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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANYONE who has had to rely on United Kingdom newspapers for information about Southern Rhodesia during the past week must have derived the unwarranted impression that the situation has become desperate because a new and intolerant Government, doomed to early extinction, has unfairly removed from his usual haunts to a distant and unhealthy area the undisputed leader of the African masses. Even normally sober publications, and the radio and television channels of course, have shown inexcusable lack of balance in their descriptions of events. Mr. Nkomo, upon whom a restriction order has been served, is not the acknowledged African leader; he is the president of one of two bitterly antagonistic nationalist parties, whose feuding has expressed itself in violence so ceaseless and serious that they have been publicly implored by African leaders elsewhere to end their "war". The Southern Rhodesian authorities would have been justified months ago in taking the action which they preferred to postpone in the ever fainter hope that moderation would eventually defeat extremism. The reward for their tolerance is to be disgracefully portrayed as rash and ruthless "ultras" meriting the scorn and justifying the pressure of the rest of the world.

Hysteria About Southern Rhodesia.

Incredible though it may appear, greater prominence has been given by the British Press to the ephemeral happenings in Southern Rhodesia in the last few days than to the immensely more important events in East Africa in January, when Zanzibar was seized by Communist-inspired revolutionaries and all the East African armies mutinied. Yet those momentous occurrences, permanent in their effects, were not "splashed" by the Press as the comparative

trivialities in Rhodesia have been. On Friday the *Scotsman* gave the first four columns on its front page to a large photograph of the leader of the Caretaker Council and a story entitled "Mr. Nkomo and Aides Banished". Next day the *Daily Telegraph* used three columns on its first page for a message from Southern Rhodesia with an illustration across two of the columns of a quite ordinary photograph of the arrest of an African demonstrator. The *Sunday Express* ran across the whole of its front page the caption "Terror As Women Shop", with the sub-heading "Gang of Africans Pounce on Whites". The *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Telegraph*, and *Observer* all used front-page three-column heads, the first reading "Wave of Violence Shakes Southern Rhodesia: Police Seize 239", the second "Africans Beat Up White Women in Southern Rhodesia: Big Store Attack", and the last-named "Africans Pummel White Rhodesian Shoppers".

Such is the climate in which Southern Rhodesian affairs are being treated — partly because some messages telegraphed from Salisbury have been far from helpful to a country which, facing a major crisis, would have been better served by less excitable reporting, and, in particular, by adherence to the sound precept that fact and comment should be kept separate and distinct. In too much of today's journalism they are so mixed that the reader is often unable to discover where hard fact ends and assumption or bias begins. Though many British publications were similarly disfigured when the destruction of the Central African Federation was being engineered, Southern Rhodesia had not previously been so generally, emphatically and unfairly condemned. For every sympathetic reference this month there must have been scores which were harsh, mislead-

Mixing Fact And Opinion.

ing in one way or another, and far more prominently presented.

The sense of discipline having suffered attrition in Britain, nearly all commentators assume that Southern Rhodesia should show similar slackness—and they have the

**As Rhodesians
See Their Problem.**

shameful excuse that the grossest breaches of law and order were tolerated for years by the United Kingdom Government in the African territories under its jurisdiction. When Rhodesians survey independent Africa they find nothing attractive in the results of the British recipe. The precepts and practices of Westminster and Whitehall under the Macmillan Government seemed to them unprincipled and unwise at the time, and in justification of their conviction that it is dangerous to rush Africans into independence they can now cite the *coup d'état* in Zanzibar, the mutinies in Kenya, Uganda

and Tanganyika, outrageous intimidation in Nyasaland, wholesale murder in Rwanda, chaos throughout the Congo, the extinction of liberty in Ghana, assassinations elsewhere in West Africa, and similar crimes and follies wherever European administration has been prematurely withdrawn. Africans, accustomed to strict discipline within the tribal system, appreciate firm government and despise weakness. Being highly emotional, they can be easily roused to flash-point, and, if not then immediately controlled, they often explode in incidents for which remorse is no indemnity. Responsible newspapers in a country which has prided itself on its Colonial administration should have understood these basic facts and the obligation upon Ministers in Southern Rhodesia to maintain order impartially and courageously, not exempting from the operation of the law African agitators who happen to have energetic advocates and influential abettors in the United Kingdom, the United States, and at the United Nations.

Notes By The Way

Upon, Not Up

A PRINTING ERROR in last week's leading article misrepresented what had been written. In comment on the situation in Southern Rhodesia we wrote: "Because they can agree on little else, the supposedly independent black African States which constitute the Organization for African Unity are determined to spread subversion and stimulate sabotage in Southern Rhodesia, which may at any time have to face a long series of outrages planned by the so-called African Liberation Committee and committed by its fanatical 'freedom fighters'." When the challenge has to be met and defeated, the most resolute, most experienced, and most widely trusted men will assuredly be called upon. That last word was unfortunately printed as "up", suggesting that we had in mind a call to the colours. Nothing was further from our thoughts. The blunder was aggravated by the fact that the rest of the sentence read: "and in a land marked by a deep patriotic sense the call will not be made in vain". The context showed, however, that the reference was to the need for a National Government, in which we hope and expect that the best men, without regard to party, could be induced to serve a middle-of-the-road policy.

Not Concerned with Theories

NEARLY ALL POLITICIANS have conveniently selective memories. That fact has been emphasized once more by the statement in Aberdeen of Mr. Thorneycroft, Minister of Defence, that "we Tories are concerned, not with theories, but with the practical art of government; and we have been rather successful in the practical art of government". Certainly not in British Africa during the four disastrous Macmillan-Macleod years. The Tory hierarchy then ignored the advice of Colonial civil servants who had spent the best years of their lives practising the art of government for the benefit of Africans; their recommendations were to

hasten slowly, so that large numbers of Africans might be prepared for the responsibilities inherent in political advancement. The Macmillan-Macleod-Butler régime preferred a crash programme for the imposition, indeed the infliction, on unready African territories of the theories which left-wing Socialists had propagated for years. It was, of course, because Labour wholeheartedly supported non-Tory Macmillanism that the Conservative Party could betray British Africa with minimum opposition in Parliament or Press. In Africa the Macmillan Government was obsessed with theories, certainly not with the practical art of government—as Mr. Thorneycroft should well know, for he was a party to the disregard of principle.

Mr. Tshombe

WHEN MR. TSHOMBE, former President of Katanga, was recently in London I had the opportunity of meeting him, and I derived the impression of an able, good-humoured, determined man who is absolutely convinced that the only practical policy for the Congo is one based on provincial autonomy with a federation in which white and black work together. He is, I believe, capable of holding his own with any of the African political leaders whom I know. It is tragic that his own country should be deprived of the leadership which he could, certainly give, and that he should be the target of so many politicians elsewhere in Africa primarily because he has had the courage to stand for multi-racialism and against dangerously impetuous Africanization. Since Mr. Tshombe withdrew from the Katanga scene because the Governments of Britain, Belgium, and the United States had guaranteed the U Thant Plan, it is surprising, but highly to his credit, that he should show no bitterness. Many of the men prominent in African politics have a very large chip on the shoulder. So far as I could judge, Mr. Tshombe has none.

Zanzibar Casualties

ON INFORMATION received from usually well-informed quarters this journal has on several occasions suggested that the number of Arabs and Asians slaughtered by the revolutionaries in Zanzibar in January probably exceeded 1,000. A Briton who visited the island the other day has now told me that he believes that to be much too conservative an estimate. Another friend, one with many contacts in the island, regards 1,000 as a gross under-estimate; his guess is that perhaps 5,000 were killed in cold blood by armed thugs, who, though nominally under the command of the fanatical Okello, were generally obedient only to their own blood-thirstiness and the evil example of the worst elements among them. The most farcical figure which I have seen is that officially issued by the new Zanzibar Government, which apparently hopes that somebody somewhere may believe its solemn assurance that there were only 17 people (of unspecified race) killed and 330 injured. Okello's own figure of deaths is well over 10,000. Several Ministers in the Tanganyika Government have said that there were 17 deaths in Dar es Salaam when the troops mutinied there. Can Zanzibar's selection of the same figure be due to a wish to create the impression that it was no more dangerous a place in January than the Haven of Peace across the water?

Legalizing Illegality

THE KENYA NEWS AGENCY, a Government organization, has announced that Mr. J. Angaine, Minister for Land and Settlement, told settlement officers on the Kinangop that "people who are squatting on farms must be provided with plots at once in order to ease the problem of illegal squatting". In other words, he ordered them to grant land to Africans whose only title to it was that they had already trespassed and, because of their large numbers, had frightened Ministers into acquiescence in mass squatting. Indeed, the official statement records that there are some 14,000 illegal squatters in Nyandarua district alone. How many scores of thousands now impede normal work in what were the White Highlands of Kenya is anybody's guess: many European farmers put the number at more than 50,000, and I know one whose estimate is 100,000. Incidentally, when the Minister instructed officials to give land to trespassers he greatly exceeded his authority, for such allocations do not lie with the Government of Kenya but with the regional administrations. Was the *communiqué* deliberately made in order to provoke a clash between the central and regional authorities, or did the persons concerned fail to notice that Mr. Angaine had acted *ultra vires*?

Law and Disorder

MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Justice in Northern Rhodesia, is officially stated to have said at a Law Society dinner in Lusaka: "Now that independence is assured there is no longer any reason why the common man of the country should find himself at odds with the forces of law and order". Those words can mean only that until independence was assured Africans had good reason to "be at odds" with the forces of law and order, and that a nationalist leader who is now a Minister still holds that delay in the grant of independence was tantamount to incitement to subversion and disorder. U.N.I.P. certainly acted on that principle—to such an extent that at one period more than 2,000 of its members were in jail on crimes including murder and attempted murder, the burning of hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and mission stations, dynamiting of buildings, physical violence, attacks on the police, and intimidation in all its forms. When so many Europeans are trying to forget such

crimes it is scarcely prudent for a U.N.I.P. spokesman, especially the Minister of Justice, to jog their memory of the recent past.

Comedy or Tragedy?

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, who as Secretary of State for the Colonies wrecked Kenya and much else, has declared in the *Spectator*, which he now edits, that "the political life is full of comedy". His term at the Colonial Office was marked from beginning to end by tragedy, tragedy for Africa in particular. I recall no incident of light relief, no comedy in his performance—except his own comic assumption that he was a better judge of Africa's needs than experts, including some in his own Department, who had given the best years of their lives to Africa, of which he had precisely no knowledge when he began his disastrous dictatorship. Had Mr. Macleod shown the slightest ability to take himself less seriously and much better men more seriously, the policies which he enunciated and pressed so recklessly would not have been such calamitous failures.

Kapok

HOW TIMES CHANGE! During the world slump of the 'thirties a friend of mine with a plantation in the coastal area of Tanganyika who had on his estate a considerable number of kapok trees planted by a German owner before the 1914-18 war asked me to make inquiries in London about the price which he might expect if he cropped and shipped the cotton-like fruit of the trees. Nobody seemed at all interested. Then I found a frozen-faced individual who announced that he would "take a chance" and pay a penny a pound c.i.f. for "good merchantable quality". Now top grade Tanganyika kapok is, I see, quoted in the market at about 13d., with No. 2 at 10½d.; and demand is described as brisk. Having passed from this disturbed world, my friend cannot benefit belatedly from this thirteenfold increase in value.

£192m. Already

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, has said that since the end of the last war Britain has provided £192m. in grants and loans to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and that Kenya has received almost half of that great sum. Publicists in this and other countries, including many nationalist politicians in Africa, nevertheless continue to talk and write of British parsimony towards her Colonies and Protectorates, whether still of that status or newly independent. The impressive figure mentioned by Sir Geoffrey is, moreover, part only of the proof that charges of lack of good will are without foundation. His reference, being to financial aid from U.K. Government sources, excluded private investment which has run into many millions of pounds.

Why Not Wheat?

WHY HAVE FARMERS in Southern Rhodesia been so opposed to wheat growing that they produced last year only 2.3% of the country's requirements while it spent nearly £2m. on imports of the grain? Their reluctance to eliminate that substantial external expenditure cannot be due to a fear that the crop is unsuitable to the country, since some of those who do grow wheat have produced the excellent return of more than 20 bags to the acre. Nor can the price be considered wrong, for, as the Agricultural Production Committee has recently stated, at £3 per bag (of 200 lb.) it is probably the highest price paid anywhere in the world. Yet last year only 1,300 of some 58,000 acres under irrigation were planted to wheat.

No Future for Southern Rhodesia Unless Independent

Prime Minister Will Negotiate "Until Bitter End"

SOUTHERN RHODESIA must try to negotiate independence until the "bitter end", Mr. IAN SMITH, the Prime Minister, told a week-end meeting at Riverside, Umtali.

"We do not intend going at the independence question like a bull at a gate and suddenly run up the flag one morning. If the time comes when the other party to the agreements, promises and contracts that have been made reneges on them, we reserve the right to consider the position, and do what we think is right in the interests of Southern Rhodesia.

"If we are prepared to allow people living 6,000 miles away to make decisions about our future, we no longer deserve to have a country. If there is no independence, I do not think there is going to be any future."

No Deadline

Earlier Mr. Smith had told overseas correspondents that it was ridiculous to expect Britain to freeze Southern Rhodesia's assets in London if a unilateral declaration of independence were made, for she would lose her reputation as an international banker. He denied that his High Commissioner in London had told him such was Britain's intention.

"Any such action would bring Britain into such disrepute in the eyes of the financial world that it would lead people to wonder whether they could safely leave their assets in London."

Britain would suffer if Southern Rhodesia moved its capital elsewhere; moreover, British assets in the territory could be frozen, and Southern Rhodesia might gain on the deal.

Opinions varied as to the legality or otherwise of a unilateral declaration of independence. Negotiations were proceeding; there was no deadline.

"Not in My Lifetime"

"I cannot see that in my lifetime"—which period, he agreed, should be about another 30 years—"the Africans will be sufficiently mature and reasonable to take over. Bringing the Africans in is a gradual process, keeping pace with the civilization of man. If you rush it, that's the end of sharing. History has shown that if these people take over prematurely that's the end of partnership. If we ever have an African majority in this country we shall have failed in our policy of trying to make a place for the white man. Events to the north surely prove this conclusively."

By "African government" he meant "African nationalist", he explained. Assumption of power by such a régime would mean failure for the policy of advancement on merit irrespective of race or colour. It would be highly irresponsible to offer the nationalist parties more seats in Parliament, as they had already refused the 15 available.

Independence was a matter solely for his Government and H.M. Government to decide. He would not approve of the issue being raised at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Later it was stated that Mr. Smith would ask to be invited to that conference.

But after a Cabinet meeting on Monday, Mr. Smith declared: "Southern Rhodesia considers it has a right to receive an invitation and I assume an invitation will be extended to me. It is not for Southern Rhodesia to apply for an invitation to attend a Commonwealth conference. In the past we have been invited to attend, and since the break-up of the Federation Southern Rhodesia has assumed the rights and privileges of

Commonwealth membership which it had before these were surrendered to the Federation."

Mr. Evan Campbell, High Commissioner in London, said before leaving Salisbury that Mr. Smith would ask to be invited if he did not receive an invitation otherwise.

Sir Roy Welensky, interviewed for Rhodesian Television, said he felt strongly that Southern Rhodesia was entitled to attend. Britain could at least give the territory a chance to state its case.

Mr. Winston Field, who resigned in favour of Mr. Smith, said that one of his Government's most important achievements had been to establish Britain's attitude towards independence. He had had no option but to tell Parliament that there could be no further negotiations because Britain's terms were extravagant.

He trusted some British Ministers, but "there were others I did not trust and still don't."

Nationalist Agitators Restricted

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the People's Caretaker Council, has been restricted for a year in the new 100-acre Gonakudzingwa restriction area in the Nuanetsi district near the Mozambique border. Mr. Josiah Chinamano, one of his principal lieutenants, Mrs. Rose Chinamano, and Mr. Joseph Msika, "secretary for external affairs" of the party, have been similarly restricted.

Mr. Clifford Dupont, the Minister of Law and Order, issued the following statement:—"I have repeatedly issued warnings to those who seek to create unrest. In spite of these warnings there has again been a build-up of tension in the larger African townships and in the rural areas and an increase in the number of politically inspired incidents.

"On February 28 I warned Mr. Nkomo to refrain from dragging the country and his followers from crisis to crisis. Mr. Nkomo has not heeded my warnings. On the contrary, he and some of his supporters are demonstrating a marked degree of determination and initiative in organizing events from which widespread violence has resulted, and the Government has knowledge that further plans are afoot to increase the incidence of intimidation and violence, and thus disrupt the economic and social life of this country. I continue to receive appeals from all sections of the community, including law-abiding Africans, to put a stop to this lawlessness.

"Restriction orders will not be limited to the persons mentioned if I find it necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order to restrict to the area other persons carrying on the organization of this campaign of intimidation and violence.

"The restrictees are provided with housing, furniture, blankets, utensils, food, and running water, and their health and general welfare are being cared for by Government. The period of their restriction is 12 months, but it may at any time be varied or revoked."

Three Attempts to Stage General Strikes

Mr. Dupont told journalists that there were now 141 restrictees, most being young toughs held at Wha Wha camp. Violence had mounted in the past four months because of the split between Mr. Nkomo's followers and the rival Zimbabwe African National Union led by the Rev. N. Sithole.

Mr. Nkomo had made three attempts to stage national strikes. There had been school walk-outs and boycotts of individual stores in the African townships, all enforced by intimidation.

It had been quite obvious before the new Government was formed that such action would be needed. The situation was under control. "Compared with parts of America, Europe and Africa, Southern Rhodesia at the moment is a comparatively peaceful spot."

Mobs were out in force for the next three days in the

African quarters of Salisbury and Bulawayo, stoning cars, smashing shop windows, assaulting passers-by, and throwing up road-blocks. Police used tear-gas and riot guns to disperse them, and made 280 arrests, which included about 120 African women who had demonstrated outside the British High Commissioner's office.

In a Salisbury department store Africans suddenly began punching European women shoppers when a whistle was blown.

Unsuccessful sabotage attempts have been made on stretches of the railway into Bulawayo.

Buses and cars were stoned again on Monday, 100 more people were arrested, and children stayed away from school; but the general strike expected did not materialize and most Africans were able to go to work. Armed police are patrolling the African quarters.

Dr. Kaunda's Appeal to All African States

Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, appealed to all African States at the week-end to assist Mr. Nkomo's party with "every possible material and moral aid short of military aid to achieve majority rule in a peaceful manner". He could not see Mr. Smith lasting long as Prime Minister in a Southern Rhodesia in which the situation was going from bad to worse.

Mr. George Nyandoro, secretary-general of the P.C.C., who has returned to London after visiting African countries, holds Britain, as "the only sovereign power in Southern Rhodesia", responsible for his leader's restriction and has demanded that the U.K. Government should suspend the Constitution immediately, order the release of Mr. Nkomo and other "political prisoners", appoint an executive body until a constitutional conference can be called, and place soldiers at the ready for emergency action should the new Government "commit treason against the Crown". Otherwise bloodshed would increase.

"We have been very patient, but how long can our reasonableness be subjected to the provocation of these harsh, brutal, bestial methods? Any unilateral declaration of independence will be met with the full force of our resistance". That Britain had not heeded the United Nations resolutions for a constitutional conference amounted to "naked acquiescence to the minority settler Government".

Mr. Sithole, who had talks in Nyasaland with Dr. Banda before flying to Ghana to meet Dr. Nkrumah, has described Mr. Smith as "a racist from start to finish, a danger to the whole country", adding: "I can see a head-on collision between black and white. If this takes place there will be a third world war, centred on Africa". Britain should convene talks with all leaders to prepare a Constitution acceptable to the majority.

He appealed to Africans to close their ranks, but admitted he could not foresee an end to his group's rupture with Mr. Nkomo.

Dr. Banda said afterwards in Zomba that he would advise Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole to sink their differences to form a government-in-exile in either Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia should Mr. Smith's Government declare independence unilaterally. He wanted Britain to convene a round-table conference of all Southern Rhodesian political leaders.

Ghana has asked the U.N. Secretary-General to obtain from Britain a guarantee for the safety of Mr. Nkomo and his associates and their immediate release and freedom of movement. This has been supported by Afro-Asian member States in an appeal to U Thant to intervene immediately. He said he would discuss the question with the chief U.K. representative. The anti-colonial committee met specially on Monday.

Mr. Todd and Bishop of Matabeleland

Mr. Garfield Todd, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a Press conference called by the P.C.C. last week that by restricting him the new Government had recognized Mr. Nkomo as leader of the people. Negotiation was needed, but time was short; the alternative would be tragedy. The P.C.C. announced that "ruthlessness will be met with ruthlessness".

The Rt. Rev. Kenneth Skelton, Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland, said that his church might have to advise its adherents that they had no obligation to obey the Government if there were a unilateral declaration of independence.

Six church leaders, including Bishop Skelton, later issued a statement giving the warning that "no extreme act outside the Constitution could be morally justified without the expressed consent of the peoples of the country and without a reasonable hope of promoting the common good. On the other hand, no unconstitutional attempt to overthrow a legally constituted Government could be justified except by the simultaneous presence of the following conditions:

"If there be on the part of the Government grave and prolonged violation of the rights of the people; if all constitutional methods of redress have been seriously tried and have failed; if there be a reasonable prospect of success and of setting up an objectively better state of affairs; for without

such a prospect the common good demands that peace should prevail and all forms of civil war itself be averted".

Full-page advertisements have been published in Rhodesian newspapers by the Rhodesian Front, comprising photographs of Mr. Smith and the text: "This is still our policy—no forced integration; no lowering of standards; no abdication of responsible government; no repeal of Land Apportionment Act; no appeasement to suit the Afro-Asian bloc". The party would strive for understanding and co-operation between all the country's people and for mutual understanding with neighbouring States.

The Uganda People's Congress has said over the signature of Dr. A. M. Obote, president-general of the party and Prime Minister of Uganda, that if the territorial Government declared Southern Rhodesia independent it would be assumed that Britain had consented and approved. "Southern Rhodesia is directly controlled by London. Mr. Field and Mr. Smith are agents of British colonialism. The self-governing status of Southern Rhodesia is a technique used by the Colonial Office to blindfold the people in Southern Rhodesia and the world". Britain should not permit treason but should grant independence through universal adult suffrage.

Leaders Interviewed on Television

Denial that Situation is Explosive

THE "PANORAMA" PROGRAMME of B.B.C. Television on Monday included brief interviews with Mr. Winston Field, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Ian Smith, his successor, Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister for Justice, Mr. John Gaunt, Minister of Local Government, and Sir Roy Welensky.

Mr. Field rejected suggestions that Southern Rhodesia's internal situation was dangerous and that the new Government would depart from the policy on which the party had been elected. He felt confident that there would be no unilateral seizure of independence.

Mr. Smith said that the Government would do nothing irresponsible. It would discharge its duty to stop hooliganism, intimidation, and violence, which Africans in the mass resented. The Cabinet would, he thought, decide to ask for representation at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Gaunt confessed himself as determined about independence as Britons had been at the time of Dunkirk. If that should involve expulsion from the Commonwealth, it would not "matter a damn". To be in a Commonwealth with Zanzibar and Ghana was not attractive.

Mr. Dupont said that intelligence which he could not make public indicated that there might have been a real outbreak if he had not issued the restriction order on Mr. Nkomo. Most Africans wanted a cessation of violence, and it was in their interests to stop it.

Sir Roy Welensky, who was pruning his roses when the interviewer arrived, denied that Southern Rhodesia was heading for an explosion, regretted overdramatization of the situation, and emphasized that the problems of partnership with Africans could be solved only by using the multi-racial yardstick.

After 25 years in public life he did not want to return to it, but if his country wanted him, he, like other people, would respond. Pressed to say if he thought he was wanted, Sir Roy replied: "I don't know. I hope not."

Congo Emergency Extended

The state of emergency in force for six months has been extended in Leopoldville. No indication of the period of extension was given.

A strike by African workers at Union Minière installations in three centres is almost complete, with about 18,000 workers away from work. M. Jacques Solier, a senior company official, gave this figure for strikers at Kolwezi, Kipushi, and Jadotville, where the strike began last Friday.

The strikers are demanding a wage increase to balance last November's devaluation of the franc; the company says it would be breaking a Government anti-inflation wage restriction if it complied.

U.K. Press Comment on Southern Rhodesian Affairs

References to "Suicide Squad Government" "Ultras," "Rebels," and "Racially Demented Europeans"

THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT should humour Southern Rhodesia's new Prime Minister, moving slowly and carefully, has been suggested by *The Economist*, which wrote:—

"The arguments in favour of a firm British stand now are many. The 'yea' or 'nay' to rebellion has to be said before it happens. Soft though its first words are, Mr. Smith's suicide squad could still, in desperation, stage a Boston tea party at any minute.

"The main reason why this 'ultra' group, which does not represent the saner white elements, has come to power is fear; the real fear on the part of many — but not all — white Southern Rhodesians, that the blacks will take over everything tomorrow, and rape their wives and usurp their bank balances.

"That fear (of consequences which it is precisely the purpose of sensible statesmanship, on both sides in Rhodesia as well as in Britain, to exorcise) will reach a crescendo on July 6 when Nyasaland becomes independent; another dangerous climax will come in the same month when the Heads of African States meet in Cairo; a third when the Commonwealth Prime Ministers challenge even the right of Southern Rhodesia to be represented at the July Commonwealth Conference. If the British opinion polls continue to point to a Labour victory in October the strain may be more than Mr. Smith's alarmed backers can stand. Such a crisis, when it comes, could split the Conservative Party from wall to wall.

If "Rebel" Flag Were Raised

"H.M. Government must serve public notice on potential rebels that no Commonwealth country would recognize a rebel Government. Measures far short of the use of military force (like freezing Salisbury's sterling assets in London, or denying entry or residence in Britain to bearers of rebel passports) would be to hand, including the cruelly effective one of refusing to buy Southern Rhodesia's tobacco.

"If Mr. Smith were to haul up the rebel flag in Salisbury, other white Rhodesians might haul it down. Not only the Opposition led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, but some members of the Rhodesian Front, are opposed to what would be an act of rebellion, while the loyalty of a majority of the members of the Rhodesian armed forces, judiciary, and civil service would probably be on the side of independence (if not in the matter of African advance) the British Government may find its strongest weapon in the sensible if grudging support of many white Southern Rhodesians.

"There is no cause to provoke Mr. Smith: just to warn him, categorically and unequivocally, that rebellion is rebellion, and would be met as such.

Transition

"There is still the chance that his Government might be kept contained, if not brought down, in Salisbury's own Parliament; a new election might bring in a comparatively liberal Government led by an older, sadder, and wiser Sir Roy Welensky. Parliament stands adjourned; but this choice may come when it meets in July, or even sooner.

"Then the British Government's task would be to negotiate with Salisbury patiently — and understandingly — a new Constitution envisaging a transition in a few years to African rule, with the positions of all parties guaranteed by a Commonwealth convention. Such an arrangement might even be greeted with relief by many African Governments, since it would give time for Southern Rhodesia's African politicians (many of whom are of no better calibre than the Rhodesian Front men) to acquire much-needed gifts of government.

"If Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues refused to accept this sort of deal, it should not be beyond Britain's diplomatic powers to get the African Commonwealth States to agree that Mr. Nkomo should be frankly told, like Mr. Smith, what the limits of racially national assertion must be.

The new Prime Minister has been described by the *Statist* as "a pilot who walks the plank". A report from its correspondent in Southern Rhodesia said, *inter alia*:—

"Too often Mr. Field played the rôle of the reluctant politician who would have been happier tending his tobacco farm. Indeed, in recent months he has appeared to many Rhodesians as a very remote personality. Major policy speeches on mat-

ters which are the Prime Minister's responsibility have often been made instead by his Cabinet colleagues. He has sat in Parliament listening to but without taking part in the debates on his country's future independence. The general impression has been left that Mr. Field has slowly but surely been losing the Party initiative to Mr. Ian Smith and Mr. W. J. Harper.

Rising Pressure for Recall of Sir Roy Welensky

"The Rhodesian Front has been at some pains to make it clear that Mr. Field's resignation has nothing to do with his country's bid for independence. The Party has inferred that the change of leadership is the result of discontent at branch level with the overall implosion of party policy. Whenever back-benchers have gone to inspect their grass-roots, they have returned with reports of restive constituents, exasperated that the Government has not taken action to put the country beyond the reach of interference by busybodies from London or elsewhere. The party's rural supporters have no conception of the international complications which a unilateral declaration of independence would create.

"The Rhodesian Front is likely to lose the support of the moderates who voted for Mr. Field in the December 1962 general election because he lent an air of moderation and conservative respectability to an otherwise unusual grouping of political factions. It will be an open question whether the reshuffled Administration will be able to carry on in face of criticism of its policies and against the rising pressure for the recall of Sir Roy Welensky. If it allows itself to be hustled by its right wing into precipitate action — such as would force Whitehall's hand — its days will be numbered.

In the *Spectator*, which he now edits, Mr. Ian Macleod (whose pen name is Quoodle) has written:—

"Those who (like Quoodle) served with Mr. Winston Field in the war drew comfort from his uncomplicated devotion to the Crown and to this country. Those who (like Quoodle) were present at the famous Chequers week-end three years ago know that Field's relationships with Dr. Banda were and are warm and friendly. But, of course, if you get on well with Africans you become an object of deep distrust to the Bourbons of the European community. Mr. Smith's new Cabinet is in little danger of this."

On the previous page there was an article from Lusaka by Mr. Harry Franklin, saying (in part):—

"The problem of Southern Rhodesia will not be easily solved. There could be a good deal of blood-letting before it is solved, but not if Dr. Kaunda has his way.

"The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia will prove to be one of the key figures in the solution. A Government that comes to power by violence is likely to be thrown out by violence; there are plenty of examples in Africa, the Middle East and South America", he observed when we were discussing Southern Rhodesia the other day.

African Majority in "Two or Three Years"

"Southern Rhodesia will find itself with an African-controlled Government in two or three years. Economic pressure will be the best way. Southern Rhodesia, believing that the cream of Federation would continue to flow its way, has badly overreached itself economically and financially. Subsidization of the South by the North and the commercial exploitation of the North by the South have ended. The size of Southern Rhodesia's army and air force is beyond its means. The South, already feeling the pinch badly, will feel it worse.

"The whites will increasingly have regard to their pockets rather than their ideology, and the Rhodesian Front Government will go. Mr. Field's resignation has obviously weakened his party. Many Rhodesian Front voters supported Mr. Field rather than his party.

"While Mr. Ian Smith's Government lasts there is the danger that it will declare Southern Rhodesia independent, but such folly is unlikely; and if Southern Rhodesian constitutional practice is followed, a referendum or general election would have to be held which the R.F. would not win. What is more likely is that the Rhodesian National Party will soon be back in power. Sir Edgar Whitehead would quickly agree to Britain's requirements to liberalize the Constitution and African majority Government would be in sight.

(Continued on page 663)

Fifty-Six Africans Killed by Malawi Congress Supporters

Allegations in Mbadwa Petition to the Governor of Nyasaland

FOUR NYASALAND AFRICANS acting on behalf of the Mbadwa Council of Nyasaland Citizens — Messrs. Y. M. L. Chirwa, C. J. Matinga, B. M. Chidankhanya and B. W. Matthews Phiri — have submitted to the Governor of Nyasaland a petition which states, *inter alia* :—

"Your petitioners pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to give consideration to the following matters and facts:—

"(1) That the majority of the citizens of Nyasaland are unlettered and untutored and by reason of this the frequent changes to the Constitution in general and in particular to those regulations providing for the rights of citizens to register as voters and the holding of elections has caused confusion amongst many citizens.

"(2) That members or supporters of the Malawi Congress Party have indulged in widespread intimidation against citizens who are not members of that party and in the months immediately prior to and following the registration of voters your petitioners know of their own knowledge of the following acts and types of intimidation by the Malawi Congress Party supporters:—

Illegal Demands

"(a) At least 56 citizens of Nyasaland have been killed, including a leading member of the Mbadwa Party.

"(b) Many hundreds of people have been seriously assaulted with knives, bush-knives, knobkerries, bicycle chains, and other lethal weapons in circumstances which leave no doubt that the perpetrators were indifferent whether death ensued or not.

"(c) Many thousands of people have been threatened with serious bodily harm and damage to their property unless they complied with illegal demands by the said Malawi Congress Party which were and are infringements of fundamental individual liberties.

"(d) Many thousands of buildings, including dwellings and farm buildings, have been seriously damaged or completely destroyed by arson, one of the most recent being the complete destruction of a farm shed costing nearly £1,000.

"(e) Hundreds of farms have been pillaged, cattle and other stock destroyed, and crops uprooted, resulting in a serious threat of starvation.

"Your petitioners have given proof of the identity of the perpetrators in many of the above-mentioned incidents and are willing to provide further proof. Your petitioners are also able to prove that such violence and the threats of violence were based on purely political motives.

No Police Inquiries

"(3) That the Prime Minister, in his capacity as leader of the said Malawi Congress Party, has both by speeches at public meetings and by articles in the Press actively encouraged such intimidation and has incited his supporters, and has indeed named certain people who should be attacked.

"(4) That the members of the police force have not investigated such crimes of violence even though the identity of the perpetrators of such crimes have been known to the police.

"(5) That your petitioner Matinga in May, 1963, personally pleaded with the Commissioner of Police for Nyasaland that he should give instructions that the said perpetrators should be brought to trial, but the said Commissioner informed your petitioner that he, the Commissioner, had been instructed not to proceed with such investigations as it was the policy of H.M. Government in Nyasaland not to take action against the said intimidators.

"(6) That your petitioners know of many instances of their own personal knowledge and verily believe that there are many more instances where citizens of Nyasaland entitled by law to register as voters for the forthcoming election were by reason only of their political allegiance to a party other than the Malawi Congress Party discriminated against by Govern-

ment registering officers, or were completely prevented by intimidation either in the form of actual assault or threats of serious bodily violence from registering as voters.

"(7) That the said persons who have been refused or prevented from registering as voters were and are in such fear of further intimidation that they have refrained from exercising their rights of appeal, and are therefore now entirely dependent for the exercise of their rights on the wisdom of Your Excellency.

"(8) That your petitioners know of their own personal knowledge many instances of registering officers who, also being members of the Malawi Congress Party, have registered persons not properly qualified by age, together with many thousands of school children under age.

"(9) That by reason of the failure to provide adequate police protection, the intimidation by supporters of the Malawi Congress Party grew in intensity throughout the length and breadth of Nyasaland as the date for nomination for the election approached.

Fear and Unrest

"(10) That by reason of the said unbridled intimidation your petitioners, in their capacity as officers of the MBADWA COUNCIL OF NYASALAND CITIZENS, deemed it necessary not to contest the proposed election, firstly, in order to save further loss of life of their supporters and further assaults against their persons and properties, and, secondly, as a protest against the failure of the Government to check and investigate the said wave of violence.

"(11) That by reason of the facts set out in paragraphs 6 to 10, the Constitution of the National Assembly represents only supporters of the Malawi Congress Party, which is the result not of a democratic election but purely of intimidation.

"(12) That the present situation, where the fundamental rights of citizenship, being the right to register as a voter, the right to vote freely at elections, and the right to live without molestation, are being denied to hundreds of thousands of citizens of Nyasaland, is becoming more and more intolerable, and your petitioners verily believe that such a situation will not be quietly accepted indefinitely.

"(13) Your petitioners verily believe that Your Excellency is aware of the feeling of fear and unrest and of the many instances of intimidation and violence that are now rife in the Colony of Nyasaland.

"(14) That your petitioners verily believe that if the National Assembly as at present constituted is allowed to legislate for the Colony there will be serious unrest and disturbance, and further believe that it is in the interests of all the citizens of Nyasaland that the present National Assembly should be immediately dissolved, that Your Excellency in the exercise of Your Excellency's discretion should order the re-opening of the voters rolls, order that adequate police protection be provided to those who have hitherto been denied the right to register, and order a further national election. Your petitioners believe that if Your Excellency should be pleased so to exercise his discretion it will not only bring great benefit to the Colony as a whole but will not be to the material prejudice of any person or party."

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PERSONALIA

MR. S. STALA, Minister for Foreign Trade, has led a Polish mission to Kenya.

MR. CHUVAKHIN has arrived in Zanzibar to take up duty as Russian Ambassador.

LORD COLYTON is to open the Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo tomorrow.

PRESIDENT IBRAHIM ABOUD of the Sudan is due in London next month for a State visit.

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK has joined the board of Stewart and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is to represent the Queen at Nyasaland's independence celebrations.

SHEIKH AMRI ABEDI, Minister for Justice in Tanganyika, is paying a fortnight's visit to Yugoslavia.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE has been appointed deputy chairman of council of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, has returned to England after an overseas tour lasting four months.

SIR STEPHEN LUKE, Senior Crown Agent, left London at the week-end to spend about a month in Ceylon and Malaysia.

MR. HABIB AHMAD, of Pakistan, is now representative in the Somali Republic of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, has just returned from his visit to Salisbury.

THE REV. D. H. R. BISHOP, assistant curate at St. Clement's, Parkstone, Dorset, has been appointed chaplain in Jinja, Uganda.

CAPTAIN BREWER, of the information department of Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. BREWER, have left for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ABDUL RAHMAN "BABU", Zanzibar's Minister of External Affairs and Trade, has visited Pakistan after his Indonesian tour.

MISS C. JELIMAN having retired, MRS. E. C. EVANS is now headmistress of Roosevelt Girls' High School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WILLEM PIETER LAMBERTUS GERARDUS DE BOER has presented his letters of credence as Netherlands Ambassador in Tanganyika.

MR. M. MOHAMED ISPAHANI, of the Jute Mills Association, has led a Pakistani trade delegation to East Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. L. BUTTON, lately a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is now Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Native Affairs.

MR. E. V. H. CORBISHLEY, of Salisbury, is in London from Southern Rhodesia. So is MR. W. R. DAVISON, a chartered architect in that city.

PROFESSOR BRANISLAV MILOSAVIJEVIC is leading a Yugoslav team of irrigation and agricultural products experts on a month's tour of Kenya.

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, is reported to have bought a 1,800-acre farm near Nairobi. He is to build up a herd of Ayrshire cattle.

SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE, lately managing director of B.O.A.C., has joined the boards of Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., and White Star Line, Ltd.

B.B.C. Television is to show a film made by PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER during his visit to Ethiopia last year with a group of Cambridge friends.

MR. A. IZOD, Director of the Southern Rhodesian Information Services, has visited London to examine the information department at Rhodesia House.

MR. DANIEL MFINANGA, Tanganyika's High Commissioner in New Delhi, represented that country at last week's Afro-Asian meeting in Djakarta, Indonesia.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya's Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, will visit West Germany shortly to seek educational help from private foundations.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, left London on Friday for the United States. He will be back in London in June.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, M.P. for Newbury, who has visited East Africa on several occasions, has been elected chairman of Westbourne Park Building Society, London.

MR. K. MUDASIA, a senior executive officer in the East African Common Services Organization, is in the United Kingdom for a job evaluation course of three months.

MR. JOHNSON KERAGORI, president of the Nyanza Regional Assembly in Kenya, condemned witchdoctors as well as thieves, drunkards and idlers for retarding progress.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. NDOLO, 5th Kenya Rifles, is president of the court martial which is trying the Lanet mutineers. MR. H. G. SHERRIN, a magistrate, is judge advocate.

DR. HAYLA WARKINAH, Assistant Minister of Road Transport, is leading the Ethiopian delegation to the international conference on road problems now being held in Tokyo.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE will speak on the Commonwealth Development Corporation at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on May 21.

MR. A. OGINGA ODINGA, Home Affairs Minister, and MR. J. MURUMBI, Minister of State, are leading a Kenya delegation to Russia and Communist China to discuss economic and technical aid.

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, strained a leg muscle in football practice and was therefore unable to play at centre half last Saturday, as he had intended.

MR. J. K. KOINANGE, Kenya Students' Adviser in London, has joined the board of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., as Kenya Government representative. He replaces MR. T. C. COLCHESTER.

MR. M. D. OLIPHANT, who is interested in Rhodesian sugar growing as a director of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., has been appointed an independent member of the Cotton Board in the United Kingdom.

MR. ROGER MOFFAT, who has been on the B.B.C. staff for 14 years, latterly as a radio and television announcer in Manchester, has received a broadcasting appointment in Southern Rhodesia.

GENERAL JOSEPH MOBUTU, the 35-year-old Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese Army, and MRS. MOBUTU arrived in London on Sunday for a 10-day visit at the invitation of H.M. Government.

THE MOST REV. L. W. BROWN, Bishop of Namirembe and Archbishop of Uganda, represented the Province of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi at last week's Canterbury meeting of Archbishops.

After the annual general meeting of the Fauna Preservation Society in London on April 29 DR. R. M. LAWS will give an illustrated talk on "The Ecology and Management of Hippopotamus in Uganda".

MR. P. KWEBIHA, Deputy Commissioner for the Co-operative Movement in Uganda, has returned after spending three months in the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico to study the work of agricultural co-operatives.

A Northern Rhodesian economic delegation, headed by MR. A. G. ZULU, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, left Lusaka on Sunday for a fortnight's visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government.

MR. JOHN WAKAZA has been elected president general of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union of Uganda, of which MR. KALEGE-KAMUGASA is general secretary, and MR. MAKATU national treasurer.

When Mr. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, was in Canada last week, he discussed the Southern Rhodesian situation with the Prime Minister, Mr. LESTER PEARSON.

Mr. TI SHAO WU is the leader of two Communist Chinese agricultural groups which are to spend three months in Tanganyika to assess technical aid opportunities in agricultural development, with particular reference to cotton.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL has resigned the office of managing director of Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., but remains chairman. The new managing director is to be Mr. W. I. SPENCE, general manager of the company.

Four M.P.s. from Uganda have arrived in Britain on a month's visit as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are Messrs. A. G. BAZANYAMASO (U.P.C.), F. X. B. MUGENI (D.P.), J. MUSITWA (Kabaka Yekka), and M. O. K. OMADI (U.P.C.).

Mr. CECIL ARMSTRONG, who has been appointed secretary of Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., and Bamangwato Concessions, Ltd., served in The King's African Rifles in the last war. Before joining the R.S.T. group he was in banking for 18 years.

Mr. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, will shortly visit Spain to initiate trade discussions, and a trade delegation from Tanganyika will go to Spain later in the year. A 26-member trade and economic mission from Spain has recently visited the republic.

Constitutional discussions were held in Lusaka last week between DR. KAUNDA, MR. ARTHUR WINA, MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE and MR. R. C. KAMANGA, on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS, C. D. BURNEY and H. R. E. MITCHLEY for the National Progress Party.

THE EARL OF VERULAM, chairman and managing director of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., has been elected to the board of Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., and appointed deputy chairman. He is a director of Delta Metal Co., Ltd., which recently acquired the issued capital of Johnson and Phillips.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHILVER, an anthropologist with a special interest in Africa, has been appointed principal of Bedford College, London University, from October next, when MISS PENSTON will retire. For three years from 1958 MRS. CHILVER was director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in Oxford.

MR. ARMAND FRANCOIS LATAVIS, of Ndola, was ordered last week to leave Northern Rhodesia within two days on the ground that his presence in the country was not in the public interest. The Minister of Home Affairs also stated that the activities of some other aliens were being carefully investigated.

MR. N. M. KENNY, for many years general manager of the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia, who has been in London for a short while, will spend about a month in the United States and then leave for Lusaka to enter upon his new duties as vice-president in charge of operations of the R.S.T. group of companies.

While MR. JAMES GICHURU and MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Ministers for Finance and Land Settlement in Kenya, have been in London to plead for more money from H.M. Government and for investment in tea growing by Africans, MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister for Internal Affairs, was in Moscow for talks.

Chairmen of working groups at the recent international conference in London on economic sanctions against South Africa included MR. A. Z. N. SWAI, Tanganyika's Minister for Development Planning, MR. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya's Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and MR. MAINZA CHONA, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Justice. Patrons from the Afro-Asian world included MWALIMU NYERERE of Tanganyika and MZEE KENYATTA of Kenya.

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., Secretary for Technical Co-operation, and Messrs. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., and NIGEL FISHER, M.P., respectively Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for Colonial Affairs, are to address the annual conference of the Commonwealth Conservative Council on Saturday, May 2.

MRS. ANN PALMER has won the first and second prizes in the Caltex playwrights' competition held in East Africa. She is the wife of a farmer in the Turi district of Kenya. Her winning one-act plays were entitled "Cast the First Stone" and "Twika Takes a Wife". The third prize was won by Mr. D. K. STRACHAN, of Nairobi.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY and Mr. D. CARTER, chairman and vice-chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., have visited the Sudan to mark the bank's 50 years of operations in that country. MR. CROSSLEY announced a gift of £530,000 to the University of Khartoum for the creation of a department of home economics in the Faculty of Agriculture.

H.M. Government gave a luncheon last week in honour of Mr. D. N. M. BRYCESON, Minister of Agriculture in Tanganyika. The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE presided, and the guests included the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ZANZIBAR, SIR STEPHEN LUKE, SIR GEOFFREY NYE, SIR ALGERNON RUMBOLD, and Messrs. T. LOUDON, C. P. NGAIZA, R. G. R. WALL, and L. B. WALSH ATKINS.

When MWALIMU NYERERE, President of the Republic of Tanganyika, reviewed the 3rd Bn. The Nigerian Army in the grounds of State House he described their arrival as "a valuable demonstration of the efficacy of the Organization of African Unity, a token of the spirit of the Addis Ababa conference of African Heads of State, and a symbol of that African brotherhood towards which we are all striving".

MR. EPHRAIM CHAMBA, senior programme producer in Shona for the Southern Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, MR. GEORGE CULLEN, manager of the Bulawayo television station, MR. STANFORD MAHER, of the Rhodesian staff of the South African Press Association, and MR. STANLAKE SAMKANGE, editor of *African Businessman*, are due in London today from Southern Rhodesia for a month's visit to Britain as guests of the C.R.O.

THE REV. DR. C. A. and MRS. WIGGINS, who now live in Basingstoke, have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Sixty years ago they were the first European couple to be married in Nairobi, by the then Bishop of Mombasa. DR. WIGGINS, who was for many years a medical practitioner in Uganda, is now 87, and MRS. WIGGINS 84. After retiring from Uganda he read divinity at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, was ordained, and, after serving two curacies, was Vicar of Shirburn with Pyrton from 1944 to 1950.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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Southern Rhodesian Cabinet

Careers of Ministers

MR. IAN DOUGLAS SMITH, B. Com. (Umzingwane), the new Prime Minister, was born in Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, in 1919. He served as a fighter pilot in the last war in a Rhodesian Squadron of the R.A.F. Shot down over Italy, he fought with Italian partisans behind the German lines, crossed the Alps into France, and rejoined the British Forces. He returned after the war to his home district farm, and represented it as an M.P. from 1948 to 1953. He then entered the Federal Parliament as Member for Midlands, and was at one time Chief Whip of the United Federal Party.

Later a founder member of the Rhodesian Front, he had served under Mr. Field since December, 1962, as Minister of the Treasury, Minister of Posts, and Deputy Prime Minister, and was also Leader of the House. Now Prime Minister, he also holds the portfolios for Defence and External Affairs. He is married and has three children.

MR. CLIFFORD WALTER DUPONT, M.A. (Cantab), (M.P. for Charter), who retains the portfolios of Justice and Law and Order, was born in London in 1905. A solicitor, he served as a major in the Royal Artillery in the last war in England and North Africa and as adjutant in the Light Anti-Aircraft Mobile Regiment. He was seconded to the War Office in 1945, and retired from the Reserve of Officers in 1953.

He went to Rhodesia 16 years ago. A farmer as well as a company director, he has been secretary to North Umzimoti Farmers' Association, chairman of Featherstone-Enkeldoorn joint I.C.A. Committee, and a member of Featherstone I.C.A. and the road council. An ex-Federal M.P., he is chairman of the R.F. He is a widower.

African Affairs

MR. JOHN GAUNT, J.P. (Hatfield), now Minister of Local Government (he was previously Minister of Mines) was born in Britain in 1905. Formerly a Northern Rhodesian and then a Federal M.P. (1958-62), he moved south in 1962 after defeat in the last Federal elections and has done public relations work, writing and broadcasting. He is a past chairman of Lusaka Town Management Board and town councillor of Livingstone. He was for many years an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia and at one time chairman of the Civil Service Association. Later director of African affairs for Lusaka municipality, he was the first president of the Municipal Employees' Association, and secretary of the National Native Labour Board.

As an M.L.C. in Northern Rhodesia he was chairman of the select committees on trade licensing and the employment of Native labour, and was on the workmen's compensation committee. He was a founder member of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs in Southern Africa. He was appointed a J.P. in 1957. He is married, with four children.

LORD GRAHAM, B.A. (Agric., Oxon.), (M.P. for Gwebi), is the seventh Duke of Montrose, but prefers not to use that title. He was born in 1907. He joined the agricultural branch of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., after graduating, and in 1931 was transferred to Rhodesia as an agronomist with the associated African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Destroyer Commander

When war broke out he entered the Royal Navy Training Volunteer Reserve as a lieutenant and served in destroyers, for the last two years as commander of his own ship. He sat in the Federal Parliament. Now Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, he has relinquished control of Lands. He is married and has six children.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN HARPER (Grootboom), Minister of Internal Affairs and of the Public Service, was born in Calcutta in 1916. He commanded several fighter squadrons during his war service with the R.A.F., and also the Australian Wing, and saw action on all major fronts. Later he became assistant director of operations for the R.A.F. in Whitehall.

He resigned from the R.A.F. in 1949 to go to Southern Rhodesia to farm and mine, and started an earth-moving contractor's business. He led the Dominion Party in 1959, and was Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, representing it at territorial and Federal review constitutional conferences. He has lectured in Britain on politics. He was responsible for Water Development, Roads and Road Traffic, and Transport and Power under Mr. Field. He is married, with six children.

MR. IAN FINLAY MCLEAN, B.A., LL.B. (Queens Park), Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, and now also of Health, attended Milton School, Bulawayo, in which city he was born in 1919. He studied law and African administration at Cape Town University. For four years he was a R.A.F. pilot in the Middle East, Pacific and European theatres in the war. On returning to Bulawayo he became Registrar of Native Affairs, and was a city councillor. He was elected to the territorial Legislature in 1958.

Now a business secretary and manager, he has been chairman of the Federal Municipal Employees' Association, Vice-chairman of the Bulawayo Municipal Undertakings Industrial Council, and a member of the general council of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Trades Union Congress. He is married, with four children.

MR. GEORGE WILBURN RUDLAND (Wankie), who has added Transport and Power to his previous Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development, was born in Natal in 1909, the son of a Rhodesian pioneer. He is a rancher and company director, chairman of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society and the Matabeleland Cattle Committee, and a former chairman of the Trade Fair and Cold Storage Commission. He is married, with three children.

MR. JOHN JAMES WRATHALL, F.C.A., C.A. (S. Afr.) (Bulawayo North), Minister of Finance and Posts, was educated at Lancaster Royal Grammar School, in which county he was born in 1913. He served his articles in London and qualified as a chartered accountant in 1935. In the following year he went to Southern Rhodesia and worked for a decade in the Income Tax Department. The next two years were spent as secretary to a public company, and in 1950 he opened his own practice in Bulawayo.

Hockey Cap

He has been a director of a number of companies and of the Peoples' Mutual Benefit Building Society, deputy chairman of the National Free Library Services, a trustee of Child Fostering, a prison visitor, and a member of the board of management of the Rhodesian Academy of Music. He was formerly on Bulawayo City Council. He represented Southern Rhodesia at hockey in 1936. His portfolios under Mr. Field were African Education, Education and Health. He is married, with two children.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN (Marlborough) was born in Derbyshire, England, and educated at Sewley All Saints' School and Loughborough Technical College. Commissioned in the R.A.F. in the war, he served over Europe and North Africa, was attached to the Bombing Research Mission, and lectured at the Empire Air Armament Training School in Lincolnshire. He has been in Southern Rhodesia 17 years where he founded Marlborough township. He is a structural engineer and has been a company director. He first entered Parliament in 1954 but was absent for the 1958 elections. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary for the Public Service. He is married and has three children.

New Minister

MR. ARTHUR PHILIP SMITH (Waterfalls), the only newcomer to the Cabinet, is a Yorkshireman, born in 1918. He served in France and the Western Desert from 1939 to 1944. After the war he led an investigating team into German industry to advise on reparation. He was production controller and director of British Ropes, Ltd., and a director of three other companies. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1951, and has served as an urban councillor. He is married, with five children.

MR. PHILLIP VAN HEERDEN (Rusape), Minister of Mines, Lands and Water Development, was born at Klerksdorp in the Transvaal in 1914, but was educated at Umthali High School, his family having moved to the town in 1925. After working as a book-keeper, he joined the 1st Bn. The 60th Rifles for war service in North Africa, and was mentioned in despatches. In 1944 he began farming near Rusape. He was a founder member of the old Liberal Party and of the Dominion Party. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary in the Local Government Ministry. He is married, with seven children.

MR. P. K. F. V. VAN DER BYL remains Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice.

MR. I. B. DILLON has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to assist the Minister of Mines and Lands in functions related to Mines.

"As long as we see millions of acres of bush-land no one can regard himself as unemployed"—Mr. M. A. O. Ndisi, Permanent Secretary to the Labour Ministry in Kenya.

Press Comment on Southern Rhodesia

(Continued from page 658)

"As subversion in Southern Rhodesia mounts Dr. Kaunda will be pressed to give sanctuary to more and more political refugees from that country, but he will allow no base in Northern Rhodesia for subversive activities across the border. He will harbour no refugees from anywhere who cannot contribute to his country's economy without pushing Northern Rhodesians out of jobs. He is tightening his immigration cordon to this end.

"But Dr. Kaunda will help politically. He regrets the divided and not particularly good African leadership in Southern Rhodesia, so useful to the Rhodesian Front. But until and unless the Africans there throw up a better man, he will help Nkomo's Z.A.P.U., which has the biggest following, with funds, with advice, and with anything that the most reasonable African leader in Africa, Nyerere perhaps excepted, could be expected to offer.

Sense and Incense

"All African political leaders have their conflicts between sense and incense, in a brave new African world. For them to breathe the incense of power politics and even military adventure beyond their borders is dangerous. For them not to breathe it is sometimes difficult, because the party hierarchy just below them, with a good deal of power and little responsibility, find it sweet. Dr. Kaunda may sniff it in their presence with some show of appreciation. But he will not inhale it. He is above all a Northern Rhodesian, a Zambian. Unlike Nkrumah, he has no ambition to rule the continent of Africa."

Evidently unaware of happenings in Southern Rhodesia in recent weeks, the *New Statesman* attributed Mr. Field's defeat in Cabinet to Sir Alec Douglas-Home's decision to postpone the British general election until October, "leaving the British Government virtually without authority for the next six months".

The comment continued:—

"Field was dismissed simply because he was unwilling to defy the British Government and had not implemented the degree of racial separation expected by his party. He has been accompanied in resignation by the only other moderate Minister, John Howman. This leaves the hard-core of Rhodesian Front Ministers and back-benchers determined to sacrifice everything on the altar of white domination — with Sir Roy Welensky waiting in the wings if things go wrong.

"Nyasaland will gain independence in July and Northern Rhodesia in October. The new Smith Government is likely to have widespread support for demanding equal treatment on one of these dates. It will be the responsibility of the British, not Commonwealth Governments, to answer the demand and meet the challenge of unilateral action. Can Sir Alec be expected to take this responsibility in the pre-election months?"

Might Bring Down Tory Government

In the left-wing Socialist *Tribune* Mr. Fenner Brockway wrote:—

"Mr. Field could have stayed only by giving way to the racially demented majority in his party. The London and county council election results in Britain have convinced the die-hards in Southern Rhodesia that a Labour Government is certain at Westminster, and they fear that if they postpone action they may find their Constitution suspended, their land expropriation ended, and their plans for community apartheid ruined.

"They have overlooked one effect of the extreme action they advocate: it will intensify the divisions which are wrecking the Tory Party in Britain and make more certain the coming of the Labour Government they dread.

"A large section of Tory back-benchers insist that their leaders should concede sovereignty to the white dictatorship in Southern Rhodesia; others as strongly oppose. The Cabinet is in two minds, and must anticipate the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July. High on the agenda will be Southern Rhodesia, and the Afro-Asian majority will say: 'No independence before there is majority rule'. The conference will face the alternative of the withdrawal of Southern Rhodesia or a threat to the Commonwealth itself.

"Either course will be disastrous to the Tory Government and the party. There would be open revolt among the die-hard back-benchers if Southern Rhodesia had to leave the Commonwealth. The issue might bring down the Government.

"Sir Alec and his colleagues will seek a compromise: recognition of Southern Rhodesia's independence if the Africans

are given one-third representation in Parliament immediately and promised majority rule within five years. The British Government hope for the emergence of a movement among the whites in favour of compromise. Their hope is in Sir Roy Welensky.

"My guess is that Sir Roy will assume the rôle of negotiator rather than challenger. But time is short. The policy of dithering drift which Britain's Tory Government has followed all these months has created a frustration and bitterness among the whites in Southern Rhodesia that may have gone beyond the point of no return.

"The Africans will not accept the compromise which the British Government has proposed. Besides, they have no faith in Sir Roy, the champion of white domination in the hated Federation which African resistance destroyed. There is no hope whatsoever that he could bring a solution which the Africans would countenance.

"All 34 independent African States have insisted on 'one man, one vote' rule. The United Nations Assembly has done the same. A British Government which recognized sovereignty while democracy is denied to Southern Rhodesia would have to face action by the rest of Africa in support of resistance, a fatal division in the Commonwealth, and the condemnation of the world.

"The African movement in Southern Rhodesia is divided. Now that the climax of the struggle is upon us, such division is a criminal betrayal of the African cause. Personal differences should be of no account. A reunion of forces at this moment would make the movement for freedom irresistible".

Britons Share Any Guilt

A more friendly comment appeared in a leaderette in Monday's *Daily Telegraph*. Under the heading "Our Rhodesian Kin", it said:—

"Pressure is increasing, both in Britain and abroad, for an economic blockade of South Africa. What would be the result for Southern Rhodesia if she took what may look to her the only obvious alternative to the immediate majority rule which the British Government is trying to force her to accept: a unilateral declaration of independence? More blockade talk, perhaps combined with such severe measures as the comparative weakness of Southern Rhodesia might suggest.

"Threatened by riots in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and by British Ministerial impatience, the white Rhodesians must feel themselves isolated and friendless indeed. It is not so. Not everyone here in Britain is rushing to join in the angry clamour raised by those who consider themselves 'holier than thou', who denounce, at ease in their pulpits, the guilt of their own kinsmen struggling in the grip of impossible circumstance.

"If there is guilt, we all share it. It was we—our own leaders and our own pioneers—who created South Africa and Southern Rhodesia as we know them to-day. We are therefore peculiarly involved.

"There are anomalies enough here at home. The left wing, which now threatens South Africa with blockade, used to be the party of the pro-British settlement in Africa, which pressed so successfully for the British settlement in Africa, is now condemned to preside over its dissolution.

"Let both right and left recognize that what is now being asked of the Rhodesians is something new to history: the voluntary abrogation of its powers by a people conscious of possessing a higher culture, in favour of another people manifestly as yet of a lower. It may be that that abrogation must come, perhaps too soon for the welfare of those for whom it is demanded. But there are countless thousands in this country who understand the heaviness of the demand, and who feel a vast, if largely unexpressed, sympathy with their own kindred in Southern Rhodesia."

"A Commonwealth Economic Secretariat should be established".—Mr. Arthur Bottomley.

"Why has Britain not an Export Council for the Commonwealth?"—Mr. Robin Turton, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk and Malton.

"Thuggery and intimidation still bedevil many spheres of our industrial relations".—Sir Colin Campbell, president of the Federation of Kenya Employers.

"Mr. Iain Macleod, previously regarded as one of the Conservative Party's finest intellects and most original minds, is in truth a political innocent".—Mr. Peregrine Worsthorpe writing in the *Sunday Telegraph*.

Internal Problems Not Discussed

Commonwealth and Southern Rhodesia

THE PRIME MINISTER having told the House of Commons that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference would be held in London in the first half of July,

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked: "Could the Prime Minister say whether the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, which will soon become independent, will be invited to send representatives to the conference, and whether the increasingly unrepresentative Government of Southern Rhodesia will be invited to send a representative? Could he confirm that Southern Rhodesia will be one of the subjects discussed?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We never discuss our agenda in public. The new Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has not so far asked to be present. Nyasaland will achieve independence, I think, on almost the day before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are due to meet. A formal invitation to attend cannot be issued until after independence. I need not underline the word 'formal', I think."

Detailed Questions

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Is it not a fact that in the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia provision is made for ultimate African majority rule? Bearing this in mind, will the Prime Minister consult the other Prime Ministers with a view to inviting to London the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the African national leaders to discuss the problem so that peace might reign?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This is a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting which discusses world affairs, the economic development of the Commonwealth, and other broad questions. How far detailed questions of the Commonwealth and matters of that kind will be discussed I cannot say."

MR. GOODHEW: "Will my rt. hon. friend bear in mind that it is in the interests of Commonwealth unity that the utmost tolerance towards the internal policies of one member of the Commonwealth by another should be allowed? Will he impress upon other members of the Commonwealth that it is far better that there should be no discussion of any internal or domestic policies if there is to be Commonwealth unity?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "In Commonwealth conferences we do not discuss internal problems and matters concerning Commonwealth Governments. That is quite understood."

Next day Sir Alec said the conference would be from July 8-15. Southern Rhodesia was a special case; he had not heard from her Prime Minister, but if Mr. Smith wished to be invited he (Sir Alec) would consult with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, who were themselves invited by Britain as the heads of independent countries.

Status Symbols

Aid to developing countries has been discussed in the House of Commons on a motion by SIR CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE, who said that such aid from the industrialized nations now totalled about £3,000m. annually, one-third being in the form of private investment.

British private investment in developing countries was about £150m. a year, but the incentive was weakening; the shabby treatment by H.M. Government of those who held Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stock was not likely to encourage further investment.

Newly-independent countries anxious to keep up with the Joneses often chose unsatisfactory status symbols, asking for a supersonic airliner which there were no facilities to maintain or for some complicated machinery for a hospital which nobody was qualified to use; the hospital might need soap and water more than complex equipment.

Of 19,000 British men and women serving in developing countries some 7,500 were on pensionable contracts. Graduates sent out by voluntary organizations had

increased from 36 in 1962 to 250 last year and about 500 in the current year, and it was planned to reach 1,000 by 1965-66.

Of 60,000 overseas students in the U.K., twice the 1950 figure, more than 40,000 were from developing countries within the Commonwealth.

MR. MAURICE FOLEY said that developing countries had 30% of the world's trade a decade ago but now only 20%.

They were very short of skill. Northern Rhodesia had had to select 12 of its African graduates for the new Foreign Service when they were badly needed in Government departments.

Unemployment among youths was a vital matter; the youth wings in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia were a positive embarrassment to the African party leaders.

"The youth wing is composed largely of youngsters who have drifted into the towns from the rural areas. They are deprived of the control of parents, village, and tribe. With no work for them and no control, there is a ready-made opportunity of discontent and of misusing the idealism of young people."

Aimless Drift

"Consequently, in all these countries the youth wing of the political party, largely unemployed, drifts aimlessly around with nothing to do. This vital sector of the population can enhance the notion of independence or almost bring it to ruin. I am not convinced that we are tackling the problem with the urgency that it demands in our aid programmes."

"I am, with a number of gentlemen, involved with a scheme in Northern Rhodesia for training African private secretaries to Ministers. The Minister was very helpful in getting this project off the ground. This kind of initiative should have been repeated many times over."

"In countries moving towards independence there will inevitably be substitutes for the European district commissioner, provincial commissioner, and private secretary to a Minister. What are we doing about training such personnel? Are we looking too much to Africans coming to England as the answer? Should we not look more closely at how much of this might be done in their own countries?"

"There is a scramble all over Africa to have Africans on the boards of directors. It is important politically that there should be a black face on the board. I suggest that it is of much greater importance politically to demonstrate that we are training Africans for personnel jobs than that we are training Africans as apprentices, and that this should be seen as part of the investment in the future of Africa."

"We are possibly placing too much emphasis on young people going out, and not sufficient on the people at the other end of the age-scale. Young people are not too worried about the conditions in which they work and live, and they have a limited amount to offer and contribute. We ought also, to be concerned with a scheme for attracting people in their middle age who have retired but have tremendous skills and experience and may be willing to give a year or two in this field."

Blank Refusal

MR. CHARLES LONGBOTTOM said (in part):—

"About 150 grammar schools are now twinned between this country and Africa. Our universities should have a similar twinning arrangement with universities in developing countries. There should be an exchange of academic staff and a continuous flow of graduates for research and post-graduate work between universities here and in Africa."

"All our minds turn to the young man in Uganda who is in charge of a vast area where over 15,000 Tutsi tribesmen had to flee from the terrible consequences of the racial fighting in Rwanda. The way in which he is coping with the problem in Uganda is a marvellous example of the spirit and effort of young people who go overseas to undertake these tasks."

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE said:—

"Uganda's excess coffee production of about 55,000 tons could be processed in an instant-coffee factory if it could be established, and sold in the internal markets of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya, thus saving imports. The products could also be exported, as it would not come within the coffee quota. An instant-coffee factory would be a great help to Uganda's economy, but when those concerned approach the established manufacturers of instant coffee they get a blank refusal of assistance, because the manufacturers here are not anxious to have competitive factories established overseas. The Department of Technical Co-operation could bring helpful influence to bear in this respect."



Picture by Gallaher Ltd

Tobacco in Southern Rhodesia: Have you £100,000,000 to invest?

Southern Rhodesia is the second biggest exporter of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the world.

Rhodesians, black and white, toil successfully with this valuable crop which is one of the main bastions of the economy. Demand for tobacco is increasing. The experts give £100,000,000 as the figure of profitable investment that could be made in the expansion of Rhodesian tobacco.

Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Tshombe's Congolese Passport

THE VISIT to London of ex-President Tshombe of Katanga had to be made on a stateless person's papers issued by the Spanish Government. Lady Russell of Liverpool has explained why in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Dr. Tshombe has a perfectly valid Congolese passport. When Mr. Adoula visited this country several months ago my husband had an interview with him during which Mr. Adoula, in the presence of the then Congolese Ambassador to this country, gave his assurance that he was quite prepared for Dr. Tshombe to return to Katanga. He also added that what differences of opinion they may have had were past and forgotten.

"My husband asked Mr. Adoula if he would therefore grant Dr. Tshombe his passport. Mr. Adoula assured my husband that if Dr. Tshombe applied for one it would be issued to him in the normal way. My husband asked Mr. Adoula if he could convey this to Dr. Tshombe. 'By all means', was Mr. Adoula's reply.

"My husband informed Dr. Tshombe of the result of this interview with Mr. Adoula. Dr. Tshombe immediately sent an emissary to Leopoldville with the papers required to obtain his passport. The passport was immediately issued, and Dr. Tshombe's emissary returned to Madrid with it.

"A few days later Mr. Adoula, having apparently changed his mind, sacked and imprisoned the Minister who had issued the passport. Mr. Adoula then made it known to several countries that Dr. Tshombe's passport was invalid.

"So as to enable Dr. Tshombe to fulfil his long-standing engagement to give a lecture at Chatham House the Spanish Government issued Dr. Tshombe with a travel document enabling him to get a visa to come to London."

Reign of Terror in Zanzibar

MR. A. T. BEWES, one of the best-known British businessmen in Tanganyika, has written from Arusha to the *Daily Telegraph*—

"People who have managed to get away from Zanzibar speak of a reign of terror, widespread misery and hardship, whilst wholesale theft of private property is taking place in the name of expropriation. Confiscations include the properties of philanthropists who have given generously to the island's people over many years, and no compensation will be given unless undue hardship is proved to result. What is 'due hardship'?

"Exchange control has been applied, despite the fact that Zanzibar is a member of the East African Currency Board, and those whose life-savings were in the island are not permitted to bring out anything with them. The few British civil servants 'permitted' to stay (doctors and dentists) are threatened with a reduction in their pay, whilst others who happened to be temporarily out of the island during the revolution and now on their way back to Britain have little idea where they stand financially.

"The estimate of deaths by murder and general shootings during and since the revolution is most commonly around 7,000; any official figure limiting it to hundreds can be discounted.

"Thousands of refugees, many of them imprisoned under frightful conditions for several weeks, have lost their homes and their all and face a bleak future, many merely because they gave their loyal support to the Government to which Britain handed over power under an agreed Constitution."

Mr. Chanan Singh

MR. CHANAN SINGH is the first resident of Kenya to be raised to the Bench since the country became independent. He joined the then Uganda Railway in 1923 as a fitter, was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1944, enrolled as an advocate in Kenya in the next year, and became president of the Law Society in 1958. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1952 to 1956 and from 1961 to 1963, being latterly Parliamentary Secretary for Constitutional Affairs. From June of last year until a few days ago he was a member of Kenya's Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Kenya Nationalizes Radio and TV

NATIONALIZATION of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation as the "Voice of Kenya" has been announced. A commission of inquiry into the finances and administration of the K.B.C. recommended close Government control of broadcasting in order to ensure that radio and television function in the national interest and that the substantial payments made from the exchequer in support of broadcasting are properly expended.

A White Paper stated that in "any young country like Kenya in her formative stages of development and faced with the problems of creating a spirit of national unity among its different communities, the powerful media of radio and television should not be administered by an organization independent of the Government. This might be permissible where such an organization was not tied to foreign interests and was completely free to interpret the feelings and aspirations of the nation as expected by the people and the country.

"The Government is not convinced that K.B.C. as at present constituted could fully meet this expectation on the part of Kenya unhampered by outside interests. In view of the substantial payments now expected from the Kenya exchequer in support of both sound and television services, it is considered that the present arrangement with the contractors to K.B.C. should be revised to enable the vital medium of broadcasting to be freed from foreign financial interests."

Political Influences

Government had already approved a loan of £200,000 for the corporation during the current financial year. It would be unwise for Kenya, with its policy of non-alignment in international relations, to allow its broadcasting to be saddled with mounting debts in the form of loans raised by overseas financial interests. That could lead to undesirable though indirect political influences being brought to bear. It would be better for the Government to float such loans in the normal way and for the exchequer to make payments to the broadcasting service.

"In future, the administration of the broadcasting services will be the sole responsibility of the Government. Government alone should be responsible for financing these services, although the commercial aspect of the operations will be preserved."

Mr. R. Achieng Oneko, Minister of Information, said: "I have been pleased with the K.B.C. and the contractors responsible for putting into operation our television service which is doing so well. A committee will consider paying compensation to the contractors.

"Although the Government is taking over the control of the K.B.C. its policy on the freedom of the Press remains unaltered. The Press as a whole will continue to enjoy their freedom as has been shown since we took over the Government. I wish to reiterate that the Government will never change its policy of freedom of the Press and of speech."

The director of organisation of the Kenya Federation of Labour, Mr. Mak'anyengo, welcomed the Government's move as a step towards a socialist society. He hoped that nationalization of the Kenya Bus Service, East African Power and Lighting and the oil industry would follow quickly.

K.A.D.U. claimed that it would thwart efforts to establish democracy. The Government might decide to bring the newspapers under its control. The compensation to be paid to the contractors might have been used to meet pay demands and ease unemployment.

Government Control of Unions

GOVERNMENT CONTROL of African labour movements is pointless, Mr. Omer Becu, general secretary of the I.C.F.T.U., told 45 delegates from 30 States at the fourth African regional trade union conference in Ethiopia. "Free labour should be looked upon by Governments as the best ally to have. A merely servile trade union movement will inevitably prove useless and totally unreliable, even as a tool. In a free Africa governed by popularly elected leaders the trade unions cannot but play a leading rôle in raising productivity, establishing co-operatives, mobilizing the workers for economic progress, and lending a hand to programmes for lifting Africa out of the poverty which is the inheritance of colonialism. Hence the tendency apparent here and there in Africa to bring labour under complete control of Governments appears not only regrettable but in the end also pointless."

R.S.T. Group's Progress

Sir Ronald Prain's Review

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., told an informal meeting of shareholders in London last week that the group's output of copper in the current financial year was expected to reach 269,500 long tons, 154,000 from the Mufuhira mine, 92,500 from Roan Antelope, and 23,000 from Chibuluma.

When the extension of the refinery at Mufuhira was completed two years hence at a cost of £14m., financed from profits, the total output would be converted into electrolytic copper, the refining costs being considerably lower than those prevailing elsewhere in the world.

Progress at the new Chambishi mine had exceeded expectations. There should be some production of copper at the end of this year, and by the end of 1965 it should reach the band of 26,000 tons annually.

Reports in some newspapers of mass resignations of many company staff and of the flight from Northern Rhodesia of large numbers of Europeans have very highly exaggerated the facts. The vast majority of the group's expatriate employees had shown a sense of realism in accepting the new conditions in a way which reflected the greatest credit on their balanced outlook.

Sir Ronald Prain also said:—

"Unemployment is one of the major problems facing the Government. Unfortunately, as is the pattern of emergent countries, a section of the population expects that the coming of self-government and independence automatically works miracles in its social and economic circumstances. The new Government has already applied itself to explaining the realities of the situation as well as to formulating those development projects which are essential to the progressive future of an emergent country.

Case for Producer Price Sales

"International copper is priced on the London Metal Exchange basis or by the producer price system. The London Metal Exchange, being a sensitive index, tends to reflect wide price movements. The industry sees dangers in such wide movements, for too low a price level would deter the development of new mines upon which the future of the copper market must depend, whereas too high a price will merely play into the hands of competitive substitute materials, most of which are not traded on a fluctuating exchange.

"At present 3.8m. short tons of copper are sold at the producers' price, now £244 per ton, or its U.S.A. equivalent of 32 cents per lb., compared with less than 130,000 tons of copper on the basis of the London Metal Exchange (this tonnage coming chiefly from small mines).

"The producers' price system puts the industry more nearly into the position of our competitors in the substitution field, namely, that the prices are set by the producer and not by third parties, some of whom may have little or no interest in the copper business and even have an unfriendly interest.

"Secondly, the producer price avoids the excessive or frequent fluctuations inherent in a marginal exchange.

"Thirdly, this attempt by the industry to introduce some measure of stabilization is in line with the wishes of the producing countries—and about 50% of the world's copper comes from developing countries, often with copper as their main product. This attempt to bring stability is also in line with U.K. Government policy."

North Charterland Exploration Co.

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1937), LTD., which is incorporated in Southern Rhodesia and is now a Lonrho subsidiary, reports net profit for the nine months to September 30 at £7,739, compared with £10,296 for the 12 months of 1962. Shareholders receive 16½%, and the carry-forward is £5,157 (£5,054). The issued capital is £766,696.

Investments stand in the books at £293,121 (£174,301), and current assets less current liabilities at £54,820. At the end of the year the company owned 16,400 acres in farms in the Fort Jameson and Sesara districts of Northern Rhodesia and 2,386 acres in plots and stands in a nominal £1. A mineral concession over 10,000 square miles appears at a nominal £1.

Mr. F. E. O. Davies is the chairman, and the other directors are Major-General J. Dee Shapland and Messrs. A. H. Ball (alternate—N. Kruger), C. F. Braun, A. J. B. Ogilvy and R. W. Rowland.

Investment in Tanganyika

Official List of New Industries

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has issued a list of 38 industries begun or projected in that country since it became independent.

The largest enterprise, a £10m. affair, is already being operated by Aluminium Africa, Ltd., and the associated Mabati, Ltd., which own respectively an aluminium rolling mill and a galvanizing factory. A £5m. project for which tenders have been called is an oil refinery. The Kilombero Sugar Company, which is growing cane in the Kilombero Valley, where it will be refined, has a £3m. commitment.

A 100-bed hotel in Dar es Salaam, the Kilimanjaro, now under construction, is estimated to cost £800,000, Sikh Saw Mills, Ltd., which will make plywood tea chests, etc., involves £400,000; a brewery in Arusha £500,000; a cashew nut project to be conducted by Tanita, Ltd., £350,000; a sisal spinning factory of Dutch and West German interests, £300,000; a sisal spinning works to be operated by British Ropes, Ltd., £250,000; and Tantex Textiles, Ltd., now in the advanced planning stages, estimate expenditure at £200,000.

Tanganyika Tegry Plastics, Ltd., which makes domestic plastic ware, and Tanganyika Enamel Ware, Ltd., are both listed at £100,000; a fish net factory in Mwanza at £80,000; a trailer manufacturing and assembly scheme at £35,000; an aerosol spraying factory at £30,000; Simba Plastics, Ltd., at £25,000; and the weaving and dyeing of textiles by a local company at the same figure. Landrovers are being assembled in a £15,000 factory, and plastic film slides are being made in Arusha (£6,600).

Other new enterprises are listed without indication of the capital involvement, among them two textile mills and factories for the manufacture of blankets, shirts, razor blades, wood screws, school chalks, glassware, plywood tea chests, and meerscham pipes.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., reports net profits for 1963 at £648,000, against a loss of £79,000 in the previous year. Lead production rose to 18,628 long tons (13,866) and that of zinc to 48,625 (39,800) tons, mainly owing to improved output from the Imperial smelting furnace. L.M.E. prices for both metals were higher, that for lead rising £10 10s. to an average of £63 10s. per ton and for zinc to £77 (£67).

The issued capital is £34m. in 5s. units. Fixed assets stand at £12.6m., stores at £616,000, net current assets at £496,000, and investments at £89,000. There are outstanding £3m. of 6½% notes. More than £6m. of past profits have been appropriated for capital expenditure. Anglo American Corporation has lent nearly £1.2m. at 6½%, and has agreed to provide another £11m. to the end of this year if necessary.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg are deputy chairmen, and the other directors are Messrs. C. P. S. Allen, D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, H. H. Taylor and W. D. Wilson. There is a local committee in London consisting of Messrs. H. R. Fraser, M. W. B. Heald, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, and the Hon. H. A. V. Smith. The general manager at the mine is Mr. C. H. Walters.

A shoe shop in Bungoma, Kenya, has been opened by the senator for the district, Mr. N. W. Munoko.

A trade delegation from Poland is visiting Kenya, which hopes to export coffee and other commodities and buy manufactured products in return, so that the commerce may be kept in approximate balance.

British Ropes, Ltd., the largest U.K. buyers of East African sisal, report net profits after tax for 1963 at £1,279,992, against a 1962 profit of just over £1m. The dividend is raised from 10% to 11½%.

Spillers, Ltd., millers and animal food manufacturers, who have a half-interest in Rhodesian Milling (Pvt.) Ltd., report net profit after tax in the year to February 1 of just over £4m., against £34m. in the previous year. The dividend is raised to 11½%, again 10%, adjusting for a previous one-for-four scrip issue.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., who have large tea plantations in Kenya, are repeating the interim of 14d. free of tax per 5s. ordinary share in respect of the year to June 30 next, requiring £351,562, against £281,250. The issued capital having been increased meantime from £114m. to just over £14m. Group net profit after tax to June 30, 1963, was rather more than £2.5m., and profits after tax to June 30 next are estimated by the directors at £3m. They hope to maintain last year's dividend of 44d. free of tax on the larger capital.

Tanganyika Far Behind President's Call for Candour

OPENING the first co-operative managers' seminar, Mwalimu Nyerere told representatives of Tanganyika's 53 co-operative unions and 1,300 primary societies that although their movement was second to none in the Commonwealth—rivalled only by Denmark and Israel in extent—it was time it took a candid look at itself to see if it was really making an impression on its members.

"You represent half a million co-operators. How many of your members really understand what co-operation is? How many have the faintest idea of the essential difference between co-operative and other enterprises? Plenty of people want to start co-operatives, but do they really know what they are talking about? Are you really giving your members instruction in co-operative principles? If you are, I have not heard much about it.

"Co-operation means that for the first time people themselves share the fruits of their labours and are not exploited as in colonial days. Co-operation is full of wonderful ideas and noble principles, but these are useless without sufficient executives to carry them out. We must all be conscious of our own limitations, and have the honesty to acknowledge what we don't know.

"As a nation we have still a great deal to learn. Many of our friends fly in rockets while we tread wearily behind on foot. Worse still, the gap between us widens year by year. We are still far behind, and to catch up we have to run twice as fast as the others.

"I am your President, but I am only too conscious of the fact that all I have in common with the President of the United States is a 21-gun salute!

"It is a useless co-operative manager who thinks he knows everything. The world we live in is harsh and cruel. There is no place for inefficiency and incompetence. A great weight of responsibility rests on your shoulders, for some 40% of the national exports are marketed by the co-operative movement."

Bandanga Holdings

BANDANGA HOLDINGS, LTD., tea growers in Nyasaland, report group net profit to September 30 at £7,283 (£15,038) before provision for taxation of £2,063. A 15% dividend is being repeated at a cost of £5,880, and the carry-forward is £2,493 (£2,121). Issued capital is £64,004 in 5s. shares. Interest in the subsidiary appears at £80,804. In the consolidated balance-sheet fixed assets stand at £97,307 and net current assets at £5,422.

Owing to adverse weather the crop harvested was down from 610,839lb. of manufactured tea to 509,471lb., the yield per acre falling from 830 to 655lb., which naturally increased the f.o.b. cost (from 21.04d. to 24.19d. per lb.). The average net sale price, however, rose from 29.67d. to 31.41d.

Mr. W. R. T. Pictou-Warlow is the chairman, and the other directors are Commander J. G. Arbutnot and Colonel D. G. Dickson.

B.O.A.C. has offered a two-year air pilot scholarship to Tanganyika.

Twelve deputies from various parties have joined the Somali Youth League Parliamentary Party, increasing its number of deputies to 81.

Former Zanzibar Ministers in detention may receive not more than three visitors a month. Other detainees may be visited twice monthly.

A new Tanganyika English-language daily newspaper, the *Nationalist*, has begun publication. It describes itself as the "baby" of T.A.N.U. and the Government.

The Kenya and Uganda African railway unions abstained from an E.A.R. and H. meeting in Nairobi because they refused to recognize the Tanganyika representatives as trade unionists.

The House of Chiefs in Northern Rhodesia has been assured by Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, that its status and standing will be maintained within the Independence Constitution.

Citizenship of Malawi will not be forced on any resident, Nyasaland's Prime Minister has stated. Dr. Banda said that he would scrutinize every application personally. Asians and Europeans were welcome to engage in business.

Zanzibar schools have been renamed after Lumumba, Nkrumah, Obote, Ben Bella, Castro, and Nasser. The Karimjee Hospital is now Lenin Hospital. Main Road now bears Kenyatta's name. Others commemorate Gizenga, Nyerere, and Kaunda. The Sayyid Khalifa Stadium has been renamed Mao Tse-tung Stadium.

Seven Masai and seven Kisii are discussing recent clashes between the two tribes.

King George VI Hospital in Nairobi is to be renamed the Kenyatta National Hospital.

A £31m. textile industry under Indian auspices is to be established in Kisumu, Kenya.

Four Burundi Ministers having been dismissed by the King, the Government has resigned.

Uganda has offered to play host next year to the next Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.

An Arab-African Bank with £10m. capital has been registered in Cairo under Government auspices.

The Government of Ethiopia is to receive from E.M. Government a loan of £2m. for its second five-year development plan.

The ban on public meetings, including those of trade unions, has been extended by the Government of Kenya to all districts until further notice.

Twelve Africans employed on veterinary work in the Rift Valley Region of Kenya have left for the U.S.A. for courses which will last about nine months.

The Swedish Agency for International Assistance is offering to Kenya citizens three-year scholarships at the University of Uppsala for science courses to B.Sc. level.

A Festival of Southern Rhodesia is to be held in the Rhodes Museum and Commonwealth Centre in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, from April 29 to May 1.

Work has begun on the Independence Stadium near Lusaka. It will provide seating accommodation for 30,000 and standing accommodation for more than 200,000 on Matero Ridge.

The Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association has declared a dispute over its salary demands on the mining companies. Negotiations which started last June have reached deadlock.

The directors of Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., announcing an increase in the interim dividend from 6% to 7½%, state that they hope to recommend a final 12%, which would increase the year's total from 17½% to 20%.

British exports to Kenya last year at £30.2m. compared with a total of £29.6m. in 1962. The U.K. bought from Kenya goods worth £18.5m., an increase of rather more than £3m., imports of coffee having risen £2.5m.

European farmers in the Nalvasha district of Kenya have agreed to retain African squatters who had previously worked for them for at least four years and, having been declared redundant, were living on their farms as illegal squatters.

Results in the Somali Republic general elections were: Somali Youth League, 69 seats; Somali National Congress, 22; Somali Democratic Union, 15; Independent Constitutional Somali Party, 9; and one seat each for eight other minor parties.

Northern Rhodesia's fine-cured tobacco crop is estimated at about 23m. lb., or 5m. lb. over last year's total. It will continue to be sold on the auction floors in Salisbury until an annual output of 50m. lb. justifies separate Northern Rhodesian sales.

For manufacturing and possessing home-made guns, Joseph Gichu Kamau, alias "General" Kamwamba, has been sentenced in Kenya to five years' imprisonment. On similar charges two other Africans were simultaneously sentenced to four years' jail.

Immigration into Zanzibar has been completely stopped, ostensibly because U.S. Navy vessels on their way to Mombasa constitute "a direct threat to the security of the republic." Unauthorized aircraft flying over the island "will have to bear the consequences of violation of air space."

British purchases of Southern Rhodesia's record tobacco crop of some 300m. lb. this season should account for about one-third of the sales, Mr. E. J. Jefferys, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, said a few days ago. There is need for higher sales in other markets than ever before. Last year West Germany was the second largest buyer.

A recruiting delegation from Nairobi City Council has arrived in Britain to interview African students from that country who will complete their courses this year or next, especially those taking law, medicine, engineering, accountancy and nursing. A delegation from the East African Common Services Organization is due in London on May 2 to recruit for the railways, postal administration and other services.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA reports net profits for 1963 of 372,329,000 Belgian francs, compared with 657,951,000 in the previous year, in which earnings had already been more than halved. Profits in 1960 were about £17m. Because of the lack of foreign exchange the company has not been able to pay the dividend declared in 1961. No dividend is announced for the past year. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has a 15% interest in Union Miniere.



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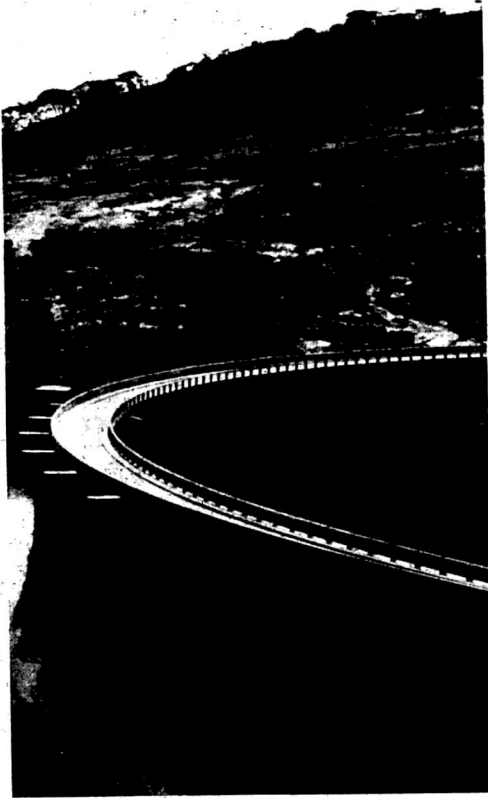
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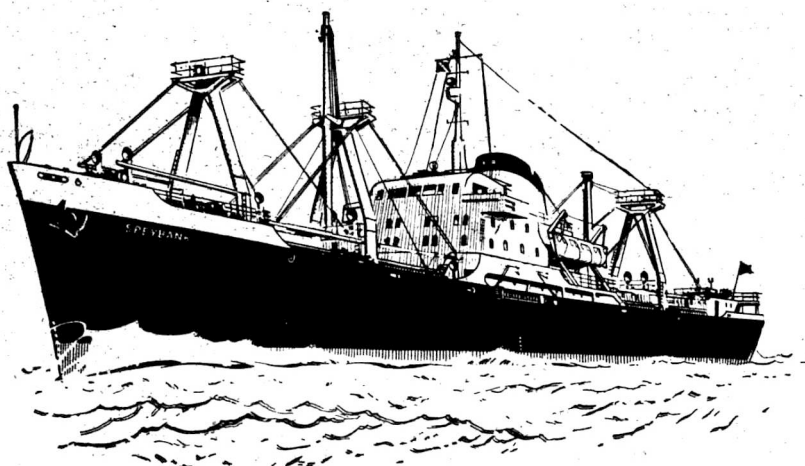
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CASU-
ISTRY** in connexion with Southern Rhodesia's demand to be represented at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Confer-

More Casuistry By H.M. Government.

ence in July will not be quickly forgotten in that country, whatever the outcome of exchanges which have already lasted too long and been given far too much publicity; and it has been very noticeable that not one of the "leaks" to journalists has been to the advantage of that most loyal of all British communities in Africa. Parliamentary, newspaper and radio commentators have made great play with the suggestion that Southern Rhodesia has no "right" to send her Prime Minister, whose admission, if permitted, would be an act of grace agreed in advance by the Afro-Asian and other members of the Commonwealth; and several influential African nationalist spokesmen, and of course Mr. Nehru, have seized the chance to administer public insults to Southern Rhodesia. Responsible men in that country, irrespective of party, will justifiably blame the United Kingdom Government for these displays of bad temper, bad manners, bad psychology, and bad faith towards the Commonwealth in general, for they have occurred only because Ministers in Britain, the host country, failed to press the view that Southern Rhodesia must receive an invita-

The sophistry exhibited day after day through the Press has resembled the habitual brawling between Moscow and Peking rather than the conduct appropriate to an ostensible family of

Southern Rhodesia's Right to Attend.

nations. Irate debate as to whether Lord Malvern attended Commonwealth Conferences as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia or in

his purely personal capacity is pointless and superfluous (but nonetheless damaging) when elementary justice required the presence of his successor, Mr. Ian Smith, if only because his country's affairs will unquestionably be discussed, if not in the conference proper, then certainly in committee. Not even mischief-making, hair-splitting politicians could justify the indictment of Southern Rhodesia without hearing her Prime Minister as witness for the defence. Yet it is being argued that that right—which was not denied to the worst Nazi criminals—should be withheld from a Commonwealth Prime Minister unless he grovels and pleads in words dictated to him from London by men who are more interested in temporary Afro-Asian approval than in insisting that there shall be no blackmail and no black-balling since the internal affairs of each Commonwealth country are its own concern. Mr. Macmillan's outrageous departure from that basic rule of the Commonwealth drove out South Africa. That pernicious precedent—and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA abhors apartheid—should have afforded warning against intolerable interference with Southern Rhodesia now. Discussion of its affairs, however circumspect, should take place only in the presence of its Prime Minister.

THE GENERAL ASSUMPTION of the United Kingdom Press that Zanzibar's union with Tanganyika has scotched Communism in East Africa is recklessly optimistic, for the Russian,

Zanzibar Merges With Tanganyika.

Chinese and East German leaders who sent in their diplomatic and technical representatives and shipped arms immediately after the revolution in Zanzibar in January will not be disposed to accept frustration of their plans merely because the twin islands have mer-

ged with a country which, though immensely larger, has scarcely any military power and itself suffered an army mutiny only three months ago. Their recent successes must have made Moscow and Peking determined to exploit every possible opening in every part of Africa. Being realists, they can take rebuffs calmly, as was demonstrated in the Congo more than once; but their temporary retreats are systematically followed by further advances, dispersal of endeavour within a wide area of concentration being characteristic of Marxist practice. Zanzibar's Foreign Minister, an ardent and active propagandist for Communist China in particular and Communism in general, is still in office. Had he lost it, neither Mr. Babu nor his Communist backers would have been crushed. They — and other Ministers in the mainland territories who have equally close Communist attachments—would have bided their time, seized whatever opportunities the course of events might offer, and in various ways disseminated the suggestion that Communism is the logical consequence of the Socialism to which the East African nationalist politicians have all declared their complete allegiance.

* * *

Correspondents in East Africa have emphasized in the past few days that the merger strengthens the policy of non-alignment, as if that were a conclusive answer to Communist pressures.

Two-Way Traffic with Iron Curtain Countries.

Tanganyika's insistence on non-alignment has not prevented the arrival of substantial numbers of European and Chinese Communists in the guise of diplomats, journalists, and investigators of projects for which their Governments might provide financial and technical aid; and at this moment two influential African Ministers from Kenya are in Moscow on their way to Peking. Whatever may be said by apologists for this two-way traffic from and to the Iron Curtain countries, it must suit the Communist planners who intend to indoctrinate as many Africans as possible and infiltrate all the territories, in so many of which they already have paid agents. Even Ministers have publicly boasted of the financial and other assistance which they have received from the Soviet Union and China. Those who have thus called attention to themselves are, however, unlikely to be the most dangerous operators.

* * *

Dar es Salaam, which was clearly threatened from a Zanzibar in which three

leading Communist Powers were contending for the leadership (or co-operating closely in secret while pretending to compete against one another), can certainly not be considered immune to Communist infection. The capital of Tanganyika is, indeed, especially vulnerable because the Government has provided asylum and assistance to revolutionary groups from other African territories, including Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Angola, and because so-called "freedom fighters" are being trained near the city by the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, trained for deployment against the Southern African territories just mentioned. Organizers of revolt are in obvious danger of encouraging it against themselves. Moreover, many hundreds of Africans are being instructed behind the Iron Curtain in modern methods of subversion and sabotage, and when they return in substantial numbers, as they soon will, there will be among them at least some who have become fanatical servants of Communism.

* * *

It is also naïve to ignore the likelihood of gun-running into Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, a risk immensely increased by the folly of African Ministers in demanding the abolition of the small East African Navy, which kept some kind of control over smuggling. Frightened by their blunder, the same Ministers are now eager to re-establish a small naval force, but before it can be assembled and manned many automatic weapons and ample supplies of ammunition are quite likely to be landed for use by fifth columnists. Russian submarines would have no difficulty in carrying cargoes to isolated landing-places. Last week's political reverse in Zanzibar may indeed stimulate Communist activity rather than reduce it. President Karume could ease the pressure upon himself only by accepting Tanganyika's protection. For him it was a case of "Heads I win; tails you lose". President Nyerere probably calculated that his risk had been greatly lessened by the arrest in January of some two hundred trade union officials and other activists who were considered dangerous to the régime. Incidentally, it is interesting to compare the silence of Socialists in Britain at their imprisonment without trial with the fanfares of fury from the left wing at the removal from the towns of a few Africans in

Heads I Win; Tails You Lose.

Southern Rhodesia whose party had for months waged open warfare against Africans who would not submit to its dictatorship. These normally voluble expositors

have had not a word to say about the entry into the Government of Tanganyika and Zanzibar of such servants of Communism as Mr. Babu and Mr. Hanga. Why?

Notes By The Way

Seasonal Change

IF MR. K. PRATAP, First Secretary to the Indian High Commission in Nairobi, has been correctly reported by the Press in Kenya, an explanation of his remarks is certainly desirable, for they conflict completely with other information. He is recorded to have said after visiting Zanzibar that he had heard no complaints from Indians about the way in which they had been treated; that Indian women and children leaving by ship for Bombay were "going for their usual seasonal change"; that each was allowed to take up to £20 in cash and any jewellery on the person; and that life in Zanzibar is well organized. That happy picture has no sort of resemblance to any other report which I have read or received. My private information leaves me in no doubt that many Asians have been disgracefully treated. Considerable numbers were murdered in cold blood during and after the revolution. Many more were arrested and are still in detention. The property of many—nobody knows how many—has been seized without compensation; and the thugs who have done more or less what they liked in Zanzibar and Pemba have delighted to humiliate Indians, Pakistanis, and Arabs. Many of the women allegedly leaving for "their usual seasonal change in Bombay" were stripped and robbed of everything by the "comrades" at the docks. If Mr. Pratap heard no complaints from Indians, the reason can only have been fear that even a mild expression of discontent might cause them to lose what they still possess, including perhaps their lives.

Zanzibar Casualties

SINCE PUBLICATION of the paragraph reporting that a friend with many contacts in Zanzibar believed that perhaps 5,000 people had been killed in cold blood by armed thugs at the time of the revolution in January, I have received two other estimates from responsible men, one giving 5,000 as his minimum estimate, and the other suggesting a total somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000. In South Africa, Commandant-General P. H. Grobbelaar has said publicly that he considers that at least 2,500 were killed, about nine-tenths of them being Arabs and the rest Indians, adding that the wounded and injured were not likely to be much fewer than 10,000. It is still extraordinarily difficult to get information from Zanzibar or Pemba, and probably nobody will ever know how many murders were committed. The victims certainly included many poor Arabs whose only offence, apart from their race, was to own small plots of land which armed and bloodthirsty Africans coveted.

Picked for Passivity

THE RETIREMENT, officially attributed to his own request, of Mr. Max H. Dorsinville, the Haitian head of the United Nations operation in the Congo, who is known to have had considerable differences with Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, will neither surprise nor disturb European or informed African opinion in Leopoldville. When his Ghanaian predecessor, Mr.

Robert Gardiner, a much more forceful person, resigned to return to Addis Ababa, the selection of Mr. Dorsinville by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was interpreted as an indication that he was determined on optimum curtailment of its political and military activities in the Congo; that has happened, and two months hence the last of the U.N. troops will be withdrawn, leaving behind them chaos and the prospect of its continuance, accompanied by more violence and revolts, ever increasing corruption, and progressive deterioration in standards which have already collapsed. Mr. Dorsinville had been a member of U.N. missions both to Tanganyika and to Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda and Burundi).

Politics and Alcohol

ANYONE with knowledge of public affairs in East and Central Africa during the past decade could make a longish list of Africans prominent in politics who were notorious drinkers. It was said of more than a few that they were usually fuddled by the afternoon, and a favourite for the leadership of one country, became so addicted to alcohol that seriously-minded men tried not to see him later than 10 a.m., on the assumption that after that hour he would either promise anything or quickly forget or confuse the whole conversation. The responsibility of office has caused a number of the erstwhile roysterers to change their habits, and some delight to declare that they and other Ministers are now abstainers. A Minister in Northern Rhodesia informed a friend who was recently in Lusaka that almost all the leaders of the U.N.I.P. party have decided to refuse alcoholic drinks (but at several cocktail parties which he attended there were Ministers who did not conform to the self-imposed rule). Dr. Kaunda, now the Prime Minister, has been a non-drinker and non-smoker for years; he eats no meat and drinks neither tea nor coffee. Northern Rhodesia's beer-halls, which have been the cause of much violence between adherents of the opposing political parties, are, it seems, to be closed.

Music of Africa

MR. HUGH TRACEY, director of the International Library of African Music at Roodepoort, South Africa, and his sons Andrew and Paul played a number of African instruments in Sunday night's B.B.C. Television programme. I doubt whether any other white family could have emulated their achievement, which was so good that a hearer who could not see the screen might easily have thought himself in a village among exceptionally musical Africans. There was more music than commentary, but Mr. Tracey mentioned that there are well over one hundred scales in the music of Africa; that it is not unusual for African singing to be in four or five rhythms; and that the Karanga and Chopi are among the most musical of the tribes. African music being wholly unwritten, he and his sons have had to work it out for themselves, some of it being extremely complicated and unlike anything else anywhere. It was tragic, he felt, that the continuity of African folk music was being broken.

Tanganyika and Zanzibar Merge as One Sovereign State

Mr. "Babu" and Mr. Hanga Given Portfolios in Reconstructed Government

TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR have formed a United Republic. President Karume arrived in Dar es Salaam on Monday to exchange instruments of union with Mwalimu Nyerere.

Until a Constituent Assembly has adopted a new Constitution, which is to occur within a year, the United Republic will be governed according to the Tanganyika Constitution, modified to provide for Zanzibar a separate legislature and executive with competence over certain internal matters. Until there is a Union Parliament, Tanganyika Ministers will be responsible for external affairs, defence, police, emergency powers, citizenship, the public service, immigration, external trade and borrowing, income and other taxes, customs and excise, harbours, civil aviation, posts and telegraphs.

Supporting 'No 'Isms'

The act of union, forming "one sovereign State", was signed by the two leaders when Mwalimu Nyerere visited Zanzibar on Wednesday of last week, accompanied by Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for External Affairs, and Mr. Job Lusinde, Minister for Home Affairs. The Zanzibar Revolutionary Council had ratified the draft agreement on the previous day and met again afterwards with the Cabinet. The Tanganyika National Assembly was recalled on Friday to endorse the agreement, but because of an extended Parliamentary caucus session in secret did not sit until the following morning, when members gave their approval.

Dr. Nyerere has become President of the new State. Mr. Karume is First Vice-President, and will act as Head of State in the Mwalimu's absence. Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, hitherto Vice-President of Tanganyika, is now Second Vice-President.

Cold war politics had nothing to do with the merger, Mwalimu Nyerere told the Tanganyika Parliament in a speech which was interrupted by applause.

"The union has been determined by the two Governments in the interests of Africa and African unity. There is no other reason. It is an insult to Africa to read cold war politics into every move towards African unity. Unity in our continent does not have to come *via* Moscow or Washington. We do not propose this union to support any of the 'isms' of this world. We propose to support and strengthen Africa, in particular our part of Africa.

Zanzibar's Friends

"Our two countries were united in the past. We have a special responsibility to unite again. If we make our unity a living reality we shall demonstrate that the hopes of the African continent are not in vain. A single Government in Africa is not an impossible dream. If two countries can unite, then three can; if three can, then 30 can."

Mr. Karume told an *Id al-Adha* reception at the People's Palace on Friday that "the union seeks the interests of the people themselves and will pave the way for a new era of progress in our two countries. This union will not destroy our friendship with our friends. It will strengthen the cordial relations between us and our friends, and all peoples of different tribes and countries, because it will further our goal of eradicating discrimination between human beings. It will not favour one person against another."

He had been introduced by Mr. M. Rehani, vice-

president of his Afro-Shirazi Party, who averred that the union was wise.

For some weeks before the announcement there had been discussions in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar between Ministers from both Governments.

Mr. Abdul Rahman "Babu", the Zanzibar External Affairs and Trade Minister, was on his way from Indonesia to Pakistan when the decision was made known. Questioned in Pakistan, he refused to comment on the grounds that he did not possess full details; but "some such thing was expected". On arriving in Nairobi he claimed that he had been privy to the plan, which had been mooted "a long time ago—before independence". It was nonsense to suggest that it had been effected behind his back. His presence for the "mere formality" of the signing had not been necessary. The matter had had to be concluded in time for the meeting of the Tanganyika National Assembly (which was not called until Tuesday last week, four days after Mr. Babu had left for his trade tour.—Ed.), or because Tanganyika's next five-year development plan was due to be presented soon.

Neither he nor anyone else knew what appointment he would be offered in the new Government. It didn't really matter. The merger was a step towards "the greater unity we want".

Final Goal

It was a "Western twist" to interpret the plan as an attempt to thwart Communist influence in the islands. Zanzibar's policy was one of progressive Socialism akin to that of other African countries. He would not disclose from which side the initiative had come.

He had talks with Mzee Kenyatta before returning to Zanzibar on Saturday, where no Cabinet colleagues met him, but only his wife and departmental officials. He had likewise not been met by any Minister at Nairobi airport.

Following visits to Nairobi and Kampala by Mr. Kambona, the Prime Ministers of Kenya and Uganda issued a joint statement welcoming the union as a "constructive step towards the final goal of African unity", saying that "the formation of this union between two sovereign States must serve as a warning to external forces that seek to divide the African people for their own purposes". Kenya had earlier expressed its support for the proposals.

Press reports from the Tanganyika capital have it that Mwalimu Nyerere threatened to withdraw his 300 police sent to Zanzibar shortly after the January revolution unless Mr. Karume agreed to a union of his People's Republic of 300,000 inhabitants with the mainland State of over 9m. people. Now 100 more policemen are being dispatched to the islands, where some of the "comrades" loyal to "Babu", estimated at about 300, have been disarmed or have sworn allegiance to the new régime.

A Cabinet of 23 announced on Monday includes five former Zanzibari Ministers.

Mr. Karume as First Vice-President is assisted by three Ministers of State, one of whom is Mr. Abeid Jumbe, his former Minister of the Cabinet.

"Babu" has been appointed to the Directorate of Development and Planning under Dr. Nyerere as a Minister of State, together with two Tanganyika Ministers, Mr. A. Nsilo Swai and Mr. Amir Jamal.

Portfolios

Sheikh Kassim Hanga, lately Vice-President in Zanzibar, becomes Minister of Industry, Mines and Power, and Mr. Abdul Idrisi Wakil, formerly Education Minister in Zanzibar, takes over Information and Tourism. Mr. Hassan Moyo, who was Minister of Works, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

Mr. Kawawa, who now becomes responsible for defence and national service, will also be assisted by two Ministers of State. The Zanzibari "armed forces" are to be integrated into the Tanganyika Army.

Mwalimu Nyerere would not tell a Press conference whether people detained in Zanzibar for political offences would be released, countering that they "do not cease to be political prisoners."

Asked if the properties confiscated by the Revolutionary Council would be returned, he inquired "Why should it?"

He declined to answer queries about future diplomatic representation in either country.

Opposition from African Commonwealth to Southern Rhodesia

No Invitation Yet Extended by Britain for July Leaders' Conference

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, on Thursday last week told Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, that Mr. Ian Smith, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, expected an invitation to the July conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Up to Tuesday no details had been officially published of the exchange of letters between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Sandys, the tenor of whose replies is said to be that Britain cannot agree that Southern Rhodesia has an automatic right to attend the conference, but that a request for a special invitation would be placed before the Commonwealth for consideration. Mr. Campbell has insisted that Britain alone should decide and extend an invitation.

Mr. Nehru told the Indian Lower House on Monday that if consulted his Government would not favour Southern Rhodesia's presence.

Mr. Holyoake, New Zealand's Prime Minister, has said that his Government would not object to Southern Rhodesia's representative attending as an observer.

Opposition

Ghana is "astounded" at the "possibility of the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia being invited" to the conference, according to a statement issued in London by the High Commissioner.

"The proposal has no basis in law or precedent. Southern Rhodesia has never been invited to any Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. In 1935 Viscount Malvern (then Mr. Godfrey Huggins), the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was invited to attend and continued to do so. It was always made clear that this invitation was extended to him in a personal capacity and not as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"At the conference of 1956, when Lord Malvern was about to retire, the 10 Commonwealth countries decided that they would welcome at future conferences the participation of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This Federation has now come to an end.

"If any of its component parts which are not independent by the time the conference meets are to be invited, the country most eligible for such consideration would be Northern Rhodesia. It has universal suffrage. Unlike Southern Rhodesia, it has a Government representative of the people, and in July would be virtually on the threshold of independence. It does not practise racial discrimination and oppression, as does Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of Ghana has not yet been officially approached by the British Government in regard to this proposal, but its views have been made absolutely plain to the British Prime Minister."

"Ridiculous" Claim

Mr. Kambona, Tanganyika External Affairs Minister, speaking as chairman of the African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity has urged Britain to "re-think" its position on Southern Rhodesia, for the time might soon be past when the British Government could "with honour" hasten majority rule in the territory. It was ridiculous for Britain to claim that it had neither authority nor responsibility to achieve it.

The accession of Mr. Smith as Prime Minister was viewed with the utmost concern. The restriction of Mr. Nkomo and his principal aides was "wanton, arbitrary, and irresponsible; the cowardly action of banishment, far from splitting the nationalist leaders and the liberation struggle, will bring into the open their unity and determination in a final assault against the oppressive Government."

The Tanganyika Government has reportedly advised that Mr. Smith should be permitted to attend the conference only if African nationalists from Southern Rhodesia were also invited.

The O.A.U. is expected to confer on the issue before July. The British Council of Churches has "noted with appreciation the statement made by Church leaders in Salisbury with its warning against the serious risks involved in any unconstitutional action to gain independence and in any attempt

to overthrow a legally constituted Government. The council trusts that this grave warning will be heeded."

It is "to express to the Minister of Commonwealth Relations the grave concern of the council at the recent turn of events in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular to make known to H.M. Government how deeply the council deplors both the renewed outbreak of violence and the attitude, as reported in Britain, of the Southern Rhodesian Government to African political advancement. The council recalls its resolution of April, 1963, regarding African political representation, and records its appreciation of the attitude taken hitherto by H.M. Government in regard to this question."

Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister for Justice, Law and Order, broadcast last week that people should not be panicked by exaggerated accounts of the situation. Attempts were being made to instil fear into the European population to scare them into leaving, discourage them from entering as immigrants and to frighten away investors. The overall aim of both Communists and Afro-Asians was to portray an explosive situation which did not exist. There could be no guarantee against further outbreaks of violence, but the situation was completely under control and the morale of the security forces was excellent.

Caretaker Council officials had been in touch with Communist Chinese officials in Tanganyika and Mr. Robert Chikerema, one of Mr. Nkomo's lieutenants, had claimed that he had recently visited Peking and Moscow.

The facts did not support the party's protestations that it was not a terrorist group. In February plans had been made to spread violence and intimidation from the towns to the rural areas by maiming European-owned cattle, destroying their crops, organizing resistance to cattle dipping among African stockowners, and wrecking dips, water points, and other amenities provided for African farmers. That scheme had failed because the people did not support it.

Unrest

Wherever Mr. Nkomo toured trouble followed. He had categorically refused to discuss the country's problems with Mr. Field when he was Prime Minister.

It was the Government's duty to protect its people from a breakdown of law and order, and that it would do, irrespective of any unfavourable impressions created overseas. People were lucky to be living in Southern Rhodesia, compared with the lot of those in the Congo, Rwanda, Zanzibar, and some other territories outside Africa.

Miss Jane Ngunya, secretary for women in the P.C.C., and Mr. Lazarus Nkiala, information secretary, have been restricted. Five restrictees at Wha Wha have been released, three of them P.C.C. members, the others belonging to the rival Z.A.N.U.

Mr. Evan Campbell has said that Mr. Nkomo was restricted out of concern for the "welfare of countless thousands of African families; we shall see if a year in detention will bring him round to a more moderate way of doing things."

The anti-colonial committee of the U.N. has debated a resolution calling for the release of Mr. Nkomo and other "political" prisoners and the convening of a constitutional conference in the territory by Britain. It deprecates the continued refusal of Britain to act on U.N. motions, and calls for reference to the Security Council if action be not taken now.

Terrorism

Mr. Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the committee on Monday that violence would undoubtedly ensue if Britain failed to intervene. He argued that she still had that right and ability despite the conventions of non-intervention. Britain would, he said, find some way of influencing the situation if violence broke out. "How many people must be killed before conventions can be satisfied?"

If Britain proved unable to change and improve the African lot, violence was the only alternative. The Africans placed their trust in Britain. If that offered no help, "then I can only visualize the training of guerrillas, the smuggling of arms, terrorism, and the development of an intolerable situation."

Before leaving Johannesburg for New York Mr. Todd had proposed a £100m. development plan which Britain should finance for 10 years, supplemented by "liberal" loans to meet her responsibilities. There had to be negotiations between white and black; Britain was "fairly knowledgeable about

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PERSONALIA

MAJOR J. C. ADAMSON has returned to London from Tel Aviv.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., has joined the board of Falkland Islands Co., Ltd.

MR. RUSSELL PROSSER now advises the Kenya Government on social services.

MR. R. I. GUTHRIE, Q.C., and MRS. GUTHRIE are leaving Kenya to live in Britain.

MR. B. A. DOYLE, Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave pending retirement.

BRIGADIER F. E. SPENCER will be in Canada from the beginning of May until the end of August.

MR. E. WILL is now Austrian Trade Delegate for East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi.

MR. C. G. TRACEY is chairman of the new Rhodesian Promotion Council's management committee.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY has been appointed a director of Moorgarth Developments, Ltd., a new company.

DR. N. R. E. FENDALL, D.M.S. in Kenya, and MRS. FENDALL arrived last Friday in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has invited PRESIDENT RADAKRISHNAN of India to visit Ethiopia next month.

MR. M. SHIMRAT, director of international training at the Israel Institute of Productivity, is visiting Kenya.

EARL DE LA WARR and SIR CHARLES PONSONBY have returned from their visits to various African territories.

LORD EGREMONT, until recently private secretary to MR. MACMILLAN, has recently paid a brief visit to Nyasaland.

MR. R. B. N. WETMORE has taken up his appointment in Cape Town as Diplomatic Representative for Southern Rhodesia.

SIR HUMPHREY MYNORS, lately deputy governor of the Bank of England, has joined the board of the English Electric Co., Ltd.

THE REV. I. T. WINTERBURN, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Denmark Park, London, has been appointed Archdeacon of the Seychelles.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister in Kenya, left London in the middle of last week for Washington for talks with the World Bank.

THE REV. B. R. ISAAC, lately secretary of the Ruanda mission of the Church Missionary Society, is to be vicar of Cudham, Orpington, Kent.

GENERAL MOBUTU, C-in-C. of the Congolese National Army, will leave London today after a visit made at the invitation of H.M. Government.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

DR. M. DAGG has succeeded DR. J. S. G. McCULLOCH as head of the physics division of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

MR. R. M. MORRIS, a former Federal Secretary of Health, is advising the Sierra Leone Government on training for medical aides at the request of the W.H.O.

MR. ANDRE HUBRECHT, of Ndola, was ordered last week to leave Northern Rhodesia within two days because "his continued presence was not in the public interest".

MR. L. J. PLYM, a vice-president of American Metal Climax, Inc., which has large Northern Rhodesian mining interests, and MRS. PLYM have recently visited Central Africa.

PROFESSOR C. B. RICHARDSON, an American expert in comparative government and international relations, is conducting a month's course at the Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete, for Africans recently recruited to Kenya's External Affairs branch.

After their wedding in Nanyuki, MR. and MRS. DAVID LOCKWOOD drove home in a trap drawn by zebroids (a cross between horse and zebra) which had been trained by the bride.

MRS. EIRLYS BRITAIN, who has done voluntary Red Cross work in Zanzibar, has just returned to her home in Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. She is the wife of a doctor in that town.

LORD ALPORT has been elected a Parliamentary member of the council of the Joint East and Central African Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of LORD CRANWORTH.

MR. KEITH KYLE has returned to the United Kingdom after spending some three years in Central and East Africa, for much of the time in the Congo, about which he is writing a book.

MR. A. T. DE JEAN, manager in Mombasa for the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and local chairman of the East African Conference Lines, is in this country on leave.

MRS. FANNY SALZMAN, of Hove, widow of ELIA I. SALZMAN, who had been prominent in the Rhodesian tobacco trade for many years, left £118,699, on which duty of £22,037 has been paid.

MR. ROZ HARUBU SAIDI, who was appointed deputy chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Tanganyika only last month, has become chairman on the resignation of MR. JOHN KETO.

MR. P. ROSCOE, president of the Central African Turkish Tobacco Association, has said that its work is to end because no territorial Government will help with grants or loans, as the Federal Government did.

MR. A. J. VASEY, who was recently appointed executive secretary of the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee, will visit Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda between May 8 and June 6.

MR. HUMPHRY J. BERKELEY, Tory M.P. for Lancaster, who two years ago joined the board of Great Swan Investments, Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman. The company is interested in hire purchase and a chain of garages.

MR. S. R. HOGG has been elected to the board of Hugh Wood & Co., Ltd., and Huwood Mining Machinery, Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiaries of General Electrical and Mechanical Systems, Ltd., of which he recently became chairman.

DR. STEPHEN K. BAILEY, dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University in the United States, has visited Nairobi to review the staffing by the university of the Kenya Institute of Administration.

PROFESSOR KHOUIE, a Lebanese, and his wife, who are working in the Kivu Province of the Congo for U.N.E.S.C.O., were attacked in their home by African terrorists armed with knives at the beginning of the week. They are in hospital in Bukavu.

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society's executive committee, who has visited East and Central Africa, retired recently. DAME ANNE BRYANS and SIR PATRICK RENISON, lately Governor of Kenya, have become joint vice-chairmen.

MR. J. K. BURROWS, known to many of our readers as chief engineer of the EDINBURGH CASTLE, and previously of the STIRLING CASTLE and PRETORIA CASTLE, has retired at the age of 65. He was serving in the RICHMOND CASTLE when she was lost by enemy action in 1942.

MR. AARON MABAYE, the first African to be appointed a fisheries officer in Northern Rhodesia, is the son of a chief in Southern Rhodesia. After being educated in that country, he was granted in 1960 an Indian Government scholarship for three years at Delhi University, where he graduated B.Sc. (honours) in zoology.

MR. H. REEDMAN, Southern Rhodesia's new Minister for Immigration, has just said that he expects a continuing and substantial influx of immigrants, for there is to be a tremendous drive to develop industry that will require more and more people with high skills.

MR. A. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, has left Nairobi with MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister of State, to spend a fortnight in the Soviet Union, and to visit the People's Republic of China. MR. ACHIENG ONEKO will meantime act as Minister for Home Affairs.

MR. J. M. WALLACE, Tanganyika manager of Dalgety & New Zealand Loan, Ltd., is on home leave, and MR. R. L. HYATT, branch manager in Dar es Salaam, has been transferred to Nairobi. MR. J. D. OGILVIE, previously of the Tanga office, is the new Dar es Salaam manager.

MR. R. SADOVE, leader of a World Bank mission which has been investigating proposals for a rail link between Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, has discussed its draft report with the Northern Rhodesian Cabinet. A general transportation survey for the whole territory has been advocated.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister of Labour in Tanganyika, has urged African farmers in the Dodoma area to grow grapes, suggesting that Tanganyika might thereby be made self-sufficient in her wine requirements. Grapes are being grown experimentally at Bihawana Mission in that region.

At last week's annual meeting in London of Lombard Banking, Ltd., more than one million votes were cast against the re-election to the board of MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was appointed a director soon after his resignation from the Cabinet in October.

MR. GEORGE BAKER, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, and is now Director of British Information Services in Sierra Leone, is to speak on "The Place of Information in Developing Africa" at a joint meeting in London on May 7 of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

At the 400th anniversary celebrations in Stratford-upon-Avon of the birth of Shakespeare, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia was represented by MR. T. V. R. BARBOUR, his personal assistant, who unfurled the Southern Rhodesian flag during a ceremony in which representatives from many countries took part.

THE REV. YOHANA MADINDA, Sub-Dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Dodoma, has been appointed Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika in succession to the late BISHOP YOHANA OMARI. He will be consecrated in Holy Trinity Church, Morogoro, on May 7 by the MOST REV. L. J. BEECHER, Archbishop of East Africa.

When the Australian cricket team were entertained by the Joint Commonwealth Societies Council in London a few days ago, they were received by SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, chairman of the Royal Overseas League, who was for many years in the Sudan Civil Service. LORD TWINING was present as chairman of the Victoria League.

MR. BARRIE REYNOLDS, keeper of ethnography at the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Livingstone, is to be its new director when MR. GERVAIS CLAY retires on May 1. After graduating in anthropology and archaeology at Cambridge, he joined the staff in 1955, and since then he has carried out many field and research projects, including a study of the material culture of the Gwembe Valley peoples which formed the subject of an M.Sc. award. Among his publications is "Magic, Divination and Witchcraft among the Barotse".

DR. KENNETH LINDSAY LITTLE, Reader in Social Anthropology at Edinburgh University, and head of that department since 1950, has been appointed to the new Chair of Social Anthropology in the university. Most of his field work was done in Africa. At one time he was seconded to Khartoum University as Professor of Anthropology.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER, who visited East Africa some months ago, is in England on vacation from Stanford University, California, where he is taking a post-graduate course in economics. He had hoped to enter the Commonwealth Relations Office, but, having failed in the Civil Service examination, he is now thought likely to go into the City of London in the autumn.

MR. GUY ARNOLD and MR. I. NKONDE, representing the Government of Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in London to seek help from H.M. Government and voluntary organizations in the establishment and operation of training camps for unemployed African youths. It is hoped to have about 100 such camps within two or three years and to provide work and technical training for up to 50,000 young people of both sexes.

MR. C. K. LUBEMBE is chairman of a Nairobi Standing Committee appointed to review all matters relating to the administration of the area. It consists of one senator representing each region in Kenya, selected by the senators from that part of the country, and a senator chosen by the Minister for Local Government as chairman. This arrangement was agreed because Nairobi is the only local government area not under a Regional Assembly.

CHIEF WILLIE ARAP CHIRCHIR, from Elgeyo, and MR. DAVID N. KUGURU, from Nyeri, are the first Africans to be elected directors of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. Chief Chirchir has an 80-acre farm in his home district and an 860-acre farm near Timboroa. Mr. Kuguru, who is chairman of the Mathira Coffee Growers' Society and the Mathira Dairymen's Society, and a member of the pig Industry Board of Kenya, grows coffee and has dairy cows and pigs on a farm of about 80 acres.

Obituaries

CAPTAIN FREDERICK HAROLD THORNTON, O.B.E., D.S.C., who has died suddenly in hospital at the age of 57, was master of the *CLAN MACTAGGART* when he retired three years ago owing to ill-health. He had joined the Clan Line in 1906 as a junior officer, and in the last war commanded H.M.S. PIMPERNEL, a corvette, and later H.M.S. SENNEN on anti-submarine services in the Atlantic. Under his commands those ships rescued 370 survivors from vessels sunk by German action.

THE REV. GEOFFREY BRAILSFORD HAND, who has died in Hurstpierpoint, aged 74, was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland for 40 years until 1953, when he became for a short time Charterhouse Missioner in Southwark. Then he was made rector of Hinton Waldrist, Berks.

MR. W. FORBES FOTHERGILL, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1908 and never afterwards left the country, not even on holiday, has died in Salisbury a few days before his 90th birthday. He is survived by MRS. FOTHERGILL, a daughter, and two sons.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR REDFORD, R.N.R., who has died, aged 59, had served the Clan Line since 1921, latterly as master of the *CLAN FERGUSSON*. He retired two years ago owing to ill-health. He was a commodore of convoys during the last war.

MR. CECIL STANLEY WEBB, who has died suddenly at his home in Nairobi, was at one time superintendent of Dublin Zoo.

Crucial Period for Central Africa Lord Colyton's Speech in Bulawayo

LORD COLYTON flew from London to open the fifth Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo last Friday.

He said, *inter alia* :—

"In nearly 40 years of public life I can think of few events which have given me as much pleasure as the invitation to open this Central African Trade Fair, above all on account of my affection for the peoples of Central Africa, and particularly of Southern Rhodesia, and my deep interest in their welfare.

"My only public speech in Southern Rhodesia was in August, 1952, when I addressed the National Affairs Association of Salisbury on the great benefits of establishing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I stand before you as an unrepentant supporter of the federal concept and a whole-hearted admirer of the men and women who helped the Federation to accomplish the remarkable success which it achieved in its short 10 years of life.

Favourable Factors

"If I refer to the consequences of the dissolution of the Federation, my remarks are not inspired by political bias, but by the hard facts of economic life.

"For the three territories of the former Federation this is a crucial period, and I should be doing no service to any of them by minimizing the economic difficulties flowing from the dissolution. On the other hand, certain features of the present economic scene, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, give ground for very considerable confidence. This is becoming increasingly appreciated overseas, and it is right that the favourable factors should be clearly stressed.

"The outstanding economic advantage of Federation was the creation of an enlarged common market with a single external tariff barrier. In spite of the restrictions of the Congo Basin Treaties, there had always been close trading relations between the territories, but the formal establishment of a common market, with the enhanced political status of the Federation, led to a dramatic increase in direct investment, especially in mining, manufacture and construction. Similarly, the centralization of certain important Government services, with a uniform policy over a wide field of production, marketing and research, gave rise to improved methods of agriculture on which all three territories were heavily dependent, a stronger bargaining position in international trade negotiations, and a considerable advance in exports of agricultural and other primary products. In short, a more balanced economy was achieved, with mutually beneficial results on agriculture and industry, commerce and mining alike.

Regular Supply

"Establishment of a common currency under a central bank, the growth of a money market, merchant banks, discount houses, and a stock exchange, all served to attract fresh investment capital and to provide Government and private enterprise with a regular supply of short-term money. The ease with which the Federal Government was able to raise external and internal long-term loans and to finance such a gigantic project as the Kariba scheme is further evidence of the strength and stability which the Federation was able to achieve in a remarkably short time.

"To those who opposed the dissolution of the Federation the prospective break-up of this sound and progressive economic unit was not the least of the factors which gave cause for dismay. We continually pressed in Parliament that the changes should be limited to political and social matters. This was not to be. The unified monetary system, with a single currency and a central bank, is to be broken up. The Federal debts have been apportioned between the three territorial Governments. The massive telecommunications and postal system has been fragmented. The great concept of the common market has disappeared.

"Yet it would be a grave mistake to under-estimate the importance and value of the economic links which still bind the three territories together. In this matter we must pay tribute to the statesmanship of those who took part in the Victoria Falls Conference last July, and since then, to the three Governments who have made subsequent and additional agreements with one another in economic matters.

"There was the agreement to continue the great Kariba project as a joint concern of the two Rhodesias under a Central African Power Corporation. There is the continued joint operation of the Rhodesia Railways with their headquarters here in Bulawayo under the Railways Higher Authority. Central African Airways is going on in a reconstituted form. There is the Agricultural Research Council serving all three territories. The Rhodesia Tobacco Association continues to serve Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Tariff arrangements between all three territories have been designed to minimize the effect of the introduction of tariffs upon the flow of trade between them.

"It is my devout hope that even when independence comes to the three territories this process will continue, and that the advantages of still closer co-operation in other fields and interchange of services and goods will become more evident.

"All the economic factors as far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned are highly encouraging. The economy continues to display a remarkable buoyancy. In the first three months of 1964, apart from the general economic progress, there have been quite sensational industrial developments, which have not passed unnoticed in the City of London. There is the £1m. phosphate plant at Dorowa on which preliminary construction work has started. There are the negotiations between the Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian Governments for an £8m. to £10m. nitrogenous fertilizer factory at Livingstone, with benefits to both the Rhodesias. There is the new £3m. sugar factory contract in the Hippo Valley. The Government is spending £5m. on dams and water supplies and £1m. on the lowveld railway link, part of which is already in operation. There is the establishment of a new brewery in Bulawayo. In the mining industry, in spite of setbacks in some sectors, there have been marked advances.

Great Challenge

"In agricultural development there is the great increase in beef exports including the contract for over £600,000 worth of beef to Italy. There is the five-year contract for at least £1m. for the supply of Southern Rhodesian hardwoods to the United States. There are the Sabi-Lundi development projects, with their promise of new employment for 100,000 people.

"In these closely related factors of agriculture and unemployment lies your great challenge. The great economic expansion under the Federation brought with it the establishment of secondary industries on a wide scale, a favourable trade balance, and a highly favourable balance of payments. Many of these new secondary industries are here in Bulawayo, and some, such as textiles and clothing, have shown remarkable growth. Indeed, Rhodesian dresses are now being sold in London. But for political uncertainties this expansion would have been still greater, though of course to some extent it benefited through exchange control motivated largely by political factors.

"In Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the first essential is an increase in agricultural exports. This is all-important. The earnings in foreign exchange, coupled with the increased movement of funds into the economy, will lead to an extension in employment, in personal incomes and consumption. This in turn will lead to further demands for industrial expansion and all-round improvement in the economy.

Trade Links

"So it is particularly fitting that it should be the Agricultural Society of Bulawayo which is the sponsor and organizer of this, the greatest international trade fair of the African continent. The benefits which may be expected to flow from it will nurture not only Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland but your good neighbours to the South, East, and West.

"Imports and exports from the three territories already come and go to no fewer than 148 countries. There is no reason why, with the external confidence to which you are justly entitled, your faith in yourselves and your future, and the determination to succeed, this process should not go much further and faster. You have set yourselves a high standard, but I have no doubt that you can better it.

"With all the changes that have taken and are taking place in Central Africa, and particularly with the end of the Federation, it is vitally important for commerce and industry in these territories to look ahead and plan and execute new procedures and systems that will enable them to operate with maximum efficiency and the minimum of interference in the new conditions.

"With the formal economic and political links bringing these countries into virtually a common market unit largely gone, it is more important than ever that the surviving trade links should be maintained, developed and fostered. Not only will this be to the benefit of the commerce and industry, and so to the benefit of the individual countries concerned; it will also assist in good relations between the countries and tend to reduce or level out some of their sharp political differences."

No Right to Attend

(Concluded from page 675)

what has to be done" and could act as a go-between and the guarantor of rights and liberties for the various racial groups. "It will be a bitter pill which the whites will have to swallow".

Also appearing before the committee, as a petitioner, was Mr. George Nyandoro, former secretary-general of the proscribed Z.A.P.U. He accused Britain of "shrugging off all responsibility".

The British delegate complained and left the chamber when Tunisia's representative spoke of Britain's "complacency".

In his "Way of the World" column in the *Daily Telegraph*, "Peter Simple" wrote:—

"The white Southern Rhodesian cause must surely appeal irresistibly to those like myself who instinctively support the weaker side. One of their politicians, Mr. Gaunt, has described their situation as analogous to Dunkirk. This is not altogether absurd.

"Here is a group of British people like ourselves—only more so, since they represent a simple, rather suburban attitude to life which is vanishing in our own country—with almost the whole world against them. They face the fanatical power of black nationalism; tongue-tied themselves, they face the supremely vocal, embattled left-wing moralizers of the world, the daily propaganda which seeks to persuade us that their mild, innocent, paternal rule is one of the most vicious tyrannies the world has ever seen.

"These simple farmers, shopkeepers, tennis-players and devotees of afternoon tea are trapped in a situation—perhaps a heroic rôle—which does not suit them and which they are only just beginning dimly to understand. The most unromantic of people, they may soon acquire the romantic dignity of all those who, though their cause seems lost to start with, resolve to stand and fight".

Waiting for Mr. Smith

THE PRESUMED "RIGHT" of Southern Rhodesia to be represented at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences was denied in the House of Commons a few days ago by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who said categorically that there was no such "right".

The PRIME MINISTER had been asked to state the position of the head of the Southern Rhodesian Government in connexion with the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference. He replied: "This is a matter on which I have not yet had a communication from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. On previous occasions it has been a matter of consultation and agreement between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers".

MR. BROCKWAY: "In reply to an earlier question the right gentleman said that the Prime Minister of Nyasaland would be invited. Can he say whether that invitation will also be extended to the Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The invitation is sent to those who are already independent or are about to become independent in a matter of days or weeks. So it will be to Dr. Banda as the Prime Minister of Nyasaland, but nobody else".

MR. WALL: "Is it the Government's wish that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia should inherit the right which has been enjoyed by his predecessors since, I think, 1932 and be invited to attend the Prime Ministers' meeting?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This has not been a right. It has always been decided in agreement with the Prime Ministers".

Special Case

SIR P. AGNEW: "Are invitations tendered on the initiative of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, or does the invitation have to be unanimous from all the existing member countries of the Commonwealth?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Of course, the invitations to a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting originally go from the U.K. Government to other Commonwealth Prime Ministers or Prime Ministers of independent Commonwealth states or countries. Southern Rhodesia is in this matter a special case and has been treated as such for the last few years".

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Is the Prime Minister in consultation with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers about submission to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia a possible invitation to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Not until I hear from the Prime

Minister of Southern Rhodesia whether he wishes to be invited".

MR. GRIMOND: "Do we understand that Northern Rhodesia will definitely not be invited? While Southern Rhodesia is a special case, can the Prime Minister tell us exactly how this special case stands? Is he in consultation with the rest of the Commonwealth? Has an invitation been sent to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No. The question is whether the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia wishes to be invited. If he should so wish, I would consult the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Northern Rhodesia's independence date will not come until the autumn. The Nyasaland independence date comes, I think, on July 7, just before the Prime Ministers meet. So we have sent Nyasaland an informal invitation, which no doubt will be made formal when the Prime Ministers meet".

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Since those responsible have made up their minds that Northern Rhodesia will not be invited, and having regard to the position in Central Africa, which in July will place Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia on the same basis, does not the Prime Minister think that if he invites one without the other he will not be helping towards securing friendly relations in Central Africa?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This is a matter which can be settled only after consultation with the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers".

Britain and Southern Rhodesia

Lord Salisbury Criticizes the Government

CONDEMNATION of the attitude of the United Kingdom Government to Southern Rhodesia has been expressed by Lord Salisbury in a letter published by *The Times* on Tuesday. It reads:—

"The Prime Minister is quoted as saying, quite rightly, that one of the greatest dangers in the world is racialism. But, in the very next column, the Government of Ghana are reported as protesting against the presence of Southern Rhodesia at the conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in July, for what, in the light of Dr. Nkrumah's known views, must be regarded as purely racial reasons.

"There is in the same column a statement, which has all the appearance of being inspired, stating that the Commonwealth Secretary in an interview with the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, pointed out that, in the British Government's view, Southern Rhodesia had no absolute right to attend the conference, because the country is not independent."

"This appears to be designed to prepare us for yet another surrender by the United Kingdom to Afro-Asian pressure. I would appeal most earnestly to the Prime Minister and his colleagues to think most carefully before they come to such a conclusion. In view of the situation in Dr. Nkrumah's own country, his arguments about freedom and democracy can hardly be taken seriously.

Essentially Racialist

"The Government must know in their heart of hearts that his real purpose is to further the policy once, I believe, graphically described by Mr. Tom Mboya as making the white man scam out of Africa. It is, in fact, essentially racialist.

"Moreover, let us not forget that 25 years ago we in this country were in desperate straits. A powerful and ruthless enemy was at our very doors, and most of the outside world thought that we were finished. At that moment of peril, although they lived 5,000 miles away and were themselves in no direct danger at all, the Southern Rhodesians, purely out of loyalty to this country, rushed to stand by our side. Many of us cannot feel very proud of the way we are treating them when it is they who are in peril."

"Sometimes Conservative spokesmen wonder why our party is losing support in the country. Do they ever consider that policies which are based on the betrayal of our friends and kinsfolk at the behest of men like Dr. Nkrumah, who have not been conspicuous for their loyalty to this country in the past, are not such as to attract the support of many, either in the Conservative or any other party, who value their country's good name?"

An East African Airways pilot of a Dakota aircraft carrying 22 passengers was killed in Tanganyika on Monday when a propeller broke away and crashed through the cabin window as the plane was landing at Kilwa. No one else in the aircraft was injured.

University of Northern Rhodesia

Nominations to Provisional Council

THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL which will plan the University of Northern Rhodesia will be headed by Sir Diarmaid Conroy, the Chief Justice, and will include Sir John Lockwood and Professor K. W. Bigelow, two of the men who prepared the report on the development of a university in the territory.

Other members are to be Mr. D. A. Etheridge, personnel consultant to the Anglo American Corporation; Dr. L. K. T. Goma, now working with the East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, and vice-president of the East African Academy; Mr. W. H. McClelland, managing director of the Campbell, Booker, Carter group; Sir John Moffat, a former Minister in Northern Rhodesia and at one time chairman of the board of governors of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute; Mrs. L. A. Monze, a teacher, and wife of an education officer in Fort Rosebery; Dr. M. M. Nalumango, a Lusaka doctor; and Dr. Eni Njoku, vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos. Messrs. W. A. R. Gorman and Arthur Lewis, respectively Permanent Secretaries to the Education and Finance Ministries, will sit as *ex officio* members.

The terms of reference empower the council to plan, establish and develop the university; appoint its first vice-chancellor designate, librarian and other staff; employ architects and contractors to plan and build the university; and prepare a constitution for its government. Its first meeting will be held in Lusaka on May 13 and 14.

Most of the 138 European police officers in Northern Rhodesia are expected to leave before independence.

Rwanda refugees numbering 132,000 have been assisted by £360,000 from the U.N. to settle in Burundi, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Kivu province of the Congo. New arrivals in Burundi and Uganda since the recent unrest numbered about 4,000 and 8,000 respectively.

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the Rhodesian Milling Company has developed into the largest organisation of its kind in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its two principal products - Gloria Flour and Rhomil Stock-feeds are household names throughout the country. Representatives are stationed at most centres in the Federation to give advice and assistance on any matter connected with a Rhomil product.

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Dr. Banda's Humility

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Minister of Justice, has said in the Legislature: "One day I would like to obtain his permission to write a book about the Ngwazi. The theme will be humility. Great men are known for their humility—Jesus, Muhammad, Confucius were humble people. We are privileged to be led by a man who knows something about every subject in the world, but he never tells you that until you begin discussing that particular subject. Last week I discovered he is a musician. I have also discovered he is a magician. I knew he is a scientist, a medical man. I think the greatest lesson we have learnt here is humility, to be humble. People who make a noise, who brag, know nothing. The more you learn the more humble you should be."

Trade Unions in Nyasaland

REPORTS THAT trade unions in Nyasaland may not accept monetary or other aid from abroad are inaccurate; provided they obtain the approval of the registrar, trade unions may affiliate with organizations outside Nyasaland and receive financial or other assistance. The registrar has so far granted all applications for affiliation to international trade union organizations, including the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association, the International Transport Federation, the International Federation of Plantation, Agriculture and Allied Workers, the Public Service International, and the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International.

Sir Roy's Visit

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S book on the Federation will be published in London on May 25, and he will arrive from Southern Rhodesia a couple of days later. He is to address the Institute of Public Relations at its conference in Cheltenham on May 30, attend a luncheon of the Institute of Directors on June 1 and a Foyle luncheon three days later, and go to Zurich on June 7 to speak to the Institute of International Affairs.

U.N. technical assistance to Africa exceeded \$6m. last year, a record.

Another 36 cases of smallpox in Northern Rhodesia bring the total since January 1 to 488. There have been 44 deaths.

Rhodesian beef is being exported by air to Switzerland. German veterinary restrictions on imports are expected to be removed shortly.

For possessing explosives—found with Russian containers—a Z.A.P.U. official, S. K. Moyo, has been sentenced in Northern Rhodesia to two years' gaol.

A Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference will open in London next week. The date for independence will then be definitely settled. Dr. Kaunda has indicated that he wants October 24 to be independence day.

Corporation Syndicate, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, milled 60,296 tons of ore in the March quarter for a mine profit of £51,843. Application has been made for inclusion in the subsidy scheme introduced by the Government.

An agreement has now been signed between the Government of Tanganyika and the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., for the purchase by the Government at par of £2,955,000 of ordinary stock in Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Exploration Co., Ltd., report group net profit for 1963 at £89,647 (£74,181) and an increase in the interim dividend for the current year to 5%, against 4%. Group net assets are £981,580. Quoted investments had a market value on December 31 of £1.6m.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, which sold 128,331 tons of cement in 1963 (127,788 in 1962) reports profits after tax at £149,996 (£209,562), provision for taxation having risen from £46,683 to £112,329. Shareholders receive 6d. per 5s. share (5½d.). After adding £150,000 to the general reserve, the carry-forward is £27,770. Issued capital totals £1.5m. Fixed assets stand at £1.1m., net current assets at £815,316, and investments at £153,586. Mr. D. F. Fairbairn is the chairman.

Parliament

Southern Rhodesian Situation

Powers of Constitutional Council

MR. BOTTOMLEY asked: "In view of the fact that the Constitutional Council, of which an ex-Supreme Court judge is chairman, has unanimously condemned the Land Apportionment Act, does not the Commonwealth Secretary have anything further to say? Cannot he also condemn it?"

MR. SANDYS: "I do not quite understand the rt. hon. gentleman. He asked whether I would arrange for a certain document to be put in the library, and I said that I would arrange for that. I should have thought that this was a wholly satisfactory answer."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The Secretary of State, like myself, has had the opportunity of reading the document. I want others to do so. In the light of his having had that experience, has the rt. hon. gentleman no comment to make?"

MR. SANDYS: "No."

Wider Issues

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations by private notice what steps he was taking to secure the safety of the staff and the property of the United Kingdom High Commission in Southern Rhodesia in view of disturbances which had taken place outside it.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS: "The demonstration did not involve any danger to the staff and property of the High Commission."

MR. THOMSON: "Is it not very unsatisfactory that some hundreds of Africans, including more than 100 African women, should be arrested for protesting about policies with which presumably H.M. Government disagree in principle?"

"Would not the Minister agree that the best way to protect British life and property in Southern Rhodesia, to say nothing of the British reputation in the world at large, would be to make strong representations to the new Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that the best way to safeguard the future of the European community there is to get Mr. Nkomo and the nationalist leaders round the table instead of throwing them into gaol?"

MR. SANDYS: "The question of arrests is, of course, not the responsibility of H.M. Government. I feel, with regard to the second part of the question, that he is perhaps trying to stretch his supplementary on his private notice question, which was on an urgent and very limited issue, to cover wider issues of policy."

Quite Improper

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "On the point that the Government have no responsibility, is it not a fact that the Constitutional Council which the Secretary of State helped to establish did in fact express doubts whether the preventive Detention Act was legal or not? In those circumstances ought not the Secretary of State to consider making some representations?"

MR. SANDYS: "Yes, the Constitutional Council is a part of the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia and should be allowed to work within that Constitution. It has certain powers of advice and certain delaying powers, which it will exercise no doubt as it thinks fit within the framework of the Constitution. It is not a matter for H.M. Government. It would be quite improper for the Government to seek to intervene at an intermediate stage in the operation of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution."

MR. MARSH: "Does not the rt. hon. gentleman think that it would assist if he were to make a quite unequivocal statement that in no circumstances would the Government tolerate a unilateral declaration of independence by the Southern Rhodesian Government?"

MR. SANDYS: "The private notice question related to the safety of the staff and property of the British High Commission. The hon. Member's question goes far beyond that."

MR. HASTINGS: "Would my rt. hon. friend not agree that whatever the future of Southern Rhodesia may be, very many people in this country will regret bitterly the brutal and deliberate provocation organized by a small group of nationalists in Salisbury over the week-end?"

MR. SANDYS: "I do not wish to comment on any aspect of this question in reply to the private notice question, which was addressed to a specific and very limited issue."

Good progress is reported in building Northern Rhodesia's Natural Resources Development College about nine miles from Lusaka. It will provide two-year diploma courses in agriculture, animal management and water development, a one-year course in rural home economics, and will help in forestry, community development and co-operative management training. The principal is Mr. G. M. Coverdale.

Call to People of Northern Rhodesia

Agitators and Law-Breakers Warned

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a poster carrying a photograph of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet and a message urging the people to aid the Government's development plans with self-help projects have been distributed throughout Northern Rhodesia by the Information Department.

The text, in English and seven Northern Rhodesian languages, reads:—

"The Prime Minister, his Cabinet Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries, who form the new Government, are hard at work planning for the future prosperity of the country. It will be your Government's aim to achieve advances in all fields, particularly agriculture, education, health, transport and communications, local government in both town and country, housing, and social development.

"Your Government believes that this increased and accelerated development, which will include the rational employment of our natural resources, will be matched by similar advances in the commercial and industrial fields, where expansion by private enterprise will be encouraged.

"All these activities will lead to improved employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas, where priority will be given to a variety of development projects. These, in turn, should provide a happier and more fruitful life for the people living there.

"However, your Government makes no idle promises to those who only sit and wait. Improvements will be achieved only if the people are themselves prepared to co-operate wholeheartedly and to work hard.

"Although your Government will plan a full programme of development, every individual can do much to improve his or her life by joining in self-help projects and co-operative ventures. Community effort and voluntary work of this kind will be a vital part of the development plan. We want you to join with us in planning and achieving sound development in our country.

"Northern Rhodesia's prosperity depends on stability. All the people — no matter what their colour, religion, tribe or political leanings may be — must be prepared to work together in building a happy and peaceful nation. That is our aim.

"Your Government pledges itself to work hard and unceasingly for the good of all, but at the same time it can have no sympathy with the agitators or law-breakers whose actions will only damage the nation's efforts to achieve progress and prosperity.

"FORWARD TOGETHER"

Irrigation possibilities in the Pangani and Wami River basins of Tanganyika are being investigated by the U.N. for over £300,000.

The 46 Kenya students selected by the Government for courses in Bulgaria who were busted six months ago at the last moment by a group sponsored by the Home Affairs Minister have since been offered technical training facilities in India.

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Kenya Government and Broadcasting

Discussions Solely on Compensation

KENYA'S MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, Broadcasting and Tourism has discontinued reports that the contractors are negotiating with the Government to continue participation in the operation and financing of Kenya television.

"Government has no intention of entering into fresh negotiations with the consortium for this purpose. The White Paper on Broadcasting makes it absolutely clear that Government alone will in future be responsible for the administration and financing of Kenya's television and sound radio services, and that it would be unwise for Kenya, with its policy of non-alignment in international relations, to allow its broadcasting service to be saddled with debts in the form of loans raised direct by outside financiers, as this might lead to undesirable influences being brought to bear on Kenya's broadcasting policy.

"Necessary compensation will be paid to the consortium, and any discussions held with the consortium will be limited purely to this subject and to the duration of payment of the compensation.

"Government will have to make arrangements for the procurement of film material and the sale of air time in overseas countries, and will explore the possibility of appointing a competent agent overseas to undertake these responsibilities on behalf of the 'Voice of Kenya'. Such an agent will act wholly in accordance with the requests of the Government, and the films bought will be those selected by the 'Voice of Kenya'."

Financial Difficulties

An assurance to the personnel of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation that none of the staff would be penalized when the Government took over the corporation was given by Mr. J. N. Oluoch, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, and Tourism.

He said that during the past eight months he had worked hard to ensure that the staff received their salaries at the end of each month, and that they were not affected by the financial difficulties which the corporation was experiencing. The decisions announced by Government would provide the security and stability required by the broadcasting personnel in their careers. The White Paper had paid tribute to the competence and hard work of the K.B.C. staff. Terms of service would be those applicable to other members of the civil service. Posts would be graded, and the director-general would be asked for his advice and recommendations. Members who were permanent and pensionable at the formation of the corporation would revert to the old terms, subject to the recommendations of the director-general.

An assurance on the K.B.C. provident fund was given by Mr. G. M. Cahon, the director-general; everything would be done to allow the staff to collect their contributions, and there was no question of anyone losing his or her 50% contributions. Where a member of the staff was affected by Kenyaization the normal Government procedure would apply.

Kenya Census

KENYA'S POPULATION exceeded the 1961 estimate by more than 1m. at the 1962 census. A tribal break-down shows that the Kikuyu tribe is easily the largest in Kenya, amounting to almost one-fifth of the population. Out of a total population of 8,636,263 the census counted 8,365,942 Africans, of whom 1,642,065 were Kikuyu. The next largest single tribe was the Luo, 1,148,335, then the Baluhya, 1,086,409. There were 933,219 Kamba; the Kisii, 538,343; the Meru, 439,921. The most populous region was the Rift Valley, with a total of 1,750,000 followed by Nyanza, Eastern, Central, Western and Coast Regions. The North-Eastern Region, with 268,000 people, had a smaller population than Nairobi with 343,500. The figures show that more than half of Kenya's European population of 55,759 and almost half of the total Asian population of 176,613 lived in Nairobi. More than one-third of Nairobi's population was non-African. The most populous district was Central Nyanza, followed by North Nyanza and Machakos.

10,000 New Farms

A MEMORANDUM to the Prime Minister of Kenya calling on the Government to support a scheme which could create 10,000 new farms in the Highlands has been presented by European and African farmers, including the president and vice-president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, Mr. John Polhard and Mr. Peter Sifuma. The farmers had discussed a national scheme at Narosurra, in the Rift Valley region, in which European and African farmers would work side by side in close co-operation. Two years ago, a Government statement recalls, Mr. and Mrs. Low divided 425 acres of occasional grazing on their 1,092-acre farm into nine small farms; Government bought the 425 acres and is recovering the purchase price over 30 years from Mr. Low's long-service employees who have taken over the new farms.

News Items in Brief

The meeting of Tanganyika's National Assembly has been postponed from April 28 to May 12.

A Mauritius Commission in London is being established at 16 Upper Montagu Street, London, W.1.

A Heads of State Conference of members of the Organization of African Unity will open in Cairo on July 17.

Next year's Afro-Asian Conference will start on March 10 in an African country which has not yet been decided.

Thirty "political" prisoners have been released on remission of their sentences by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

An African studies unit is to be created in Leeds University to co-ordinate the works of departments interested in Africa.

More than 1,000 pilgrims have been flown by East African Airways this year to Jeddah airport for the pilgrimage to Mecca.

All-Africa amateur boxing championship matches are now being contested in Ghana. The first All-Africa championships were held in Cairo four years ago.

Professional photographers in Nyasaland were recently spared an hour by the Prime Minister so that they might take photographs from which one will be selected by Dr. Banda for use in publicity for Independence celebrations.

Nyasaland's Minister of Labour, Mr. Willie Chokani, advised Africans on strike at Lujeri tea estate, Manje, to return to work, saying that a strike cost them their pay and loss to the estate owner, whose tax payments helped the country's development.

Rural settlements outside minor towns or within management board areas are being examined by the Copperbelt Planning Authority as a solution to the "nation-wide" problem of squatters in shanty towns on the outskirts of the urban areas of Northern Rhodesia.

Oath administrators and others who deceived people against the Government were denounced by Mr. C. C. Murgor when he addressed tribesmen in the Kirinyaga district of Kenya. At the close of the meeting 48 women and 52 men confessed to having taken oaths.

Six specialists from the Soviet Union have visited Uganda to inspect development projects for which Russian technical assistance may be offered. They are especially interested in textiles, tanning and footwear, the dairy industry and meat processing, geology, and vocational training.

Two Asians in Nyasaland who were convicted of offering £100 to an African police inspector as a bribe for the release of sugar held in connexion with a smuggling case have been sentenced respectively to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour and to 12 months' imprisonment and a £25 fine.

The main contract for the Nkula Falls hydro-electric scheme in Nyasaland has been awarded to the East African subsidiary of W. & C. French, Ltd., which had already received a £350,000 contract for the barrage. A Northern Rhodesian enterprise, International Construction, Ltd., will build a long tunnel 14ft. in diameter at a cost of £498,880.

Some 18,000 African employees of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga were on strike last week for six days. The East Katanga Minister of Justice, Mr. Munongo, then warned them that the ring-leaders would be arrested if the illegal strike did not end at once. He added that all commercial companies must readjust wages and salaries in accordance with an official index.

Brink of Racial Violence

Kenya's Attitude to Southern Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S "knotty problem" must be solved by establishing a majority Government and a democratic Constitution in accordance with the goals of pan-Africanism. Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Kenya's Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs, insisted in a statement issued to mark Africa Freedom Day.

"Since April 15 was proclaimed Africa Freedom Day at a meeting of the Heads of independent African States in Ghana six years ago, the number of African countries enjoying independent and sovereign status has increased from eight to 34. The impressive gains made by the freedom movement in Africa have unequivocally shown that the entire continent is determined to be free.

"African nationalism rejects the misleading view expressed in certain influential political circles that colonialism in Africa is dead. The vicious forms of colonialism to which the people of Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, and South-West Africa are subjected disprove this assertion.

Puzzling Attitude

"The phase of political emancipation in Africa must be concluded in order to allow human and natural resources to be extended in the next phase of the consolidation of political independence and the acceleration of economic development.

"It is absolutely essential that a solution be found to the knotty problem of Southern Rhodesia. Kenya's position, like that of free Africa, is abundantly clear: Southern Rhodesia must be given a democratic Constitution which will ensure the establishment of a Government based on the will of the majority. This accords with the goals of pan-Africanism, the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Declaration of Human Rights.

"The Southern Rhodesian situation is not more complicated than that faced by Kenya and Algeria during the Colonial era, and it would be the height of absurdity for anyone to believe there is any reason for delay in granting to that country immediate and unconditional independence. The crux of the Southern Rhodesian problem is the intransigence of the white settler minority and the rather puzzling attitude of the British Government.

"No colonial problem in Africa is inextricable. Colonial domination has no place in today's Africa for the simple fact that African nationalism and colonialism are mutually exclusive. The two cannot co-exist. Any attempt to sabotage or betray the cause of African nationalism in Southern Rhodesia is bound to produce undesirable repercussions not only within Africa but also within the Commonwealth, and may well cause the peoples of Africa to review their attitude towards Britain. It would almost certainly place Southern Rhodesia on the brink of racial violence.

"Portugal must pledge independence to those areas of Africa now under her administration and work actively towards its realization.

"The greatest threat to Africa's internal security and progress is *apartheid*. Any talk of world peace would be a mockery to Africans as long as part of their continent is infested with this dreadful disease. *Apartheid* contains seeds of self-destruction, but the impending tragedy could be averted

if certain big Powers, whose heavy investments in that country sustain the life of *apartheid*, were to curb their appetite for economic gain and spare some effort to influence the misguided policies of a racist minority.

"The establishment of the Organization of African Unity was of great historical significance. It was a concrete step towards a united Africa. O.A.U. has already proved its worth within one year of its existence by creating a better climate of understanding and sense of unity among the peoples of Africa. In the United Nations Africa has made its mark and strengthened the world organization."

Kenya Trade Union Split

FIFTEEN TRADE UNIONS in Kenya have decided to form a breakaway Federation of Progressive Trade Unions. This follows the expulsion of three trade union leaders by the general council of the Kenya Federation of Labour. A 10-member committee will draw up a constitution "dedicated to pan-Africanism". They may consult officials of the All-African Trade Union Federation in Accra.

The new leaders reached agreement with the former Kenya Trade Union Congress to create a single national trade union movement for the country after Mr. Mak'anyengo, of the Petroleum Workers' Union, one of the three officials expelled from the K.F.L., had negotiated with Mr. Wachira, the former general secretary of the Kenya T.U.C. The other two expelled officials are Mr. Denis Akumu and Mr. Walter Ottenyo.

Mr. Mak'anyengo, formerly director of organization of the K.F.L., denied allegations that the split was in any way connected with any overseas embassy in Nairobi. Such allegations were made by Mr. Jallow, the African regional secretary of I.C.F.T.U. Mr. Mak'anyengo declared that the trade union leaders in question had never had anything to do with any embassy in Nairobi, East or West.

Reconciliation with the K.F.L. is not ruled out, but on some issues the break-away unions will not compromise. One is disaffiliation from I.C.F.T.U. They want the Government to investigate the running of certain I.C.F.T.U. agencies.

Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services, said it was not the Government's intention to become involved in the day-to-day running of an independent labour movement, but it would fail in its duty if it watched insecurity and unrest springing up without taking appropriate action.

"The Government has no interest in the choice of the leadership of K.F.L. or any other labour movement provided such a leader helps the Government to maintain stability and security for the workers of Kenya, but Government will not tolerate any trade union leader who attempts to interfere with the security which we have promised the workers and the Kenya citizens.

"Government is not going to recognize two or more federations in the labour movement here as long as the tripartite agreement remains in force. This agreement contains a clause whereby the Government undertook to protect the workers from splinter groups."



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Sisal Estate Becomes B.C.A. Subsidiary

Acquisition of Mnazi Sisal Estate

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., a British company operating in Tanganyika, has sent to its shareholders a letter stating, *inter alia* : —

"You were informed on March 26 that agreement had been reached in principle whereby your company would acquire the issued share capital of Tanga Line Sisal, Ltd. (Tanga), owner of the Mnazi sisal estate. An increase in your company's capital to £1m. is required to give effect to the agreement, which has now been signed.

"Your company will acquire the whole of the share capital of Tanga in exchange for the allotment, credited as fully paid, of 300,000 new ordinary shares of 10s. each in the capital of your company. The middle market price of your company's shares on the Stock Exchange London, on April 22, 1964, was 14s. 3d.

"Your company has the right to require the British Central Africa Co. Ltd., (B.C.A.) to subscribe not later than June 30, 1965, 300,000 ordinary shares at 17s. 6d. per share and not later than June 30, 1966, a further 300,000 ordinary shares at 20s. per share rights which B.C.A. may also exercise.

"Subject to certain provisos, your company will acquire a guaranteed addition to net profits before tax of not less than £100,000 for the calendar year 1964 and a warranted addition to output of sisal fibre of not less than 2,300 tons for the calendar year 1965 rising to 2,800 tons for the calendar year 1966. Your directors' best estimate of the net profits before tax of your company (excluding any receipt from Tanga) for the year to June 30, 1964, is that, subject to no unforeseen circumstances and to maintenance of the present price of sisal fibre, they should be not less than £200,000. Our general manager's latest estimate of production for the year to June 30, 1964, is 5,100 tons. Your board believe that between now and 1966 this production should be further built up to 6,000 tons.

"The 300,000 ordinary shares which are to be issued for the acquisition of the capital of Tanga are the equivalent of an interest of just over 25% in the enlarged capital of your company. The contribution to the profits of your company which Tanga will make should, however, be more than proportionate to this interest.

Further Integration

"Mnazi Estate is about 30 miles north of Mkumbura station on the railway leading to the port of Tanga. 3,100 acres have been planted with sisal and 2,240 acres are mature. It is intended to plant 300 acres in 1964, leaving 250 acres suitable for planting with sisal.

"Your board believe that further steps towards integration and rationalization in the sisal industry may be advisable, and consider it an important advantage that, by the exercise of the options described above, your company would be enabled to raise £562,500 on terms which your board and their advisers, Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd., consider most favourable and which could certainly not be obtained through the market. Your company will therefore be in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities for expansion which may arise in the future, as well as having the funds necessary for research and the further development of its existing interests.

"On completion of the arrangements contained in the agreement it is the intention of Mr. W. G. Bovill, who throughout has been a party to and is in full agreement with these proposals, to retire from the board of your company. A resolution will be proposed to approve the payment to him of £2,250 in compensation. It is proposed that Mr. A. H. Ball, chairman of B.C.A., be appointed a director in his place. Mr. A. F. S. Sykes will remain chairman and Mr. Bryon will continue to be managing director.

"Your directors ask you to approve proposals which would involve, in the event of both options being exercised, your company becoming effectively a subsidiary of B.C.A. In any event your company will continue to be run in the interests of the shareholders as a whole, and your directors believe that the proposals offer real opportunities for an expanding and profitable future for your company. They have no hesitation in recommending you to vote in favour of the resolutions which will be put at the extraordinary general meeting."

Mr. A. H. Ball, chairman of B.C.A., issued simultaneously to the shareholders of that company a circular stating that finance had been arranged for the discharge of the share options described above.

Tanga Line Sisal, Ltd., was incorporated on December 18 last in Tanganyika to acquire the Mnazi sisal estate with an

authorized capital of 2,000 ordinary shares of 20s. each as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Federal Ventures Ltd.

On February 29, the fixed assets stood in the books at £159,411, land and development accounting for £143,378. Current assets less current liabilities totalled £18,815.

Chartered Company's Mineral Royalties

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, told a political rally in Lusaka at the beginning of the week that no private company could be allowed to continue controlling the country's mineral royalties, which must be put on a better basis in order to act constructively in the development of the mining industry and the country in general. At present the royalties were based on calculations which had no relation to profitability.

He denied that the Government had agreed to any basis of compensation to the Chartered Company for surrender of its royalty rights.

A few days earlier the Finance Minister, Mr. Arthur Wina, said that he had no knowledge of an alleged Government offer of £5m. to the B.S.A. Company, with which, in fact, there had been no official negotiations on the subject.

Unified Marketing of Tanganyika Sisal

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT is to introduce unified marketing of sisal. A Sisal Marketing Board will have a Government majority, and a Distributors' Organization consisting of all licensed marketing agents will have an executive chairman appointed by the Government. There will be power to direct sales into new and expanding markets, presumably in Communist and satellite countries. The text of the official statement will be published next week.

Gallaher, Ltd., who have large Central African interests, report group net profit after tax for 1963 at just under £8.5m., (£7.7m.). A final dividend of 12½% makes 17½% on capital increased to £33.48m. by a one-for-five scrip issue.

Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee, who have an East African subsidiary, report net profit after tax to November 30 last at £937,427, against £801,307. The dividend is raised from 17% to 20%, and £1m. of reserves is to be capitalized in a one-for-three scrip issue.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has large interests in electrical undertakings in East Africa, reports group net profit after tax for 1963 at £689,584 (£553,236). The 15% dividend is maintained on capital increased by a one-for-six scrip issue.

Sisal output for March: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,556 tons and 15,140 for July/March; Central Line Sisal Estates, 327 tons, making 3,581 for nine months (3,266); East African Sisal Plantations 135, making 1,841 for nine months (1,928); Dwa Plantations, 123, making 414 for three months (339).

Dalgety (East Africa), Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £1m. to take over the East African business of Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd. Mr. G. S. Hunter is managing director in London, and Mr. J. P. H. Plumbe, hitherto general manager for East Africa of the parent, will continue in that capacity for the new company.

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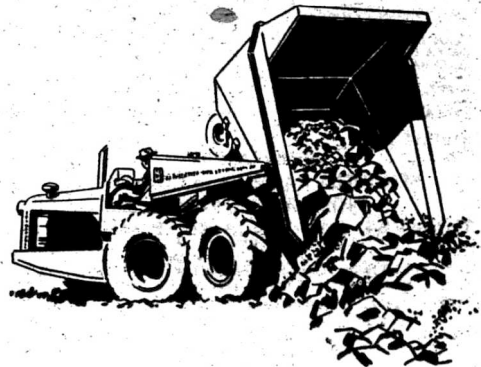
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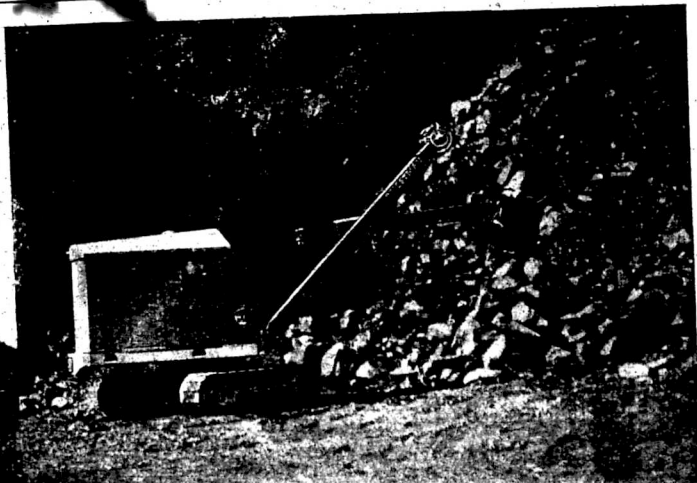
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Northern Rhodesian Independence Conference



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PHILLIPS REPORT 1962.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UNDER DURESS from H.M. Government, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has withdrawn skilfully from his earlier insistence that his country has an indisputable "right" to be

Fair Play or Precedent?

represented at conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and that there was consequently no need for them to be consulted about his wish to attend. In stating his position to his own public and in confidential communications to the United Kingdom Government, Mr. Ian Smith has not expressed merely the viewpoint of the Rhodesian Front, but the attitude of responsible Rhodesians of all parties, who cannot but resent the indignity to which their Government has been gratuitously exposed in exchanges of the past month. They have been shown that pedantry and precedent have meant more than fair play to men in Whitehall whose difficulties are the product of their own past follies, and to some of whom the appeasement of African and Asian Commonwealth countries which openly criticize Southern Rhodesia ranks before concern for that fine country. It is therefore not at all surprising — especially after the disastrous Macmillan-Macleod-Blundell performance in Kenya — that politicians in the United Kingdom, Tories no less than Socialists, should be regarded by white Southern Rhodesians as ready to consider them expendable if that dishonourable course should seem to be expedient.

Mr. Smith's withdrawal has been skilful because, while re-iterating his wish to attend the conference and the assertion that his country's affairs are a matter for settlement

Mr. Smith Likely To Be Invited.

between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesian Governments, and not for discussion by anyone else, he has conceded that the British Prime Minister, as convener of

the conference, cannot be restrained from communicating with holders of similar office elsewhere in the Commonwealth. Though that has removed a cause of contention with Mr. Smith, the relief for Sir Alec Douglas-Home may prove fleeting, for some of the more extreme Commonwealth Governments in Africa and Asia may stand adamantly against the presence of a representative of Southern Rhodesia. However, there is fortunately no rule or convention of unanimity in this connexion. If consent to Mr. Smith's attendance were given by all but two or three objectors, they would be told of the overwhelming support for dispatch of an invitation and asked to change their own attitude, the implication being that otherwise they would make themselves targets for criticism. If some Prime Ministers then rescinded their promises to come to London, all would see that they were prepared to disrupt the Commonwealth without even hearing the Head of a Government with which they were bitterly at variance. That would make nonsense of the oft-repeated affirmation that the Commonwealth is not breaking up but growing up. Since the Nehrus and Nkrumahs would risk eclipse if they were outside the Commonwealth and deprived of British financial and other aid, they will be likely to invent some face-saving formula to excuse their appearance at the same table as Mr. Smith. For the above reasons it seems more likely than not that he will be invited.

No realist can believe the assurances that Southern Rhodesia will not be discussed at Marlborough House in July. If Mr. Smith credited that idea he might not be anxious to attend, for he knows the extent of the propaganda against him and that Commonwealth solidarity in its tradi-

Monstrous to Exclude Southern Rhodesia.

tional form has disappeared. It is because he is convinced that the constitutional problems with which he is wrestling will be a major topic of conversation for the political leaders of the Commonwealth while they are assembled in London that he recognizes it to be essential that he should be here. His country has been judged without a hearing by States

which cannot stand comparison with Southern Rhodesia from any important standpoint. Whether within the conference or in committees or groups annexed to it, Southern Rhodesia's abundantly justified demand for independence will be debated. It would be monstrous to exclude its Prime Minister from such discussions.

Notes By The Way

Northern Rhodesian Independence Conference

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE concerning an East or Central African territory has, I think, opened with more general expectation of smooth progress to success than that now sitting in Marlborough House to define Northern Rhodesia's course to independence as a republic within the Commonwealth. There will be technical problems to solve, of course, especially as the governing party, U.N.I.P., has decided to move directly from Colonial status to the system of an executive President (who is certain to be Dr. Kaunda). Other territories, such as Tanganyika and Kenya, have had a transitional period under a Governor-General, who in both cases was the previous British Governor. The position of Barotseland must produce further discussion, for the Litunga has his understandable reservations; and in the background will be the questions of financial aid and the Chartered Company's mineral royalties.

Zambia

THE SURPRISE of the recent past has not been the desire of U.N.I.P. to move straight to the republican system, but its agreement to retain ten seats in Parliament for the representation of European interests. At public meetings at which that reversal of a previous intention has been mentioned, it has, I am told, been greeted with cheers from African audiences. That must have encouraged Dr. Kaunda and discouraged some of the extremists in the party. One subject of contention at the conference will obviously be the continuance of European representation in what will be named the Zambia Republic — not the Zimbabwe Republic, as stated on Tuesday in *The Times*, to the anger, I am sure, of friends on that paper who are quite well aware that U.N.I.P. has copyrighted Zambia and that Southern Rhodesia nationalists (who are agreed on very little else) have chosen Zimbabwe as the eventual name for that country.

General Mobutu

GENERAL MOBUTU, Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese Army, whom I had the opportunity of meeting last week during his visit to London at the invitation of H.M. Government, reminded me in some ways of ex-President Tshombe of Katanga, for both are good-humoured, quick-witted, fluent (in French, not English), and firm. While the soldier will not talk politics, saying quite reasonably that such matters are not his concern, the politician, equally naturally from his standpoint, has no inhibitions in regard to security matters when talking in confidence. General Mobutu was emphatic that the army is in control of the military situation, but he admitted that the number of former Katanga gendarmes who are still in the bush (some on the Portuguese side of the Angola border) is between 3,000 and 5,000, and that they constitute the greatest "external danger" to the Congo. To the suggestion

that the departure of United Nations troops at the end of next month might cause serious risks, he replied that the United Nations "presence" was already merely symbolic. How could a few thousand men in so vast a country really affect the situation? Ten of his best battalions, mainly commandos and paratroops, were in the Katanga-Angola frontier area; there were, he thought, no better African troops.

Soldier and Journalist

BORN in 1930 in the Equator Province, Joseph Désiré Mobutu attended schools in Leopoldville and Coquilhatville, and was called up for a seven-year period of military service before he was 20. Three years later, by then a corporal, he was sent to the General Staff for clerical and accountancy duties. As soon as his term with the Force Publique was over he joined *L'Avenir*, a daily newspaper in Leopoldville, and later he became editor of *Actualités Africaines*. He had just completed a journalistic course in Brussels when the round-table conference on the future of the Congo met in that city in January, 1960, and he attended as secretary to Patrice Lumumba. He was also a member of the economic and financial conference held a few months later. In the first Congolese Government (of which he was the youngest member) he was Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council. When rebellion broke out in Leopoldville he was selected to crush the trouble; that he did quickly, being promoted colonel for that service. In September, 1960, he staged a *coup d'état* to counter political activities for a few months, and secured the appointment of a group of civil commissioners to run the country. He was then made a major-general. Last year he visited the U.S.A. and then did a training course in Israel, where he qualified as a parachutist.

Diplomatic Outrage

ENCOURAGED, no doubt, by the ungracious attitude of spokesmen for H.M. Government on the question of Southern Rhodesian representation at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July, Ghana's High Commission in London has said in a long letter to the Press that "the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister and his supporters in the British Press are not among the friends of Africans". The millions of Britons who have accepted the devaluation of sterling almost without protest are little likely to show much resentment at this instance of gross devaluation of the standards of diplomatic conduct. That the representative appointed by one Commonwealth Government to the Court of St. James's should denounce in the columns of a newspaper the Head of the Queen's Government in another part of Africa is outrageous; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Kweisi Armah has been told privately in quite unambiguous terms that his action gravely contravenes the code of the Diplomatic Corps.

Dangerous Driving

FRIENDSHIP for Africans need not necessarily approve the view that every adult should be given a vote, as Ghana's dictator insists should be Southern Rhodesia's policy. Indeed, many responsible Africans in Central Africa are convinced that the only wise course is step-by-step advancement on the basis of a qualitative franchise which would eventually lead to universal suffrage. Moreover, to millions of Africans the vote means nothing — except that from time to time they suffer intimidation from African party zealots who expect them to trudge miles to a polling station and put a mysterious symbol against a certain name. Mr. Ian Smith is by no means alone in refusing to inflict that procedure on all Africans in present circumstances, and it is ridiculous to assert that anyone who shares his objection to a system which has brought misery to such vast areas of Africa is no friend of Africans. Though some excellent Africans have emerged despite the reckless speed of change in territory after territory, they are greatly outnumbered by the incompetent political careerists. The blame rests primarily on the politicians in Britain who have indulged in such dangerous driving.

Friendly to Africans

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has concerned itself with Southern Rhodesia for almost 40 years, and has

in general supported succeeding Governments—though often criticizing them. The suggestion that that support has been coupled with hostility to Africans is wholly false. Indeed, the attacks in this journal on Governments in Britain and Africa have more often than not sprung from the conviction that the well-being of the mass of Africans was not being adequately safeguarded; and several Africans who are now Heads of State have told me when discussing leading articles in this publication which had criticized African politicians that they recognized that it had been much more sharply critical of such white leaders as Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell. Opposition to foolish proposals or actions is to the advantage of Africans in general, and consequently evidence of friendliness towards them.

Hail and Farewell

A HAPPY MEETING and eagerly awaited departure should occur before next week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is published. To be more specific would be unwise. Very few people have an inkling of the plan. If it succeeds, as I hope and believe it will, this necessarily cryptic paragraph will explain itself in the headlines. If it has to be postponed, I shall make no explanation beyond the Asquithian remark: "Wait and see".

Northern Rhodesian Independence Conference in London

Text of all Speeches at Opening Session in Marlborough House

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened on Tuesday in Marlborough House, London, the Northern Rhodesian Independence Conference, which is being attended by Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, and delegates representing each of the three political parties.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, leads the United National Independence Party delegation, whose seven other members are Messrs. Mainza Chona, S. M. Kapwepwe, Arthur Wina, E. H. K. Mudenda, A. N. Milner, J. K. Chivunga, and H. M. Kikombe, all M.P.s. Mr. Harry M. Nkumbula, M.P., president of the African National Congress, has brought as his colleagues Mr. M. Mumbuna, M.P., and Mr. B. L. Lombe.

The National Progress Party delegation also numbers three: Mr. John Roberts, M.P. (leader), Mr. C. D. Burney, M.P., and Mr. H. R. E. Mitcheley, M.P.

Chiefs Not Represented

In his address to the opening session Mr. Nkumbula complained that the House of Chiefs had been denied representation at the conference. He asked that two chiefs and two more members of his party should be sent invitations to attend.

MR. SANDYS paid tribute to the Northern Rhodesian Government and to both Opposition parties. In his speech of welcome he said:—

"Let me on behalf of the British Government extend to you a very warm welcome. I am not only welcoming you officially, but I am also welcoming around this table as I see it a number of old friends. It is always nice to start a conference with some familiar faces, people with whom one has already worked in past years. In particular I wish to welcome the Prime Minister, Dr. Kaunda, and Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Roberts.

"I have paid several visits to Northern Rhodesia and on each occasion I have been greatly impressed with the immense natural potentialities of your country and with the wide and varied abilities of your people. We have here in Britain lately watched the progress of Northern Rhodesia under its new self-governing Constitution, and we have admired the way in which the new Government has tackled the day to day problems of administration. We have also been pleased to see the constructive part which the Opposition parties have played in your Legislature.

Warm Relations

"In paying these tributes I am sure all of us would like to acknowledge the debt we owe to the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, whose wise guidance and warm, friendly approach have played such a part in this critical transitional period.

"We in Britain greatly value the close ties which have developed over the years between Britain and Northern Rhodesia ever since our people went out to your country, and we are confident that these close and warm relations will continue in the years ahead, and that Northern Rhodesia will remain a country in which peoples of all races can play their part and make their full contribution to the progress of the country.

"It is against this background that we are met now to take the final steps which will lead to Northern Rhodesia's sovereign independence. I do not think I need say more now, except to wish you every success in your deliberations".

SIR EVELYN HONE, the Governor, said:—

"This is for us a very important mission, for we have come to take part in a conference which fore-shadows the end of Northern Rhodesia's period of tutelage as a British Protectorate and we are here to prepare the way for the opening of a new chapter in Northern Rhodesia's history, the first chapter of full nationhood.

"At a time like this one prefers to look forward rather than back, but it is impossible for anyone who has been associated with the Northern Rhodesian

political scene during recent years not to be conscious that the inevitable political uncertainty during the course of the country's advance towards independence has not affected our continued progress nor prevented the laying down of firm foundations for the country's future stability and prosperity.

"I believe that full advantage has been taken of our opportunities and that political advance, while coming with sufficient speed to meet the legitimate aspirations of the territory's people, has yet been adequately spaced to permit those on whom the responsibility of guiding the future destiny of the country rests to acquire the necessary experience of government. Northern Rhodesia has the ability, the stability and the natural resources to enable it in my confident belief to negotiate the early difficulties of independence.

Political Maturity

"The territory has political leadership of a high order; it has a Government which has proved itself to be both responsible and able and it has the advantage of two opposition parties who have had previous experience both on the Government benches of Parliament and in opposition. Thus there is a political maturity which has enabled the three political parties who have been involved in constitutional talks over the past two years to reach, not complete, but substantial agreement on numerous points. To have obtained a self-governing Constitution in January this year without calling upon H.M. Government to convene the traditional conference in London was a major political achievement for Northern Rhodesia which reflects great credit on all the political leaders concerned.

"One cannot on an occasion like this be forgetful of the great assets which the Government of Northern Rhodesia inherits as it moves into independence. The mineral wealth of the country is well-known and needs no stressing, and I shall not dwell on the natural resources of land, forests, rivers, lakes, of wild life, on which the basic strength of the country depends. I shall rather refer to the great human resources of the territory, on which depends the tempo for successful government and development. The people of Northern Rhodesia have shown themselves willing and anxious to play their part in the development of the country, and have produced leaders of distinction, not least in the political field. With the expansion of education the necessary talent will surely be forthcoming to make Northern Rhodesia a nation of real and lasting significance in the world.

Remarkable Standards

"The basis of sound government has been firmly established in the territory over the years. It has moved a long way forward from the early days of British administration, when a handful of European officers and police brought the rule of law to the territory. The present civil service with its increasing flow of trained and well-qualified local officers compares favourably with any in Africa. The standard of service provided by central and local government is impressive; when compared with 30 years ago it is remarkable.

"This well-equipped machine, linked as it is with the popular and responsible political leadership to which I have referred, offers a basis from which great opportunities for economic and social progress can flow. Commerce and industry can feel that measure of confidence which is essential to stimulate trade. The people, and particularly those in the rural areas, can find a new spirit and a new energy to develop their own potential with the assistance of their Government.

Co-operation

"When I consider these assets, human and political, natural and material, I feel entirely justified in expressing a full confidence in the future of the new State which is likely to emerge from this conference. Such a conference as this marks the culmination of the British Government's efforts to guide yet another of its dependencies to full independence and full membership of the Commonwealth. There is no need for me to stress the importance of this occasion for all sections of the population of Northern Rhodesia. I am sure I speak for all those who have made the journey from Northern Rhodesia in praying that a spirit of serious purpose and mutual goodwill may inform our labours, and may help to ensure an early and satisfactory end to our task; that is, to frame a Constitution for the newest independent and sovereign State in Africa".

DR. KAUNDA said:—

"I and my colleagues who represent the Government of Northern Rhodesia are delighted to be at this Independence Conference, and we are grateful to H.M. Government for having convened it without delay after

the introduction of our self-governing Constitution in January.

"We are anxious to see the early realization of our political ambitions, and we are grateful to your Government, Mr. Chairman, for the co-operative manner in which the political relationships between Northern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom have developed since that important day in December, 1962, when the first Northern Rhodesian Government with an African majority, the coalition of the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress, was formed. There has been no looking back since that day on the friendly political relationship between ourselves and H.M. Government.

"If we could not entirely share this happy picture with the earlier days of our struggle for independence and with that period when our faith in H.M. Government was dimmed by the imposition of a Federal Government in Central Africa nevertheless we do not wish to indulge in recriminations.

No Bitterness

"There is no bitterness in our minds, and we can offer the hand of friendship to all men, whether they have been our political friends or opponents.

"When we embarked upon this struggle for independence many years ago our origins were humble but our heads were high. We realized that the struggle might be long, it might be arduous, and often result in personal inconvenience; but anyone who looks for honey in the bush must expect bee stings. We have been stung in the past, but we feel that the reward of the honey is now ours to share amongst our people.

"When we look back along the path which led to this conference room today we cannot entirely forget, but we can certainly forgive, the days of our imprisonment and the occasions when many of us have been subject to personal indignities and hardship because of our political ideas. These unhappy memories have served only to broaden our minds, just as fruitful labour builds the body. Let me repeat, Mr. Chairman, we have no place for bitterness in our minds or in our actions.

No Racial Discrimination

"On the contrary, I would state most emphatically and without fear of contradiction from any man at any time that our promise as to our beliefs and our attitudes to people is both a solemn pledge and also a promise to God and to the people whom we serve. Our pledge is that we regard all our people as equal human beings.

"The possibility of ill-treatment or discrimination against people because of their tribal or racial origins or their religious or political beliefs does not exist; this problem does not arise because it has no place in our hearts or in our intentions.

"Our aim is to create a society in our independent Zambia in which every law-abiding citizen throughout the country will feel free at all times to go about his legitimate business and lead his own life without fear of interference.

Commonwealth Membership

"We recognize the past contribution of H.M. Government to the establishment of a modern form of Government in our country and we are indeed grateful for the assistance which the people of my country have been given in building up the modern State which Northern Rhodesia has become.

"The range of assistance has been considerable; staff for the civil service, teachers and many other forms of aid from the British Government have been what we have seen and noticed, and we are most grateful for all this. Let me, however, point out that there are certain financial implications resulting from the break-up of the Federation and the independence of Northern Rhodesia, things like compensation of staff, public debt, defence and other matters of this order which we intend to raise towards the end of these talks. Our own position in these matters has been known to the British Government for some time, and we do not intend to elaborate further at this stage.

"It is not possible for me to over-stress the importance that we attach to our past and present friendship with H.M. Government and we are most anxious that there shall be no doubt as to our future intentions. The Federal issue has been settled to the satisfaction of our people; we have reached self-governing status by agreement of the three political parties and without even having to request H.M. Government to call a conference to settle the issue; and now we are poised for independence.

"These political changes of the past two years form a happy basis for future relationships between H.M. Government and an independent Zambia. We wish to retain close ties with H.M. Government and shall in due course submit a formal request that we should become a member of the Commonwealth of Nations with Her Majesty the Queen as the head of this growing family. We sincerely hope that our request will be accorded to so that we may proudly take our place alongside the many nations of the Commonwealth.

"Mr. Chairman, we have been invited here to discuss and decide on the manner in which Northern Rhodesia can emerge as an independent State. There are points of principle to be decided which I shall leave for later discussion in the conference, but I will make reference now to our wish to have the independence of Northern Rhodesia linked with our intention to join the other new countries of Africa and Asia in the United Nations. We place great importance on the contribution of that organization to the peaceful settlement of the issue of independence for former Colonial territories, and we consider therefore that United Nations Day has a special significance for us.

"We request that United Nations Day 1964 — October 24 — should be marked by the grant of independence to Northern Rhodesia, so that the Republic of Zambia can emerge and take its place in the British Commonwealth of Nations and in the United Nations".

Chartered Company's Rule

MR. NKUMBULA said: —

"I thank the British Government for convening the conference to enable us to write a Constitution for the independence of my country. This is the greatest occasion in the political history of my country.

"There are present people who know how many stages of social, economic and political development Northern Rhodesia has gone through. I can look back to the days when the British South Africa Company ruled my country and to the period when the Colonial Government was in authority. The struggle against Colonial rule and the struggle for self-determination by my people has got a reputable and unprecedented record.

"The first two Africans were nominated to the Legislative Council in 1948. During the same year European settlers demanded responsible government, but the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech-Jones, turned down their demand. And at the same time an African political organization was born. From thereon agitation began to gain ground until in 1952 two more Africans were added. Four years later the number of Africans in the Legislature reached six. And in 1958, the first eight Africans were elected to Council on a restrictive franchise. In 1962, an African Government came into being by a coalition between the two African political parties represented at this conference. A year later, that is this year in January, the first National Assembly controlled entirely by Africans was formed.

Fear of Dictatorship

"We are today assembled in this historic house demanding complete independence at the shortest possible time, and I know it will be granted.

"An English nationalist, Lord Curzon, I think that was his name, said, 'It is better to be ruled by your own people badly than to be ruled by others well'. This is a spirit of national pride although Lord Curzon would not have liked to see a British Constitution which created a dictator.

"I implore you to use your good offices to see to it that in granting independence to my country my people are not thrown into the gutter. We are all agreed on independence. We want it tomorrow but it must be an independence acceptable by the people.

"I have studied the draft Constitution for independence which was written by the Northern Rhodesia Government and I have made certain observations which I will present to the conference. There are sections in the draft Constitution which I entirely disagree with and I hope that during the course of our discussions some agreement will be reached.

"Since the House of Chiefs is part of the Constitution, and since the chiefs' representation at the independence talks is very important, we feel that it has been very unfair not to invite them to attend. We therefore suggest that an invitation be extended to them to attend these talks.

"Since the African National Congress is the official Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and represents many thousands of people we feel that its delegation of two plus one observer is inadequate. We therefore request that two more of its M.P.s. should be invited to attend. This request was submitted to the Prime Minister in Northern Rhodesia in Lusaka but there was no reply".

MR. JOHN ROBERTS said: —

"In January my party, the National Progress Party, contested and won all ten reserved seats in the self-governing Northern Rhodesian Parliament. The great majority of the electors for those seats were Europeans, so we can justly claim to represent the economic interests of Northern Rhodesia. This economic interest represents not only considerable sums of capital investment in the country, but also the artisans, technicians, and professional men who are so vital to future development.

"However, our purpose at this conference is not confined to purely minority or sectional points of view. We are here to take our part in trying to mould the best form of Government for the coming new State.

"One informal meeting has already been held in Lusaka. There are some points on which we support the Government, others on which we have reservations, and some major issues on which we have strong feelings and beliefs.

"Agreement has been reached, for instance, on the continuation of the reserved seats after independence, but the method and circumstances of their disappearance have still to be settled. Broadly speaking, we consider that the reserved roll voters themselves should have some say in their demise. It is not our intention to secure for all time a special niche for minority representation, but to try to make sure that European confidence is maintained so that the European in turn can with enthusiasm make his contribution to the successful creation and construction of the new State.

"Watchdog" Council

"We consider that a presidential form of Government is the one most likely to succeed in Northern Rhodesia, and also that the person who assumes responsibility for governing should be equipped with wide executive powers. The President in my view should be both Head of State and Prime Minister, and he should not sit in Parliament. This to some will sound in strange contrast to the Westminster-type Cabinet system towards which Northern Rhodesia has been moving for some years, but it is my strong belief that in the circumstances of independence and all the problems that go with it the person at the top must have the necessary powers to maintain command.

"Many of the President's responsibilities can, of course, be delegated to various individuals and bodies, and we would like to see a devolution of power to commissions and statutory boards. We are particularly anxious to see the Judicial, Civil Service, Police, and Prisons Commissions continue with executive and not merely advisory powers.

"The independence of the judiciary is of special interest to us, and equally important is the continuance of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

"Machinery to implement the provisions of a Bill of Rights was the subject of a great deal of thought and negotiation last year. At that time a Constitutional Council was devised, to which seven or more members of Parliament could refer legislation which might infringe the rights of the individual or otherwise be discriminatory. We feel that this machinery should continue, but that the High Court should take the place of the Constitutional Council.

Dual Citizenship

"The status of the new State weighs heavily with us. A presidential form of Government is usually accompanied by the status of a republic. This will be interpreted to mean that all ties with Britain are to be cut. This in turn will induce deep misgiving among people of British stock and, I believe, in the minds of many Africans. We feel that it would be to Northern Rhodesia's distinct advantage to maintain the strong links with the United Kingdom. We consider that the country should be politically independent in the fullest sense, yet retain a close association with the Commonwealth on major matters. The problem is how this can be done under a presidential system.

"We see no basic reason why a republic, with full membership of the Commonwealth, should necessarily be excluded from many of the advantages of a Dominion. Thus we look forward to a person of United Kingdom origin being able to hold dual citizenship. Oaths of allegiance could be so drafted that they cover allegiance both to the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth and to the President.

"So far I have referred only to constitutional matters, but the question of financial aid towards the successful launching of our new State is of equal importance.

(Concluded on page 698)

Rhodesians Given Facts About Intimidation and Violence

Mr. Nkomo Has Less than 1% of the Support He Claims, Says Mr. Dupont

MR. C. W. DUPONT, Minister of Justice, Law and Order in Southern Rhodesia, said in his broadcast to the nation (which was briefly reported last week): —

"I doubt whether any listener is under the impression that the bulk of the Press in this country is pro-Government. You have only to go back to the period prior to the 1962 election and remember the dire predictions of imminent bloodshed and complete financial chaos if the Rhodesian Front were returned to power. But I have no quarrel with that. In every country there is a pro-Government and anti-Government Press. In Southern Rhodesia the latter is a little over-weighted. "In its leaders, its articles, its selection of correspondence any newspaper has the undeniable right to put forward its own political views and its criticism or praise of any Government action. This is known as the freedom of the Press. Southern Rhodesia is as free as any country in this respect and considerably more free than most in the world today, certainly in Africa.

"The Press has two duties: in reporting facts it must be strictly correct; and, secondly, it has a moral duty, a patriotic duty, not to create alarm and despondency and not to depress the country's economy by scaring away potential investors or immigrants.

Midst of Revolution

"A few weeks ago an American with world-wide interests said to me: 'When I read the American papers I was under the impression you were in the midst of a bloody revolution. So I came to see. Now that I read your newspapers here it would appear they are right'. It required only a short stay to dispel this illusion.

"It is a newspaper's duty to keep its readers informed. Violence and threats of violence are true news and of interest to the public. But we must view this in proper perspective.

"On the day following that on which Mr. Nkomo was restricted there were headlines such as 'Mob Violence Flares' and 'Widespread Violence'. There were incidents in Salisbury and Bulawayo townships, but only one in the rural areas — nearly all intimidation in connexion with the proposed strike the following day.

Politically Inspired

"In view of the distances between these places, I admit it was widespread. But however much one deprecates these incidents, the impression given by the headlines was that there was general rioting throughout the country. Yet during these alleged widespread disturbances there were only six cases of minor injury in Salisbury and one in Bulawayo.

"The following day there were four cases of minor injury and two cases of serious injury in those two cities. On the Saturday there were 16 cases of minor injury in Salisbury, including those Europeans involved in the store incident, and none in Bulawayo. On the Sunday one case of minor injury in Salisbury, one in Bulawayo, and three cases of serious injury and one death in Bulawayo. There were no acts of politically-inspired violence involving injury reported anywhere else in Southern Rhodesia.

"In normal times the police in Salisbury deal over a weekend with an average of 24 assaults arising out of beer-hall brawls, gambling, domestic disputes, etc. In Bulawayo the average is 18. So a completely wrong impression is being given as to the extent of the 'explosive' situation both here and overseas.

"The number of politically-inspired acts of violence in the peak period of violence in October, 1962, excluding stoning, was 193, compared with 151 up to date in April. The figures of petrol bombing were 34 in October, 1962, to four so far in April.

"Stoning is on the increase and is very difficult to detect

— a large percentage being done by schoolchildren who hurl a brick through a window or on a roof and run away. Very heavy sentences have been imposed on the culprits by the courts when convicted.

"Mr. Nkomo and his lieutenants in the People's Caretaker Council indicated some months ago that they were prepared to stage a phased programme in order to bring about black nationalist rule. This has been well known to the authorities. There have been various stages.

"In November there was an increase in violence after a very quiet period. This consisted mainly of inter-factional violence between the People's Caretaker Council and the Zimbabwe African National Union led by Mr. Sithole. It developed into intimidation and violence against unaligned Africans, trying to force them to join one or other of the two factions.

"Subsequently the P.C.C. decided to direct its violent activities not only against its rival and unaligned Africans but also against the State.

"There have been various calls for general strikes, accompanied by intimidation of workers. There was a call for all urban dwellers over Christmas to return to the reserves from the townships. There have been attempted boycotts of certain European firms' products. There has been an attempted boycott of the purchase of milk, and a boycott of the educational facilities provided by the Government.

"The chief sufferers from all these activities have been the Africans themselves. They have been deprived of the freedom of choice of obtaining food and nutrition; they have been intimidated from earning their daily bread; above all, an attempt has been made to deprive them of what is probably their greatest desire — education.

"The Government is spending £5,845,527 out of a total budget of £26,890,333 this year on African education. The natural aspirations of the African in this direction are being deliberately sabotaged under the instructions of the People's Caretaker Council.

Ultimate Object

"Now we are entering upon another phase — an attempt to instil fear into the European population in order to scare them into leaving the country, discourage them from entering Rhodesia as immigrants, and to frighten away investors — the overall picture being to create an impression that there is an explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, which is the ultimate object of both the Communists and the Afro-Asian group.

"I ask you to view this phase in its proper perspective. So far there have been isolated incidents of stoning of European cars on the main roads — a horrible crime, which can well result in death. But during the period April 16 to 21 inclusive, out of the thousands of cars on the roads there have only been 14 incidents of this nature, in which 32 cars were stoned.

"At a stoning on the Bulawayo road near Salisbury a police patrol car arrived on the scene soon afterwards with a tracker dog, which tracked down one of the gang responsible. She proved to be an African girl of 10, whose home was many miles from the scene of the crime. She, with the other children, was transported to the scene of the crime by the organizers of these sporadic stonings and abandoned with instructions to throw stones at cars on the road and run away.

Thugs

"The demonstration by women in Cecil Square was also organized, this procession being shepherded by thugs into the outskirts of Salisbury. The thugs were dispersed by the police and the women started to return to the townships. Unfortunately, they were again rounded up by the thugs and continued this demonstration.

"I toured the Harare and Highfield townships on Monday in the company of the Commissioner of Police, without escort, in an ordinary saloon car, between 9 o'clock and midnight. I do not say that there were no incidents on this occasion, although I witnessed none. In fact, there was one arrest for stoning by the hooligan and thug element, and eight arrests for intimidation not to go to work the following day.

"I cannot guarantee that there will not be further outbreaks of violence and intimidation, but the situation is completely under control, and the morale of the forces of law and order whom I visited not only in the townships but elsewhere is excellent.

"It was suggested in the leader of the *Rhodesian Herald* on Wednesday that the restriction of Mr. Nkomo was an act of

political insanity. Indeed, this question was put to Sir Roy Welensky in his television interview on Tuesday. Sir Roy's reply was that it had harmed our case further in the outside world, but that he could not comment on the Government's action as he did not know the facts on which Government acted. Before I give you some of this information, I will give a few facts about Mr. Nkomo himself.

"He was born on June 7, 1917, and educated in South Africa. He accompanied Sir Godfrey Huggins to the pre-Federation London talks. He stood for Matabeleland West against Mr. Mike Hove in the first Federal election and lost. In 1957 he became President-General of the African National Congress. The A.N.C. was banned in February, 1959.

"From 1959 he was chairman of the N.D.P. until this party was banned in December, 1961. The following year he formed Z.A.P.U., which was banned on September 20, 1962. Since April 1, 1963, he has been cautioned and discharged in the courts for assault, cautioned and discharged under the Native Affairs Act, and convicted on two charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act—both of the latter are under appeal.

World Tours

"In 1957 his world travel tours began — Ghana, Cairo, London. He returned to Salisbury in November, 1960, but during the next 15 months he went on at least 12 trips overseas. The Salisbury *Sunday Mail* took him gravely to task on his travel tours, rightly reflecting the criticism of his followers in spending at least £2,000 on inter-continental commuting.

"On January 22, 1961, that paper published a story under the headline 'Witchcraft, Gods—N.D.P. uses in bid for membership'. This was the claim of a frightened African, a member of the National Democratic Party, who had reported to them tales of reversion to tribal paganism, foul witchcraft practices, and the invoking of heathen gods as means to frighten Africans into joining the party.

"Now P.C.C. is turning to Communism—the antithesis of Christianity. It is known that P.C.C. officials have been in touch with the Red Chinese in Dar es Salaam. On February 21 this year Chikerema, Nkomo's right-hand man, was quoted in the *Central African Mail*, Lusaka, as saying he had just returned from Peking and Moscow.

"In Lusaka on February 20 this year Mr. Chikerema is reported to have said while addressing a meeting on the subject of a possible unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia: 'If Field does anything funny we'll have soldiers marching across those borders. And I don't mean foreign soldiers. We have no need for foreign soldiers. We have no need for foreign help. We have our own soldiers'.

"Chikerema, according to the headlines of a local newspaper recently, is likely to assume the leadership of the P.C.C. during Mr. Nkomo's absence; and Chikerema is reported to have said in Northern Rhodesia that £7,000 was given to him for the P.C.C.'s use by the Red Chinese. It is this sort of money which is used to pay thugs and hooligans.

"Quite recently three P.C.C. members were arrested in Northern Rhodesia en route to Southern Rhodesia with a considerable quantity of subversive material originating in Peking and Moscow in their possession, together with explosives bearing Russian marks of origin.

"You have this position: the national leader of an organisation has been restricted, a leader who claims that he represents the whole African population, who has the public support of the Afro-Asian group, who form the majority in the United Nations. One would have expected a far greater reaction than that which has occurred if he was in fact all that he claims to be.

Unaligned

"Mr. Nkomo claims that he represents four million Africans in this country. This is quite nonsensical. Well over 50% of our population are under the age of 21 (a tribute to vast improvement in conditions during the last two decades). So more than half are unable to give him mature-thinking support. In addition, Mr. Sithole's party, Z.A.N.U., also commands a large measure of support. But by far the greatest proportion of Africans in this country are completely unaligned to either of these two political factions and wish only to carry on their everyday life without interference, intimidation, and terror.

"My personal estimate is that Mr. Nkomo has less than 1% of the support he claims; and you should take away from this the numbers who support P.C.C. purely through fear and intimidation. The real support is partly fanatical and dedicated, but very largely mercenary—and paid by funds which come from outside our borders.

"Mr. Nkomo also enjoys the support of a few Europeans in this country. Some of his European supporters remain in the background, but Mr. Garfield Todd has openly declared his support. This gentleman is off to New York after having apparently said: 'Mr. Nkomo is no terrorist and has shown himself more ready to negotiate than has our Government'. Let us examine these statements.

"In February this year Mr. Nkomo's organization proposed that intimidation and violence should move from the townships into the rural areas. This was organized under district heads. The plan was to maim cattle and destroy crops in the European areas, resist dipping, and destroy dips and water points and other amenities provided for Africans in the tribal trust areas. This was due to start in mid-March. The plan miscarried largely due to lack of support by the people.

"Thereafter Mr. Nkomo immediately began a tour of the rural areas accompanied by groups of thugs. Wherever he went there was trouble.

"For example, he arrived in Fort Victoria on Saturday, April 11, just before his restriction, with a large bodyguard. These young thugs immediately stoned houses, entered houses, assaulted and sjambokked the occupants, tore up the uniforms of police reservists, stole money, and attacked an African schoolteacher, who was taken to hospital in a critical condition after receiving stab wounds in the back. Mr. Nkomo did not, of course, participate in any of these acts. He had retired to a house in the township while his bodyguard was engaged in these activities. Twenty-two of these young thugs were arrested, and it was found that not one of them resides in the Fort Victoria area.

"As regards the willingness to negotiate: this Government made it perfectly clear that it would welcome a properly-constituted African nationalist political party provided it acted constitutionally. Indeed, one of its first actions was to release the remaining persons in Gokwe, restricted by the previous Government, in the hope that they might have had new thoughts on their actions.

Negotiations

"Mr. Field indicated his willingness to meet all nationalist leaders to discuss our country's problems. On each occasion Mr. Nkomo replied with a categorical 'No'. Indeed, when he formed his P.C.C. he was at pains to declare it a non-political party, and has persisted in his refusal to have talks with Mr. Field. Hardly ready to negotiate, I would think!

"During the last week or so I have received innumerable telephone calls, letters, and visits from Southern Rhodesians, with various suggestions as to how to cope with the situation. These have varied from the formation of private vigilante groups, anti-sabotage groups from persons who had war-time experience in this connexion, calling in the military to assist, and declaring a state of emergency, ranging down to having a private conversation with Mr. Sithole and Mr. Nkomo and their lieutenants. I welcome all these approaches. They emanate from the deep-rooted love of Rhodesia by its citizens and their willingness to help in any respect.

"But we must not be panicked by exaggerated accounts of the situation or by mischievous rumours put about as to its seriousness, most of which are calculated to convey the impression abroad that Rhodesia is on the brink of chaos.

"In view of what I have told you, is the restriction of Mr. Nkomo an act of political insanity? It may not have improved the image of this Government overseas, ill-informed as they are of the true picture of events here. With the world forces of Communism and Pan-Africanism ranged against us, it is very difficult to improve that image.

"But it is Government's duty to protect the people of this country, of whatever colour, from violence and from the breakdown of law and order; and this Government intends to do this irrespective of any impression created overseas.

"I ask you to remember India when she achieved independence and partition, with the loss of over two million lives. Consider Malaysia, Laos, and other parts of Asia. Consider Rwanda and its massacre of the Watutsi.

"Consider the Congo where, in spite of the presence of United Nations troops, murder and pillage still persist. Consider Cyprus, where Turk and Greek still wage war against each other, again in spite of United Nations troops.

"Consider Zanzibar, which today has joined Tanganyika—a fellow Commonwealth nation, which, presumably together with its Communist satellite, has the effrontery to object to our presence at the Commonwealth Conference.

"Remember these things, and then, my friends, thank your lucky stars we live in Southern Rhodesia."

Countering Communism

MR. P. K. F. V. VAN DER BYL, Parliamentary Secretary for Information in Southern Rhodesia, has said that the Information Department will henceforth take a more direct line in counteracting the influences of Communism and extreme African nationalism, and that the Government will not give in to the Afro-Asian and Communist blocs, which, recognizing that they have made no impression in South Africa, have decided that Southern Rhodesia is an easier proposition.

Parliament

Invitation to July Talks

Commonwealth Approval Sought First

THE PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons on Thursday:—

"The meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers are by tradition convened by the British Prime Minister, who in making the arrangements seeks to meet the wishes of his Commonwealth colleagues.

"It has long been recognized that the only persons who attend these meetings as of right are the Prime Ministers of the fully independent countries of the Commonwealth. Therefore, before issuing invitations to the Prime Minister of any other country which is not independent, the British Government have always thought it right to satisfy themselves that this would be generally acceptable to the other members.

"In accordance with this practice, we told the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that if he so wished we were ready to consult the Prime Ministers of the independent member countries about the question of an invitation to him.

Usual Practice

"The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia replied that he was entitled, as of right, to receive an invitation to the meeting and that he did not therefore wish the British Government to consult the other Commonwealth Governments about it. We have asked him to consider the matter further, since we would not feel it right to depart from the usual practice."

MR. WALL: "While my rt. hon. friend has made it quite clear that Southern Rhodesia has no direct legal right to attend the conference, may I ask whether he does not agree that there are strong traditional precedents for its participation? Is he aware of the danger of increasing the support of the more reactionary type of European opinion in Central Africa? Will he do his best to reach some compromise — for example, the attendance of both the Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian Prime Ministers as legatees of the old Federation?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We must leave as a matter of consultation between partners in the Commonwealth as to how this meeting should be handled and whether any other Commonwealth countries should attend. I think that the aim of the whole House would be that Southern Rhodesia should proceed towards independence with the consent and approval of the Commonwealth. In the shorter term we are bound to have difficulties ahead, but I hope that we shall bear this long-term goal in mind."

MR. HAROLD WILSON: "Is the Prime Minister aware that, whatever the differences have been in the House about Southern Rhodesia, and they have been very deep at times, the line which he has taken this afternoon in relation to this very difficult question which he has to decide is almost certainly one that will command support in all parts of the House?"

Informal Discussions

"Is the rt. hon. gentleman further aware that what we understand to be the position in this very difficult situation — that any unilateral request for independence would be met by the line which he has taken — has our full support, namely, that independence should not be agreed by the United Kingdom without provision for democratic rule in Southern Rhodesia? Is he aware that this policy will receive the very fullest support from this side of the House?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I should not like to go into the latter part of that question, but I think that the line which I have taken on my hon. friend's question is the only one that I could take in the circumstances."

MR. TURTON: "Could my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that there will be no discussion of Southern Rhodesia in the absence of representatives of Southern Rhodesia from the conference?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "We do not, and it has not been the practice, to use Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings to discuss the internal affairs of other countries. Of course, outside the conference, or at informal discussions, these matters are often raised."

MR. WADE: "While I agree with the principle laid down by the Prime Minister, are there any insuperable difficulties

in trying to arrange a private and unofficial meeting between the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and other Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth who are particularly interested in the future development of Southern Rhodesia at some time and place convenient to those concerned?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This, of course, is a matter that could be considered. I do not think that if the meeting took place it would be either private or unofficial."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Has the Prime Minister given further consideration to the suggestion that at the time of the Prime Ministers' meeting Mr. Smith, Mr. Nkomo, and the Rev. N. Sihole might be invited to this country?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It would be for Mr. Smith to say whether he would wish to accept an invitation of that kind."

MR. BROCKWAY asked if, in view of the situation in Southern Rhodesia following the resignation of Mr. Winston Field and the arrest of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Prime Minister would propose to the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth that they should jointly propose to the Government of Southern Rhodesia that a conference representing all political parties be held to prepare an acceptable constitution for the territory.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir".
MR. BROCKWAY: "Would not this proposal contribute to the solution of the difficulties in Southern Rhodesia, where there is the danger of violence, and to co-operation among Commonwealth countries to maintain their unity, which is imperilled by the very strong feeling of Asian and African Governments on this issue?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "If any meetings are to be arranged, they must be arranged with the consent of the different parties. I do not think that that consent would be forthcoming."

Not Acceptable

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Do not we all desire that Southern Rhodesia should advance towards independence in harmony between the races? 'Since the Commonwealth can, in Mr. Nehru's words, bring 'a touch of healing', will my rt. hon. friend consider with his colleagues in the Commonwealth whether as a first stage the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia should not be in attendance at the Prime Ministers' Conference, in accordance with a precedent which Southern Rhodesia has honoured by great sacrifices to the Commonwealth in peace and war?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think I answered that supplementary when answering the first question. I have no reason to believe that an invitation to discuss the future of Southern Rhodesia would be acceptable to Mr. Smith."

MR. BELLENGER: "Does not this question illustrate the desirability in a family like the Commonwealth of Commonwealth Prime Ministers confronting one another to try to resolve these difficulties face to face rather than washing dirty linen in public?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir, this would have been very desirable, but in the circumstances I am not sure that it is practicable to arrange any such meeting."

African Education

DR. MABON asked what financial assistance was being given to the Southern Rhodesian Government in respect of African education.

MR. SANDYS: "A loan of £355,000 towards African education was made in 1962. We have offered to make a substantial contribution towards the expenses of the multi-racial university college in Salisbury."

DR. MABON: "Is not this a quite inadequate sum considering the enormity of the task? This is one constructive way in which the United Kingdom could pay towards solving the enormous problem of trying to get responsible government — so called — in Southern Rhodesia as a coalition between whites and blacks."

MR. SANDYS: "We are due to have discussions with each of the three territories to examine the financial consequences to them of the dissolution of the Federation. We are quite prepared to discuss with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, if they so wish, questions of assistance for African education."

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that hon. Members on both sides who are interested in African education think that the most practical way of advancing both the political and economic cause out there is by spending more money on education, particularly technical education?"

MR. BROCKWAY asked what reply had been sent to the communication of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia forwarding the resolution of the legislature seeking to petition Her Majesty to remove from H.M. Government all discretionary powers in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution.

MR. SANDYS: "The petition has not as yet been forwarded to us."

(Continued on page 699)

"Desperate" to Negotiate

Southern Rhodesia's Stand on Independence

WHILE MAINTAINING that as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia he is entitled to an invitation to the July conference of Prime Ministers without prior consultation by Britain with Commonwealth members, Mr. Ian Smith stated at the week-end after his Cabinet had considered Britain's request for a re-appraisal of his Government's contention that "it is his ultimate hope to be invited". He conceded that "in the circumstances, whatever procedures are adopted by the British Government prior to the issue of such an invitation are the concern of the British Government".

At a meeting at Inyanga Mr. Smith refused to give an undertaking that the Government would not take unilateral action for independence without holding a referendum. "Our policy on independence has been laid down by the party and we adhere to it—that we shall try desperately to gain this by negotiation, we hope in keeping with the contract we made with the British Government at the time of the 1961 referendum. But we reserve the right, in the event of the other parties to the agreement reneging on their promises, obligations and contracts, to take matters into our own hands".

U.N. Interference

The Government also visualized other possibilities. If the march of Communism down the African continent got perilously near Southern Rhodesia and out of control, and if the British and American Governments condoned it instead of standing up to it, "we might feel it our bounden duty in the interests of the country to do something about it".

He could not agree that a United Nations delegation should visit Salisbury, or that representatives of political parties in Southern Rhodesia should be interviewed by such a delegation in London to present them with those facts which might serve to remove misunderstandings.

The Prime Minister was commenting on the decision of the U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism to ask Britain to arrange that a sub-committee should meet representatives of

Southern Rhodesian political parties. He said that Britain had agreed to receive a sub-committee in London, and, as had happened on a previous occasion, a Southern Rhodesian representative would attend as an observer. Mr. Smith agreed with the stand consistently taken by the British Government that the United Nations was not competent to intervene in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. "To agree that representatives of political parties here may be interviewed by a U.N. delegation in London or that a delegation should visit Salisbury would be to agree that the U.N. has in fact competence to intervene in our affairs".

Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister of Law and Order, announced a further ban for three months until July 31 on public meetings organized by the People's Caretaker Council.

Three officials of Z.A.N.U.—Mr. L. Takawira, deputy president, Mr. E. Zvobgo, executive secretary, and Mr. E. Chikwore, secretary for youth and culture—have begun prison sentences for subversion, belonging to a banned organization, and public violence respectively. Their appeals have been dismissed.

"Inviting Mr. Smith" was the heading given to a *Times* leader which said, *inter alia*:

"For good or ill Southern Rhodesia will be a major subject at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. If the British Government tried to bar discussion because Mr. Smith was not present, there would be a risk that the African leaders might absent themselves. If the Africans came, they would argue that, as Britain has told the United Nations that Southern Rhodesia is her responsibility, Britain is competent to answer for it alone. All this being so, the only sensible thing is that Mr. Smith should come.

"Regrettably, Mr. Smith is trying to prejudice Southern Rhodesia's claim to full independence by demanding an invitation as of right. Southern Rhodesians are mistaken in thinking such a right exists or is inherited. Sir Roy Welensky may have had an unconditional invitation as Federal Prime Minister. Nevertheless, the issue of that invitation was agreed, however informally, with the full members. Nor did Sir Roy attend every session.

"The British Government are right to reject Mr. Smith's demand—though to suggest that he should ask for Commonwealth consultation is clumsy. The right thing to do is to show the other Commonwealth members, especially the Africans, that a discussion without Mr. Smith would be Hamlet without the prince. He should therefore be brought in. Ghana and India should reconsider their objections".



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PERSONALIA

SIR FREDERICK and LADY CRAWFORD are on holiday in Greece.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has passed through London on his way to North America.

DR. DUNSTAN NSUBUGA has been appointed Assistant Bishop of Namirembe, Uganda.

ADMIRAL AMERICO THOMAZ, President of Portugal, will visit Mozambique in July.

PROFESSOR PERRUUX (France) is to advise the Congo Government on economic planning.

LORD POLWARTH will lead a Scottish export mission to Sweden at the end of the month.

MR. F. H. SIBSON, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, is now living in Queensland, Australia.

MR. J. M. J. PRAKKEN is president of the newly-formed Federation of Employers of Ethiopia.

SIR TITO WINYI, Omukama of Bunyoro, recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of his accession.

MR. G. MUWO is the first African in Northern Rhodesia to be appointed a "learner magistrate".

On Friday LORD SWINTON was 80, GENERAL SIR ADAM CUNNINGHAM 77, and SIR PHILIP MITCHELL 74.

DR. KAUNDA is to be entertained to luncheon next Thursday by the Commonwealth Writers of Britain.

SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON, M.P., who has long taken a special interest in African affairs, is learning to fly.

SIR REGINALD ROBBINS, a former general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, was 73 last week.

MR. A. FORSYTH-THOMPSON, lately of the Colonial Service in Zanzibar, is now Development Secretary in Seychelles.

MISS MARJORIE LAMONT, a Jamaican, has been appointed assistant economist in the advisory unit of E.A.C.S.O.

MR. L. F. G. PRITCHARD, general manager for Africa of Gallaher, Ltd., has been appointed to the company's board of management.

MR. LOUIS CARESCHE, secretary of the Inter-African Phyto-Sanitary Commission, has visited East Africa to discuss plant protection.

PROFESSOR BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico) is expected in the Congo shortly as U.N. representative for technical assistance.

MRS. A. V. ANDERSON is now headmistress of the Jean Rennie High School, Lusaka, of which she had been deputy head since 1955.

DR. J. W. S. KASIRYE, senior medical officer with responsibility for health education in Uganda, has visited Russia on a W.H.O. seminar.

MR. W. M. CLARK has been elected a director of Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian interests.

All statements issued by the Nyasaland Information Department now refer to the Prime Minister as "NGWAZI DR. KAMUZU BANDA".

MR. GARFIELD TODD and MR. H. HOLDERNESS have arrived in London from the U.S.A., whither they recently flew from Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR ALEXANDER RUSSELL, of Usa River, Arusha, Tanganyika, left estate in England valued at £3,942. He bequeathed £250 to Arusha Rifle Club.

LORD JOHN HOPE, chairman of the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, will speak on June 25 on "The Commonwealth: the Way Ahead".

MR. P. H. SETERN, an irrigation engineer, and MR. J. L. JOY, an agricultural economist, are examining irrigation prospects for the Uganda Government.

MR. TOM HOPKINSON, director of the training school in Nairobi of the International Press Institute, is to attend the annual assembly of the institute in Istanbul in June.

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., Secretary for Technical Co-operation, was the host at a Government luncheon last week in honour of MR. L. FARRER-BROWN.

MR. JAMES CHARLES ALLISON has been appointed manager of the Cockspur Street branch, London, of Barclays Bank, D.C.O., on the retirement of MR. H. A. TITE.

MR. JOHN SCOTT-BARRETT, who was for many years in business in Uganda, is now on the staff of the British Cotton Growing Association in Zaria, Northern Nigeria.

MR. J. H. E. WATSON, lately Under-Secretary for Natural Resources in Nyasaland, has arrived in England on leave pending retirement at the beginning of next year.

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee, who was recently appointed Governor of Bermuda, has been made a baron.

MR. G. ELLIS has been appointed chief commercial superintendent of East African Railways and Harbours, which he joined in 1951 after retiring from a railway career in India.

LORD COLYTON did not fly to Bulawayo to open the Central African Trade Fair, as erroneously stated last week. He went to Rhodesia by sea, but has now flown back to London.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, V.C., who at one time served in Somaliland, left estate in England and Eire of £7,654 after payment of duty totalling £12,102.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, is to address The Royal Commonwealth Society on May 28 on "The Plowden Report".

MAJOR BRUCE KINLOCH, lately chief game warden in Tanganyika, will become general secretary of the British Field Sports Society in October, when BRIGADIER A. H. PEPYS retires.

MR. R. M. BROWN, now headmaster of King George VI High School, Broken Hill, went to Northern Rhodesia 10 years ago and has been deputy head of Mufulira High School for the past five years.

MR. Y. K. LULE having taken up his appointment as principal of Makerere College, Uganda, MR. W. W. KALEMA is now chairman of the college. He is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education.

DR. PHILIP S. CORBET, an entomologist with the East African Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, has been granted a Doctorate of Science by Reading University for his biological work on freshwater insects and fishes.

SIR RAYMOND STOCKILL, a former Member of the Federal Parliament and of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and chairman of Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., arrived in England on Friday in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. RICHARD COX, lately correspondent for the *Sunday Times* in East Africa, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by Tanganyika and Zanzibar for "subversive activities". Kenya has also imposed a similar ban.

DR. WASAWO, vice-president of Makerere College, and DR. OTIENO, of the Royal College, Nairobi, have been elected members of the Scientific Council for Africa, raising the number of African scientists on the council to 12 out of 18.

THE RT. REV. J. K. RUSSELL, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Vicar of King Charles the Martyr, Tunbridge Wells, and has accepted an invitation from the Bishop of Rochester to be an Assistant Bishop in that diocese. BISHOP RUSSELL was consecrated assistant Bishop on the Upper Nile in 1955 and six years later went to Northern Rhodesia after serving in Uganda for almost 20 years.

Mr. S. KELLY, chairman of Ndola Philatelic Society, is the only founder member still active. He has held the office since 1945. The honorary secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. FELL, has held that dual post for 23 years.

Dr. E. B. PARKER from Stanford University, U.S.A., is conducting in Kampala a 10-week training course in journalism under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O., which had not previously organized such tuition in any English-speaking country in Africa.

Mr. JOHN OKEDI, who recently graduated B.Sc. from Makerere, is the first African scientist to be appointed to the staff of the East African Freshwater Fishery Research Organization. He is to study the biology of certain groups of fishes in Lake Victoria.

M. and MME. MAURICE HERVIEU, who for the past seven years have taught French in schools in Addis Ababa, and M. JEAN MARTIN have arrived in Uganda to join forces with M. and MME. MICHEL CULAS in teaching French in schools throughout the country.

Mr. F. A. KILUMANGA, of the Tanganyika Ministry of local Government and Administration, is to study public administration at Carlton University, Canada, followed by work in Canadian Government departments, under the special Commonwealth Aid to Africa programme.

Mr. P. J. NKAMBO-MUGERWA, Deputy Solicitor-General, and Mr. NEIL LAWSON, Q.C., are appearing for the Uganda Government at the High Court in Kampala in two cases of litigation with the Buzanda Government concerning financial relationships and their respective police forces.

Mr. JACK BLOCK has been elected deputy president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, of which Mr. W. E. CROSSKILL has become a vice-president, following the resignation of Mr. R. C. LONG. He was chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. CROSSKILL now occupies that office also.

Sir CHARLES TAYLOR, Conservative M.P. for Eastbourne, is leading a delegation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union from Britain on a 10-day tour of Ethiopia. Members include LORD WALSTON and MESSRS. J. H. ALLASON, J. M. G. CRITCHLEY, J. PARKER, and W. C. WHITLOCK.

Dr. NORMAN ROTH, who is on leave of absence from Syracuse University, U.S.A., has been assigned as a United Nations technical assistance expert to the Ministry of Community Development and Labour in Uganda under a plan to strengthen those services of the Ministry concerned with family and child care.

Visitors in London from Southern Rhodesia include Mr. R. W. BATCHELOR, Mr. H. R. CHITTENDEN, Dr. L. O. C. COOKSON, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. DAKIN, Dr. & Mrs. C. DAWSON, Mr. D. C. FERRER, Mr. F. C. HAYWARD, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. C. H. MEARS, Mr. J. G. P. PHILLIPS, the Ven. G. H. PUGH, Mr. P. H. SALMON, and Mr. N. TOWNLEY.

Mr. G. A. SKIPPER, Civil Secretary of the Nyanza Region of Kenya, who has been in the Administrative Service of that country for 25 years, is about to retire. He became P.C., Nyanza, in 1961. His successor as Civil Secretary will be Mr. PETER SHIYUKAH, who was appointed a district officer in 1961 after spending a year at Oxford University.

Mr. ISAAC OKWIRRY, chairman of the Public Service Commission in Kenya, will be joined in London shortly by Mr. A. M. MATHU, director of recruitment and training, on a three-week round of universities to interview East African students for appointments to the E.A.C.S.O. Nairobi City Council has sent a similar team, led by Mr. I. LUGONZO, the deputy mayor, who is accompanied by Mr. J. M. KASYOKA, chairman of the finance committee, Mr. G. R. OGOLLA, chairman of the localization sub-committee, and Mr. KIMANI WAIYAKI, the town clerk.

Not One Malawi Candidate Opposed Political Murders in Nyasaland

NYASALAND'S GENERAL ELECTION, scheduled for last week, did not take place because there was not a single candidate in any constituency to oppose the nominees of Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the Prime Minister, and president of the Malawi Congress Party.

For the first time in Commonwealth history, every name on a party list, 50 of them in this case, was returned unopposed.

Dr. Banda is thus dictator. His Government newspaper commented: "We do not want to be bothered by unnecessary polling. We should not allow those fools who oppose us to be a nuisance".

There were no opposition candidates because those who would have wished to stand recognized that they would have been in danger of their lives.

The Mbadwa Citizens Party has already published a list of more than 50 Africans who have been murdered in recent months for political reasons, and some Europeans in Nyasaland consider that between 70 and 80 Africans who were not members of the Malawi Congress Party have lost their lives.

"Uncomfortable Time"

A special correspondent of the *Sunday Express*, Mr. James Murray, has written from Nyasaland:—

"Mr. Albert Muwalo, administrative secretary of the Malawi Party, told me: "People who oppose Ngwazi Banda have an uncomfortable time. People scorn them when they go into the streets. They are shut out of society. Their wives and children get fed up being confined to their homes. Families have broken up because wives would no longer put up with it. Often a husband has to leave the country if he will not surrender to the Malawi Congress Party".

He alleged that there were more than four million card-carrying members of the party, each paying 2s. annually. When the correspondent asked how that could be the case when Nyasaland's total population, men, women and children, was fewer than four million, Mr. Muwalo replied that some people joined twice from their great love for a great leader.

There would be no future elections, he suggested, because the National Assembly would make Dr. Banda Prime Minister for life when the country became independent.

Mr. Murray made the point that Dr. Banda's houses in Blantyre and Zomba are protected by high walls, barbed-wire, and red-shirt police.

Whimsical Demagogue

A European resident told me:—
"In public Dr. Banda can be a raving demagogue, screaming about the dirty colonialists. Then in private he will be charming and reasonable. The man is two-faced, and I can't plan my life on his whims".

The report added, however: "There are also many British, particularly business men, who are convinced that Banda, despite his tyrannical grip, has the best interests of the country at heart. They see him as a strict but benevolent father, encouraging and chastising an unruly gang of children."

"He has constructive plans. A crash programme to bring education to thousands of uneducated Africans is planned. A university will be built. A polytechnic is going up with American aid. He is trying to attract overseas industrial investment to enrich Nyasaland's poor agricultural economy."

"A great campaign is under way to persuade peasants to adopt modern methods of cultivation. A youth pioneer movement, including thousands of young women known as Banda's Amazons, is clearing land, building roads, cleaning up native slums".

An average of about 150 Europeans are estimated to be leaving Nyasaland each week. The white population is put at approximately 8,000.

United Kingdom aid to Seychelles has averaged about £275,000 for some years, £75,000 meeting the annual deficit on the ordinary budget and the balance being devoted to development projects.

Tanganyika-Zanzibar Government

Problem of East and West German Aid

RUSSIAN-TRAINED TROOPS of Zanzibar's "People's Liberation Army" goose-stepped through the town on May Day, bearing sub-machine guns across their chests. In the procession were field artillery, anti-aircraft and machine guns, and mortars, supplied by Soviet Russia. Youth wingers, trade unionists, and women flourished banners with such slogans as "Death to Colonialism" and "Colonialism and Oppression Are Buried".

Mr. Abeid Karume, now Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, said that "the soldiers will remain here for ever to defend and protect their country". The guest of honour was his Tanganyikan counterpart, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa.

Prominent at the saluting base were Mr. Dimitri Chuvakhin, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Abdul Rahman "Babu", Zanzibar's former Foreign Minister, who is now a Minister of State for Development Planning in the united Government. The Soviet envoy later gave a garden party in the old fort for official guests from nearly 40 countries; they included "liberation" group members from Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portuguese Africa.

Effigies erected beside the roads as decorations to tell the story of the revolution depicted Africans attacking Arabs. About 1,000 Arabs were released in a special amnesty, after Mr. Karume had told them that since the island was back to normal they could leave the prisons in which they had been detained for their own safety against reprisals.

Hundreds of women and children are still being cared for by the Red Cross in refugee camps, their homes and lands having been confiscated or burnt.

Only some 160 "arch-enemies", mainly members of the overthrown Government, are still imprisoned, according to official statements.

Babu's Comrades

Herr Paul Scholz, Deputy Premier of East Germany, opened a trade exhibition and announced gifts of a clinic and medical school and training facilities in East Germany for nurses. His Government has also undertaken to rebuild the shanty town of Ngambo and erect a radio station. Mr. Karume assured him that good relations would persist; "we shall allow no one to spoil them".

"Comrades" loyal to "Babu" are said to be in charge of the radio station, customs, immigration, militia, and Press censorship. One correspondent has described them as "arrogant toughs and naive schoolboy Communists".

Mr. Oscar Kambona, Tanganyika's Minister of External Affairs, has flown to West Germany, after a brief visit to Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, to discuss economic and military aid. Bonn refused to recognize the Zanzibar revolutionary Government when it gave accreditation to East Germany, but does recognize Tanganyika, which it is assisting with £3m. for development projects.

The Tanganyika-Zanzibar Government has been constituted under Mwalimu Nyerere as President, with Mr. Karume and Mr. Kawawa as First and Second Vice-Presidents. The Ministry of Development and Planning has been replaced by a Directorate of Planning under Mwalimu Nyerere, who will be assisted by three Ministers, Mr. A. Z. N. Swai and Mr. Amir Jamal, of Tanganyika and "Babu".

Mr. Karume's chief assistant will be Mr. Abboud Jumbe, also a Zanzibari. Mr. Kawawa has two Ministers of State, Mr. L. Sijona and Mr. Bhoke Munanka, both of Tanganyika.

The other Ministers are: Mr. Saidi Maswanya, Agriculture, Forests and Wild Life; Mr. Jeremiah Kasambala, Commerce and Co-operatives; Mr. George Kahama, Communications and Works; Mr. Paul Bomani, Finance; Mr. Kambona, External Affairs; Mr. Kawawa, Defence and National Service; Mr. T. Tewa, Land Settlement and Water Development; Mr. Job Lusinde, Home Affairs; Mr. Abdalla Kassim Hanga (Zanzibar), Industry, Mines and Power; Mr. Solomon Eliufo, Education; Mr. Derek Bryceson, Health; Mr. Michael Kamaliza, Labour; Sheikh Amri Abeidi, Community Development and National Culture; Mr. Austin Shaba, Local Government and Housing; Mr. Hassan Nasor Moyo (Zanzibar), Justice; and Mr. Idris Abdul Wakil (Zanzibar), Information and Tourism.

There are now 100 acres under tea seedlings in Seychelles. Seven hundred and seventy tourists visited Seychelles last year, an increase of 30% on the 1962 figure.

The gift of a mace to the National Assembly of Uganda has been proposed to the Queen by the House of Commons.

Plots and Counter-Plots in Zanzibar

Model Communist State Planned

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, who has twice visited Zanzibar in recent weeks, has written in the *Spectator*:—

"In the last Zanzibar election the Afro-Shirazi Party led by Mr. Karume gained 54% of the popular vote, as against 35% gained by the victorious Zanzibar Nationalist Party and 11% by the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, its coalition partner.

"The risks involved in giving sovereign power to racial minorities are obvious. At least the previous Zanzibar Government, which was wholly Arab-dominated, recognized that there would be a serious security risk in the months immediately after independence. For this reason it asked the British Government for an assurance of military support in the event of an armed revolt. This assurance the British Government understandably felt unable to give.

"The previous Zanzibar régime was unpopular with the three East African Commonwealth countries, and the prospect of British troops being used against the African majority in Zanzibar in face of the hostility of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was unthinkable. But it was hardly an act of political maturity for Britain to withdraw in favour of a régime that felt itself to be unstable and which subsequently we should be in no position to support.

"What is worse is that this British refusal became widely known on the island. A *coup* therefore became inevitable in time. That it came so soon could only be a matter for mild surprise.

Takeover Bids

"It now seems clear that the January revolt owed nothing to Communist inspiration nor to the activities of President Karume and Abdulrahman Mohammed Babu, the principal contestants for power at present. Both were apparently engaged in separate and distinct plots of their own, and both found themselves the unexpected beneficiaries of the surprisingly successful military plans of 'Field-Marshal' John Okello.

"I was in the presidential palace on March 3 when the new dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the East German Ambassador, was ushered into the presence of President Karume to present his credentials. Very rapidly sizeable Russian and Chinese embassies were established.

"The East African Governments saw with increasing clarity that the Communist countries were making a takeover bid for Zanzibar. The Chinese had given a loan of £180,000; the Russians, in addition to taking from Zanzibar a shipment of 500 tons of cloves, had also delivered a shipment of arms; the East Germans were providing technical assistance, and an East German financial adviser had replaced a British expatriate officer in the Ministry of Finance.

"Karume indicated to me that he was not interested in British aid in an interview that I had with him on April 10.

"Zanzibar is a very small country; its annual budget is little more than £3m. It could therefore be bought up by the Eastern bloc very cheaply. An injection of Communist aid of only £1m. a year could have transformed the standard of living on the islands and provided for all East Africa to see a model Communist State only 20 miles from the shore."

Tanganyika Mutineers

NINETEEN N.C.O.S. and men of the 1st Battalion The Tanganyika Rifles have pleaded not guilty to charges of mutiny with the use or threat of violence at a court-martial in Dar es Salaam presided over by Sir Ralph Windham, Chief Justice. One witness said that the soldiers had threatened to shoot Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister of External Affairs and Defence, when he parleyed with them after they had overrun Colito Barracks in January as part of a plot by the "Army of Night Freedom Fighters" to secure pay rises and the dismissal of all European officers. Mr. Herbert Chiepo, Director of Public Prosecutions, said that many shops were broken into by the soldiers, who had invited members of the public to loot. Tanganyika had been held to ransom and brought to the brink of revolution. The trial continues.

Conference No Solution

Northern Rhodesia Recognizes Mr. Nkomo

UNLESS BRITAIN finds an answer to Southern Rhodesia's problem that country "will continue to be torn by racial violence", Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, told the Press on his arrival in London last week.

If Southern Rhodesia were invited to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July, it should, he held, be on the understanding that the whole question of the country's future should be handled by the conference. Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, should certainly not be invited as a right. In any case, it would not help much if Mr. Smith attended, on whatever conditions, for everyone would come along with fixed ideas and the conference would therefore not be able to find a solution.

Sad Story

The presence of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, life president of the People's Caretaker Council, would be necessary to balance the presentation of the case by Mr. Smith as leader of a minority. It was unlikely that Mr. Smith would accept such a proposal.

As had happened in Northern Rhodesia, the leaders of all groups should sit down together to discuss their problems. Above all, Britain had an obligation to all the people of Southern Rhodesia—black, white, brown, and yellow—to see that what she had done in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and East Africa was not destroyed.

Northern Rhodesia was not anxious to impose herself on the Prime Ministers' gathering and would not raise the issue, but would naturally accept an invitation if one were offered.

The African nationalist split in Southern Rhodesia was a sad story, but it was not for outsiders to appoint themselves king-makers. His party had refused to interfere and had waited for the choice of the majority of the people to show itself, as it had now done in a decision to follow Mr. Nkomo in preference to the Rev. N. Sithole. Both were his friends.

First Things First

His delegation would ask for independence on October 24 (the founding date of the now defunct Zambia African National Congress) as a republic within the Commonwealth. Britain would be asked for assistance to equip Northern Rhodesia to stand on her own feet in a short space of time, so that independence would be seen to have real meaning.

Aid was needed to meet the cost of the Federal debt (about £103m.) and the cost of the army, the new university, and civil service retirements. There was no reason why the Kariba undertaking, Central African Airways, and Rhodesia Railways should be broken up, since the "unhappiness" in Southern Rhodesia was temporary and there would "soon" be a majority Government.

"First things first" was his Government's motto: "we must consolidate our own economic position by making up for the losses of the 10 years of Federation".

Depending on how much Britain did to remove worries about Northern Rhodesia's financial position, that territory could then make itself more useful to poorer countries in Africa.

Official negotiations would begin in June with the British South Africa (Chartered) Company on its royalty rights.

Asked about internal political problems, Dr. Kaunda replied that he was not afraid of a responsible Opposition which operated within the law. The African National Congress, worried that its members would be locked up once a presidential régime had been established, demanded fresh elections before independence. That anxiety was groundless; the President would be responsible to his Cabinet and less; the President would be responsible to his office-bearer, the elected National Assembly which chose the office-bearer. "We are quite happy to have the Opposition—though we

shall diminish their numbers at the next election". There were now 55 U.N.I.P. M.P.s. in the House, out of 75 members, of whom 10 were the specially elected European representatives of the National Progress Party. Their seats would be retained meanwhile, perhaps for the life of the present Parliament, but would then be abolished, for the Government was against racial and tribal divisions.

Barotseland's inclusion in the future Zambia had been agreed, except that the Litunga wanted their arrangement to be embodied in the Independence Constitution. That was unacceptable for it might mean that other provinces would seek similar provisions, and then there would be not one nation but a federation.

Asked to state his assessment of the Commonwealth, Dr. Kaunda said that "though half our lives have been spent fighting British rule", yet British traditions had become part and parcel of the country's way of life, through a common language and the British legal system, without detracting from pride in the country's own traditional laws and vernacular tongues. It was especially important that in the Commonwealth association there was still freedom to emphasize individual criticism without intimidation.

The Prime Minister concluded by acknowledging that, as a new nation, his country would make many mistakes. "Help us to build a country which can rightly be called a multi-racial society, and which will confound those who said that with the death of the Federation that could no longer be achieved".

European Slashed to Death

MR. BERNARD VIVIAN MARWOOD, 67, a former British governor of the Equatoria Province of the Sudan, has been murdered with bush-knives by an African gang on his farm at Endeless, near Kitale, Kenya, to which he retired in 1947. Money and two guns were stolen. Mr. Marwood, a bachelor, was a keen gardener and president of the local horticultural society. He had served as a magistrate in the area, and as organizer of an African social centre.

Anglo American Corporation companies in Northern Rhodesia are to issue quarterly reports.

B.E.T. Omnibus Services, Ltd., controlled by British Electric Traction, Ltd., which has large road service interests in East and Central Africa, report an increase of £106,000 in profits at £683,000 after tax of £398,000. Dividends total 10% tax free.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., is to make a one-for-five rights issue of 700,000 ordinary shares at 72s. 6d. each in order to raise about £2½m. When the announcement was made the shares stood at 87s. on the London Stock Exchange.

E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd., a group with a Southern Rhodesian subsidiary, report net profit after tax to February 29 at £2,571,988 (£2,325,319). A second interim dividend of 7% on capital increased by a three-for-four scrip issue exceeds the forecast of 6% and makes a total for the year of 11% (10%). Revenue reserves are increased by just over £1m.

British Ropes, Ltd., the largest consumers of East African sisal, who are now building a sisal spinning factory in Dar es Salaam, report that current assets have risen from £13.5m. to £15.2m. but that current liabilities have risen from £3.8m. to £6.8m., bank overdrafts and loans rising from £481,000 to nearly £2.3m. During the year the company bought Wrights Ropes, Ltd.

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Northern Rhodesian Talks

(Continued from page 689)

"It seems to us that for a State in Africa to qualify for this commodity it either has to be so poverty-stricken that there is concern lest it fall under Communist influences, or otherwise it threatens so much trouble that financial assistance is forthcoming. Northern Rhodesia does not come into either of these categories, but it has taken over responsibility for some £8m. of the Federal debt. Some of this debt is short-term, and unless it can be re-financed it will become a charge on the budget, which will result in serious curtailment of both current expenditure and of development plans.

"Since the Colonial Office took over the administration of Northern Rhodesia in 1924 the territory has not cost H.M. Government more than £5m.; the territory has stood on its own feet. During this period Britain had had access to the strategic minerals of the territory and has benefited directly to the extent of tens of millions in taxation accruing to the Treasury. The time is now appropriate for Britain to assist Northern Rhodesia both with grants and loan funds, and we look forward to the matter of financial aid being included on the agenda of this conference."

The conference met in plenary session that afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Hornby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, to commence a preliminary study of proposals by the Northern Rhodesia Government for the future independence Constitution.

Alarming

"THERE IS ALARMING EVIDENCE of a serious decline in Kenya's national herd. It seems that for a variety of reasons, among them lack of confidence in the future, stock thefts, illegal stock movements, and intensification of the squatter problem, farmers are not rearing the heifer calves on which the future of the dairy industry depends. Thus we have the strange anomaly of a buoyant, expanding export market for butter and ghee coinciding with a decline in the number of grade cows from which most of our dairy produce comes. The price of dairy cattle has risen dramatically, and it is not uncommon now to hear of sales up to £60 or more for moderately good cows". *Dairy Farmer*, the official journal of Kenya Co-operative Creameries.

Forest Fighters

THE THUGS in Kenya who until recently engaged in Mau Mau-type activities, some in the so-called Land Freedom Army, are now termed "forest fighters". Those from the Meru area are to be included in the Timau settlement scheme, "in order to bring them to normal life as soon as possible". The Minister for Lands and Settlement has also said that "consideration is being given to resettlement of forest fighters in the Central Region, but it is emphasized that they will get land exactly on the same terms as other settlers. The Government expects them to develop their land to enable them to pay their loans and to assist in the task of nation-building".

Minister's View of Press

"WE NEED NEWSPAPERS which not only mirror events in a realistic, accurate, and positive way but also stimulate new ideas and actively contribute towards the achievement of our national objectives. It is most important that there should exist in our countries a Press which is not liable to influences from overseas but which is aligned to the ambitions of the people". — Mr. Achieng Oneko, Minister for Information in Kenya.

More Sudanese refugees have fled to Uganda, bringing the total to about 60,000 since unrest began in the southern provinces.

Sixteen Kenya African soldiers have been sentenced to imprisonment (11 for 14 years, three for 11 years and two for five) for their part in the January mutiny at Lanet.

Southern Rhodesia's Record "Insulted"

Conservatives Consider Re-appraisal

INDEPENDENCE should be withheld from Southern Rhodesia "until a degree of modification in the franchise terms can be obtained which will allow a steady extension of the franchise together with improvement in economic conditions and advance in educational attainments", the political sub-committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Council proposed to its 11th annual conference in London at the week-end.

That proposal was denounced by Mr. C. A. Seymour-Burt as an "insult to a nation that has been self-governing and has had a record of law and order for 40 years. I am sick to death of hearing about 'struggles for freedom'. What about our kith and kin?" Kenya, once happy and prosperous, had been wrecked; Zanzibar could have independence; "but Southern Rhodesia is not ready!" There could be no support for a British Government that withheld independence. It should be granted within a definite period, if not immediately.

Mr. Harold Sorel complained that Communist-dominated countries like Zanzibar—and Tanganyika might well become enmeshed—"who consort with our enemies", were invited to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, but that Southern Rhodesia, than which there was no more loyal ally of Britain, sharing the same background, traditions and ideals, was treated "absolutely scandalously".

Communist Penetration

It was no use for the Ministers to call on young people to go overseas to help the Commonwealth if in Africa they saw that the civilization already established by previous generations of emigrants had been jeopardized because the pioneers had been let down by Britain. There were also increasing dangers of Communist penetration throughout Africa. Even the Americans—no great friends of "colonialists"—had begun to realize that.

Major Patrick Wall, M.P., said that Southern Rhodesia, with an industrial economy that could stand on its own feet, did not need to justify the grant of independence—except for the limitation of a minority Government. A compromise was possible.

Exasperation

He hoped that Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Winston Field would soon come together in the centre of the political stage, so that the territory could be given independence at the same time as Northern Rhodesia—with a predominantly white Government and a Constitution affording the African people yet greater economic, political and social opportunities.

Sir Archibald James, a former British M.P. and a farmer in Southern Rhodesia, described that country's exasperation that in its negotiations for independence it had never been given any definition by Britain of what was demanded of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Major-General Denys Buckle, chairman of the political sub-committee, explained that its suggestions were intended as an urgent prelude to Southern Rhodesia's independence.

Mr. John Tilney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, reaffirmed the pronouncement to Parliament in November by Mr. Sandys, his Minister, that Britain was prepared to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia in the same circumstances as it was granted to other British territories, and looked forward to a widening of the franchise to give greater representation to Africans.

The Europeans had brought wealth and good government to Southern Rhodesia, and had lived there for many generations. Compromise and good sense could solve an extremely difficult problem. It was one that would loom large at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

Southern Rhodesia's Position

(Continued from page 692)

MR. BROCKWAY: "Since the terms of the petition are known, will the Minister give an assurance that when it is received H.M. Government will not withdraw their powers in Southern Rhodesia until a majority of the people there have the right to elect the Government?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am certainly not going to comment on a petition to the Queen which has not been received."

MRS. CASTLE: "We have all read full details of the petition. Is it not a very curious and oblique way of gaining a recognition of independence? Will the hon. gentleman seize the opportunity in this House today to warn the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia that H.M. Government will in no circumstances grant independence to Southern Rhodesia until the majority of its people are exercising full democratic rights?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am very glad we have not yet received it; but if the hon. lady asks many more supplementary questions I have no doubt that it will be in the next post."

Thankful

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Is not the hon. gentleman aware that a motion dealing with the subject has been passed in the House? Is he not in a position to say that he will not agree to the amendment to Section 3 of the Constitution? As the assurance has been given before, what harm is there in repeating it now?"

MR. SANDYS: "It would be quite improper for me to comment on a resolution passed by the Assembly of Southern Rhodesia before the Governor had taken steps to send it to us. We had far better be thankful that this resolution has not been forwarded to us."

MR. GOWER: "With reference to the suggestion that we should warn the people of Southern Rhodesia, is it not true that we started to speak in kinder terms of the people of Southern Rhodesia, who 20 years ago came to our aid when we were in a desperate plight?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am sure that we all recognize the part which Southern Rhodesia has played in two world wars and many other ways."

MR. ORAM: "As successive political changes in Southern Rhodesia in recent years have led to increasingly white racist Governments, is it not increasingly important that the Government at Westminster should make it clear that they recognize their responsibilities for the whole population of Southern Rhodesia, white and black?"

MR. SANDYS: "Of course we recognize our responsibilities for the whole population of any territory for which we are responsible, but I do not think that the hon. gentleman would expect me to make an elaboration of an important issue of policy in reply to a supplementary question."

Southern Rhodesia's War Record

SUPPORTING Southern Rhodesia in current controversies, Mr. John Connell has recalled that of the small white population in 1939 no fewer than 15%, or 8,448 men and 1,479 women, joined the forces, nearly 700 being killed or dying on active service. The awards included seven D.S.O.s, three D.S.C.s, one G.M., five D.C.M.s and 57 Military Crosses.

£450m. Plan for Northern Rhodesia

Domestic Product Should Rise 6% Annually

THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION which has been surveying the economy of Northern Rhodesia since November has completed its task, and the leader, Mr. Dudley Seers, acting Director of the Trade and Surveys Division of the Economic Commission for Africa, and the deputy leader, Dr. Henry Schapper, Reader in Economics at the University of Western Australia, left the country a few days ago.

On the eve of their departure the mission issued a statement which said (in part):—

"The mission sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization, consisted of six members, and has been assisted by 15 consultants and research officers from all parts of the world.

"The mission believes that employment can be increased by 160,000 between now and 1970, i.e., by 25,000 to 30,000 a year, which would greatly reduce unemployment along the line-of-rail.

Cash Agriculture

"Copper revenues will make it possible to increase Government expenditure substantially, especially on capital works, causing a surge forward of the economy.

"The priorities are agriculture and education. Tractor machinery pools and cattle ranching units should convert an increasing number of people in rural areas to cash agriculture.

"A big effort is needed in education and training to enlarge the supply of local citizens qualified for senior and professional jobs. They are very scarce, even by the standards of Africa. Recommendations are made to cover the most urgent needs.

"Industrial expansion has an essential part to play. The industrial sector, small for a country of this size and income level, should expand as soon as it is adequately protected from imports, especially those from Southern Rhodesia.

"The capital expenditure required to achieve this development is estimated at £450m. over the six years 1965-70. £140m. would be spent by the Government. Large private investments in mining and manufacturing can be expected, and the expanding economy will lead to investment in offices, shops, houses, farms, etc.

"The total value of goods and services produced can be expected to rise from about £250m. in 1965 to £340m. in 1970 (at 1965 prices), i.e., by 37%, or rather more than 6% a year.

"Three major assumptions are made: (1) that there will be no major world slump; (2) that measures will be taken (including increases in taxes above the present low levels) to ensure that as much foreign exchange as possible is available for development; (3) that wages and salaries do not rise substantially.

No Reduction in Jobs for Europeans


"The new currency will have a basis at least as strong as that of the South African rand, and no tightening of exchange control will be necessary.

"Successful completion of the plan involves a fast rate of localisation of the civil service (including a considerable degree of African advancement), but the shortage of Africans with school certificates or degrees, together with the big expansion needed in professional and technical staff, means that expatriates will still have a vital rôle to play. There should be at least as many jobs for Europeans in 1970 as there are today.

"Immediate acceleration in Government recruitment is recommended, making full use of international and national technical agencies, and also measures to ensure that the expatriates who are needed are retained.

"A central planning office attached to the Ministry of Finance should prepare an interim plan for 1965 and start work on a longer-term plan to be published next year."

Recommendations are also made concerning statistics, credit, transport, health, housing, water supplies, electric power, fisheries, and mining, and more than 100 possible industrial projects are listed.

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Unified Marketing of Tanganyika Sisal Scope of Intended Legislation

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Minister for Finance, has announced the decision of the Government of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to introduce legislation to bring about unified marketing of sisal. One-channel marketing of the fibre was foreshadowed in his budget speech last June, and the matter has been under active consideration ever since.

In the budget speech Mr. Bomani emphasized that the Government wished to do nothing to disturb the excellent relationship existing between the Tanganyika sisal industry and consumers in many parts of the world, but that the Government deemed it necessary to introduce a marketing system "more in keeping with current conditions in order to introduce African participation and to enable the Government to have a greater say in the running of this most dynamic industry, including the ability to direct sisal sales into new and expanding markets".

His recent announcement continued:—

"In order to obtain the advice of the industry on the best way to meet this problem, the Minister appointed a joint working party of representatives of the sisal industry and Government officials to make recommendations. The Government has accepted the report of this working party as a basis for early legislation.

"A Sisal Marketing Board, with a Government majority and representatives of growers and distributors, will be appointed to lay down the policy for sisal marketing including the fixing of export prices. The board will ensure that no sisal should be sold except by or through a licensed agent on a commission basis, and will control the commission and marketing services of agents.

African Participation

"Agents with the necessary ability and experience and facilities to organize and finance the marketing of sisal within the policy and under the direction of the board will be granted licences; and it is the Government's intention that local organizations such as Intrata and other Government-sponsored institutions shall be licensed to enable new buyers to obtain supplies in Tanganyika.

"It will also be one of the functions of the board to encourage the efficient development of the industry, with particular emphasis on the growth of African participation and the development of the sisal processing industry in Tanganyika.

"A Distributors' Organization, consisting of all the licensed agents, to be established under an executive chairman appointed by the Government, will be responsible for providing finance to growers, providing facilities such as storage and shipping, and maintaining and extending contacts with the principal sisal consumers and other consumer markets.

Competition from Substitutes

"The organization will be responsible for the co-ordination of marketing by individual licensed agents under the authority of the Sisal Board. It will advise the sisal industry on matters concerning quality and grading and providing information on marketing and other matters.

"The Distributors' Organization will be the co-ordinating body to implement unified marketing in accordance with the policies laid down by the Sisal Marketing Board.

"It is the Government's firm belief that these changes, while giving it a greater say in the running of this vital industry in the country's economy, will facilitate better understanding between the industry and the Government. In particular the Government hopes—through the new institutions linking producers, distributors and consumers—to achieve a greater insight not only into problems of production and distribution but also into problems of sisal utility and competition from other sisal producing countries and substitutes for sisal. It will also be possible for the industry and the Government to maintain a closer and more intimate appraisal of market trends.

"It is the Government's intention to discuss its future development plans in so far as they affect the sisal industry with representatives of the industry. Preliminary discussions to this effect have already taken place on ways and means of expanding sisal production and of opening new markets during the next five years.

"Special attention is being given to bringing Tanganyikans into active participation in the ownership and management of new estates".

Commercial Brevities

A direct radio telephone service between Nairobi and Ndola has been established.

Kenya has received 50,000lb. of seed potatoes as a gift from the Seed Potato Marketing Board of Northern Ireland.

Re-organization of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board is proposed in a Bill which would divide its operations between two boards.

The world's largest antibiotics manufacturers, Pfizer International, Ltd., have selected Nairobi as their African headquarters.

M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, milled 318,000 tons of ore in the quarter to March 31 and recovered 2,986 long tons of copper.

West Germany has lent £800,000 and Norway £500,000 to the Government of Tanganyika for building by the National Housing Corporation.

An appeal for £300,000 from the U.N. Special Fund has been made by the Government of Kenya for prospecting and mining operations in Nyanza.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production last year is officially returned at £23,734,816, or 5½% below the 1962 figure of just over £25m.

Somali Airlines have begun operation with three planes provided by the U.S.A. for internal services initially as a joint Somali-Italian enterprise.

The extension of electricity to most up-country Uganda towns is nearly complete. An additional turbine is to be installed at Owen Falls hydro-electric station.

The proposed rail link with Tanganyika being an extension of Rhodesia Railways, Northern Rhodesia sees no call for compensation, the Transport Minister has said.

Victoria Falls Electricity Board is spending £1.3m. on taking over the Kaloma and Choma undertakings and on constructing a new 40,000kW station to serve Livingstone.

Socks are to be manufactured in East Africa, which has hitherto imported about 3m. pairs annually. There may be three factories, one each in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya.

A £5m. development programme for 1966-70 has been approved for posts and telecommunications in East Africa. The printing of stamps locally for internal and other African States' needs is being examined.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, milled 67,100 tons at the Dalny mine in the quarter to March 31 for a yield of 17,860 fine oz. gold and a mine profit of £85,290. Taxation for the quarter is estimated at £7,000.

D.T.C. estimates for 1964-65 at £34.7m. include £2.9m. for African Commonwealth States under S.C.A.A.P.; £14.7m. for overseas service aid (supplementing expatriate civil servants' pay); £1.9m. for Commonwealth educational co-operation; and £298,500 for service overseas by volunteers.

The British South Africa Company's estimated revenue from mineral royalties for the quarter to March 31 after deduction of the 20% due to the Northern Rhodesian Government was £3,307,000. It had been £3,147,000 in the December quarter, and £2,436,000 in the March quarter of last year.

John Gardner (London), Ltd., who now control Kenco Coffee Co., Ltd. (previously the Kenya Coffee Company), report pre-tax profit to September 30 at £353,286 (£255,114). Shareholders receive 15% and 12½% tax-free capital distribution. More coffee houses are to be opened.

The "rights" issue by Barclays Bank D.C.O. of one ordinary share for every £4 of stock held was subscribed as to nearly 98.5% and for the simultaneous issue of 93,750 additional shares there were applications for more than 1.2m. Allotment in full has been made to applicants for up to 15 shares, which is the number allotted to those applying from 16 to 250. Thereafter the basis has been 6%, to a maximum of 3,000 shares.

For the first time the Crown Agents have issued an annual report. It shows that orders placed in 1963 totalled £58.8m., an increase of 28% on the 1962 figure. Orders placed by the general department exceeded £22.5m., by the mechanical engineering department £16.6m., and the civil engineering department £8m. Sir Stephen Luke is Senior Crown Agent, Sir James Farquharson Assistant Crown Agent and Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. W. G. Bowden Assistant Crown Agent.

Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., have received from their Nairobi office a report that "the quality of the Kenya coffee crop never really came up to the normal standard, and producers have had one of the most difficult seasons for many years. Coffee berry disease has taken its toll, particularly in the Kiambu district, where some growers lost as much as one-third of their normal crops. There has been considerable unseasonal rain over the past six months, and the current rains have arrived late". The current crop may be some 2,000 tons less than that of last year.

Company Report**GALLAHER LIMITED***(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)***STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. MARK NORMAN**

THE SIXTY - EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Gallaher Limited will be held on May 27 at Granite House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

The following is the statement of the Chairman, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1963

After the annual general meeting last year, Mr. Cecil Mason retired from the office of Chairman and from the Board. He joined the Company in 1929 soon after it first became a public Company. He was appointed Managing Director in 1942 and became Chairman in 1960 on the retirement of Sir Edward de Stein, with whom he had worked so closely and successfully for many years.

Mr. Mason has been a creative artist, an exacting perfectionist and a most skilful tobacco man for the 34 years that he served Gallaher. Other talented men have contributed their full share to the growth and prosperity of your Company, but Mr. Mason's contribution has been outstanding; some measure of it is shown in the figures of the last 10 years on page 24 of the accounts. I gladly record the Company's gratitude to him for the past and best wishes for his future in retirement. We are fortunate to have his continued interest and the benefit of his experience and wisdom as a consultant.

My colleagues invited me to succeed Mr. Mason as Chairman and I accepted this honour on May 22 last year.

TRADING RESULTS

Group profits before tax for 1963 at £17,618,241 are higher by £1,058,633, after an increased charge for depreciation of about £200,000. This improvement is due to an increase in volume of sales, and has been achieved in spite of increases in costs of leaf, wages and other items, partly offset by economies and improved efficiencies. Due to higher expenditure on new machinery qualifying for tax relief, the proportion of profit provided for tax is slightly lower than in 1962; consequently the net profit after tax attributable to ordinary stockholders is higher by £679,808 at £8,256,354.

An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in November 1963 on the ordinary capital as increased by last year's scrip issue, and your Directors now recommend a final dividend of 12½ per cent., making a total of 17½ per cent. for the year. This means the distribution in dividends of the same sum of money as for 1962.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

We have transferred £2,000,000 to general reserve, which increases the total to £18,000,000, and £2,500,000 to contingencies reserve which increases the total to £7,146,258. Later I refer to the continuing programme of modernizing our leaf handling and manufacturing processes, as a result of which some of our machinery will become obsolescent. In deciding to transfer £2,500,000 to contingencies reserve, your Directors intend that the writing off which will be necessary in the

next year or two, when obsolescent machinery is taken out of production, shall be charged against this reserve.

This reflects the scrip issue made last year out of share premium account which brings the issued ordinary stock up to £33,480,000. This together with reserves and the net amount of £4,667,717 retained out of 1963 profits makes the total interest of ordinary stockholders £65,316,641.

The increase of £3,634,418 in debtors is mainly accounted for by the higher volume of sales in December 1963 compared with December 1962.

The small increase of £218,468 in stocks is more than accounted for by the stocks of tobacco held in Australia in preparation for the launching of our first major overseas operation. At home, duty-paid stocks in process in our factories and stocks of finished goods in our warehouses are lower both in quantity and in value. On the other hand, stocks of leaf tobacco in bond are higher both in quantity and in value.

During 1963 your Company purchased for £105,000 all the issued share capital of W. & M. Taylor Limited, tobacco manufacturers established in Dublin over 150 years ago. The accounts of Taylors made up to October 1963 are included in the consolidated balance-sheet.

SALES

The sales of the Group in 1963 show a satisfactory increase over 1962. In spite of the continuing high rate of duty, the recovery in cigarette consumption, referred to last year, was maintained during 1963, and your Company's share of the United Kingdom cigarette trade, which had fallen marginally in 1962, showed a small, but, in the circumstances, satisfactory improvement.

The increase in the sales of our cigarettes was due in part to the strong demand for our established brands, notably SENIOR SERVICE and PARK DRIVE; it was also due to the success of CADETS Filter Tipped in the small size cigarette market, and to a substantial expansion in the sale of BENSON & HEDGES KING SIZE Special Filter, each of which reached a leading position in its class.

The swing from plain to filter tipped cigarettes has continued all over the country. We have strengthened our position in the standard tipped market by the introduction of SENIOR SERVICE TIPPED as a complement to the famous plain brand, and it has achieved a general acceptance in fiercely competitive conditions. In the market for coupon brands, sales of our KENSITAS cigarettes have made progress.

Pipe tobacco sales have been steady, and we have maintained our share of the market.

Sales of our cigars have benefited from the increase in the popularity of cigar smoking. In the small cigar size we are strongly represented with HARLEQUIN and MANIKIN, whilst CAVALIER panatella, introduced late in 1962, has more than fulfilled its early promise.

A careful investigation into the most modern methods of distribution has been carried out and a start has been made on a new system which should in due course

lead to improved efficiency and a reduction in costs. Part of this new system involves the use of computers.

RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE

The possible effects on the pattern of our business, and on many of our customers in the retail and wholesale trades, of the withdrawal of Resale Price Maintenance have been closely studied, and it is your Company's intention to take any steps possible to maintain minimum resale prices.

PRODUCTION

All the factories had a busy year and maintained their high standard of quality. The programme of installing the most modern machinery and production methods is continuing and this will progressively improve efficiency and lead to manufacturing economies.

Last year reference was made to the purchase of a large building, adjacent to our main factory in Belfast, to which substantial alterations were in progress. These alterations, which are being financed by the Northern Ireland Government, are continuing and it is expected that production will start in September next. This factory will be one of the most modern in the country, and it already houses our principal laboratory which has been expanded to meet the growing demands from all sections of the business.

TOBACCO LEAF

The 1963 Southern Rhodesian crop, which was of exceptional quality, was followed by better than average crops of tobacco in the United States and Canada, and during the year we were able to replenish our stocks from these with good quality tobacco. As a result of this our leaf costs for 1964 will not be materially higher. From some of the best United States tobacco districts, where the crop was of outstanding quality, we bought more than a normal year's supply.

It is estimated that the 1964 Rhodesian crop will be the largest ever produced. The auctions opened in Salisbury on March 10 and we expect to get our requirements. Last year mention was made of the good work that was done by our organization in Salisbury. The results for 1963 were again excellent, and I am glad to say that when the factory opened for this season over 95 per cent. of last year's African employees once again reported for work.

We shall install, during the 1964-65 off-season, a new leaf handling plant in our factory in Salisbury. This should be completed by the time the 1965 buying season commences and will improve the efficiency of the plant with consequent economies in its operation.

Goldsboro, North Carolina, is the headquarters of our American organization which is responsible for all the tobaccos we buy in the United States and Canada. This organization is headed by Mr. J. E. Buchan, whose family has been in the leaf tobacco trade for several generations. I would like to say how much we value the excellent work that is done by Mr. Buchan and his team; they work very closely with the dealer organizations who have given us such excellent service for many years.

INTERNATIONAL

Gallaher International Limited — the subsidiary company responsible for the export and overseas business of the Group — has made further progress towards im-

plementing its policy of creating its own trade marks and of investing in established businesses. Two developments of long-term importance have taken place since the end of the financial year.

The first is the purchase in February 1964 of a 25 per cent. interest in the capital of the Dutch tobacco firm of Theodorius Niemeyer, N.V. for approximately 10 million Dutch florins, acquired through the investment dollar market at a cost of £1,144,366. This is the first step which Gallaher has taken to establish a significant position in Europe. By this association manufacturing facilities have been secured for its international brands for sale in the Netherlands and certain other countries. In addition there will be an exchange of technical and other information between Gallaher and Niemeyer. There will also be co-operation between the companies in the exploitation of new markets.

The second is the entry of Gallaher into Australia with the launch of its first international cigarette brand — EDINBURGH King Size Filter. This brand, manufactured in Australia for that market, was launched in New South Wales in March 1964, and distribution will be extended to the other States during the year. It is proposed to introduce additional brands as opportunity offers.

Further plans have been and are being developed for activity in other important markets.

It is likely that the cost of establishing the Group's major international brands will involve some trading losses during the first few years and, as mentioned last year, it is the intention of your Directors to charge such losses, where appropriate, to contingencies reserve.

MONO PUMPS LIMITED

Our engineering subsidiary, Mono Pumps, has had a good year. Turnover and profits show a marked increase over the previous year. Incoming orders, both from home and overseas, are encouragingly higher than the previous year and it is hoped that this will counter-balance, if not outweigh, the increasing costs which will arise during 1964.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

This is a delicate question on which to comment because emotions have been aroused; and emotions, like statistics, can obscure the truth, and the truth seems to be still a long way from discovery. Your Company, both in its own laboratories and as a member of the Tobacco Research Council, is vigorously conducting research into the problems of this complex subject and is supporting through the Tobacco Research Council inquiries by other bodies along lines which, in due course, may be fruitful.

But I believe that the search for knowledge about human minds and bodies in modern conditions of life, of which the suspicions now cast on smoking are an example in a narrow field, needs a far greater impetus. The great weight of research effort in this generation has been concentrated on the study of non-living matter. Vast resources have been devoted all over the scientific world to probing the secrets of the atomic nucleus. This preponderance of research into nuclear physics has arisen mainly from its defence implications, which no Government can neglect.

Is it possible that Governments during the next generation might direct a massive proportion of research effort on to the study of living matter? Biological and medical research into human minds and bodies is done by many devoted people all over the world, but on a small scale compared with their counterparts in physics. Only Governments can redress the balance of

effort on the scale required, and I hope that they may soon begin to do so.

OUTLOOK

It is too early to forecast to what extent the Report of the Advisory Committee of the United States' Surgeon-General and the recent Budget increase in tobacco duty may restrict our volume of sales for 1964. For the first three months of this year our sales are slightly up as compared with the corresponding period of 1963, but this may be partly due to Easter buying and stocking up by the trade during March in anticipation of the Budget.

As regards profit margins, we do not expect our leaf costs to be higher in 1964, but other costs are likely to continue to rise, although some of these should be offset by our application of the latest developments in technological improvements in plant and process.

We shall continue to maintain the high standards of quality of all our products, and we mean to hold at least our share of the home market and to expand our overseas trade. We are a vigorous organization with the habit of growth and we shall certainly strive to provide both stockholders and customers with satisfaction in 1964.

DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

We have recently appointed as Directors Mr. R. S. Clifton, who joined the Company five years ago as personnel adviser, and Mr. G. Iliff, who has spent most of his working life with the Company and for the last thirteen years has been its secretary. We welcome them both to the Board.

Mr. R. Graham, who has succeeded Mr. Iliff as

secretary, was previously an assistant secretary.

There have been three new appointments to the board of management, Mr. C. P. Crowhurst, Mr. H. C. B. Mackenzie, and Mr. L. F. G. Pritchard. Mr. Crowhurst, who is sales manager, has 32 years' service with the Company; Mr. Mackenzie joined us in 1957 and is our technical controller; Mr. Pritchard, who has been with us for four years, is general manager, Africa. These appointments add further strength to our management team.

We suffered a great loss by the sudden death in February of Dr. M. H. Hall, our scientific adviser, who had given thirty-three years of distinguished and devoted service.

As you are aware, Gallaher have always paid great attention to good relationships with its employees and their trade union representatives, and in March this year a step was taken which we hope will prove to be a major one in the field of industrial relations. In conjunction with other employers in the tobacco industry, a National Agreement was made with the trade unions covering a period of three years and including in its terms agreement on wages, hours of work, and holidays. We feel that this settlement will further enhance the good relationships which we have always enjoyed.

In February this year we introduced improvements to our sick pay scheme for factory employees, providing a scale of benefits on a non-contributory basis, related to their average earnings. These benefits are additional to those under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

I will end by expressing to everyone in the Gallaher Group my thanks and appreciation for their loyalty, enthusiasm and good work in another competitive but successful year.

MAIN PRODUCTS OF THE GROUP

Cigarettes

Senior Service (Plain and Tipped) - Nelson (Tipped) - du Maurier (Tipped)
 Olivier (Tipped) - Abdulla Cooltip - Park Drive (Plain and Tipped)
 Albany (Tipped) - Cadets (Plain and Tipped) - Edinburgh (King Size Filter)
 Kensitas (Plain and Tipped) - Benson & Hedges (Super Virginia and King Size Filter)

Tobaccos for cigarette making

Old Holborn - Harvest Gold - John Peel - Magpie Shag

Pipe Tobaccos

Escudo - John Cotton's - Rich Dark Honeydew - Charter - Bondman
 Skipper Navy Cut - Leader Flake - Condor Sliced - War Horse

Cigars

Cremavana - King Six - Falstaff - Indian Sticks - Cavalier
 Manikin - Harlequin - San Toy

MAIN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Gallaher International Limited - John Cotton Limited - Benson & Hedges Limited
 J. Wix & Sons Limited - Cope Brothers & Company Limited - Richard Lloyd & Sons
 J. A. Patteux Limited - Peter Jackson Limited - J. R. Freeman & Son Limited
 J. & E. Arnfield Limited - Mono Pumps Limited

Africans as Understudy Managers Appointments to E.A.R.&H., E.A.A., and Posts

AFRICANIZATION of the highest posts in such highly technical services as East African Railways and Harbours, East African Airways, and East African Posts and Telecommunications is foreshadowed by the appointment by the East African Common Services Authority of Africans as "understudies" for the Postmaster-General and the general managers of E.A.R. & H. and E.A.A.

Dr. Njuguna Gakuo, aged 40, who is to understudy the general manager of E.A.R. & H., has been secretary of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., which he joined in 1961. He studied in India, graduating B.Com. in 1952 at the Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi. Three years later he gained the master's degree in economics at the University of Delhi, at which he then lectured for three years in the department of African studies before going to Freiburg, West Germany, for a three-year course leading to a D.Ph.(Econ.). He also lectured at Freiburg on economic development in developing countries.

Mr. Wilson Kyobe, aged 35, who is to understudy the general manager of the East African Airways Corporation, is a B.Sc. of the University of Wales, and an A.M.I.C.E. He returned to Uganda in 1954 and has since served in various parts of the country as an engineer, becoming engineer-in-charge in the Ministry of Works this time last year.

Mr. John Keto, 46, who is to understudy the Postmaster-General, has been chairman of the Tanganyika Civil Service Commission. After taking the diploma in education at Makerere in 1940 he taught for nine years at St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam, whence he proceeded to Edinburgh University, graduating M.A. Then he returned to the U.M.C.A. college at Minaki, of which he was for a time the acting principal. He also sat for a short period as an elected member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. Agreement with Government of Tanganyika

AN ANNOUNCEMENT by the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., in connexion with its agreement to sell to the Government of Tanganyika at par £2,955,000 of ordinary stock in Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., states that the purchase price is to be paid in 24 half-yearly instalments, with outstanding instalments carrying interest at 6½% from January 1, 1964. Purchase price and interest will total rather more than £4.3m., payable in sterling at the company's option on the basis of 20 East African shillings to the pound.

At the end of last year E.A.P.L. assets, including its investment in Tanesco, stood in the books at just over £15m. Tanesco's profits, after charging all expenses, including depreciation, bank interest, and remuneration of the directors, amounted after tax to £239,624 in 1959; £253,972 in 1960; £275,260 in 1961; £301,021 in 1962; and £273,458 in 1963. In those years the net dividends paid were £217,500 in 1959; £217,500 in 1960; £161,867 in 1961; £195,739 in 1962; and £218,230 in 1963.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. received £214,238 in 1959; £214,238 in 1960; £149,967 in 1961; £171,390 in 1962, and £189,120 in 1963.

The Government of Tanganyika has lent Tanesco £14m. in connexion with the Hale hydro-electric scheme, and has the right to convert that loan into ordinary stock up to the end of 1965. The Commonwealth Development Corporation, which has lent £3m. for the same purpose, may convert up to £750,000 in the same way. If those rights are exercised Tanesco will cease to be an E.A.P.L. subsidiary.

As they become available proceeds from the sale of Tanesco stock will be used to redeem nearly £1.4m. of 5% convertible debenture stock in E.A.P.L., which intends to redeem at least £250,000 annually. The balance of the proceeds of the sale are to be used to finance urgently required electrical developments in Kenya.

Higher R.S.T. Output and Profits

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, and its subsidiaries report higher output, sales, and profits for the March quarter and for the first nine months of the current financial year.

Copper production of the Roan Antelope, Mufilira, and Chibuluma mines totalled 72,978 long tons for January-March, and 198,904 tons for the nine months, the comparative figures for the December quarter and the nine months in 1963 being 66,789 and 155,268 tons.

Estimated consolidated profit before tax was £4.3m. for the quarter (£3.8m. for October-December) and £11.9m. for the nine months (£9.9m.). After deduction of minority interests in subsidiary companies, R.S.T.'s share of the profit before tax for the nine months is computed at £8,586,000, compared with £7,302,000 for the nine months last year.

Dwa Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., made a profit to December 31 of £38,562 after tax, against £17,639 in the previous year, taxation in Kenya having risen to £21,497 from £10,134 and in the United Kingdom to £1,048 from £73. Holders of the 2s. ordinary shares receive 22½%, against 12%, and of the cumulative participating preference shares a participating dividend of 4%. The general reserve is increased by £7,500 (£5,000) and the pensions reserve by the same amount (£2,500).

A lime juice factory is being built in Mtwara, Southern Tanganyika, by the Schweppes group. Seedlings sufficient to establish about 200 acres of limes are being grown in nurseries in the locality.

Tanganyika's exports in 1963 increased by some £1.2m. to £63.5m., while imports at £40.4m. were up only £1m. Great Britain took exports to the value of £20.6m., or nearly five times as much as the U.S.A., West Germany, or Hong Kong, all of which bought goods to a value of rather more than £4m. Sisal shipments were valued at £22.7m., or nearly half as much again as in the previous year, the increase being due to the higher price for the fibre.

Gallaher's Increased Profit

GALLAHER, LTD., the great tobacco group, which has large Central African interests, reports net profit after tax for 1963 at £8,448,373, against £7,768,565 in the previous year. Ordinary dividends totalling 17½% (the same) take £3,588,637, and after increasing the general reserve by £2m. and the contingencies reserve by £2.5m. there is a carry-forward of £4,667,717 (£3,987,909). During the past 10 years the group profit before tax has risen from £2.5m. to £17.6m., and taxation by £1.4m. to more than £9.1m.

The issued capital is just under £33.5m. in ordinary shares of 10s. and £5.7m. in 5½% cumulative preference stock. Loan capital totals £22m. Fixed assets appear at £14.8m. and net current assets at £85.1m.

The annual report has eight unusually good coloured photographs of tobacco growing and marketing in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward de Stein is the president, Mr. Mark Norman the chairman, Sir John Nicholson Hogg the deputy chairman, and Mr. E. J. Foord the managing director. The other members of the board are Lord Amphil, Sir Walter Edmondson, and Messrs. R. S. L. Berkeley, R. S. Clifton, H. B. Glyn, G. Hiff, A. T. Law, M. S. K. Maunsell (assistant managing director), The Hon. J. M. W. North, A. W. S. Pollock, and A. W. H. Stewart-Moor (assistant managing director). The secretary is Mr. Ronald Graham.

Mr. Norman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Substitute for Sisal

SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES for sisal have now been discovered in the United Kingdom and the United States. The British fibre, developed by Imperial Chemical Industries, the first synthetic which can be processed on the conventional equipment used for natural hard fibres, is described by the manufacturers as "in many ways a replica of the natural product, and it can be used alone or blended with the natural product, and is expected to find acceptance by the rope, twine and cordage trades when the price becomes more competitive. At present it is about four times that of the natural product. A synthetic baler twine recently introduced in the U.S.A. sells at about the same price as natural sisal twine. If present high prices for sisal continue the manufacturers hope to displace that fibre in many cases.

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‡ Also PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR).
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E. A. & R.

“I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover”

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: “I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover”.

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

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E. A. & R.