may well snowball and bring an end to all organized farming in the region. It was becoming uneconomic for many because of thefts, squatters and labour difficulties.

Mr. L. M. Welwood, European representative at the independence conference last year, said that the great majority of European farmers "want to go and will in the end do so". Britain should assist them to do so.

Mr. K. Brown of Uasin Gishu has sold his 450-head Guernsey herd, one of the country's best-bred 30 years ago from imported stock—because threats and intimidation from the labourers, backed by K.A.N.U. politicians, made it impossible to carry on; he and his wife were afraid to go near their dairy.

Police in Eldoret had to use tear-gas to disperse rioting Africans registering for work.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment].

National Planning to Wean Africans from Nationalism

Political Problems Can Be Solved by Nobody Else but Southern Rhodesians

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Leader of the Opposition, said recently in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament:—

"For all time Southern Rhodesia will be an integral part of Africa, a continent now in a state of flux. There have been tremendous changes, some of the new developments are the cause of sadness, and some a cause of future hope.

"Our relations with the countries to the north will be vital to our future. In trade, which does not imply any political links, a very great part of the future markets of this country, as our industries develop further, should naturally be found to the north of us. Unhappily, these days differences in political ideologies are apt to interfere with that unless great tact is shown.

Misfortunes

"Southern Rhodesia is able to make a very worthwhile contribution in many of the affairs of Africa. Most countries south of the Sahara have the same basic problems as we have here—all the problems of underdeveloped countries; of a large population, usually a majority on a subsistence economy on the land but now striving for something very much better than that; all the difficulties of agricultural development with insufficient highly-skilled and expert staff to assist; the difficulty of marketing, of obtaining loan funds for development, and so on. We have been able to solve a number of the problems.

"We have to make our position here much better understood outside. The cheapest and most radical way of making ourselves better known in Africa would be by means of radio. A powerful radio transmitter, able to reach people who are our neighbours but not perhaps within 1,000 miles of us,

if it was directed entirely to telling the story of the practical achievements of those matters which are of common interest to the whole of Africa, campaigns for the eradication of malaria, against bilharzia, improvement in agricultural methods, until the Southern Rhodesian radio without any mention of political matters whatever came to be listened to for the value of information to the ordinary man which reached him.

"Misfortunes occurring to the people on the rest of this continent, wherever they may be, are misfortunes to us indirectly. In the future they are going to be our best customers. More than that, there is a great deal to be learned from them. Tanganyika has got further in agricultural co-operatives than almost any country in Africa and on a very successful basis, and one of the things we need most urgently in this country is to speed up the development of the young but very healthy co-operative movement in our African farming areas.

"Southern Rhodesia politically will remain an entirely separate entity for a very long time. The day will come, but probably a long way off, when we shall again forge political as well as economic links with our former partners in the Federation, but on such a solid foundation that it will not fall apart again.

No Work Means Unrest

"The problems of Southern Rhodesia have to be solved within Southern Rhodesia and by Southern Rhodesia. I have never believed that anybody beyond our borders however well intentioned their advice can solve our political problems for us.

"Southern Rhodesia's greatest problem is the explosive growth in our African population. If the economy were booming to the extent that we were short of labour we would welcome it. Our country could very well accommodate 20m. or 30m. people.

"We have to step up the rate of our economic development to at least 6% of the gross national product before we can begin to overhaul the backlog of the young people who today find it extremely difficult to find suitable employment.

"If you are discussing internal security, obviously unemployment is one factor that plays a great part. If you are discussing the efficiency of labour, obviously efficiency of your health service plays a very great part, particularly preventive medicine. People suffering from chronic malaria or hookworm cannot make really efficient workers; and only efficient work can lead to higher wages. You cannot separate any single aspect of Government policy from another.

"Half of our 3,700,000 Africans are under 17. They do not yet come to press for jobs or for land, but they will do. In the next 10 years the fresh demand will be tremendous. Probably our biggest difficulty, irrespective of race, is that those under 25 are generally speaking uncertain about their future.

"Assistance on the scale needed will not be forthcoming unless there is a real national plan. National planning would wean more people away from extreme nationalism if their fears of the future were removed, if they could see what was being done and follow the progress being made month by month and feel they were taking an active part in it, and in many cases a directing part in it, than you will ever get as long as there is a degree of doubt, or in some cases hopelessness, about the future.

"I have been in overcrowded tribal areas where the people were almost desperate to know what was going to happen to their children when they grew up. It was the one question that came through the whole time. I believe that a national plan could result in a tremendous degree of genuine enthusiasm but it has to be planning done by the people who are going to be directly affected.

"Unless somebody told them exactly what was in the wind, asked their advice, and discussed it all in advance with them—preferably one of their own race speaking in their own language—there is a danger that the nationalist extremists could get into the area and start a lot of canards that this was a plot that the European could take more land away from the African and the usual things said on such an occasion. This could build up such a spirit of opposition as to endanger the whole scheme.

"The nationalists have no policy other than to obtain control of the Government. They have absolutely no trace of a policy as to what is to become of all the people if they ever got that control. They have no means of ever finding out because they have decided not to contest seats for this House; so they deprive themselves of that experience. Remarkably few of them have joined the Civil Service. Most of the work that Government has to do is a closed book to them except through second-hand reports.

"I have come in contact with some of those—not the famous names you see in the newspaper—whose strong nationalist tendencies and leanings have told me that that is the way their minds work, who when given a good, solid job of social or practical work to do begin to think differently. That is particularly true of the younger ones. It is a sense of frustration that has sent some of these people to the nationalist parties.

Feeling of Impotence

"There are those who are utterly recalcitrant and would never in any circumstances be satisfied with anything less than one-man-one-vote and having it all their own way, and in the process destroying this country completely. But many others, while they tell you they feel it very wrong if there is not majority rule, are most anxious to learn, and if caught between the shafts of a non-political job will do a good job of work, and in the process become far more moderate. Our great trouble in Southern Rhodesia is that there is too wide a breach between the races.

"Since this Parliament started and I have had to work with no racial majority in my caucus I have learned a tremendous amount about the fundamental outlook of some of the people of other races on problems which we have never had discussed before. The contribution that can be made is absolutely vital.

"One of the reasons why the nationalist movement gets so many recruits is that they are so entirely impotent to get anything they want done, and until you get down to a local basis that feeling of impotence will continue. We have had a recrudescence of a really serious situation with regard to law and order. There can be no excuse at all for those who resort to violence or incite violence. No Government worth its salt can continue to exist if it tolerates that. That has to be stopped, but that is not a cure. You have to remove the cause in order to cure it.

"A considerable number of those people are prepared to provide funds to buy young unemployed thugs. If there is a big pool of young unemployed thugs available they will be bought, because it is the only way they can get any money except by theft. If you find useful and productive employment for the young people and an interest in life as well, the ill-disposed persons will find recruiting for their gangs very much more difficult; and, the numbers being very much smaller, it is a lot easier for the security forces to deal with when these thugs are not readily available from the ranks of the genuinely unemployed."

Outlook for Rhodesian Industry

Problems Created by Destruction of Federation

LIEUT.-COLONEL B. N. ADAMS, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, and chairman of the committee responsible for the "Buy Home Products" campaign, said when addressing the Rhodesian National Affairs Association in Salisbury:—

"The Federal era of 1953-63 brought a rate of economic growth unprecedented in Africa. The gross output of manufacturing industry in Southern Rhodesia rose from £62m. to about £150m.

"European employment in manufacturing industry in Southern Rhodesia rose from under 10,000 to nearly 15,500 and African employment from 60,000 to 80,000. The African wage bill in industry rose from £4m. in 1953 to £11½m. last year, the average wage more than doubling to approximately £145 per annum.

Domestic Confidence

"The relatively high rate of immigration was due mainly to the growth of manufacturing industry, which absorbed more Europeans into employment than any other sector of the economy—except for the public service!

"Industrial production in Southern Rhodesia could not have risen at such a rate except as a result of thriving agricultural and mining activity. The primary industries created the nucleus of the domestic market for our manufacturers, and our agricultural and mining exports earned the foreign exchange necessary for the purchase of capital goods to develop our factories. Industrialization, although responsible for some substitution for imports, generally causes imports to rise because of the impetus it gives to the economy as a whole.

"Establishment of a common Federal customs tariff in 1955 for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland provided the requisite evidence to manufacturers and investors of a common economic policy, and thus engendered the confidence so necessary for encouraging the development of new manufacturing and other ventures. In brief, the Federal area became the domestic market.

Loss of Skills

"Dissolution of the Federation tends for the time being at any rate to weaken the manufacturer's confidence. Some consolation can be gained from the fact that good sense has prevailed so far in negotiations between the territories with regard to their own customs tariffs and trade treaties. I am hopeful that the pattern of inter-territorial trade will not be unduly disturbed during the current year, but I do not expect all manufacturers in Southern Rhodesia to face future prospects with equanimity.

"The relatively high European emigration rate in recent months can be contrasted with an equally high immigration rate during the boom years of the Federation. Uncertainties about the future of Southern Rhodesia obviously have a bearing on emigration, which is mainly due to continuing exodus of people in the building trades and to former members of the public services who have found it necessary or advantageous to go elsewhere. So we are unfortunately faced with the paradoxical situation that in the midst of unemployment there is a growing labour shortage in certain fields. The most serious aspect of this emigration is the loss of skills. It points to the urgent need to intensify our education and training programmes, particularly for the indigenous population.

"Another symptom of the dissolution of the Federation is the indication of higher taxation. We are not likely to be faced with a decade of lower taxes or lower costs of public services unless the rate of economic growth rises to a much higher level.

"The manufacturers of Southern Rhodesia now finding their way to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland markets are probably worth some £25m. annually. I estimate the total value of Southern Rhodesia's exports of manufactured goods, including R.I.S.C.O. steel products, at about £35m.—a very considerable proportion of our total exports.

"Our manufacturing industry has surmounted many difficulties in the post-war years. Given continued support from the public in our own country and a determination to succeed in the new export markets which the break up of the Federation has forced on us, I feel sure that we in Southern Rhodesian industry may face the future with a justifiable measure of confidence."

PERSONALIA

MISS JANE NAKABIRI from Ankole is the first woman superintendent in the Uganda Police.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE-COX has accepted the chairmanship of the new Council for National Academic Awards.

MR. J. P. MURRAY, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, returned last week from a short visit to Lusaka.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON has sold his 23,780-acre ranch in Southern Rhodesia for more than £58,000 to a South African group.

THE REV. PAUL HARVEY, lately assistant priest in Hythe, Kent, is about to take up the duties of rector of Bancroft, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. F. B. D. MOGER has been elected president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, whose vice-president for the current year is MR. J. P. ORD.

MR. T. W. EVANS, lately managing director of Mann, George & Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., has joined the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., in Salisbury.

THE REV. JOHN G. GATU has been appointed general secretary of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, being the first African to hold the office.

MR. A. H. JEFFREY, lately a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, has gone to Tanganyika as bursar of the new agricultural training college at Mahiwa.

MR. W. STRATTON MILLS, M.P., and MR. R. TAYLOR, M.P., are the joint chairmen of the newly-formed Europe-Africa Parliamentary Group.

MR. G. H. HERRIDGE has been appointed a member of the committee of the Ottoman Bank on the resignation after 43 years' service of SIR ALBERT STERN.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL presided when MR. COLIN LEGUM addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London last week.

MR. J. F. WISE, of Messrs. Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., has been elected joint vice-chairman of the National Association of Port Employers of Great Britain.

MR. MICHAEL FABER, who has been appointed senior economist in the Ministry of Finance in Northern Rhodesia, was deported from Southern Rhodesia three years ago.

MR. E. MUDENDA and MR. D. BRYCESON, Ministers of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika respectively, have discussed maize and sugar cane production.

MR. N. A. OLWACH, Permanent Secretary, Uganda Ministry of Works, and MR. A. S. N. KIWANA, deputy engineer-in-chief, were guests of the Engineering Council of India.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE is to address the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies at a lunch-time meeting on April 2 on "Failure of the Westminster Model in Africa".

MR. A. M. AKIWUMI, lately a judge of the High Court of Ghana, has arrived in Nairobi to take up duty as Legal Secretary to the East African Common Services Organization.

SIR HUMPHREY MYNORS, who has visited East and Central Africa, has joined the board of Pilkington Brothers, Ltd. He was until recently deputy governor of the Bank of England.

MR. HENRY SHEREK, the London impresario, who has produced 110 plays in the West End since the last war, has decided to retire and reside in Switzerland. He visited Kenya not long ago.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, a journalist and broadcaster who has visited Central Africa, has been selected as prospective Parliamentary candidate by Wimbledon Liberal Association. He lives in the constituency.

CANON E. L. BARHAM, lately secretary to the Rwanda Mission of the Church Mission Society, was consecrated Bishop of Rwanda on Sunday in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, by the ARCHBISHOP OF UGANDA.

MR. IGNATIUS MUCHANGWE, aged 34, is Northern Rhodesia's first African provincial agricultural officer. He graduated in agriculture at Fort Hare, and holds the diploma of the School of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

MR. ADOULA, Prime Minister of the Congo, arrived in Lusaka on Monday for a visit to Northern Rhodesia of four days. Last week he visited Tunis and then spent a few hours in Paris for talks with the French Foreign Minister.

SIR HERBERT SEDDON, director of orthopaedic studies at London University, was chairman of the first conference in Africa dealing with the rehabilitation of cripples, held at Makerere College and addressed by DR. HENRY KESSLER, of the U.S.A.

SIR FOSTER ROBINSON has resigned from the board of the National Provincial Bank after 20 years' membership. Now aged 83, he is president of E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., the Bristol paper and packaging group with a Southern Rhodesian subsidiary.

MR. S. J. NTIRO, Tanganyika's High Commissioner in London, took leave of the QUEEN last week upon relinquishment of his appointment. HER MAJESTY also received MRS. NTIRO. With their two young children they left London Airport on Saturday for Dar es Salaam.

MR. SORI COULIBALY, of Mali, has been re-elected chairman of the United Nations Committee of Twenty-four on the ending of colonialism. Other officers re-elected are MESSRS. CARLOS VELAZQUEZ (Uruguay), first vice-chairman; VOEUNSAI SONN (Cambodia), second vice-chairman; and K. NATWAR SINGH (India), rapporteur.

THE REV. DR. ROBERT CRAIG, a member of the Iona Community, Scotland, has been appointed Professor of Theology in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has not previously had a theology course. After holding a post in the University of Natal, he went to Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., as Professor of Religion.

The Nairobi board of the African Medical and Research Foundation (the "Flying Doctor" service), under MR. JOHN B. STORY as chairman, has been joined by MR. DUNSTAN OMARI as Tanganyika representative, MR. ERISA KIRONDE for Uganda, in addition to MR. PAULO KAVUMA and MESSRS. TITUS DOGE and WYCLIFFE ONYANGO for Kenya. MR. GERALD NEVILL, the Nairobi surgeon, and DR. VAN DER HEYDEN of Machame Hospital, Tanganyika, are also members, the latter being in addition the representative for a German branch recently formed.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

New Address

**26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
LONDON, W.C.1**

Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable addresses remain unchanged

DR. J. C. LIKIMANI, who is to become Chief Medical Officer, MR. J. C. OBEL, due to be appointed Chief Health Inspector, and DR. B. A. SOUTHGATE, a medical officer, are representing Kenya at the W.H.O. assembly in Geneva, where they are presenting a paper on community water supplies.

MR. F. J. HOPE, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Health in Northern Rhodesia, has just arrived in London to recruit nursing staff for hospitals in the territory. His office will be in the premises of the Northern Rhodesian Government in the Haymarket, where he will be assisted by MR. W. G. M. LUGTON.

As Northern Rhodesia is to have area and regional commissioners, MR. L. CHANGUFU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, MR. J. H. BURGESS, assistant secretary in the same office, and MR. J. A. DINWIDDIE, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, are studying the provincial administration of Tanganyika.

A Tariff Advisory Board under the chairmanship of DR. F. T. RUSSELL has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia. Nearly six years ago he became a director of the Central Statistical Office, early last year he was appointed Secretary for Economic Affairs with responsibility for economic planning and for administrative control of the Statistical Office.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER, who last July graduated B.A. with honours in history at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and is now doing a course in economics at Stanford University, California, has failed the examination for an appointment under the Commonwealth Relations Office. Some months ago he visited East Africa with a group of Cambridge friends.

MR. A. G. MOLISON, who has retired after 17 years with East African Airways, latterly as commercial manager, is a Londoner who went to Kenya in 1938 and in the 1939-45 war saw service with the Royal Artillery in Somaliland, Ethiopia, Eritrea and South East Asia, latterly as second-in-command of a field regiment. He received the immediate award of the Military Cross.

When SIR RICHARD LUYT, lately Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, arrived in Georgetown on Saturday to take up duty as Governor of British Guiana, Ministers absented themselves from the swearing-in. A few days earlier the Legislature had by 27 votes to three demanded revocation of his appointment in order that a Guianese might fill the office. Crowds cheered SIR RICHARD as he drove to Government House.

MRS. JOYCE LITTLE, wife of MR. LESLIE LITTLE, deputy Leader of the Opposition in Nyasaland, has been acquitted of a charge of failing to stop her car on the approach of DR. BANDA, the Prime Minister. The magistrate found no evidence in support of the accusation. Under an act of September last all traffic must halt for DR. BANDA'S car, the penalty for a first offence being a fine of £10, and for a second offence a £50 fine or three months' imprisonment.

Obituaries

MR. C. A. CORNELL, a retired D.C. in Lamu, was killed when Somali *shifita* attacked Witu last week.

MRS. EDITH MARGARET BOVELL, whose death is announced at the age of 83, was the widow of CAPTAIN C. W. K. BOVELL, formerly of the Uganda Police.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER ROBIN WALKER, who was killed with his wife in the Innsbruck air disaster, was the son of MAJOR ERNEST WALKER, of Ol Joro Orok, Kenya.

SIR KNOX HELM, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., who has died suddenly aboard the S.S. ATHLONE CASTLE, was the last Governor-General of the Sudan. He had been British Consul in Addis Ababa from 1937 until the outbreak of war in 1939.

Kenya Press Censorship

"Uncommitted" to East or West

THE KENYA UNION OF JOURNALISTS has appealed to the Government to ensure that all the Reuter and Tass news received by the Kenya News Agency is transmitted to the newspapers without delay or editing.

"So far this is not being done. Censorship is being operated at the source of the news, contrary to the repeated pledges on the freedom of the Press by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Achieng Oneko, and other Government leaders, and to the clause on freedom of expression in the Bill of Rights. There is no need for such a censorship in view of the responsible and constructive attitude adopted by the Press and its co-operation in furthering the Prime Minister's *harambee* policy".

Strong "shock and concern at the way in which a world news agency of the standing of Reuters has made censorship possible by selling exclusive rights to its news service to the Kenya News Agency without ensuring that it is made available to the Press in full" was expressed.

Avoiding Estrangement

Mr. Justice Oluoch, director of information, had on the previous day circulated a directive to Kenya News Agency staff, recalling that "Kenya's foreign policy is to remain uncommitted in the East-West cold war. News received from Tass or Reuter must be judged in the light of this policy. If it appears to violate the Kenya stand in international relations such news must first be cleared with the Minister for Information before transmission by the Agency.

"News which is subversive or aimed to stir up trouble or violence in Kenya or in any other African country, or which attacks or is antagonistic to the Government of any African country, or which might estrange Kenya's friendly relations with any other nation" should not be distributed. East African news items had to be double-checked.

The Uganda and Tanganyika Governments are also exclusive distributors in their territories for the Reuter news service, but part of the agreement with the subscribing newspapers provides for simultaneous reception by the papers. In Kenya the service comes only to Information House in Nairobi, where it is now being "vetted" before being sent out to the newspapers and the Broadcasting Corporation. Tass copy—full of invective and rantings against the West and "imperialism"—has not been suppressed.

But the Agency had tried to ban publication of a report the week-end before last on the unfavourable findings of the International Commission of Jurists regarding the rule of law in Ghana. The Nairobi *Standard* carried the story without comment, but the *Daily Nation* printed a note that it had withheld the article under protest.

"Harmonious Relations"

The Prime Minister was questioned the day after the journalists' meeting. "We believe in freedom of the Press and freedom of speech," he said, "but sometimes these can be abused. We are not likely to make any censorship at all.

"We would ask the Press to be considerate. We have been independent only two months. It is your duty to help us build our country. Members of the Press can destroy and they can build. We do not want the Press playing one man against another, one group against another, one country against another. Kenya must be friendly with all nations in East or West. We want to be friendly with all nations, and the Press can help us in creating harmonious relations. The Press can help us in creating unity inside our country."

Asked why, then, the attempt had been made to prevent publication of the condemnation of Ghana, and why editors of the Agency had been shown how to censor news, Mzee Kenyatta replied: "I am a politician, not an editor. If it happened, it could be the policy of a different news agency and so on. The Government is not directing any censorship in the Press."

The agreement with Reuter came into force a week last Friday. A Reuter spokesman in London commented: "It is utterly untrue to suggest that Reuter can bear responsibility for the imposition of censorship or for restrictions in the flow of information in any country. The Reuter news service supplied to the Kenya News Agency fully conforms to Reuter's standard of accuracy and complete impartiality."

A European announcer on the K.B.C. apologized on his own initiative on Sunday for the inclusion of "Rule Britannia" in a medley of sea songs. A phone call from a listener had complained that its inclusion was an insult to the Prime Minister and his Government.

Will Not Tolerate Tribalism

Dr. Kaunda's Broadcast to Nation

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, broadcast to the nation last week.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Anything that is not properly planned leads our Government into some unnecessary expenditure to the detriment of our young country. Some very important committees have been formed.

"The Emergency Development Co-ordination Committee is working out immediate schemes aimed at creating employment and development through community effort. The Training and Co-ordination Committee is to consider and co-ordinate all offers of assistance from external agencies in the sphere of training, including bursaries, and to decide upon the most appropriate means of making use of such offers by relating them to the needs and resources of the country. Our Localization Committee is to survey the existing position as a matter of urgency and prepare a plan of acceleration of localization for approval by the Cabinet. There is also the Legislation Committee.

Economic Ills

"No sensible person should think that Government is not doing anything about the serious situation of unemployment. Since 1953 neither the Protectorate Government nor ourselves were able to direct the economy of this country. This was done from elsewhere. I am not trying to find a scapegoat. I am not a coward to do that. I state facts. It is out of place for anyone to expect us to undo the economic ills of the last 10 years in one month. Give your new Government time to solve this problem. It is doing so vigorously.

"The general wage structure of workers has been looked at and already results are beginning to show. A Salaries Commission is looking at salaries of civil servants, teachers, the police and the military. My Government is moving very fast indeed.

"We are committed to building up a truly non-racial and non-tribal society. Do not let what has happened in the past make you racially or tribally bitter. Your Government are in the process of providing you with numerous opportunities to reach the highest point in your own sphere of operation.

Practical Dynamism

"We would not tolerate any civil servant, policeman, or soldier saying to himself that he was of this or that tribe, this or that race, and therefore would not obey Government instructions. We cannot successfully build a nation if we look at everything through the spectacles of tribe, colour, or religion. The only tribe or colour a civil servant should know is the civil service. A policeman's tribe is this police force. The same goes for a soldier. Anything else, I repeat, will not be tolerated. Government is going to crack very heavily on any mischievous persons trying to fan the flames of tribalism or racialism.

"Only through hard work can we expect progress. Government is aiming at training facilities here and abroad and is also moving fast towards building our Zambia University.

"The National Youth Service is being given the final touches. A high-powered and sufficiently dynamic group of men and women will be chosen to lead this organization. So the problems of our young people are being taken care of in a practical manner. The Minister of Education and the Minister of Housing and Social Development are tackling this. All we ask for is time.

"These are steps of a dynamic character implying that we know where we have come from, what we are doing, and where we are going. There is nothing to feel despondent about. If there ever was a country with a future, ours is that country. In our election speeches we always told our people that prosperity would come only after hard work. This will always be true. Just as Rome was not built in a day, we are not going to build a country like Zambia in a day. Pray for us, so that under Divine guidance we will continue to move in the right direction. God bless you all."

Tanganyika's first pharmaceutical factory will begin production in April.

Four-Day Rail Strike in N. Rhodesia

High Pay Causes Farming Dismissals

SIX THOUSAND African railway workers struck for four days in Northern Rhodesia last week because the management had refused to transfer to Southern Rhodesia a European engine-driver alleged to have insulted two Africans. Rhodesia Railways stated that the incident was the refusal of one African to fill the driver's water-bag, and that local officials in Livingstone had persuaded the men to settle their quarrel amicably by mutual apologies. It was unreasonable of the Railway African Workers' Union to insist on the transfer of the European as a condition for apologies from the Africans. The white man admitted having called one of the Africans a "Kaffir" but denied hitting either.

Because of the "immediate and serious threat to the economy", the Northern Rhodesian Government appointed a board of inquiry, and the workers returned on Monday of this week.

African farm labourers in the Mkushi area have been dismissed because European farmers cannot meet the Government's "prohibitive" pay increases, which have been rejected by two farmers' unions.

Three Southern Rhodesian Africans arrested in Broken Hill had in their car Communist literature, explosives and detonators with instructions in Russian.

No Discrimination Against Europeans

"ZAMBIA has a glorious future, but it can be reached only after we have toiled hard to remove thorny obstacles on our way. The vast majority of our people are faced with monumental problems of poverty, illiteracy, disease and malnutrition; and we are faced with shortages of capital, skilled technicians, teachers, doctors, administrators and many other categories of trained personnel." Mr. N. Mundia, Minister of Local Government, having made that statement to Lusaka City Council, continued: "I see a time when there will be more black faces in this hall than white ones. I hasten to say that it will be contrary to Government policy to introduce regulations or practices discriminatory to Europeans simply because they are white."

Four German experts in civil aviation are shortly due in Uganda for discussions on landing rights for Lufthansa aircraft.

Dale Road Methodist Church Sunday School, Derby, has made itself responsible for the education of an African boy in Uganda who is suffering from polio.

African shop workers in many categories, ranging from salesmen and managers to cobblers and watch repairers, have obtained wage increases of between 15% and 80% and better service conditions in Northern Rhodesia through the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"

Telephone: WHItehall 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Letters to the Editor**Criticism of an "E.A. and R." Comment****Report on State of Nyasaland**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

STR.—It is misleading to describe my dispatch from Nyasaland as "disenchanted" since that implies I was enchanted in the first place. Nobody could say, and certainly I have never said, that the economic outlook for Nyasaland is anything but uncertain, and Ministers and officials are as aware as anyone of this. It is not the fault either of the Federal or of Dr. Banda's Government, but of the country's lack of resources.

Realistic reporting does not imply that what you term my "consistently sympathetic view of African nationalism" is in any way compromised. It would be of no service to Nyasaland or to the readers of the *Scotsman* to gloss over problems that do exist. By the same token, I suggest, you are doing little to inform accurately your own readers by selecting for quotation only the most critical parts of my report, by omitting often important qualifying sentences, and by passing off as direct quotes what are in many cases contractions of what I wrote.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL LEAPMAN.

London, E.C.4.

[The editorial footnote appended to the quotations from Mr. Leapman's dispatch from Nyasaland read: "The writer has been consistently sympathetic to African nationalism. So has the *Scotsman*. This disenchanted report is all the more impressive on that account". We see no reason to withdraw or amend those remarks. Mr. Leapman has unquestionably been consistently sympathetic to African nationalism, and so has the paper of which he is Commonwealth correspondent; and, as we pointed out, his report from Nyasaland was the more impressive on that account. There was of course no suggestion that his sympathetic view of African nationalism had caused him to depart from his duty of objective reporting.

His charge that we misled our readers by selecting for quotation only the passages most unfavourable to Nyasaland is easily disproved. Had that been our purpose we should not have omitted, as we did, such remarks as: (1) "A further security threat lies in the age-old problem of squatters; this is most serious on European-owned tea estates and is the source of much animosity"; or (2) "Nearly half the expatriate civil servants intend to quit on independence"; or (3) "A major weakness of the Nyasaland Government is the lack of any personality of standing apart from the Prime Minister himself". Each of those statements made by Mr. Leapman is damaging to Nyasaland. None appeared in our quotations, which represented perhaps a quarter of the whole dispatch. Contraction was consequently inevitable, but we challenge him to specify the misrepresentations to which he refers.

He takes exception to use of the word "disenchanted" on the ground that it implies that he was enchanted in the first place. What he has written in the past about East and Central Africa seemed to us on a number of occasions to indicate an unduly optimistic reading of the situation. Disenchantment means freedom from illusion. In our opinion, he has sometimes held illusory views. His report from Blantyre, however, was, we thought, free from illusion.—Ed.]

Ignoble Policy

"THE POLICY of U.K. politicians in Africa has been the ignoble one of scuttle and the premature abandonment of all our responsibilities at the dictates of Washington and without regard to the wishes of the non-vocal masses of the population. As you say, the Press and the B.B.C., left-wing in general outlook, have by their ceaseless anti-colonial propaganda urged on the politicians and so helped to destroy the Empire."

Poetic Justice

"WHAT A PITY that Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod cannot be compelled to spend the next five years in Kenya! That would be poetic justice. They are unlikely to thank EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, as many of us do, for its courage in telling the dreadful truth of the results of their policy."

Living With Tanganyika Chimpanzees**Rudiments of Reasoned Thinking**

MISS JOAN GOODALL, a 29-year-old biologist from the United Kingdom, who has been studying chimpanzees for more than three years in the Gombe Stream Reserve adjoining Lake Tanganyika, told journalists in Washington a few days ago that she has learned to recognize 40 individual chimpanzees. One fully grown male allows her to groom him, and only once has she been struck by any of the animals.

Her most exciting discoveries, she said, were that chimpanzees will crumple up leaves to make a drinking sponge when they cannot reach water with their lips, and fashion twigs into rough spoons with which to scoop termites into their mouths. She has seen them kill a colobus monkey and eat the meat.

Twenty Vocal Calls

At least 20 vocal calls used by the animals affect their behaviour, she reported. Miss Goodall considers that they show the rudiments of reasoned thinking and a complex social life.

They rarely leave the mother until about three years of age; at six they leave for two or three days at a time. When a young male came home on one occasion she saw a small sister put her arms round his neck; then he went to his mother and gave her a little peck on her face. The observer never saw a fight among males over females, "though often about seven queue up for one female".

Her studies have been made possible by a grant from the National Geographic Society of the U.S.A.

Later this month she will marry in London Baron Hugo van Lawick, a photographer whom she met in Tanganyika, to which country they will soon return, remaining until about the end of this year. Miss Goodall will then resume her studies at Cambridge University.

Not Tool-Makers, Says Mr. Shirreff

Mr. A. D. Shirreff, writing from Ardmay, Walberswick, Suffolk, commented in a short letter to *The Times* that the claim that chimpanzees made tools should be examined with caution; he thought that what they had done was to put existing objects to practical purpose.

"I remember an incident with elephants which occurred near Maralal in Northern Kenya which indicates that they too can make intelligent use of objects. Two young elephants fell into a water-hole and were unable to climb out. The mother elephant dragged baulks of timber and dropped them into the well, obviously hoping that the young elephants would be able to climb out on the timber. She was unsuccessful, but the story ended happily, because we pulled the young elephants out like corks out of a bottle by hitching a strong rope under their tails.

Research among wild life observers would probably produce similar stories, but none, I believe, of the actual fashioning of tools. I think man's title as the tool-maker is still secure."

Miss Goodall, who had meantime returned to the Sub-Department of Animal Behaviour at Cambridge, replied on Tuesday.

In the Gombe Stream Reserve the chimpanzees, when drinking from water bowls, do not simply dip leaves into the water. First the leaves are crumpled up in the mouth, and it is this initial crumpling which gives the "sponge" its water-carrying capacity.

In addition, when feeding on termites the chimpanzees do not only make use of any stem or stalk that is lying close by. Often the materials are carefully selected. At other times the materials are prepared for use; in order that they can be poked down narrow termite holes twigs are stripped of their leaves, wide blades of grass are trimmed, and bent ends are broken off.

"It is, therefore, apparent that these chimpanzees not only make use of natural objects lying to hand, but also modify these objects to suit them for a specific purpose. This, I believe, can be regarded as the crude beginnings of tool-making."

British Cotton Growing Association's net profits to October 31 were £264,575 (£144,401). A 10% dividend is repeated, and a return of capital of 5s. per share is recommended, reducing the value from £1 to 15s., to be followed by restoration of the capital to its original form by capitalizing £238,599 from reserves.

Fission and Fusion in Africa

Rebellion More Likely than Stability

REBELLION RATHER THAN STABILITY will be the order of the day in Africa, which is due to suffer far worse troubles than have yet been seen, Mr. Colin Legum told a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies when he spoke on "Pan-Africanism, the Communist and the West".

Opinion-makers in all media, apparently surprised at the East African mutinies, had, he said, floundered about trying to fit them into one of two frameworks—that of old British Colonial Africa or the cold war.

The first interpretation viewed the events as an extension of British problems in a black setting. Everything was still judged in the light of what was best for Britain, not for Africa. Pro-British Africans were "moderates"; others were "extremists". The question asked was what "should" be done, instead of what we could do. There was no consideration for what the African leaders wanted us to do.

When things went wrong some said gleefully that power was handed over too soon. But Britain had handed over, not because the Africans were ripe for responsibility, but because it suited Britain's best interests to do so. A point would otherwise have been reached at which Britain would have become embroiled as France had in Indo-China and Algeria.

The second framework bracketed Communist influence and rebels together if a "moderate friendly" Government had been ousted. It seldom occurred to anyone that the African régimes were agents of nobody but themselves. The Communists were indeed busy with policies dangerous to the Africans themselves, but the current crop of troubles were not their doing.

Balkanization was a long-term reality. A large number of small, weak States were grappling with serious internal disensions, ethnic differences, and frontier disputes. Of their 250m. population in 35 independent nations half were in just five countries.

Under-developed and extremely poor, they were face to face with the problem of what their people had expected from independence—which was only political as yet, not economic, since they were unable to control conditions for selling their crops.

There had been no peaceful evolution from colonialism. The present state of flux made for rapid and drastic changes—for revolution. None of today's African Governments or leaders could be taken for granted. President Nyerere and President Nkrumah were not Tanganyika and Ghana personified.

There was an obsession about neo-colonialism or white supremacy. It postulated the destruction of minority rule everywhere on the continent. Fears of a second scramble for Africa were great. Race war threatened in southern Africa.

Except for five countries, including the Sudan and Ethiopia, each State, militarily weak, was vulnerable to both outside attack and internal insurrection.

African non-alignment was inconsistent in practice because of the flood of international rivalry bearing down on each country to influence decisions. The Moscow-Peking split was an added factor.

One-party States had to be judged on whether they would fulfil the wants of the people as well as meet their needs.

A high degree of unity was essential as the right answer to Africa's needs. But, fission and fusion being the order of the day, it might not necessarily happen. Would the States be amenable to the required discipline?

Pan-Africanism had never been strongly unified. Originally an emotional movement, with its two alleged progenitors opposing each other, it had only in the past five years begun to search for a viable political synthesis.

The Communists had miscalculated in expecting the imperialists to fight a violent rearguard action. Their disengagement was a surprise, and had meant that the nationalist bourgeois Governments given power had crushed Communist in their countries more effectively than had the colonialist régimes.

African nationalism, a reaction to European nationalism, was the end of alien rule and race supremacy in terms of colonialism, but was only the beginning of a struggle to abolish inferiority and establish real equality with the other races of the world. It was a cultural rebirth.

The majority of African leaders wished to be neither pro-West nor pro-East, and would react against both, since the interests of Africans were totally separate.

Uganda Offers to Deportees

ONE OF THE BRITONS deported from Uganda after the Tank Hill party (of which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has already published details) has received from 10, Downing Street a letter stating that an offer now being made to former employees of Dr. Obote's Government might be prejudiced by premature publicity. The letter, which describes the offer as being "as satisfactory as circumstances allow", contains the statement: "I have received the most categorical advice from Uganda that the implemation of this decision may well be prejudiced if there is any premature publicity about it".

Mr. Colin Sibley, one of those deported, has replied that eight civil servants dismissed as from January 31 were given three months' notice with leave on full pay, that being less than their entitlement.

Mr. H. J. B. Allen, secretary to the Overseas Appointments Information and Advisory Service, has written to the *Guardian*:—

"It has been impressed on me during recent lecture tours that many people who would be prepared to accept the unrest and the mutinies as part of an exciting challenge are deterred from service in Africa by such incidents as the Tank Hill party and the recent expulsions from Ghana. 'I'm not going to work somewhere where I mayn't even crack a joke' is their reaction.

"The parents of one of the deportees have given their lives to Uganda; his mother served as a member of the Opposition under British rule and as mayor of Kampala after independence. Now their family is broken up simply because their son foolishly spent a little of his leisure time helping to organize a party in regrettable taste.

"There is a real risk that apparent lack of a sense of humour by Africa's rulers may do far more to damage their recruitment of skilled expatriates than the more dramatic headlines—a tragedy when the African sense of humour is in fact as rich as any in the world".

Silly Situation in the Commonwealth

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES, a former M.P. in this country, who has a farm in Southern Rhodesia, has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Situations that have arisen almost simultaneously in Zanzibar and Southern Rhodesia underline the impossible position into which the Commonwealth has drifted.

"On the one hand, a Communist-inspired dictatorship with a population (of largely illiterate primitives) about the same size as that of the city of Nottingham, and with a revenue in chronic deficit, leaning upon the British taxpayer, of about half the rateable value of that city. This régime demands with menaces; and is quickly granted, recognition as a member State—in due course to become a member of the United Nations, entitled to interfere where it will.

"On the other hand, Southern Rhodesia, its Government loyally working a progressive Constitution freely agreed with the British Government little more than a year ago; a territory with a strong, expanding economy with its benefits mounting for all races; a quarter of a million loyal Europeans mostly of British stock; a prosperous emergent African middle class. This régime is to be forced out of the Commonwealth at the behest of such as Zanzibar and Ghana".

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Sad State of Katanga Today

Failure of U.N. and Congolese Government

THAT MR. TSHOMBE'S RETURN would be widely and warmly welcomed in Katanga has been suggested in two long articles contributed to *The Times* by a special correspondent, who has emphasized, however, that his attitude might differ greatly from that shown while he was President of the province.

The survey of the situation contained the following passages:—

"The presence of the Congolese National Army is the greatest single cause of the failure of the central Government to win over the Katangese. Units moved into Katanga during last summer had clearly been convinced they were coming to enemy territory.

"They treated the local population with suspicion and frequently with bullying hostility. Whites received as short shrift as blacks, and it is common to see Europeans and Africans ordered out of their cars for a futile but thorough search of their luggage, carried out with no semblance of courtesy and much surly brandishing of loaded weapons.

"For the first nine months no Congolese National Army soldier accused of mistreating civilians was brought to trial. A frequent comment was that they were sent back to Leopoldville and promoted. Lately there have been signs of a slightly improved effort at public relations.

"The economy has been ruined. With administrative and fiscal control operated from Leopoldville, Katangese businessmen have found their quotas delayed for months and import licences available only to those willing to bribe for them.

"Elisabethville, a once pretty town of neatly painted villas with tidy streets deliciously shaded by flowering trees in a seasonal succession of colours, has become shabby. In the shopping centre flaking paint and neglected windows give the impression of stage sets no longer needed; most private houses look unkempt; the highways are pitted with deep holes.

Impossible Task

"Among the most restless Europeans are members of the medical profession, who find it harder and harder to practise as the supply of drugs becomes shorter and shorter. 'There is money enough to buy Ministers big foreign cars', grumbled one doctor, 'but none when it comes to buying something to save the lives of their own poor people.'

"Both President Diur of Lualaba and President Bulundwe of Katanga Oriental are staunch Tshombeists—President Diur was his 'ambassador' in Paris, and President Bulundwe still displays Mr. Tshombe's portrait prominently in his office—and the population of the two provincettes is dedicated to the idea of reunification.

"Furthermore, it has proved impossible to divide up the assets of the original Katanga between Katanga Oriental, Lualaba, and North Katanga. The official sent from Leopoldville to do the job returned home raging.

"After the ending of Mr. Tshombe's bid for independence the central Government sent to Elisabethville as Minister of State Mr. Josef Ileo, former Congolese Prime Minister, a man both wise and shrewd, who was charged with presiding over the reunification process. The police force remained locally administered—and in Elisabethville is highly praised for its efficiency—but superimposed above it came the Sûreté, whose main task it was to move against all those suspected of disloyalty to the central Government. The consequence was almost always a 'request' to leave the country at once.

"Mr. Ileo informed leading Europeans months ago that if any agent of the central Government were killed in Katanga it would be assumed by the Congolese National Army that the murder had been inspired by 'mercenaries' and they would take an indiscriminate revenge on the whites.

"The key to the future lies with Mr. Tshombe and his gendarmes. No serious effort has ever been made to round them up either by the United Nations or the Congolese National Army. A few half-hearted operations were launched, usually with such noisy advance publicity that it was easy for the gendarmes to slip away. Today there are rumoured to be 5,000 of them training in Angola under both mercenary and Portuguese officers. Another 10,000 old soldiers are available throughout Katanga.

"Should Katanga succeed in again breaking away from the

Congo, an event likely to be accompanied by similar disruptive moves in other provinces, it would be foolish of Europeans to rely as optimistically as in the past on Mr. Tshombe's co-operation. To survive he must calm the suspicions of independent Africa that he is nothing but an Uncle Tom.

"The former Katanga Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Evariste Kimba, gave a foretaste of the line Mr. Tshombe may be expected to take in a speech to a mass rally of Africans in Elizabethville at the beginning of February. 'We must fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism in all its forms', he said, 'and show the whole world that we can govern ourselves on our own without being tied to the apron strings of any other country. The reins of command and financial power must be in our hands.'

"The United Nations, now, can do nothing. It has fiddled too long. The Congo is reaching burning point."

Many thousands of leaflets in French and Swahili were dropped from U.N. aircraft last week offering free pardon to former Katanga gendarmes who surrendered before March 31. They were promised "peace and happiness among your own people".

Zanzibar Nationalization

ALL LAND has been nationalized by the Zanzibar revolutionary Government. New farming ventures must be officially approved. Buildings owned by Germans before the 1914-18 war have been expropriated. Armed guards have been posted round "racial" clubs, also "nationalized". Announcing these measures as a rectification of the "anomaly of a minority group owning most land while the poor starve", President Karume told cheering crowds that there would be full employment by June. Old people's homes would be opened. His Afro-Shirazi Party was the only one in the State he added, and would be re-organized to further "progressive" ideas and induce consciousness of rights and duties. Preventive detention has been introduced. Students have been advised to take up agriculture and allied subjects or medicine instead of indulging in politics abroad—else they would only create discord among themselves with their conflicting ideologies, the President warned. Rickshaws have been ceremonially burned to mark the end of the "degradation of men pulling them like animals". "Field Marshal" John Okello has returned to Dar es Salaam, escorted from the island by the President.

Sir Edward Wilshaw Resigns

Adverse Political Developments in Rhodesias

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, who is still very active at the age of 85, has become president of Cable & Wireless (Holding), Ltd., having the remarkable record of completing 70 years of service with that company and its predecessors. He has been for many years chairman of the group, which has developed immensely under his guidance.

After the telegraphic side of the business had been nationalized, he transformed the company into an investment trust, the holdings of which now have a market value of more than £51m. Keenly interested in Southern Africa for many years, he formed subsidiaries in the Federation.

"The companies in the Rhodesias", he said regretfully in his valedictory speech last week, "have not fulfilled the high hopes held at the time of their inception, but this can be ascribed to adverse political developments in recent years, which, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, have acted as the brake on any form of commercial development. Now that the Federation has been abolished it is to be hoped most earnestly that a satisfactory solution for the future of the countries will be found".

No Future for European Farmers

Kenya Drifting into Grave Trouble

KENYA IS DRIFTING towards grave agrarian and economic trouble, according to the *Kenya Weekly News*, which has said in a leading article: —

"The situation and outlook have changed sadly since August, when Mr. Kenyatta made in Nakuru what was regarded as a most encouraging statement of the Government's policy. It is now widely believed that, however sincere were Mr. Kenyatta's words and his Government's intentions, it is no longer possible for the Government to implement the policy.

"Today only very few optimists believe that there is more than a limited future in Kenya for the European mixed farmers. A few highly developed or specialist farms may survive. There is also a fair prospect that the large cattle and sheep ranches and most of the plantations of tea, coffee and sisal will survive. The view that the European-mixed farmers must be replaced by African farmers, at least within five years or so, is now held by several Ministers in Mr. Kenyatta's Government.

"The Government's policy, as stated by the Prime Minister last August, is not supported — indeed at times it is actively opposed — by lesser politicians, trade unionists, thousands of Africans in search of free or very cheap land, and the large company of illegal squatters.

"Mr. Odour, general secretary of the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union, presumably reflecting the views of the union, has just written: 'The African nationalists made promises to the masses that, once the British go, all land shall remain in the hands of the African Government who shall effect equal distribution to all landless'.

"Today it is virtually impossible for European farmers to farm well in great stretches of the countryside, mainly due to the presence and activities of illegal squatters and thefts of stock and produce. Naivasha, Lumbwa, Fort Ternan, Songhor and the few remaining European-owned farms in Sotik are examples. In other districts the pressure on the

European farmers increases day by day. In some parts of the countryside there are indications of a deliberate land-grab by landless Kikuyu.

"The Minister of Labour recently assured the Federation of Kenya Employers that the Government would facilitate the removal of illegal squatters from farms. The doubt is whether the policy can be implemented. Is it practicable to drive many thousands of illegal squatters from European-owned farms, unless there be somewhere else for them to go and unless there be an effective organization for their removal and transport to their new homes? It would be a most unpopular measure, for which no Minister will relish the responsibility.

"African farmers are also afflicted by illegal squatters. There are some 4,000 of them on the 4,000 plots of the recent 'crash' programme of settlement on the Kinangop.

"If things go on as at present one European farmer after another will be squeezed out of business. One farm after another will be taken over by land-grabbers and illegal squatters."

Great Majority of White Settlers Will Leave

Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood, who led the European delegation to the last Kenya constitutional conference in London, wrote on the next page:—

"The smaller mixed farmers are rapidly finding it impossible to farm well. Rising costs of labour, growing indiscipline, stock and produce theft, illicit squatting, and freezing of their labour force, coupled with the 10% increase, will soon make their position untenable. Some of these are symptoms of unrest which cannot be disregarded.

"The great majority of European farmers want to go and will in the end do so. Only a few with exceptional personality and geographic situation can stay."

Writing on the ambivalence of Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., Mr. Welwood said:—

"The editor of this review wrote recently that Mr. Macleod told him in December, 1960, that few European farmers would be able to remain after independence, and that they would have to be very good farmers and probably specialists. When Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's delegation discussed the future of European farming with Mr. Macleod in July, 1960 he told us that if he had money he would be happy to invest it in a Kenya farm, a statement he had made publicly in November, 1959, in Kenya. Perhaps this is what a bridge player would describe as a psychological bid.

"The effect of this ambivalent attitude has been that for two years virtually no attempt was made to solve the difficulties that would confront the new Government on independence, despite the many possible schemes suggested to the Colonial Office. Mr. Macleod is a politician of great astuteness, and to him economics, as he has said, take second place to politics."

Though these statements confirm a recent pessimistic dispatch from Nairobi to *The Times* from which salient extracts have already been quoted in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Mr. St. L. d'Adhemar, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, said at its recent annual meeting:

"All people of good will living in Kenya will deplore an article recently published in *The Times*. Though the facts are mostly incontrovertible, they are presented in such a manner as to give an inaccurate picture of Kenya's internal affairs and lead to conclusions damaging to the country's credit-worthiness. The article seemed to be steeped in hostility to Kenya."

K.B.C.'s New Director-General

MR. RICHARD A. KOSKE, a Kenya African with 15 years' experience in the Ministry of Education, has been appointed Director-General of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation by the Minister for Information, Mr. Achieng Onoko. The present Director-General, Mr. George Cahan, will remain as an adviser until his secondment to the K.B.C. expires later this year. Mr. Koske, who was born in 1924, attended the Alliance High School and Kagumo Teacher Training College, taught from 1949 to 1955, and was then for five years an education administrator in the field, working in the Elgeyo-Marakwet, Nandi, and Kericho districts. In 1961 he went to Reading University, returning a year later with its diploma in education. He has since worked in the Ministry of Education in Nairobi.

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Chartered Investments Exceed £66m.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY (Chartered), which has an issued capital of almost £13½m., investments valued at £66.4m. and fixed assets standing in the books at more than £6.1m., made consolidated profits after tax to September 30 of £8,099,034, compared with £8,528,739 in the previous year.

Profits retained by subsidiaries of £2,164,908 leave the parent company with £5,934,126 (£6,081,185). Dividends of 7s. 6d. per stock unit of 15s. took rather more than £4.1m., another £2m. was transferred to the general reserve to bring it to £27m., and the carry-forward was £2.5m. (£2.7m.).

At the end of the year quoted investments at market prices and unquoted holdings at directors' valuation totalled £66.4m., compared with £57.6m. a year earlier. Interests in Northern Rhodesian mining and finance companies accounted for £11.4m. in Rhodesian industrial and other enterprises for £7.1m., in other African mining finance companies for £24.3m., in U.K. and other investments for £13.9m., in the U.S.A. for £6.3m., and in Canada for £3.2m. Gross income from investments before tax aggregated £4,471,170.

Mining revenue, after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of £2.6m., representing 20% of royalty revenue in that country, and more than £4.1m. in local taxation, decreased from £6,619,000 to £6,457,000. Estate and other property interests appear at £4,823,935.

The directors are Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans (president), Viscount Malvern, Sir Keith Acutt, Sir Frederick Crawford (resident in Rhodesia), and Messrs. L. F. A. d'Erlanger, M. F. Berry, W. M. Robson, Robert Annan, H. St. L. Grenfell, H. F. Oppenheimer and H. V. Smith.

Mr. E. S. Newson is local director in Rhodesia; Mr. C. P. S. Allen local director in Northern Rhodesia; Mr. W. G. Dunlop manager in that country; Mr. W. C. Krogh manager in Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. E. D. Hawksley secretary in London.

The president's annual statement was published last week.

Willoughby's Consolidated Company

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., now a member of the Lonrho group, reports profits after tax to September 30 at £61,543 (£75,630). The 10% dividend is repeated and the carry-forward is then £143,849 in the case of the parent company and £42,654 in that of the subsidiary, Chicago-Gaika Development Co., Ltd.

Issued capital is £923,004 in 10s. stock units. Investments appearing at £495,143 are valued at £593,307, fixed assets total £441,026, and net current assets are £283,797.

After selling 66,090 acres of ranch land, the company still owns 709,889 acres in Southern Rhodesia and 397 town stands and residential allotments. Ranching profits were £80,127.

The wholly-owned investment-holding subsidiary, Willoughby's (Investments) Ewell, Ltd., paid 12½% on capital of £80,000.

Mr. A. H. Ball is the chairman (alternate: Mr. A. G. Eillis), Mr. R. W. Rowland is the director resident in Rhodesia (with Mr. J. A. G. Mills as his alternate on the board), and the other directors are Messrs. J. N. Kiek, Angus Ogilvy, C. D. Mackenzie, and J. A. Caldecott.

Falcon Mines £315,000 Profit

FALCON MINES, LTD., report profit to September 30 at £315,005, against £246,869 in 1962. Dividends totalling 35% took £174,752, and the carry-forward is £81,711 (£39,413). Issued capital is £499,293 in 5s. shares. Fixed assets stand in the books at £1,558,282, mine stores at £103,163, unquoted investments at £1,325, and current assets less current liabilities at £87,733.

At the Dalny mine there was a working profit of £334,606, milling of 268,000 tons of ore having yielded 67,608 oz. gold. Estimated ore reserves are 820,400 tons averaging 6.82 dwt. over 82 inches. Capital expenditure amounted to £108,339. The Falcon mine is let on tribute. The company owns two farms near Dalny.

Mr. F. L. Wigley is the chairman, and the other directors are Messrs. G. Abdinor, S. F. Dench, J. F. Ince, L. A. Jones, P. A. Jousse and T. C. O'Brien. There is a London Committee consisting of Messrs. R. Franklin, J. B. Johnstone and V. Whitehead.

Extracts from the chairman's annual review were published last week.

British Central Africa Company

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., now one of the Lonrho group of Rhodesian and Nyasaland companies, made a consolidated profit after tax to September 30 of £115,060, compared with £145,556 in the previous year. Estate profits were down £28,500, directors retiring from the board were paid £15,000, and investment income was £2,000 lower. Dividends of 12½% took £34,338. The balances carried forward are £46,878 in the case of the parent company and £8,405 in that of a subsidiary, Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd.

Issued capital amounts to £448,500. Fixed assets appear at £561,729, investments at £25,728, and current assets less current liabilities at £361,976.

Tea output was down from 3m. lb. to rather more than 2.5m. lb., but the average price realized rose from 29.8d. to 34.3d. The experiment in coffee growing is to be discontinued.

The directors are Messrs. A. H. Ball (chairman), R. W. Rowland (managing director, with F. A. Butcher as alternate on the board), and A. J. B. Ogilvy (alt.: J. A. G. Mills).

During the year Mr. D. C. Brook, the chairman, and Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford, a director, retired, and so did Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, general manager in Africa since 1949. Mr. R. G. Grant is now manager in Nyasaland.

Rhokata's Scottish Purchase

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., has acquired for £208,500 all the issued ordinary shares and more than 75% of the issued preference capital of Elgin Central Engineers, Ltd., agricultural machinery and motor dealers in Elgin, Morayshire, whose profits before tax in the last three years were £25,762, £32,014, and £38,920. Those to February this year are expected to be substantially higher. The chairman and managing director has signed a 10-year service contract, and the old management and staff will be retained. Mr. M. J. W. Easby, managing director of Rhodesia-Katanga, and Mr. E. W. Tyler as its other nominee will join the Elgin board. Rhokata's aim is to increase its income from investment sources, other than Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., report profit after tax to September 30 at £45,849 (£127,495), inclement weather having reduced the tea crop by nearly 1m. lb. The dividend is 7½% on issued capital of £450,000. Fixed assets stand at £430,981, interests in a subsidiary company at £1,900, and current assets less current liabilities at £194,702. The carry-forward is £42,429 (£42,948). Mr. Allan Ross Stark is chairman, and his colleagues on the board are Messrs. J. A. Meston, Alexander Brown, and F. H. N. Walker.

Japan, a new market for Uganda coffee, has bought about 4,000 tons in recent months.

Uganda sugar production in 1963 totalled 122,005 tons, against 104,656 in 1962. Exports took 51,014 tons.

Japan's external trade organisation plans an exhibition in East Africa mounted in caravans. An office has been opened in Nairobi.

Tanganyika's National Housing Corporation is to build 2,200 modern homes on the old airport site near Dar es Salaam at a cost of about £250,000.

Southern Rhodesia tax increases expected to realize £900,000 a year affect cigarettes, beer, spirits, foundation garments, cycles and cigarette lighters.

Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., a South African company with large Rhodesian sugar interests, are to capitalize £2½m. of reserves by way of a one-for-one scrip issue to shareholders.

West Lake Construction Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been established at Kanazi, 115 miles from Bukoba. Composed of masons and carpenters, it is the first African-owned building co-operative in that part of Tanganyika.

Mineral production from Northern Rhodesia last year at £125,042,140 was £7,447,780 more than in 1962. Copper totalled £118,17,940; zinc, £3,311,915; lead, £1,020,289; cobalt, £1,079,357; limestone, £519,792; silver, £386,100; manganese ore, £341,258; and gold, £59,521.

Owing to the high insurance premiums quoted, a film company which had planned to send a unit to Kenya cancelled the arrangements, causing a loss of about £25,000 to the Mount Kenya Safari Club and a gross loss of some £250,000 to Kenya.

The proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd.—who among many other companies control Marshall's East African Holdings, Ltd.—report group profit after tax to September 30 at £440,179. Ordinary shareholders receive 11%. Issued capital is just over £5.5m. Fixed assets exceed £10.7m. There is a goodwill item of £1.1m. Net current assets total £207,338.

Company Report

CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING) LIMITED (Investment Trust Company)



Governor: Sir Edward
Wilshaw, K.C.M.G.

CAPITAL: (Authorized)	£47,000,000
(Issued)	£13,547,462
5% Debenture Stock	£5,354,514

In his address to the annual general meeting of stockowners held at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, on Friday, 6th March, 1964, SIR EDWARD WILSHAW reported

YET ANOTHER RECORD YEAR:

	Year to 31st December	
	1962	1963
CAPITAL (Issued)	£13,547,462	£13,547,462
EARNINGS (Net)	£1,345,876	£1,438,979
DIVIDEND	12½%	12½%
RESERVES	£7,436,904	£7,794,177
DEBENTURE STOCK	£5,354,514	£5,354,514
ASSETS	£50,798,282	£59,396,386
INVESTMENTS (Book Value)	£25,994,006	£26,227,071

FUTURE DIVIDENDS The payment of a 12½% dividend for the year to 31st December, 1964, is anticipated. Over past years there have been frequent scrip and rights issues and a further scrip issue on the basis of one for ten is now proposed.

The first Masai secondary school has been opened in Kenya at Narok.

Ghana has declined to admit a journalist representing the Rhodesia Herald.

A boutique and hair salon has been opened by African women in Nairobi.

Construction of 480 health centres is planned in Kenya within a few years.

A non-racial gymnasium has been opened in Kitwe, the first in Northern Rhodesia.

African police officers in Tanganyika now number 111. There are 75 expatriate officers.

A disputes commission in Kenya is examining pay claims made by Mombasa dockworkers.

Eton is to have its first African scholar, the 13-year-old son of the Premier of Western Nigeria.

Three Northern Rhodesian Africans have left for New Zealand, where they will take degree courses.

Kenya's prison service of 143 officers includes 105 Africans, one a deputy commissioner, and six Asians.

The Ethiopian Army Corps of Engineers is building a road from Dilla, in Sidamo Province, to Moyale, on the Kenya border.

The Ernest Knight Collection of Rhodesian paintings will be on exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute, London, W.8, until March 22.

Censorship of Press messages from Tanganyika and Uganda, imposed at the time of the mutinies in January, has been discontinued.

K.E.M.E.M.O. is the abbreviation for Kenya's latest political organization — the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Elected Members' Organization.

Former Colonial officers who found work through the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau last year numbered 1,426. There were 822 unplaced.

Smallpox cases in Northern Rhodesia numbered 452 in January and February, with 40 deaths. In Lusaka there were 17 deaths among 54 cases.

Uganda Electricity Board is erecting a 1,000 kW. hydro-electric power station on the Nyakizumba River to supply power to Kabale by early next year.

African male enrolments at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury, now for the first time equal the number of European males.

Senior secondary school places have been gained by 4,020 of the 10,633 Uganda pupils who passed their junior leaving examinations last year; 2,011 will go to technical or farms schools.

The level of Lake Tanganyika is higher than at any time in living memory. It is nearly 2ft. higher than it was this time last year, and at Mpulungu the jetty is about 15 inches under water.

The death rate from cholera has been reduced from about 30% to practically nil by a U.S. Navy medical research team in South Vietnam using a new treatment which does not involve the administration of any drugs.

Because an elephant is the emblem of the Republican Party of the U.S.A., its opponents, the Democratic Party, will eat elephant steaks at its convention dinner in Philadelphia in June. The meat will be deep-frozen and flown from Africa.

Missionaries in Rwanda have been accused by the Foreign Minister of "championing defamatory propaganda" to the effect that security measures "in all corners of the country are being deliberately presented as aiming at exterminating human beings".

Sentences of from two to six years' hard labour have been passed on 15 young Africans, described by the magistrate as "thugs who embarked upon a calculated campaign of terrorism in the Ntambu area of the Mwimilunga district of Northern Rhodesia".

Three representatives of the United Auto Workers, one of the largest trade unions in the U.S.A., have visited Ethiopia. Mr. William Beckham said as their spokesman: "We are building a bridge of communications between American trade unions and the emerging trade unionism of Africa".

Northern Rhodesian students will no longer be supported by Government bursaries if they attend the University College in Salisbury, and those due to enter this month are being transferred to other African or overseas universities. Undergraduates already in their second or subsequent years are not affected.

Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Education has said that when Zambia University is established in Lusaka there will be no organized co-operation on research with the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury. The new Northern Rhodesian university is estimated to cost £3½m. in its first five years.

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‡ CITY OF OTTAWA	Mar. 18	—	Mar. 23	Mar. 31
† PLAINSMAN	Apr. 1	—	Apr. 6	Apr. 14

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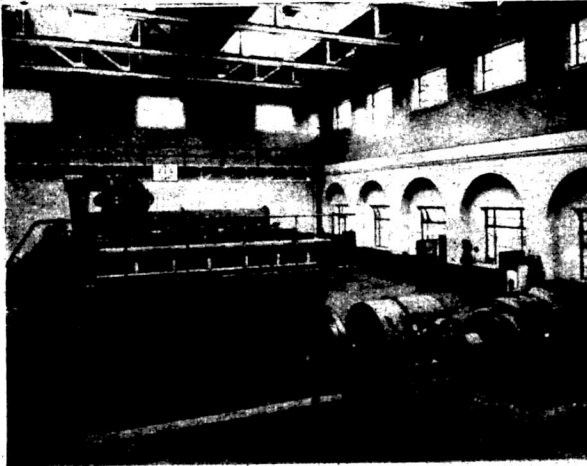
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Thursday, March 19, 1964

Vol. 40

No. 2058

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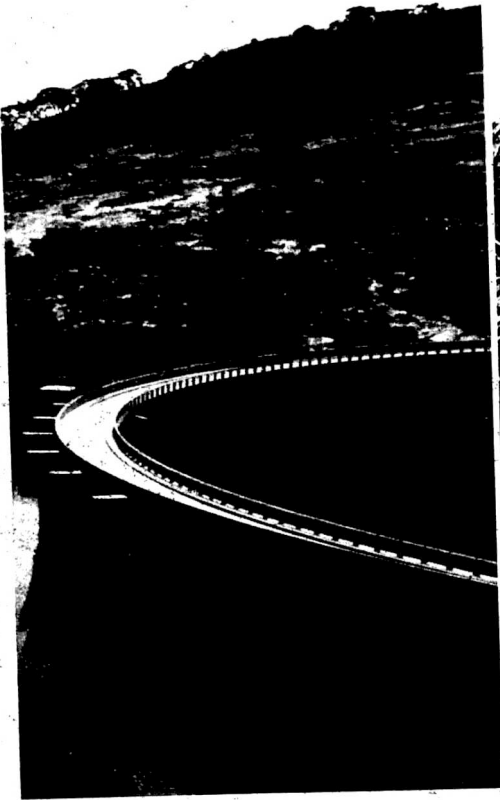
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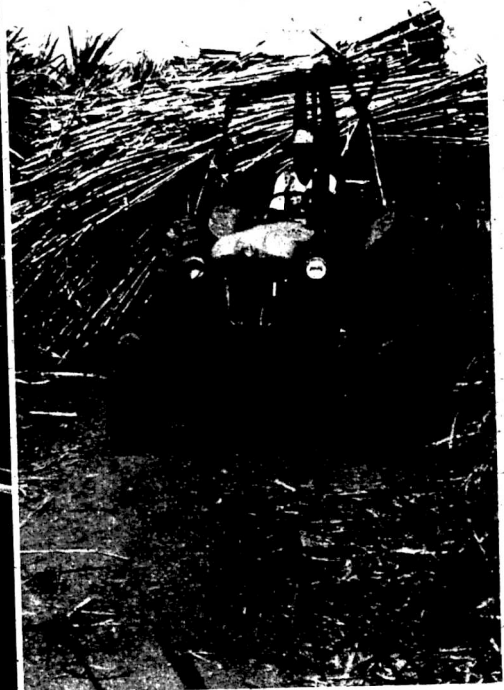
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1964

Vol. 40

No. 2058

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE USUAL CLAUQUE OF CRITICS of Southern Rhodesia has been strangely silent since the Government of that country announced last week through the Minister of Law, Mr. C. W.

Stopping Terrorism In Southern Rhodesia. Dupont, that sharply increased penalties are to be imposed for outrages against the public peace. The purpose of further amendment of the Law and Order Maintenance Act was, he said, to stop terrorism in its tracks; and nobody knowledgeable about the situation in Africa can deny that a foremost aim of the Organization of African Unity, and of the agents of Communism within and without that body, is to utilize all possible means of bringing upon the Government of Southern Rhodesia not merely the legitimate influence of informed opinion and reasoned argument, but every available illegal measure which can assist in misrepresenting the facts, keeping sedulously stimulated emotion on the boil, arousing the anger of falsely indoctrinated Africans throughout the continent, especially the fanatical youth-wingers, encouraging subversion and violence by all these devices, and thus threatening the very existence of the State.

It is the target for immediate attack because it is the only State in Africa which is still determined to act on the basic multi-racial principle that no man shall be denied political, economic or social advancement on the ground of colour, but, equally, that no

No Appeasement Of Subversionists.

group of men may conspire to tear down the private and public standards established by three-quarters of a century of effort by hundreds of thousands of men and women of courage, fortitude, character, and often devotion to the highest precepts known to them.

Directly and indirectly the white community of Southern Rhodesia has provided for the Africans of the country, now numbering some four millions, the foundations of civilized life, and that stalwart element of European origin is resolved to preserve both for itself and its wards the heritage so painfully and creditably acquired. It will not suffer destruction of its work, ideals, and faith merely to appease vociferous agitators in their midst and elsewhere—agitators who are in any case unappeasable.

Mr. Dupont has said emphatically on several occasions that the African nationalist parties do not freely express the political aspirations of the African masses, but have become involved in organized subversion which is either inspired from Communist sources or at any rate serves the purposes of Communism. For that reason the Government has wisely decided to make the acceptance of training in sabotage and subversion outside Southern Rhodesia a criminal offence for any subject of that State, and to impose a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a maximum of 20 years on conviction. This innovation in the law so far as East and Central Africa are concerned is obviously justifiable, for the security of the State must be weakened when groups of men with evil intentions against their native land seek instruction abroad in the arts of undermining a legally established Government and the loyalty towards it of unsophisticated and easily inflamed peoples.

Tools of Communism.

It is not only to Russia, the Soviet satellites, and China that extremist Africans now resort for training in modern practices for the spread of sedition and preparation for revolution; they are now encouraged to qualify as agents of destruction in the camps recently created by the absurdly named

Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (an organization notable for the disunity among its members except in their common wish to eliminate white influence from all Africa; and in that connexion they can count on Communist support, for the resultant chaos would provide fertile soil for Communist activities, if not necessarily for Communist ideology). What Southern Rhodesia is doing is to protect Africans in general from the dictatorship of a tiny minority of violent men of their own race who are wittingly or unwittingly the tools of Communism.

* * *

Sentimentalists and hair-splitting legalists living comfortably in civilized societies have for some years been much more concerned to protect criminals by their constant criticisms of existing ordinances than to

Treason Abroad. safeguard the public from serious crimes, including treason. To volunteer for a course of instruction in various forms of violence which are to be employed against the land in which a man was born is manifestly an act of treason, and loyalists everywhere will recognize the right of Southern Rhodesia to protect itself against the worst elements in the population. The Communists, who are more than ready to receive, brainwash, and drill young extremists of any nationality, would execute without compunction any of their own citizens who were similarly prepared abroad for activities against Soviet Russia or Communist China. Being more merciful, Rhodesian Ministers prescribe only terms of imprisonment.

* * *

Another amendment to the law will make whipping mandatory for certain offences, including the stoning of persons and vehicles, a practice now frequent on the part of the thug elements in both African

Fanatics In Purdah. political parties in Southern Rhodesia. Pedants in the West who not long ago would have howled their indignation at the reintroduction of physical chastisement in Africa for any crime are silent — for the one reason that by registering indignation they would be indicting President Nyerere and the Government of the Republic of Tanganyika, which a few months ago introduced compulsory caning and imprisonment for a considerable number of offences, including several which will not incur such punishment in Rhodesia. Almost any act of a black African Government passes without criticism from the lunatic fringe, which has had such astonishing success in influencing

Governments to embark on crazy courses in Africa. The left-wing fanatics, who have been wrong in all their assumptions about Africa, also consider it prudent not to call attention to themselves while the public vividly remembers the revolution in Zanzibar, the mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, the antics of Ghana's dictator, the assassination of African leaders in several countries, the wholesale massacres in Rwanda, the chaos in the Congo, the threat of war by Somalia, and numerous other proofs of the unreadiness of Africans for the grave responsibilities of Independence.

Statements Worth Noting

"Racial unity is the acid test of Christianity in our century". — The Bishop of Woolwich.

"I worked in a coal mine in South Africa, as well as in a gold mine". — Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Nyasaland.

"This is the Kamuzian era". — Mr. Y. K. Chisiza, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in Nyasaland.

"Let us assume that a labour officer, calling at a factory by night, succeeds in waking the night watchman". — Mr. L. A. Little, addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Assembly.

"Crash programmes in education and other fields often crash with a loud noise into disintegration". — Dr. Olive Robertson, president of the Association of University Women of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Export is a very good discipline. In the home market it is as well to get things right first time. In the export market you must get them right first time". — Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State for the Board of Trade.

"Is it not shocking that in all our secondary schools in Kenya we have no more than one honours graduate teacher qualified to undertake Higher School Certificate work?" — Mr. B. M. Kiggia, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.

"In his stately appearance and courtly address the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Chisiza, has been likened to the famous Roman orator Cicero". — Major P. Moxon, Independent M.L.A., Nyasaland, speaking in the Legislature.

"I am concerned that these voluntary organizations should not die a slow death on the departure of European expatriates. These organizations will have to look for greater African support if they are to survive". — Mr. Tom Mboya, at the annual meeting of the Kenya Girl Guides Association.

"People seem to have forgotten their traditional saying that 'a house is built for guests'. They often completely mar the spirit of self-help by insisting that only children of local people, who constructed the buildings, should be admitted". — Mr. J. D. Otiende, Kenya Education Minister, opening Gaichanjiru secondary school, Fort Hall.

"Communism is not nearly so great a danger to the stability of South Africa as the Broederbond, a sinister secret society. The most urgent need is a Suppression of the Broederbond Act. Then there might be some hope. Until that happens the witness of the Christian Church is gravely compromised". — The Rt. Rev. Joost de Blank, lately Archbishop of Cape Town.

Notes By The Way

Point Four of A Man

A TRICK which is not likely to be appreciated by employers of any race in Kenya has been blandly played by the Minister for Labour and Social Services, Mr. Mwendwa, who a few days ago issued a statement "to rectify misunderstanding" about the tripartite agreement that the Government would increase its labour force by 15% and employers by 10% in consideration of a promise by the trade unions not to demand higher wages or to strike for the next year. Mr. Mwendwa has now said: "The agreement that 10% should be taken on by the private sector means that if someone has only four people employed he should employ theoretically point four of a man. Since this is impossible, he should employ one person. Anyone who has a business of any kind must therefore put at least one extra person in employment, regardless of whether he employs two people or ten". The only proviso was that "this does not include those employed as domestic servants in private households".

Slick Afterthought

THE CONVENTION throughout the world in dealing with fractions is to disregard anything under half and count half or more as an additional unit: 10.4 would thus be read as 10, and 10.5 as 11. By that analogy employers in general must have assumed that any with fewer than five employees would be exempt, and probably many people thought that the agreement would apply only where there were 10 or more. It now appears that an accountant just starting in practice and needing only one African as a messenger must take on a second though there will be nothing for him to do—and despite the fact that in his case the increase in the number employed would be 100%, not 10%. If someone employing two men is now forced to engage a third the increase will be 50%, not the stipulated 10%. Both equity and common sense are flouted by this slick afterthought.

Mr. Sam Ntiro

THE SUDDEN RECALL to a post in the Ministry of External Affairs in Dar es Salaam of Mr. S. J. Ntiro, Tanganyika's High Commissioner in London for a few days less than a year, and previously Counsellor in the High Commission, will cause genuine regret in many circles, for he has been well liked and trusted and has been an excellent ambassador for his country, being modest, good-humoured, hard-working, and gregarious. A Chagga, born in Moshi, he studied at Makerere College, Uganda (where he afterwards taught), at the Slade School of Art, London, for three years, and then took a year's course at the Institute of Education of London University. At none of those periods can he have thought of himself as a diplomat, but when Tanganyika came near to independence it was put to him that, as a matter of duty to his country, he should enter its Foreign Service. He has abundantly justified the foresight of the man to whom the idea first occurred and the confidence of Mwalimu Nyerere: So far as I can recall, no other Commonwealth High Commissioner can claim to have had a successful one-man show of his paintings in a West End gallery. That, it must be added, was some years ago, but I still recall the pleasure with which he told me that he had sold 27 of the 32 pictures exhibited, and, when I congratulated him, he remarked that he was immensely indebted to Mrs. Trowell, who had taught and encouraged him at Makerere. Mrs. Ntiro and he will be really missed.

Cynical Politics

RESPONSIBLE RHODESIANS and East Africans have found it extremely difficult to realize how little interest has been taken by the political parties and public in the United Kingdom in the harsh fate to which they have been committed by the cynicism of Mr. Macmillan and his astonishingly complacent Cabinet. Throughout East and Central Africa—as among normally honourable men elsewhere in the Commonwealth—it was always assumed to be axiomatic that any indication of betrayal of British obligations by erratic politicians would arouse widespread anger and opposition in Parliament, in the Press, and among the electorate. The naïveté of that idea is now resentfully recognized, for few members of the House of Commons of any party have shown continuing concern for the irreparable damage done by Macmillanism, and, with staggeringly few exceptions, the organs of the Press have been similarly indifferent.

Misguidance About Africa

LANGUID ACQUESCENCE in the manoeuvres of Messrs. Macmillan, Macleod, Butler and their allies has been general among political correspondents, one of the most prominent of whom, Mr. Francis Boyd, of the *Guardian*, has just written a 240-page book on "British Politics in Transition" which scarcely mentions Africa. So much for the notion that close students of day-to-day affairs give much thought to the issues which vitally affect the vast areas between the Nile and the Limpopo! In referring to the late Prime Minister's calamitous wind-of-change speech he ignores the assurance (which has been consistently disregarded) that the criterion for political advancement in Africa would be merit; he condones the transfer of power to Africans without adequate guarantees for the protection of minority rights; and he is so ill-informed, or careless, that he tells his readers that Sir Roy Welensky was at one time Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Intimidation and violence as the normal instruments of African political groups are not mentioned. Yet they have exercised more influence than anything else in this transitional era in British politics in Africa.

Eager to Withdraw Troops

THE YOUTH WINGERS and other political extremists in East Africa who prepared placards reading "Colonialists Go Home" at the time of the visit of Mr. Duncan Sandys need not have bothered to give such vent to their feelings, for one of the main purposes of the Commonwealth Secretary's journey was to arrange for the earliest possible withdrawal of the United Kingdom troops who, at the request of the independent African Governments, had arrived so promptly in response to their appeals for help in suppressing the army mutinies and upholding law and order. Uganda had needed only a couple of under-strength companies from the British strategic reserve in Kenya, and Dr. Obote agreed with Mr. Sandys to release them almost at once. There was a special reason for the Commandos landed at Dar es Salaam to be withdrawn without delay, for they had done their spell of duty in the Far East and were overdue for home leave. The Minister was anxious that they should spend Easter with their families, as most of them may now expect to do. The Press has not sufficiently emphasized that the initiative for the removal of the troops came from Britain, which thereby made nonsense of the suggestion that she had gladly seized the chance of imposing a military form of neo-colonialism in place of the civil colonialism which had retreated before African nationalism.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck: The Man and the Myth

Defence of German East Africa in the 1914-18 War

GENERAL PAUL VON LETTOW-VORBECK, who has died in Hamburg just before his 94th birthday, commanded the German troops throughout the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war. It was the only Protectorate in which a German force managed to evade capitulation until the signature of the armistice in Europe.

Von Lettow was the heart and soul of the dogged German resistance. He repeatedly defied the Governor, Dr. Schnee, telling him bluntly that his titular office of commander-in-chief meant nothing in time of war; he deliberately disregarded the provisions of the Congo Basin Treaties and insisted against Schnee's instructions that the Schutztruppe under his command should attack the neighbouring British and Belgian territories; and later it was he who rallied his war-weary troops and inspired them alternately with hope and fear.

Prussian Militarist

Tirelessly energetic, he constantly paid unexpected visits to subordinate commands, especially if a leader had not acquitted himself in a manner satisfactory to the autocratic commander-in-chief. False official *communiqués* were tolerated, if not inspired, to rouse drooping spirits, and threats were not spared. After some interviews field officers shot themselves.

Far from being the chivalrous, even compassionate, soldier then and since depicted by English writers, he was a characteristic Prussian militarist in outlook and action, showing no compunction in his demands upon himself, his white or black subordinates, or those who were unfortunate enough to be prisoners-of-war in German East. Indeed, so unreasonable were the demands which he made in 1917 on malaria-ridden, typhoid-stricken Germans in hospital that his Director of Medical Services, Surgeon-General Meixner, took the extreme course of resignation rather than be a party to their enforcement.

Lieut.-Colonel von Lettow, the son of a general, and a Prussian guardsman of the stiffest type, had landed in Dar es Salaam early in 1914 to assume command of the German East African military forces, which numbered 260 Regular officers and non-commissioned officers, all Europeans, and 2,542 African askari (among them some who had been recently recruited from an inopportune disbanded King's African Rifles battalion).

August 1914

The new commander, just 40 years of age, had been singled out for rapid promotion. He had seen service in China and in German South West Africa during the Herero Rebellion, in which he lost an eye, and played his part in the wholesale massacres which marked the operations; but in the German War Office ruthlessness was given a high place among soldierly qualities. After commanding a battalion of marines for several years, he was appointed in 1913 to the Defence Force in the Cameroons, but before he could embark for that West African territory von Schleinitz, an officer with a distinguished record in East Africa, fell foul of the authorities in Berlin and was deprived of his post, to which Lettow succeeded.

He quickly arranged matters to his satisfaction at headquarters and then set off to tour the country. In the Iringa district when he heard of the outbreak of war, he cycled to Kilosa, took a train to the coast, and promptly ordered the railways to take inland from Dar

es Salaam and Tanga guns, machine-guns, rifles, ammunition and other items of equipment and stores, so that they should be out of reach of British landing-parties. European and African reservists were called to the colours, and the enrolment of recruits began — among Africans by press-gang methods.

In August 1914 the Germans were in a state of nervous excitement, daily expecting British attacks; the common opinion was that there must be capitulation within a few weeks, for a general rising of Africans was assumed to be inevitable as soon as a British offensive was launched. That view was held by almost all the civilians, including the Governor, opposed to whom were the regular and reserve officers and very few others. The army had therefore to overcome considerable obstruction by the civil authorities, and Lettow was soon constrained to tell his subordinates to ignore orders even from the Governor unless they were known to coincide with his own opinions.

Governor's Orders Defied

Defying Schnee's express orders, he sent raiding parties into the British East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) and against the Belgian Congo, thus breaching the agreement of the Great Powers that they would keep their African territories out of any war waged in Europe. Lettow, unconcerned with international treaties, told his staff that by taking the offensive against Kenya's vulnerable railway he could provoke Britain to retaliation with immensely greater forces, which would thus be kept away from Europe and so help the Fatherland.

When an Indian expeditionary force under a British commander appeared off Tanga in November, 1914, Schnee signalled Lettow to withdraw his much smaller force without giving battle. That command was disregarded and the attackers sustained a severe defeat, for the British dispositions were incredibly incompetent. When the troops were re-embarked the Germans could scarcely believe their luck (to which Lettow afterwards referred on many occasions). The British defeat — so indefensible that Lord Kitchener immediately dismissed the commander and refused to see him on his return to London — enormously improved the morale of the German troops, and thereafter the Governor had to submit to the will of his forceful colleague. In their books both referred to their quarrels, which lasted over the four years.

False Statistics

During the next 18 months, in which many forays against the Kenya-Uganda Railways were undertaken, the forces in British East Africa remained on the defensive. According to Lettow, his command was raised in that period to 3,007 whites and 12,000 askari. Whereas the former figure was probably approximately accurate, the latter was certainly not. There may have been between 25,000 and 30,000 Africans in the now numerous German companies. German official statements were frequently proved unreliable. On many occasions, for instance, British troops buried after an action two, three, four or more times the number of German troops, white and black, whose loss was admitted in the official records.

Rough justification for the estimate of British Intelligence that the askari total was at least double the figure on which Lettow afterwards insisted is to be found in

the fact that at that period German policy was to maintain in all units a ratio of one European to between eight and ten Africans. On that basis the total would have been between 24,000 and 30,000; and neither figure would allow for recruits undergoing training.

When substantial East African, South African, British and Belgian forces began their concentric attacks, Lettow's strategy was to fight rearguard actions and withdraw, thus lengthening the lines of communication of the invaders and shortening his own. By retreating to areas in which provisions had been assembled he reduced his reliance on head portage, while the problems of supplying the advancing Allied columns grew increasingly heavy, especially in the rainy season. There were then enormous losses of horses among the South African mounted infantry and extremely heavy rates of sickness, especially from malaria and dysentery, among Europeans and Africans.

Modest Martinet

On a number of occasions—for instance, at Kahe and the Wami River in the earlier stages, and later at Kisaki, Chiwata, and the crossing of the Ruvuma River—German resistance could have been overcome by a little more resolution, but fortune smiled upon Lettow, as he publicly testified. He continued to fight doggedly, and always with personal courage. At Kondoa Irangi, when matters were critical for his forces and desertions were numerous, his arrival put new heart into the askari, among whom he slept as one of themselves, rolled only in a cheap blanket on the ground.

He scarcely ever wore his badges of rank, and was consequently unknown to many of his European subordinates. That fact and his practice of suddenly appearing without warning where he was least expected not infrequently caused contretemps unpleasant for those whom he found taking their ease or insufficiently belligerent. Many Germans on lines of communications were peremptorily transferred to the front because they failed to extract enough food or carriers from the neighbourhood. Quite often he appeared at a hospital and compelled the doctors to send back to their units men who were still medically unfit.

When He Intended Surrender

But the C-in-C. treated himself equally harshly. Once when suffering from blackwater fever, and again when seriously ill with dysentery and enteric, he had himself carried in a hammock from point to point, though at death's door. His virile determination was his chief characteristic. Disease, hunger, desertions, and lack of supplies could not deter him. He had hundreds of thousands of Africans, including old men, youths, and women with child, impressed as porters; treated worse than slaves, many of them succumbed to the brutal conditions. Men, white and black, were to Lettow machines to be used as long as they could stand the wear and tear, and then to be thrown aside. Nobody can have been more surprised than he when he first found himself portrayed as benevolent, knightly, almost a Samaritan.

Only once did he go into action with the full insignia of his rank and wearing all his medals. That was at Chiwata late in 1917, when he thought there was no possibility of escape for the remnant still with him. Lacking ammunition and food, and worn out with incessant marching, his men had almost reached the limit of their endurance. He therefore dug into a strong position in hilly country, intending to put up a stout defence and then surrender with honour to General Van Deventer, by that time the British G.O.C. As

the engagement progressed Lettow found to his astonishment that a way of retreat had been left unblocked. So at night he crept away with those who could still march. Captain Tafel, commanding some 3,500 men, had surrendered a little earlier after failing to join up with his chief.

Lettow then crossed into Portuguese East Africa where he raided forts and attacked other positions, whenever he needed arms, ammunition or food. British columns chased him for months, and in the latter part of the next year he turned north again, re-entered German East Africa, and crossed into Northern Rhodesia, where he had with him 155 Europeans and 1,168 askari when he laid down his arms at the Chambezi as a condition of the armistice reached in Europe. He had only one field gun, but 37 machine-guns, and some 200,000 rounds of ammunition. Meantime he had been promoted major-general and received the coveted Pour le Mérite.

"Loyalty" of the Askari

Much has been written about the amazing "loyalty" of the askari to the Germans. Warrior tribesmen respected the firmness, and even the brutality, which characterized the German system, but the Schutztruppe under Lettow developed two forms of inducement which prevented thousands who might otherwise have deserted from taking that course.

Until the war of movement started in 1916 the troops were allowed to have their wives with them in camp. Then, as the Germans fell back, the wives of the askari were kept 10, 20, or more miles in the rear, thousands of them marching hundreds of miles. Moreover, the askari were given only a small part of their pay, being told that the balance was being kept for them until after the war; and as there was nothing on which they could spend cash, that arrangement was at first acceptable. As time passed, however, an ever-increasing credit which he would forfeit if he deserted, as well as the loss of his wife, kept most of the askari "loyal".

What was surprising was not that so many remained with their companies but that such large numbers sacrificed their women and their cash to cross the lines. Hundreds of them promptly volunteered for the Intelligence Corps and the King's African Rifles, and some of the most successful raids behind the German positions were guided by these men, who were delighted to help in the destruction of German ammunition and food depôts.

After the War

When he returned to Germany in the spring of 1919 he supported the Republican Government which was trying to assert itself against revolutionaries; forming a Free Corps, he occupied Hamburg, saving the city from the Spartacists. He was then given command of a brigade in Schwerin. He served in the Kapp Putsch, retired from the Reichwehr in 1920, and in 1929 was elected to the Reichstag as a member of the Nationalist Party, which he left a year later to join in the formation of the People's Conservative Party. He was unsuccessful in the 1930 general election.

In 1953 he revisited Tanganyika and met many Africans who had served under him. During that journey he told journalists on several occasions that he and his men had been extraordinarily lucky during the war.

Recently he had lived in Hamburg with one of his two married daughters, his wife having died in 1953. Until quite recently he had continued to lecture, travel and hunt. His two sons were killed in the 1939-45 war.

PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT CHANDOS was 71 on Sunday. MR. JUSTICE G. B. W. RUDD is on leave from Kenya. LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. WYNHAM VERRALL has arrived in London from Lusaka.

MR. H. M. JOSEPH, a company director in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived from Salisbury.

SIR DENYS LOWSON has been appointed chairman of Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER has returned to London from his visits to East, Central and South Africa.

CANON A. G. ROGERS has returned to Northern Rhodesia from leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER is making a good recovery after an operation in University College Hospital, London.

Among administrative officers retiring from Nyasaland are MR. A. W. C. DAVEY and MR. R. W. GUNSTON.

MR. SIKOTA WINA, Minister of Health in Northern Rhodesia, has addressed the World Health Assembly in Geneva.

MR. A. A. M. BRUCE-BRAND, a magistrate in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country from Salisbury.

MR. JOSEPH GATUGUTA, LL.B., M.P. for Kikuyu, has been appointed chairman of the Transport Licensing Board of Kenya.

SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL'S autobiography, entitled "So Rough A Wind", was published on Monday. It will be reviewed next week.

SIR DUNCAN OPPENHEIM has been appointed chairman of the Overseas Investment Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

DR. M. I. HIRSCH, leader of the Que Que splinter movement from the Rhodesia National Party, has renamed it the Reform Group.

Two recent arrivals in London from Salisbury are MR. C. C. W. PARKE, a chartered accountant, and MR. WILBUR ADDISON SMITH, a novelist.

MR. BRIAN COLLINSON, for the last four years underground manager of the Chibuluma mine in Northern Rhodesia, has been made mine superintendent.

MR. PETER PITMAN, son of SIR JAMES PITMAN, M.P. for Bath and chairman and managing director of the family company, has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. L. H. GANN, former editor of the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has written "A History of Northern Rhodesia: Early Days to 1953".

MR. E. C. HOLL, chief superintendent engineer of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has retired after nearly 46 years' service with the company.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY represented THE QUEEN at the memorial service held in St. James's, Piccadilly, for LORD HARLECH, sometime Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. A. G. G. O'BRIEN, at present an assistant manager of the Standard Bank at head office in London, is to be an assistant general manager in London from April 1.

MR. J. A. MOLYNEUX, aged 40, of the Commonwealth Relations Office staff, is to be attached to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia as adviser on Commonwealth and external affairs.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya's Minister of Justice, has now been exempted by the new Northern Rhodesian Government from the immigration ban imposed by the Federal Government.

MR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, will captain a team of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in a football match against Zambia United in Ndola on March 29.

THE REV. F. W. BEGLEY, formerly priest-in-charge in Lindi, Tanganyika, is to become curate-in-charge of the Conventional District of St. Francis, Hammerfield, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Southern Rhodesians now in London include MR. J. F. BOWLES, MR. M. E. CURRIE, DR. S. A. ELK, MR. R. C. BONE, THE REV. W. W. H. NECHIRONGA, MR. A. J. C. PALMER, and MR. & MRS. S. WEINBERG.

MR. ADAM FERGUSSON, assistant editor of the *Statist*, has returned to London from a five weeks' visit to East, Central and West African countries. A book on "The Curragh Incident" by his father, was published last week.

MR. JOHN MWANAKATWE, Minister of Education in Northern Rhodesia, is attending a conference of African Education Ministers in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He is accompanied by MR. C. H. THORNICROFT and MR. C. H. GREEN.

MR. ADRIAN JANSSEN, assistant to the director of economic analysis of F.A.O., is leading 36 forestry, veterinary, crop production, marketing, and research experts posted to re-organize the Congo's 22 provincial ministries of agriculture.

PROFESSOR H. A. P. C. OOMEN, of the Netherlands Royal Tropical Institute, will visit Nairobi shortly to discuss details of an institute for medical research and training which his society is to sponsor with £100,000 from the Dutch Government.


MR. R. M. BAFEMAN, deputy chairman and joint managing director of Turner and Newall, Ltd., a group with large interests in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of the Washington Chemical Company, Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., and Stillite Products, Ltd.

MR. KENNETH SPANG, president of the African Affairs Society of America, has announced in Nairobi the establishment of an Afro-American Chamber of Commerce to provide mutual business information. He said he did not expect large-scale American investment in East Africa.

MISS SEKAI HOVE, daughter of the former Federal High Commissioner in Nigeria, and MESSRS. JOHN CHIKOMWE and LLOYD HAWADI, have left Southern Rhodesia to study in Australia and New Zealand on awards under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

CAPTAIN A. H. N. WOOLCOTT, pilot of the B.O.A.C. airliner which touched down briefly in the Nairobi game park nine miles short of the Embakasi Airport runway last month, but immediately took off again and landed safely in the right place, has been dismissed. His first officer, MR. J. NIGHTINGALE, has lost two years' seniority.

EAST AFRICA



RHODESIA

New Address

**26 BLOOMSBURY WAY,
LONDON, W.C.1**

Telephone numbers and telegraphic and cable
addresses remain unchanged

MR. THOMAS MWALA, M.P., is chairman of a disputes commission which is examining higher wage claims made in Kenya by the Dockworkers' Union, Mombasa.

MR. RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER, now aged 76, who was at one time in the Forest Department in Kenya, and afterwards founded the "Men of the Trees Society" is in Morocco with about 30 other people from all walks of life in Britain who are sponsoring a project to cover the Sahara Desert with vegetation.

MR. ROZ HARUBU SAIDI, who has been appointed deputy chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Tanganyika, and a member of the Police Service Commission, was for 25 years in the service of the Government, for much of the time as a science master in the secondary schools in Dar es Salaam, Malangali, and Tabora.

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, visited Tanganyika and Kenya last week on his African tour. With MZEE KENYATTA he issued a joint *communiqué* calling for a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting to discuss Southern Rhodesia in the light of Commonwealth solidarity and world peace.

An action for defamation "against a private individual" brought by MR. ALBERT KALONJI, former president of the Congo's South Kasai Province, against a French paper which had accused him of cannibalism, has been rejected by a French court, which ruled that the action should have been laid for "insults against the head of a foreign Government".

In view of the recent decision to move the management and control of Anglo-American Telegraph Company from Southern Rhodesia to Nassau, Bahamas, the board has co-opted the following as additional directors: SIR GUY HENDERSON, MR. R. H. PRINGLE and MR. A. D. S. MEIKLE, who are all resident in Nassau. MR. T. P. M. COCHRAN has resigned from the board.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIFF, the director resident in Northern Rhodesia of the Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed a deputy chairman of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.

MR. A. J. STIMMANCE, director of Kenya's Institute of Administration, has told Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that nearly 1,000 students have been admitted during the past two and a half years, and that among those who have passed out are 113 Africans who are now in the senior administrative cadre of the Kenya Government. The institute has accommodation for 380 students.

MR. ROY THOMSON, who has newspaper and television interests in East and Central Africa as well as in many other parts of the world, has chosen the title of BARON THOMSON OF FLEET, of Northbridge in the City of Edinburgh. His great newspaper interests make Fleet self-explanatory. The offices of the *Scotsman*, his first important newspaper purchase in Britain, are in the Northbridge area of Edinburgh.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA gave a luncheon party a few days ago for the HON. LESLIE LEATHERS, SIR DURCAN OPPENHEIM, MR. N. R. HEATHCOTE, MR. A. H. BALL, MR. S. F. BRICE, MR. G. BROWNIE, MR. C. J. BURNS, MR. G. V. K. BURTON, MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE, MR. L. M. T. CASTLE, MR. C. H. CLEMENTS, MR. C. J. COLE, MR. W. W. B. DALZELL, MR. W. R. FERRIS, MR. R. W. HAMPTON, MR. W. C. HAWES, MR. A. S. G. HOAR, MR. J. S. HUTCHISON, MR. D. S. LAWN, MR. J. W. MALONE, MR. M. L. NORMAN, MR. L. W. RANDALL, MR. SYDNEY ROTHMAN, MR. R. G. SOOTHILL, MR. C. G. TRACEY, MR. S. H. VERRALL, and MR. T. V. R. BARBOUR.

London Sisal Association

Mr. Neish Elected President

MR. A. S. P. NEISH, of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the London Sisal Association, of which Mr. D. R. Frost, of British Ropes, Ltd., is the new vice-chairman. Mr. G. C. Hawkins has been re-elected chairman of the committee, Mr. G. W. Williams vice-chairman, and Mr. W. N. Rayner treasurer.

The committee consists of Messrs. R. F. Bickford, A. C. Binnie, R. W. Bryon, A. G. Fitch, J. Leslie Garrard, G. C. Hawkins, K. O'Neill, E. M. Pope, A. R. Purnell, W. N. Rayner, H. S. Rudge, R. P. Smeeton, E. P. Smith, H. G. Sparke, and G. W. Williams.

Mr. Neish presided at the annual luncheon on Thursday last, and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. F. Prideaux, the retiring president, Mr. Hawkins proposed the toast of the guests, who included Sir James Farquharson, Engineer-in-Chief to the Crown Agents and previously general manager of East African Railways & Harbours; Mr. J. S. Bevan, chairman of the East African Conference Lines; Mr. C. P. Ngaiza, Acting High Commissioner for Tanganyika; Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, economic adviser to the Tanganyika Sisal Association; and Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter, a past president of the London Sisal Association.

Rail and Sea Transport

Sir James Farquharson (extracts from whose speech will appear next week) emphasized the immense importance of competent management of East African Railways, in which about £110m. had so far been invested, not counting £24m. in the ports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, and Mtwara. Traffic over the system had, he said, doubled in the past 12 years.

If really able management by non-African experts were not continued the system could not be expected to give the territories adequate service.

Mr. Bevan said that liner shipping was complementary to the sisal industry, for which it provided regular, frequent, and quick transport to world markets. Over the years there had been mutual understanding between the lines and the industry, which, he hoped, recognized that the increase in freight rates had been necessary and restrained. Indeed, shipping was at the bottom of the British industrial league table of profitability and return on capital employed.

Confidence in Tanganyika

Mr. Neish expressed strong confidence in Tanganyika, to which quite substantial sums of private capital for increased production of sisal had been committed even in the last few weeks. The outturn of fibre would certainly rise, and spinners need not fear for their future supplies.

Mr. Hawkins mentioned that the high price of sisal over the past year had caused cordage manufacturers in the United Kingdom to undertake a considerable and inconvenient changeover to Manila fibre for much of their rope business; but that could prove to be temporary if price trends were reversed. There had likewise been a steady decline in the sisal mat trade, which had also had to meet the introduction of new competitive materials. Sisal producers must recognize that end-uses for their product were becoming fewer.

Victoria Falls Casino

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM in Southern Rhodesia has confirmed reports that plans are being made for a hotel and casino costing about £100,000 in the Victoria Falls National Park.

Southern Rhodesia Will Not Appease Forces of Evil

Mr. C. W. Dupont on Measures to Counter Terrorism

INTRODUCING the second reading debate on the Law and Order (Maintenance) Amendment Bill in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. C. W. Dupont, stressed that external pressures were becoming more apparent daily and that there was reason to believe that they would increase.

One of the latest examples was the demand by the United Nations Committee on Colonialism that Southern Rhodesia should be first on their agenda. That was a bare-faced attempt by the Afro-Asian group and the Soviet bloc to bring further pressure to bear on the Southern Rhodesian Government to believe that the elimination of Western culture in Africa was inevitable and to further their insidious propaganda that they must come to terms with African nationalism at any price.

"We have had too many experiences in this continent of the results of African nationalism and pan-Africanism to be taken in by that one. We do not admit that this take-over, leading to chaos and destruction, must take place, and therefore see no need to seek to appease this evil force, which would only have the effect of achieving a few more months of miserable existence before their object was achieved if we were to do so."

Higher Tempo of Attack

The tempo of attack was increasing. At a recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity a resolution called on Britain not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia under minority Government. Within a few days there was a resolution in positive terms calling on Britain to grant independence to a black-majority-controlled Southern Rhodesia, and in a U.N. debate the Secretary-General had publicly stated that he hoped the O.A.U. would be a means of bringing about a solution of Southern Rhodesia's problems. The Prime Minister of Kenya had joined the Prime Minister of Trinidad in demanding from Britain a Commonwealth conference to discuss Southern Rhodesia's affairs, and Denmark had made suggestions that a vigilance committee be set up within the Committee on Colonialism at the U.N. to keep an eye on Southern Rhodesia's affairs.

The latest to join in the increased hostility was the International Commission of Jurists whose statements were completely misleading. The Minister could not understand the untimely haste with which that body had rushed into print unless it had deliberately done so to coincide with that debate. A self-styled leader of four-million Africans "demanded" that Britain should call a conference of all political thought to work out a new Constitution. The deadline for Britain's surrender to that ultimatum was March 16. The demand was made in spite of Britain's continued reiteration that she had no power to do so.

Communist Pressure

A more sinister form of pressure was the pattern of Communist infiltration, fairly stereotyped in emergent and under-developed countries. By a clever use of material already at hand in the very countries it sought to subjugate, Communism achieved its objects without a shot being fired — at any rate by the Communist countries. Communism exploited every movement calculated to promote unrest and distrust, the commonest form being support for the nationalist movements. It was idle to shut one's eyes to the facts, and the sooner the Western world realized these facts the sooner peace would come to strife-torn Africa.

In the world Press the expression of political violence in mutinies, murder, riots, arson, looting and assassination attempts such as had taken place in the Congo, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar were minimized and referred to as "growing pains" of African democracy. It was nothing of the kind. It all followed the preconceived pattern of Communist planning. In the African continent China and Russia were striving for power, with China having the edge at the moment. Thinking people realized that her influence was merely the old imperialistic concept but without the paternal and benevolent objects of the old Colonial régime.

But two violently opposed nationalist political groups were visiting terror on each other's adherents and on hapless

citizens who wanted only to live in peace. Such terrorism had to be stopped in its tracks.

New mandatory sentences were to include a minimum of five years' gaol (and a maximum of 20 years) for accepting training in sabotage and subversion outside the country; two-year terms (with a 10-year maximum) and six strokes for stoning people in vehicles, overturning vehicles, placing obstructions on the road, or assaulting police or peace officers; and a one-year sentence and six cuts for stoning buildings.

Bail pending appeal will be refused to those convicted for petrol bombing, intimidation, incitement to strike, carrying offensive weapons, and making subversive statements. "The general public just cannot understand why a man who has been convicted should be turned loose to commit the same type of crime over and over again". Restriction orders, now limited to three months, may henceforth operate for up to a year.

Not Alarmed

Two further courses open to the Government were to declare an emergency or to remove completely the discretion of the judiciary — both measures basically opposed to freedom. "The Government has almost monotonously declared its intention to operate through the courts and until such time as it is obvious that this will lead to the inevitable breakdown of civilized control, it will pursue this policy. This is not to be considered as an expression of weakness by those unscrupulous people who seek to create a state of anarchy within our borders.

"The situation has started to deteriorate, but I assure the country and the outside world that there is no cause for alarm. There is no explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia. In comparison with other parts of the world this is a haven of peace."

The International Commission of Jurists has issued in Geneva a statement criticizing both the original Act and the amendments for containing provisions considered objectionable from a human rights standpoint. The death sentence had been imposed for offences which amounted "only to an attempt; those convicted were not the principals; the damage caused to property in most cases was of a trifling nature. This type of legislation and the imposition of such death penalties is symptomatic of the political régime in Southern Rhodesia which denies the African majority of 14 to one elementary political freedoms. This effectively precludes the possibility of peaceful political change and results in a system of government based on racial divisions and in oppressive legislation.

"Southern Rhodesia is not under a state of emergency, but the content of its legislation is characteristic of such a state of affairs. Although the maintenance of public order and the suppression of violence may necessitate strong action by any Government, the Southern Rhodesian legislation deprives Africans of their elementary rights and must inevitably lead to the destruction of the rule of law in Southern Rhodesia."

Two Africans died and 10 were wounded when guards had to open fire at Khami prison, near Bulawayo, to prevent a mass escape by 500 rioting prisoners on Tuesday.

A committee of Africans and liberal-minded Europeans formed in Southern Rhodesia in the hope of effecting a reconciliation between the P.C.C. led by Mr. Nkomo and Z.A.N.U. under the Rev. N. Sithole has been disbanded "because we have given up hope of bringing the two parties together".

[Comment on Mr. Dupont's speech appears under Matters of Moment.]

Copper Price Raised to £244

COPPER PRODUCERS have raised their selling price from £236 to £244 a ton, which is still some £30 below the London Metal Exchange quotation.

The great Anaconda group in the U.S.A., which has mines in Chile, has been under pressure from the Government of that country to raise the price in order that tax revenue and foreign exchange might be increased, and the two great Northern Rhodesian groups therefore fell into line. All were reluctant to make the metal dearer, since that course increases the risk that fabricators may substitute other metals for copper. Fortunately there has also been an increase in the price of aluminium, a competitor with copper for various purposes.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga also increased its price for copper on Monday.

"Slanted" Terms Cause Alarm

Britain's Powers in Southern Rhodesia

A GOVERNMENT BACK-BENCHER, MR. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, has moved in the Assembly that the Governor should submit a petition to the Queen in Parliament to amend Section 111 of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution so that her power and authority to amend, add to, or revoke powers under that section shall be exercisable only at the request of or with the consent of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Under Section 111 the Queen by Order in Council has power to amend, add to, or revoke certain sections of the Constitution. Under one of them, Section 32, Her Majesty could disallow any Southern Rhodesia law which concerned international obligations or undertakings on loans under the Colonial Stocks Act. The Queen had also power under Section 111 to add to that section, and it was therefore possible for the British Government to include in Section 32 other types of laws which it could disallow.

Expressly Excluded

The electorate, of Southern Rhodesia had been misled at the referendum on the Constitution. Mr. Lardner-Burke accepted the old-established convention and was satisfied that the British Government would not break it, but Section 111 was outside the convention and should be included in it. Under the convention the British Government could not legislate for Southern Rhodesia without its Government's consent or request. Now the Government should see if the converse applied—if the British Government would legislate on this matter at the request of Southern Rhodesia.

"This is a request for the British Parliament to amend the Enabling Act or pass a statute to enable this Order in Council to be amended. This motion has no intention of being party political. My intention is to see whether this can be approached from a national angle. I hope we can get a unanimous approach to the British Government.

"The British Government cannot in any circumstances legislate for us without our request. In the introduction to the White Paper the words 'within the competency of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia' appear. That restricts it so that the convention between the contracting parties deals with those things which are in the competency of this Assembly.

"Section 105 of the Constitution has defined simply and without any doubt what is within our competence; it has expressly excluded the sections mentioned in 111—which is itself outside our competency. When the contracting parties established this convention in writing they inserted in the Constitution Section 111, which obviously became a binding agreement to the effect that Section 111 retains the powers of Her Majesty to amend, add to, or revoke certain of the sections mentioned therein.

Unfriendly Act?

"By that section appearing in the White Paper and being agreed to by the contracting parties, the convention will not refer to that section. If this motion is accepted and is written into the Constitution as requested, the convention which is established in respect of all other items within our competency will also have been established in respect of these sections as well.

"If the British Government wants to amend Section 111 or the sections contained in it, could we say it was contrary to the convention? Could we say it was an unfriendly act when we have agreed, and the country in the referendum agreed, that that power should be retained by Her Majesty?

"Section 111 says 'full power and authority is hereby reserved to Her Majesty by Order in Council to amend, add to, or revoke the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 29, 32, 42 and 49, and this section, and any Order in Council made by virtue of this section, may vary, or revoke any previous order so made'. A proviso reads: 'provided that the power and authority herein reserved to Her Majesty shall not be

exercised for the purpose of amending this section or adding to it a reference to any section of this Constitution not included in this section on the appointed day.'

"In interpreting Section 111 or the amendments to any of the sections therein, one must have regard to the whole of the Constitution. If an amendment was made to any sections which also had the effect of amending other sections which are not mentioned in that section, so amended, that would be a contravention of the convention.

"Section 1 says there shall be a Governor appointed by Her Majesty. That is a formal function which obviously we would not expect Her Majesty to amend because it would conflict with the whole of the Constitution, in that the Constitution says that the Governor shall act on advice from his Ministers, and by that there would be an amendment. But the proviso could be quite easily amended: the point is that though it may not be of vital importance, it is a point that the Leader of the Opposition when Prime Minister in proposing the motion on the White Paper was at pains to indicate that the negotiations have now brought about that satisfactory state whereby we as a Government could initiate the nomination of a Governor, and that we would not now have to accept any Governor who may be thrust upon us.

"That proviso could easily be amended to the effect that the Governor would be appointed by Her Majesty without reference to the Prime Minister; if that was so amended, it would have no effect on any of the rest of the Constitution."

The powers of the Governor under Sections 2, 3, 5, 29 and 42 were formal. Section 6—stating that the Legislature should consist of the Queen and a Legislative Assembly—could not be amended to cut out the Assembly, because of the implication of amending another section outside the purview of Section 111; but it could be added to—"to add somebody else as well as the Assembly, which would have the effect to stifle us, to show that they could interfere."

Undesirable Intervention

Sections 49 and 32 worried Mr. Lardner-Burke most. The former dealt with the prerogative of mercy. "This could be amended to the effect that the Governor's powers are withdrawn and it could say that Her Majesty 'may'. If that came about we should have the question of the prerogative of mercy taken out of our hands and have the undesirable fact of having the British Cabinet or the Queen in Council deciding upon our criminals.

"Section 32 gives me considerable cause for alarm. Her Majesty is really taken out of it, and it goes to H.M. Government. It says: 'Any law of the Legislature which has been assented to by the Governor and which appears to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to alter to the injury of stockholders... to involve a departure from the original contract in respect of any such stock or to be inconsistent with any obligation—such as to an international organization—may be disallowed by Her Majesty within six months of the date of the Governor's assent thereto'. That was what in essence was agreed to by the referendum but not in that form.

"It is quite possible in terms of Section 111 to add other types of action without any contravention of the Constitution. All the terms and the conditions of the Constitution have been complied with, the Constitutional Council has had a look at it, everything is in order and the Governor has assented to it; that is the time the British Government has the right to disallow, and, with the powers they have under 111, they could add in other types of laws here. They could put any law which they considered should have their scrutiny because they have the powers and it would not contravene any of the other sections of the Constitution.

"We are given the general powers for 'the peace, order and good government of Southern Rhodesia'; we have a declaration of rights which says we cannot legislate in certain circumstances if it conflicts with the declaration; we have the 'watchdogs', whose job it is to see whether the declaration has been complied with.

Wording Changed

"All that has been complied with, but because they are able to put in some other Act in Section 32 we might find ourselves in the position that we are having Acts disallowed because of the powers set out in 111. This is a drafting fault. As it appears in the Constitution it does not represent what was accepted by this country in terms of the White Paper. By drafting it in this way there has been a slight alteration of the means and the powers which the people of Southern Rhodesia gave in the referendum.

"In the report of the constitutional conference of 1961, Section 32 says that there will be no power of disallowance except where the Act passed is inconsistent with any international obligation imposed on the Queen in relation to Southern Rhodesia or alters to the injury of stockholders or departs from the original contract in respect of any stock

which is under the Colonial Stock Act by the Southern Rhodesia Government on the London market. That means, as all those fighting the referendum for a 'yes' vote read it, that there were going to be disallowances in only two cases, these two.

"But after it was accepted and when the Constitution appeared we found it worded: 'any law of the Legislature which has been assented to by the Governor'. It does not say that the only law assented to which can be disallowed are these; it says 'any law', but then gives power under 111 to amend those sections.

"Between the White Paper, the detailed proposals put to the referendum, and the production of the Constitution, there has been a change in the wording, not for the betterment of Southern Rhodesia but which actually slants against us.

"I am not blaming the Opposition in any way. They brought about this White Paper and fought the referendum. A summary, 'And Why You Should Vote "Yes"', said: 'Parliament of Southern Rhodesia becomes sovereign in its own sphere except for certain formal obligations', and goes on: 'The Southern Rhodesia Parliament alone will in future be able to amend the Constitution'.

"But we were not told that the Constitution would contain a section which is amendable by maybe an unfriendly Government. The Constitution as submitted and accepted by Order in Council of the British Government does not in that respect carry out the agreement between the contracting parties.

"Notwithstanding the convention being completely operative, Section 111 is outside the convention, therefore if anything was done under Section 111 we could not take it as an unfriendly act or a contravention of the agreement because it is written therein. We should now establish this convention in writing if possible. We have it in writing as far as the matters within our competency are concerned. I am suggesting that we ask the British Government to legislate for us to be able to amend this, which conforms with what the convention says, that they will not legislate without our agreement.

"Is it not our desire that we should be able to retain control of everything that we are competent to control, and where we have other items which are beyond our competency we should be entitled to request H.M. Government to legislate for us so as to comply with the requirements we want?"

Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles stated the Opposition's hope that a common approach to independence would be hammered out to convince Britain that Southern Rhodesia spoke as a nation, not as separate political parties. There had not yet been such a national approach.

It was "too naive" to put this matter in its present form to the British Parliament. "Our strength at the moment is our Constitution, a rigid Constitution. Our strength lies in our legality of 'approach'. Three important implications which could affect the entire future of Southern Rhodesia were constitutional, political, and practical implications. Southern Rhodesia should not give the British Government an excuse to act as it had done in the case of the break-up of the Federation.

After an amendment by Dr. A. Palley (Ind.) had failed to find a seconder, a further amendment was moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Edgar Whitehead, which changed the motion to read: "This House affirms the independence of Southern Rhodesia in regard to its internal affairs and invites the Government on an all-party basis to negotiate with the British Government for sovereign independence".

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Minister as Trade Union Secretary

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister for Labour in Tanganyika, has been appointed by Mwalimu Nyerere, President of that State, to be the first general secretary of the new National Union of Tanganyika Workers, the only trade union now authorized. It takes the place of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and all the constituent unions.

N.U.T.W. has nine assistant general secretaries, who are responsible for industrial sections within the union, six directors of divisions, ten regional secretaries, and two directors of the Workers' Investment Corporation.

Mr. Sheikh Muselem has been nominated national chairman and will preside in that capacity over the general council and the annual conference. The Area Commissioner for Dar es Salaam, Mr. M. M. Songambele, is to be director of organization of the union.

Mr. A. Tandau, who had latterly acted as general secretary of the now disbanded Tanganyika Federation of Labour, has been nominated deputy general secretary to Mr. Kamaliza.

On taking up his new duties Mr. Kamaliza said that the new union would not affiliate with any international organization. Only when political federation had been achieved in East Africa could it become associated with the proposed East African Trade Union Federation.

Large Debts

The Kenya Railway African Union has criticized the establishment of N.U.T.W. under Government control and stated that it cannot negotiate with a body so constituted.

Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanganyika, told a mass rally in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that the workers had allowed their trade union leaders to follow their personal ambitions and struggle for power at their expense, and that in any industry in which 50% of the employees became members of the new union the other 50% would have to join or face dismissal.

Mr. Kamaliza said that the purpose of a single union was to end exploitation and oppression of employees by employers, and to change the situation so greatly that the labourer would in due course become a property owner. If all now joined the union and paid their monthly subscriptions regularly they would within three to five years see the results in the form of houses rented cheaply to members, workers' holiday camps, and factories owned by the workers.

In Dar es Salaam alone the old trade unions had had 11 motor-cars, and one union had collected £70,000 from its members, spent almost all of it, and then incurred large debts. The T.F.L. had been badly organized and had no material achievements to its credit.

Katanga Merger

THREE MAJOR KATANGAN PARTIES, including the Conakat of Mr. Tshombe and the Balubakat, have merged to represent their areas jointly in Parliament in Leopoldville. An all-party congress in Jadotville convened by Mr. Bulundwe, Premier of East Katanga, elected a provisional bureau headed by Mr. Joseph Yav, a former South Katanga Minister. Congolese soldiers posted to the Kwilu region to put down the terrorist campaign organized with Communist support by a former Minister are being replaced because they have failed to restore order and have even defected to join the insurgents. All police have been assigned to minor duties "because of ineptitude and untrustworthiness". A strong presidential form of Government is believed to have been recommended by the commission drafting a new Constitution. Its proposals are reportedly approved by Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister. They require to be submitted to a national referendum.

Sudanese Attitude to Christianity Clashes Between Northern and Southern Sudan

THERE ARE MEN of good will and vision in the Arab North and the African South, the Rev. John V. Taylor, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has written in a letter to *The Times*, which said:

"The political clash between North and South must be seen not only in the context of the history of the Sudan but also in relation to what is happening in the present and the rest of 'black' Africa. The aspirations of Africans to express themselves in their own way and develop their own personality is a factor which it is folly to ignore, and the present conflict, now in danger of deteriorating into a brutal and interminable antagonism, will never be resolved by the imposition of one culture upon another.

"Before it is too late, the situation calls for an immediate attempt to reach the stage where discussion can take place on a basis of mutual respect. There are men of good will and vision on both sides, and, given the chance, a peaceful settlement could yet be achieved.

"The expulsion of missionaries is a symptom of the tragic breakdown of trust and understanding between North and South. The Episcopal Church of the Sudan (Anglican), under the leadership of its two African assistant bishops and 30 to 40 ordained pastors, and well used to managing its own affairs and exercising its own ministry, would certainly not feel that all is lost. But it will be virtually deprived of theological training.

"Sympathy must specially be extended to the Roman Catholic Church, deprived not only of its theological staff but also of a high proportion of the priesthood on which it so largely depends. While such conditions remain, doubt must be cast on the Sudan Government's repeated claim that all citizens enjoy religious liberty."

Tragic Clash

IN A LEADING ARTICLE on the "tragic history of the relations of the Islamic North of the Sudan and the primitive tribal African South", *The Times* has said:—

"The attitude of the North to the huge area of the South, inhabited by four million people of Hamitic, Nilotic and Bantu stock, has been one of fear, bafflement, and exasperation by turns. Immediately after independence the South showed its intransigence by revolting; it was repressed with few reprisals.

"The Khartoum Government genuinely tried to develop the area, and genuinely believed that Arabization of language, education, and government could not be called Islamization. It curtailed the functions of the churches, but could argue that many of these were outdated, that religious freedom was intact, and that there was sanction for its controls in existing British regulations.

"The South remained unreconciled, and after General Abboud's *coup*, when it lost its Members of Parliament, became embittered. It has identified the persecution of the churches with its own oppression. The result has been to convince Khartoum that the churches must be the backbone of Southern discontent (though there are 3,500,000 animists to 500,000 Christians).

"Restrictions on the missions have reached the point at which proselytizing is almost impossible, day-to-day religious organization difficult. The decision to expel the missionaries (including doctors and nursing sisters) followed a rebel attack on Wau, capital of Bahr el Ghazal, in January. Rebel bands now roam the whole region, and only the army can go beyond roads and towns.

"The missionaries fear that the expulsion is meant to remove witnesses of a ruthless (if futile) military repression, of which they say there is already evidence. Khartoum has hitherto been restrained, but with its policy in ruins it faces a challenge to unity and authority that few States meet except with force. Moreover, there is no obvious alternative to keeping North and South together. The Government has undertaken to prove missionary complicity in the revolt.

"In good faith it should allow other witnesses to see that coercion does not become mere brutality. In most ways what is happening in the Sudan is not due mainly to ill will. There is a strong element of tragedy in the clash of the different cultures; but secrecy always suggests something worse."

Sir Kenneth Grubb, president of the C.M.S. and chairman of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, an agency of the World Council of Churches, is one of two signatories of the following statement:—

"A Government is entitled to determine what aliens may work within its jurisdiction. But we regret that the Sudanese Government has felt it necessary to expel all Christian missionaries in the Southern Sudan without discrimination, and even more that it has cited as the ground of its action that these people are suspected of subversive activities.

"Evidence against two or three individuals is being used to cast suspicion on many devoted servants of the country and its people. The virtual closing of the Southern Provinces to public view may prevent the friends of the Sudan from appreciating the Government's administrative aims in this area. The Christian Church in the Sudan will, of course, continue under its able Sudanese leadership; but a serious blow is being struck at the standard of theological education available for the future."

The Rev. Christopher Cook, C.M.S. secretary in Juba, has reported to the society that "the rudeness of a few petty officials has been matched by as much kindness and helpfulness from senior officials as the circumstances will allow."

That Sudanese Christians have been beaten by Government officials to make them incriminate European missionaries so that there would be ostensible political reason to expel them was stated by Father W. Hallén when he arrived in London with six other Roman Catholic priests who were among the 300 non-Native clergy deported at the beginning of the month because of alleged involvement in unrest in the Southern Provinces. It was really largely a religious problem, he said. Thousands of Christians who had come to Khartoum airport to bid them farewell had been beaten off by police.

Mgr. Dominico Ferrara, Apostolic Prefect of Mapoi, in Equatoria Province, who had spent nearly 30 years in the Sudan, spoke in Rome of priests and nuns being herded like livestock into lorries and guarded by police armed with rifles and machine-guns. The Moslems of the North were determined to crush the southern Negroes of whom 600,000 were Christian. The missionaries had not indulged in any of the destructive or unlawful activities alleged against them by the Government.

Clashes Continue in N. Rhodesia

CONTINUING VIOLENCE is causing great concern in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, said when opening the Legislative Assembly. The police were under heavy strain. Unemployment posed a grave problem, which the national youth service and an emergency £5m. development plan comprising 49 essential projects would relieve. There were 70,000 work-seekers last year. Sir Evelyn said there was every indication of confidence in the country's stability. Opposition African National Congress followers demonstrated against the presence of Mr. Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, who said after talks with Mr. Kaunda that he had provided the Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister with "irrefutable" proof that Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the A.N.C. leader, had been in the pay of ex-President Tshombe, of Katanga.

Rwanda-Burundi Report

AGITATORS who supplied Tutsi refugees with money to buy arms and vehicles and to hire mercenaries are blamed for the massacres in Rwanda by Mr. Max Dorsinville, the special representative of the U.N. secretary-general, who recently visited Burundi and Rwanda. His report does not identify such agitators, though he states that documents found on raiders from Burundi indicate their identity. He assesses the dead at between 1,000 and 3,000 (whereas missionaries and other residents have given 10,000 as a minimum figure). Many Tutsi were, he says, killed by "infuriated Hutu". Deprecating Press "exaggerations", Mr. Dorsinville asserts that police counted only seven bodies in the Rusizi River, whereas most reports had referred to thousands of mutilated corpses floating into Lake Tanganyika. The "brutal acts" had not been stimulated by either Government. Some 45% of Rwandese administrative services were still staffed by Tutsi. There had been no question of systematic extermination of the Tutsi. Neither Government felt that a U.N. presence was necessary or desirable.

Campaign Against Somali Gang.

North-East M.Ps. Join Government

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS have been extended for two months in the North-Eastern Region of Kenya, where Somali terrorists are being hunted down between Wajir and Moyale.

In a recent daylight ambush an African platoon commander was killed. A number of bandits, including a gang leader, have been killed in clashes near Rhamu and Butella. The *shifita* appear to be indulging more in acts of vandalism than terrorism, the Government reports, particularly against Somalis themselves; shops have been looted in Moyale, Lamu, Wajir and Witu, and local Somalis, including a chief, have been abducted from Buna, Wajir and Rhamu.

Cheers from both sides of the House acclaimed Mr. Masinde Muliro, vice-president of the K.A.D.U. Opposition, when he complained that the Government was adopting a policy of appeasement. The Somalis should, he insisted, be told in no uncertain terms that Kenya was able to go to war, as thousands of Africans had been detained during Mau Mau, so should a round-up of all Somalis be considered. Overseas investors regarded Kenya as a "group of weak people" because the Government could not contain the *shifita*.

The Prime Minister replied that penalties would be increased in severity if the situation worsened. The Government had so far refrained from measures which would penalize both innocent and guilty.

The Speaker, commenting on the call by members for stern measures, recalled that when the emergency was introduced in December the Prime Minister had hinted that the Somali Republic was still a friendly nation and that the debate could not include any attacks on its Government. "Now I understand from the tone

of the Prime Minister's speech that he no longer regards Somalia as a friendly country."

The three Somali members elected unopposed have joined the Government benches. A statement which they and the three unopposed members of the Senate had issued previously had threatened their resignation if secession were not granted to the N.F.D., where 99% of the inhabitants favoured such a step, they maintained, and had elected their new members to ensure its implosion. But next day the three Lower House members retracted, saying that the first statement had resulted from "some misunderstanding" which had since been "happily cleared". They would co-operate with the Government in all its efforts.

Mr. Surfid Amin (Mandera) added later that he had always opposed secession, though he estimated that it was desired by 80% of the Somalis affected. He advocated an exchange of diplomats with the Somali Republic in order to improve the atmosphere.

Another of the three, Mr. Abdi Khalif (Wajir North), accused British civil servants of being the main agents behind the *shifita* activities. Neither Somalia nor the security forces were to blame. "I think the *shifita* are little people who could be captured overnight if the administration was in African hands".

Home Guards

That criticism was refuted by Mr. Abdi Shakur, Garissa North member of the Regional Assembly, with the agreement of the other members. "It is not the time to blame individual officers of the administration. We have to stand together to build the unity of the region and bring it progress. We have every confidence in the administrative personnel, whatever colour or creed they may be."

The only contested seat for the House of Representatives was won by an Independent, Mr. Mohamed Jubat (Garissa South), who has joined the Government side "to fight for better medical facilities and education". Polling was necessary in only two Regional Assembly constituencies—at Gurreh in Mandera district, taken by Mr. Yerow Hassan and Mr. Maalim Sambul, and at Garissa Central, won by Mr. Farah Alio and Mr. Noor Elmi. The Regional Assembly met informally yesterday.

The Desert Locust Control Organization, meeting in Addis Ababa next week, will consider closure of the two camps at Hargeisa, ordered in February because the safety of the staff could not be guaranteed. The Somali authorities are accused of seizing £25,000 worth of property, of forcing an armed entry, and of beating an Indian engineer.

"Loyal" Boran and Somali in the North-East, numbering about 6,000, would be prepared to enlist as home guards to match the *shifita* hit-and-run tactics. Mr. C. Araru, executive officer of the Northern Province United Association, has suggested. He added that whereas three months ago half the bandits had been poorly armed, 90% now had rifles and automatic weapons.

Ethiopia has accused the Somali Republic of attacking the Deboqoralleh border post—the scene of heavy fighting a few weeks back—with artillery and mortar fire in violation of a cease-fire. It was an attempt to create enough unrest to merit Security Council intervention. Outside the framework of the Organization of African Unity, the Information Minister claimed. The Somali version was that Ethiopian soldiers had raided Somali nomads' livestock and had opened fire when resistance was offered. It was an act of obstruction, aimed at negating the republic's efforts to create a climate favourable to bi-lateral negotiations, a Foreign Ministry official alleged.

Cease-Fire

Mr. Jakob Malik, Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, has visited both Addis Ababa and Mogadishu to deliver messages from Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Abdullahi Issa Mahamud, the Somali Foreign Minister, said he had told the African Foreign Ministers' conference that the Somali Republic was prepared for a 10-mile wide demilitarized zone to be established on the Somali-Ethiopian border. Troops from African countries should support an African supervisory cease-fire commission.

Unfortunately the Habashi delegation opposed this proposal because they wanted to continue their aggression. The Habashi delegation made three conditions which were rejected by the Somali Republic: that the border between the Somali Republic and Ethiopia should be completely closed and the movements of Somali nomads across the border stopped; that any proposed negotiations on the border dispute between the two countries should concern only the treaty signed in 1908 by the Italians and Habashis; and that the O.A.U. should ask the Somali Republic and Habashis to withdraw their territorial claims.

Regarding disputes over Somali lands between the Somali Republic and Kenya and Ethiopia, the Somali Government is ready to negotiate with the two countries to reach a settle-

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ment, in accordance with the African Charter. If the parties do not reach an agreement, the disputes should be brought to the O.A.U. commission on territorial disputes for mediation.

"None of the African States has any doubts about the Habashi Government's aggressive acts against the Somali Republic. We hope that the African countries which have diplomatic missions in the Somali Republic and Ethiopia will work for an amicable settlement between the Somali Republic and Ethiopia and for means of bringing into effect the agreement reached at the O.A.U. conference on the improvement of relations between the two sister and neighbour African States".

Sawr as-Somal has written:—"The imperialist British Government inflicted hardships, oppression and treachery on the Somali people and their land with good reason—because of the struggle for freedom of the Somali people, who, on achieving it, joined the ranks of their equals. The British then waited them to join, lock, stock and barrel what is known as the Commonwealth. The Somali people refused to join an organization of a colonialist people who are imperialists. The British were deeply embittered by this.

"The British, on freeing and departing from Kenya, once again joined the N.F.D. to Kenya, although they had sent a commission to ascertain the views of the N.F.D. Somali people and to establish whom they wished to join. Despite the fact that nearly 100% of the N.F.D. Somali people said that they wanted to unite with the Somali Republic, the British imperialists nevertheless shackled it to Kenya. The British hate us greatly and have constantly oppressed us and carved and split asunder our people and land.

Two women and a boy were shot dead and three children died of burns when Somali raiders set fire to Makeri village on Tuesday inside the Kenya border.

Mau Mau Camps

KENYA POLICE raided two European farms near Naivasha at the week-end and arrested 480 African squatters, 117 of whom have been charged with trespassing and ordered to leave the land within two weeks. Registration of unemployed persons has been suspended until work has been found for those who have already applied — 22,700 were registered on the first day. "Field Marshal" Mwariana, the most prominent of the Mau Mau leaders who emerged from the forests at independence, has been gaoled for five years for obstructing the police, disorderly conduct in a police station, and possessing an offensive weapon, namely a swordstick. Police had arrested 11 Africans at an illegal meeting near one of the four camps which the "field marshal" and three other Mau Mau "military" chiefs were running in the Meru district for their "freedom fighters". Mwariana ordered the 11 not to give their names and told the police: "These people are mine; write down my name on their behalf". The camps should have been dissolved at the week-end; there have been reports that the inmates had forced local inhabitants to work for them, and of rape, whipping and oathings.

"Field Marshal" Banned

"FIELD MARSHAL" JOHN OKELLO, who led the revolution in Zanzibar in January, has been banned from the island. Before being escorted to a Nairobi-bound plane by Tanganyika policemen in Dar es Salaam last week he told journalists that he wanted to return to his home in Uganda and resume work as a stonemason. He said that he had no money and had not been allowed into Zanzibar to collect his belongings. He asserted that 11,995 "enemies" and nine of his own followers had died in the revolt, and that, as a field marshal appointed by divine favour, he would fight for the liberation of Mozambique. His great wishes were to visit Ghana and meet his three heroes — Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Krushchev, and Chou En-Lai. Then weeping, Mr. Okello prophesied that in nine months a Somali assassin's bullet would kill him in Nairobi, however hard he tried to avoid that fate.

British Troops in Kenya

Defence Systems Instead of Vacuums

DR. J. N. KARANIA, who recently became High Commissioner in London for Kenya, has taken exception to a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* which, having suggested that the East African territories must not expect to be "unconditionally propped on British bayonets", continued:—

"If there is genuine good will in Kenya and desire for a prolonged defence agreement, the presence of British troops might be put on a healthier footing. Under arrangements made before independence the British brigade in Kenya was to leave at the end of this year. It would be right to have a frank and clear understanding now. It might otherwise be impossible to respond to a second call for aid with the same speed and efficiency.

Ballot-Box Fictions

"The British Army cannot be made the playing of African politics. There is in the theory of statecraft no reason why an independent Kenya should not have a long-term defence agreement with Britain. It is, after all, a Commonwealth country. The invisible return would be in economic stability. An East African federal defence system is worth consideration. Vacuums cannot be created in Africa without grave peril.

"An expensive United Nations force lingers in the Congo. Everywhere there are troops and police near to the seat of power. The idea that Africa could be ruled through the ballot-box was a fiction which had perhaps to be tried. It has thrown up a garbishing of rulers against whom there may be genuine and serious grudges. One false step affecting the tribal balance can have serious consequences. It could be awkward if the constitutional growing pains of Kenya involved British troops there in local disputes; but while British business and agricultural effort is so much part of the country, it seems unavoidable that they remain in Kenya".

The High Commissioner wrote in reply:—

"I would repudiate some of the statements contained in your leader, which, incidentally, repeats some of the inaccuracies which have characterized much of the reporting in your news columns on Kenya" in recent weeks.

"The Kenya Government is not 'propped on British bayonets'. It is a popularly elected Government, enjoying the confidence of the majority of the people, and the isolated incident at Lanet should not be allowed to obscure this very fundamental fact.

Sovereign Status

"As regards the presence of British troops on Kenya's soil, I reiterate our Prime Minister's statement at his Press conference in Nairobi on February 7. Mr. Kenyatta made it very plain that the decision taken before independence last December on the 12-month run-down of British Army units in the country will be strictly adhered to.

"In a White Paper published by the British Government last July it was stated that the retention of a British military base in Kenya after independence was not desired either by the British Government or by the Kenya Government. It was recognized, however, that the orderly withdrawal of British forces would inevitably take some time. It was agreed that the withdrawal of these forces should be effective over a period of 12 months from the date of Kenya's independence.

"It was made abundantly clear at that time, and it has since been repeatedly emphasized, that the presence permanently in Kenya of foreign troops, of whatever nationality or race, would be entirely inconsistent with Kenya's achievement of sovereign status. This is still the situation. The Kenya Government has not revised its decision about Britain's bases, which will be eliminated as originally planned. Therefore any suggestion of 'a prolonged defence agreement' between the British and Kenya Governments is mischievous speculation".

A brief editorial footnote read:—

"The High Commissioner's descent into prolix offensiveness is typical of his psychology towards which our leading article was directed. If Kenya can have law and order without outside help, so much the better. This is not a certainty; and if help has to be requested it should not be on a wholly improvised basis. Nobody challenges pre-independence arrangements, but if the development of independence produces unpleasant surprises, will they not have to be modified?"

Company Report

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY

(OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND), LIMITED

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Extract from the Statement by the Chairman MR. R. S. W. CLARKE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, was held in Bristol on March 17.

Mr. R. S. W. Clarke, Chairman of the company, presided.

The following are extracts from his statement to stockholders.

The directors' report records the resignation from the board of Mr. K. G. Y. Browne. I referred in my speech at our annual general meeting last year to Mr. Browne's impending retirement and to the outstanding services he had rendered both to the company and to the territories of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia during 40 years' service with our African Organization. He has retired in the country of his adoption with our best wishes for his future health and happiness.

During the year the board have appointed as directors Mr. G. H. Ross Goobey and Mr. J. D. Ware. Mr. Ross Goobey was the manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company Pension Fund for 15 years, and he is now investment adviser both to the group's pension funds and to the company.

Trading Results

The trading profit of the group was £23,246,927, which, on a comparable basis, was £568,587 higher than in the previous year. The increase is attributable partly to increased profit from the sales of tobacco goods, and partly to an improvement in the aggregate profits of subsidiary companies.

The company's sales of cigarettes were higher in 1963 than in 1962, and there was a rapid increase in our sales of tipped cigarettes. Wills Embassy Virginia Tipped cigarettes, the largest selling tipped brand, have continued to make very satisfactory progress. Player's Medium Navy Cut cigarettes have maintained their position as the most popular brand in the plain class. Our sales of tobaccos showed a further increase during the year, and our cigar sales continued to expand rapidly.

To set against the benefit of higher sales during the year there were a number of increases in costs. Once again there was an increase in the cost of leaf tobacco, and there were increases in wages and salaries. Although there were savings resulting from further technical improvements and from greater efficiency, these were insufficient to counterbalance the increases in costs.

Balance sheet

The parent company's balance sheet shows that stocks at £158,222,511 were £5,070,170 higher than at October 31, 1962. The greater part of our stocks consists of leaf tobacco in bonded warehouses and of duty-paid work in progress and manufactured goods in our factories. Our stocks of leaf tobacco in bond were higher both in volume and in cost per lb.

We made larger purchases than in the previous year both in the United States and in Rhodesia. While there was little change in prices in the United States, there was a sharp increase in Rhodesian prices. The tobacco crop in Rhodesia was smaller in 1963 than in 1962 and competition for the high quality grades which we require was very keen. All the indications are that the 1964 Rhodesian crop will be appreciably larger, and we must hope that prices will fall to a more reasonable level.

In recent years there have been constant increases in the average cost per lb. of our stocks of leaf tobacco. At October, 1963, the cost of these stocks was £4½ million more than it would have been at the October, 1962, average price. During the past five years the increase in leaf prices has been such that the finance required for our bonded stocks in 1963 was £14½ million greater than it would have been at 1958 prices. So long as leaf prices continue to rise we must make provision in our allocations to reserves for the higher replacement costs.

Gifts to Employees

It has been our practice for many years to make an annual gift to our employees over and above their normal salaries and wages, and this year the gift will be 10½% on earnings in the year ended October 31, 1963.

Smoking and Health

The recent report of an Advisory Committee to the United States Surgeon-General has led to much further discussion of the effects of smoking on health. The complexity of this whole matter is apparent to all who study it. There are still many gaps in knowledge that can be filled only by further research. Through our membership and support of the Tobacco Research Council, through the research in our own laboratories, and through the industry's many contacts with medical and scientific bodies, the company is putting all the effort it can into this task of widening and deepening knowledge. We shall continue to commit ourselves to it.

Prospects for the Current Year

While we cannot forecast the level of our future sales with any degree of accuracy, we do know that our leaf costs will be higher this year than last year because the leaf we shall use was in stock at the date of our balance-sheet. A number of other costs are also likely to be higher. On the other hand, there will be an exceptional increase in our income from trade investments. In the circumstances the best judgment I can make at this point of time is that unless unexpected difficulties arise we should be able to maintain the dividend for the current year, after making adequate transfers to reserves.

Change in Chairmanship

Finally, I would like to refer to the change in chairmanship which will take place this afternoon. I shall enjoy my retirement all the more in the knowledge that the chairmanship of the company will be in the capable hands of Mr. John Partridge.

He has a very wide knowledge of the company's affairs, and during the period that he has served as the company's secretary, as a member of the executive committee of directors, and as deputy chairman, he has given ample evidence of his ability and sound judgment, and he has earned the respect and admiration of all those he has worked with. He will, I know, have the loyal support of every one in the company, and we, as stockholders, can feel confident that under Mr. Partridge's leadership everything possible will be done to maintain and increase the prosperity of our company.

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