

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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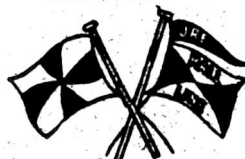
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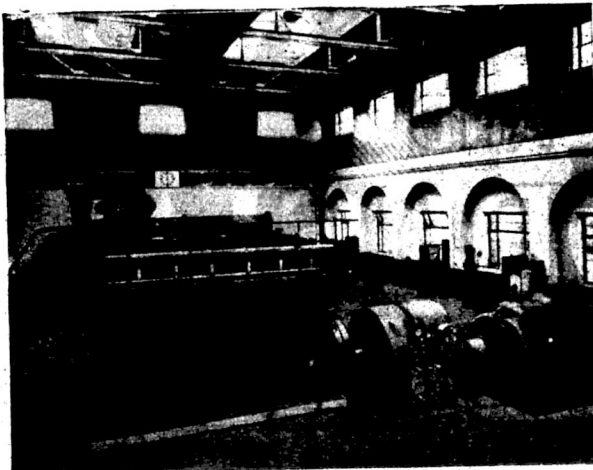
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD KILMUIR, Lord Chancellor at the time of Mr. Macmillan's disastrous "wind of change" speech four years ago, makes the staggering statements in his

Mr. Macmillan's Naïve Cabinet.

memoirs, now published, that "neither Macmillan nor his colleagues had any conception of the mine he had unwittingly exploded", that the Prime Minister was "concerned only in making the appropriate political noises in the Union of South Africa on behalf of the British people", and that it was "essentially a speech designed for home consumption". Yet he admits that "few utterances in recent history have had more grievous consequences", one being the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. Since there is good reason to believe that the speech for delivery to the South African Parliament was in draft before its enunciator, if not its sole author, left London, it was presumably discussed with some members of the Cabinet, who must have been very naïve or culpably complacent if they failed to point out the inherent dangers. Lord Kilmuir suggests, moreover, that even after the address had been given to a frigid House in Cape Town the Cabinet was still blissfully unaware of its effect. If the Cabinet had not thereafter behaved with such incredible folly in every major African issue, that statement could hardly be taken at face value.

Accepting it as reliable, could there be a more damning criticism of the Macmillan Ministry? No person of judgment with even superficial knowledge of Africa could have

Ex-Lord Chancellor's Damning Criticism.

thought that an address to the South African Parliament by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom would be regarded as merely for "home consumption", for South Africa had been for years a target for the anti-colonial and anti-white

propagandists everywhere. There could have been no worse place in Africa for "appropriate political noises", if only because anything accepted as appropriate in the Union would be automatically condemned outside that country. But that elementary fact was ignored by a submissive and seemingly somnolent Cabinet—from which Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd (now Viscount Boyd of Merton), who would certainly not have disregarded it, had recently retired, in all probability because he had knowledge of the Prime Minister's complete change of mind and declined to be a party to a reversal of policy which involved breach of many solemn promises and the deliberate betrayal of millions of Africans and hundreds of thousands of non-Africans in the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo.

If an absolutely vital sentence in the wind-of-change speech had not been promptly and persistently ignored the utterance would not have proved so disastrous. The Prime Minister included in his declaration the words "Our aim is

Criterion of Merit Deliberately Ignored. a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic". The only publication in this country which immediately called attention to the significance of that pledge was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which in a leading article in the issue reporting the speech insisted that the Kenya Constitutional Conference then being held in London, and already under Mr. Macleod's pernicious influence, ought to be conducted in the light of Mr. Macmillan's affirmation, which meant that character and capability, or merit, not colour, should be decisive. That principle, we emphasized, had not consistently guided British Governments, which had all too often submitted tamely to the pressure of nationalist agitators, few of whom had been qualified for the new offices

granted to them, not on grounds of merit, but simply because of their colour and clamour. There had, we wrote, been a definite and disturbing spread of the notion that there was little point in resisting determined nationalist leaders, since the great preponderance of the African populations must in any event mean African majorities sooner or later. Why, then, the defeatists asked, should H.M. Government decline to give way at once?

"The Prime Minister", we wrote, "has provided part of the answer — that the authorities are in duty bound to proceed by stages which must be determined by

Installing Dictatorship.

the capabilities of the community concerned; and nobody with knowledge and balance could say that by any conceivable test of merit Africans have now any claim to control either Kenya or any territory in the Federation. In every one of those countries the number of Africans with higher education of any kind, and with any professional, vocational, or commercial experience which could be put to effective use in the difficult task of government, is so small that delay is essential. To secure that respite, not least for the purpose of educating and training much larger numbers of Africans, should be the cardinal point of Colonial policy. The aim should be not merely to gain time but to put that time to maximum use, so that at not too distant a date there will be an adequate reservoir of African talent from which to draw personnel for the work of government, the administrative and technical services, the professions, commerce, and a greatly improved agriculture . . . To submit millions of backward Africans to a tiny minority of ambitious, impatient, inexperienced, and therefore dangerous demagogues of their own race would be to substitute black dictatorship for the impartial and conscientious paternalism (in the best sense of the word) which has hitherto safeguarded the masses, steadily improved their conditions of life, and begun to educate and train men for positions of responsibility . . .

"The Prime Minister has spoken of the wind of change over Africa. It has been blowing more strongly in the recent past, but wise men do not mistake it for a hurricane just because

Infidelity The Hall-Mark.

They see no need for panic and have no

thought of jettisoning the 'white cargo' (to recall the title of a most damaging play) which has kept the ship in good trim. It is a complete misreading of the Prime Minister's words to say, as so many newspapers in the United Kingdom are declaring, that he has given the green light to black nationalism. What he has done is to wave the red light before white nationalism and black nationalism; and that merely repeats an action taken long ago and very frequently since. The Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is specifically based on inter-racial partnership, which has been similarly declared by one Secretary of State after another to be the only policy acceptable for Kenya also. Fidelity to those two pledges and to the Prime Minister's test of advancement by merit is all that sensible Kenyans and Rhodesians ask". But there was to be no fidelity. Infidelity was about to become the hall-mark of Macmillanism.

The above quotations from words written in February 1960 prove that this journal at least had an appreciation of the significance of Mr. Macmillan's words which, according

Distrust of Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod.

to Lord Kilmuir, was completely lacking in the Cabinet and among both parties in the House of Commons, where, to quote the author, "Members on both sides vied with each other in their praise". Those words might with equal truth have been said about leading British newspapers, none of which understood, or at any rate emphasized, the dangers of the situation, dangers which were gravely aggravated by the calamitous choice of Mr. Iain Macleod as Colonial Secretary. In that capacity he was much more frequently and sharply criticized in these columns than anywhere else. Now Lord Kilmuir, a close colleague for years, denounces him, saying, after some personal compliments: "He often gives to chance acquaintances an unfortunate impression of shiftiness . . . of too much calculation in his conduct of affairs . . . his manner too frequently leading men to view him with mistrust and even dislike; when a personal accord was essential in the handling of Central African affairs . . . both the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary were most unfortunately regarded by the local politicians as the embodiment of perfidy and dishonour". There are other passages in the same vein. They do not absolve the former Lord Chancellor from blame — blame which his own account shows to have been the direct and

inevitable result of Cabinet irresponsibility, not that Cabinet responsibility of which so much is said, usually by a politician who wants an excuse for his own weakness or worse.

What Lord Kilmuir does not chronicle is that when negotiators from Africa were at violent variance with Mr. Macleod, as they often were, sometimes because they considered him to be engaged in sharp practice, it was Lord Kilmuir himself who was repeatedly brought in to smooth ruffled feelings, apply tact, and give legal interpretations of constitutional matters which had more weight with unsophisticated farmer politicians from East or Central Africa than with the friends, acquaintances and other advisers in London to whom they turned in their dilemma. His references to the Macmillan-Macleod era show Lord Kilmuir's regret as he looks back; but he might have been candid about his own considerable degree of personal involvement and responsibility. He supported Mr. Macleod up to the hilt during the Kenya Conference of 1960. Had that not been the case, Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell might not have made his lamentable surrender.

The forthcoming Prime Ministers' Conference lends topicality to the references to the 1961 gathering which thrust out South Africa. In July it will be Southern Rhodesia's turn to suffer,

Clap-Trap and Chauvinism.

with far, far less justification, the condemnation of African leaders from States which cannot stand comparison with Southern Rhodesia in any respect. Lord Kilmuir's candid comments on an inglorious conference are quoted on another page. It was, as he says, "a miserable episode, the conference being dominated by political clap-trap, hustings arguments, breaches of confidence, sneers, snubs, or chauvinism". Mr. Macmillan should, of course, have refused to allow the internal affairs of South Africa to be discussed. It was because he gave way on that point, in disregard of the fundamental basis on which all the earlier conferences had been held, that South Africa ceased to belong to the Commonwealth. The manoeuvres which caused her departure were sinister and shameful, as were so many of the actions of the Macmillan Government in East and Central Africa which were denounced at the time in these columns. We had never ex-

pected to be able to call a Lord Chancellor as witness in support of our censures within two years of his loss of office, a Lord Chancellor who had added to his legal duties close involvement in African political negotiations.

Statements Worth Noting

"Jealousy, bribery and favouritism are the greatest enemies of Kenya".—Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

"Dr. Kaunda, Northern Rhodesia's first Prime Minister, is one of the outstanding men of Africa".—Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the R.S.T. group of companies, speaking in London.

"You cannot create a steady army by making a youth of 25 or so commanding officer and another of the same vintage a brigadier".—The Earl of Derby, in reference to the rapid Africanization of military forces in East Africa.

"Cotton production in Tanganyika has increased five-fold in the last 10 years, in eight of which new crops have been established, culminating in a 1963 crop exceeding 250,000 bales".—The Earl of Derby, president of the British Cotton Growing Association.

"People are today extremely sensitive, and this can lead to offence being taken where none was intended. Trade unions should take note that their actions can have results far beyond their immediate intentions".—Mr. M. J. Chimba, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Labour and Mines.

"The overseas Commonwealth (excluding South Africa) increased total imports between 1953 and 1962 by nearly £3,500m., but their imports from Britain over the period increased by only £132m. In virtually every country of the Commonwealth Britain has been losing a share of the market".—Barclays Bank D.C.O.

"I am concerned that in self-help efforts the young men in the 18—30 age-bracket are not often seen. They are perhaps ashamed to be seen dirtying their hands; but to build our new nation everyone must get up and play his part".—Mr. M. A. O. Ndisi, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Kenya.

"You police must regard yourselves as members of one large family in which there is no room for tribal likes and dislikes. You must be completely without bias in your relations with the public and you should strive to be regarded as a friend of the people".—Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, at a police passing-out parade.

"Whereas to a limited extent the Opposition in Parliament has tried to conduct itself with dignity, the leaders of the same party who are not Members of Parliament have been irresponsible, opportunistic, and subversive in their conduct. Cries from Opposition factions are due to petty jealousy, covetousness, sheer emotionalism, and sentimentalism on the part of a few ambitious politicians".—Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda.

"Britain has never ruled an African Colony with the despotism of the new African leaders. Perhaps this is why British policy failed. The leaders of the New Africa know that their people are not ready for democratic rule, and the one-party system is the only answer if the old tribal barriers are to be bulldozed and the people moulded into one nation".—From a leading article in *Anglican Eagle*, published by the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

"Woefully Inadequate" Commonwealth Structure Criticized

Practical Aid Endangered by Political Crises in Africa

CRITICISMS of proposals laid before the annual conference of the Conservative Commonwealth Council were reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week.

The theme of this year's conference was "Commonwealth Re-appraisal". The political paper contained the following passages:—

"There is in Britain something close to a complete lack of interest in the Commonwealth, coupled with widespread ignorance of its development since the war and an exaggerated idea of the rôle this country alone can play in Commonwealth affairs.

"The Commonwealth has changed almost beyond recognition. No longer is it a close association of white Dominions, bound by common heritage, allegiance to the Crown, and similar political outlook. It is now a vast conglomeration of races comprising over 720m. people, of whom a bare 12% live in the 'old' countries of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. 'Old' comprise some of the most affluent societies, while among the 'new' are countries suffering from poverty and disease.

"It was assumed that the emerging countries would gratefully adopt the British democratic system, and it has come as a bitter shock to see that several of our 'basic principles' have been flouted by at least one member. The judiciary has been dismissed for political reasons, freedom of the Press abolished, *habeas corpus* suspended, and political parties suppressed. At the same time the 'new' countries have felt that independence required a non-aligned foreign policy, which has resulted in the acceptance of Communist aid and in the main a steadfast refusal to join any defence pact.

Internal Disputes

"Besides seriously weakening the Western Alliance, these policies have made inter-Commonwealth disputes more difficult to solve, and could easily involve other members in conflicting loyalties. Furthermore, the enlarged Commonwealth has made unanimous decisions very much harder to obtain, and this may lead to the adoption of majority decisions. Such an innovation could carry with it the right of those dissenting from the decision to leave the Commonwealth if they regarded the matter at issue to be sufficiently important.

"The Commonwealth is needed as never before to provide stability in a very unstable world. It is well suited for that purpose, linking as it does peoples of all races, creeds, and (non-Communist) political associations. It gives the opportunity, not afforded by the United Nations, for frank and friendly discussions, and this is particularly valuable in forging policies between countries of different economies and racial structure.

"The closing of the economic gap between the rich and the poor countries is more important for the stability of the world than the easing of ideological divisions between East and West. The standard of living of the 'old' members is over 15 times that of India, and the gap is growing.

"The main responsibility is Britain's at this time. The present structure of the Commonwealth, with its woefully inadequate co-ordination, makes it impossible for any other country to take over the leadership—even if Britain decided to shelve her responsibilities.

Too Much Paper

"Britain must improve inter-Commonwealth liaison. There is too much paper and too little personal contact between Commonwealth countries. The present network of High Commissions between Commonwealth countries should be supplemented by an organized system of personal liaison. This could prevent many misunderstandings arising and would convey the feelings and attitudes of Governments more accurately. Personal contacts, though, are not only important at ministerial level. We believe personal contacts in all walks of life are an outstanding factor for creating good relations between the peoples of the Commonwealth. Visits from trades unionists, tourists, and sportsmen all help.

"Ignorance of the Commonwealth must be remedied. Modern media of mass communication could be utilized to a far greater extent. The organization of higher education on a regional basis needs to be considered, as does the active encouragement of emigration from Britain. Educational facilities, probably the most valuable of our exports, should be greatly expanded. This aid needs to be controlled from this country so that our universities and training colleges have experience in work overseas. We urge the Government to give maximum support to the British Council.

"Aid from this country needs to be increased, with the fullest use of the Department of Technical Co-operation, and other Commonwealth countries encouraged to make a greater contribution. Even so, their help will not be sufficient, and the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth will still depend on the continued generosity of the United States and help from other 'Western' countries.

"All this practical support will be in vain if the Commonwealth is to be torn apart by political differences reaching breaking-point in Africa. The sub-committee has been much impressed by the imminence and seriousness of this threat to the Commonwealth's existence; nevertheless, we are fully alive to the fact that parts of the Commonwealth are of equal or of even greater importance in the long-term concept. It is the immediate and critical nature of African problems in election year which has influenced the sub-committee to give them first place.

"General Smuts once said that the Commonwealth might break up as a result of the problems he foresaw in Africa. Certainly the survival of the Commonwealth in its present form as a multi-racial organization depends upon whether the pressing problems in Africa can be solved.

Racial Strife

"The terms and timing for the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia are particularly difficult since the Government has little power to influence events. Over all hangs the dark threat of worsening race relations, inflamed in all quarters by pan-African nationalism and encouraged subtly by Communism. This racial strife is not confined to colour conflict; there are inter-tribal troubles in Kenya and the Congo.

"In at least one of the emergent black African nations there are aspects of government which are as distasteful to the British people as the pattern of our cold war enemies.

"The British Government will be faced with two important decisions this year: firstly, when and on what terms to grant immediate independence to Southern Rhodesia, and, secondly, the action to be taken if a verdict is given against South Africa in the International Court and possibly followed by a call for United Nations intervention. The problem of the Protectorates is also pressing and important.

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia, the sub-committee is agreed that we should press for modification of the franchise and should not grant independence on the present Constitution, for granting independence other than on these terms would mean the disruption of the Commonwealth in Africa. For the time being at any rate, we should strive to keep an even keel. We must do all in our power to urge the steady extension of the suffrage and a rapid expansion of education to bring Africans within the terms of the franchise.

Code of Conduct

"The feelings and indeed the indispensability of the quarter million white population cannot be ignored. While there must be no doubt that eventually the African people will be in control, the pace of the handover must also be controlled while economic and educational standards are raised. No matter how great the resulting problems, they must be faced and the threatened fall in the standards of living must be averted.

"Should Southern Rhodesia leave the Commonwealth of her own volition, we believe she should have the same economic facilities (i.e., a preferential tariff on her tobacco to the U.K.), as those given to South Africa on her fruit and wine to the U.K.

"Anything we do in Africa is certain to meet with opposition and hostility from one or more Commonwealth nations. It may be that in the course of time the strength of the Commonwealth will be increased by a decrease in its large and assorted membership. But any such contraction must be effected without haste or emotion and as the result of practical and adequate experience. Meanwhile, because disputes between members are bound to occur in the near future leading to critical situations, a clearly defined policy is required.

"We suggest that the following behaviour is incompatible with Commonwealth membership:—

- (a) An attack on another member or giving open assistance or encouragement to subversive movements within another Commonwealth country;
- (b) The official practice of racial discrimination in any form;
- (c) Threatening or failing to protect persons who belong to minority groups, or their property, or preventing their freedom of movement, or depriving them of their private property without fair compensation.

"There is no simple solution to the complex problems of Africa. While the white population of Southern Africa cannot be expected to welcome African supremacy, neither can the new African States be expected to drag the pace of African nationalism. Unfortunately, the political immaturity and internal weakness of these new States, so clearly demonstrated recently in East Africa, play straight into the hands of extremist camps—at Moscow and Peking as well as in Pretoria.

"The most serious aspect so far as Great Britain is concerned is the lack of unanimity which exists between the thoughtful and knowledgeable members of the population, coupled with the ignorance and emotionalism of the voting public."

Mr. J. Tinley, for the Government, commented that it was "terribly difficult" to time the grant of independence to avoid charges of prematurity. Should Congo situations, or wars as in Algeria and Indo-China, be allowed to develop? It had to be admitted that Kenya's economy "is not as good as we should like", and that there was heavy unemployment.

"Of course a certain amount of money is wasted. It is in Britain! We all make mistakes. If we can only get together despite our vast differences in incomes, we can produce a civilization such as has not yet been seen, for the Commonwealth is a microcosm of the whole world. It must serve as a catalyst to bring all nations together.

"Many say the Commonwealth is a myth like the Holy Roman Empire—that it has no force; that we did all by its

concepts in attempting to enter Europe. Many think it should contract. I say that the outlook for the world will be black if we fail. In 1945, 500m. people were governed from Whitehall; now there are 700m. inhabitants of the Commonwealth, only one-ninth of whom are white; only a small fraction is Christian; and they are poor.

"Chinese Communism is a danger in the long-term. We must bring the fifth freedom—to work—to Africa, otherwise the towns and countries will be 'ripe for revolution'. Capital is limited; private enterprise must play a major part in bringing its riches to Africa: the investment climate must be changed."

A message from the Prime Minister warned that "the Commonwealth, a unique association of living nations of different races and creeds, must grow or decay. It has the capacity and the opportunity for sustained growth. What we create depends not on Great Britain alone but on the will and purpose of every member country.

"Are we then intent to strive to strengthen our Commonwealth relationships, to harness the diversity of interests of members in closer, more fruitful, yet still voluntary, co-operation, to put more substance into our dealings with one another, especially in the economic field? Our answer is emphatically: 'We are'. The cold war and the Colonial era are passing. Together we can now make the Commonwealth an embodiment of the interdependence to which the whole world eventually must come."

Effects of The 'Wind-of-Change' Speech in Africa

Kenya Settlers Betrayed: Suspicion and Mistrust in Central Africa

THE LEADING ARTICLE in this issue discusses some passages from "The Memoirs of the Earl of Kilmuir: Political Adventure" (published at 42s. by Weidenfeld & Nicolson). Much of the volume is naturally devoted to his legal career, but for readers of this journal the chapters about the Macmillan epoch will be most interesting.

Referring to his own dismissal without warning by Mr. Macmillan in July 1962, Lord Kilmuir writes:—

"I got the impression [from a talk lasting three-quarters of an hour] that the Prime Minister was extremely alarmed about his own position, and was determined to eliminate any risk for himself by a massive change of Government. It astonished me that a man who had kept his head under the most severe stresses and strains should lose both nerve and judgment in this way... Seven Cabinet Ministers were to go and there was to be a corresponding shake-up among junior Ministers. The reconstruction was to be immediate and dramatic."

"Home Consumption"

About Mr. Macmillan's wind-of-change speech, which has had such calamitous consequences for Africa, the former Lord Chancellor writes:—

"At the beginning of 1960 the Prime Minister delivered the famous 'wind-of-change' speech to the South African Parliament. Few utterances in recent history have had more grievous consequences.

"The immediate reactions were immensely favourable. It was generally felt that the Prime Minister had been speaking for the whole British people in delivering a courteous but unmistakable warning to the practitioners of apartheid, and Members of both sides of the House of Commons vied with each other in their praise. Mr. Silverman congratulated Macmillan for the 'courage and eloquence' of his speech, and in a Foreign Affairs debate on February 10 Mr. Healey said: 'I fully concede that, if we look at the Governments of the world, H.M. Government have shown more readiness than most to face the need for world-wide co-operation in order to solve the overriding problems now facing mankind'. Even the minority which regretted Macmillan's speech admitted that he had handled a delicate situation with outstanding skill. This mood did not last for many months.

"It soon appeared that neither the Prime Minister nor the Government as a whole had ever really thought out their policy towards South Africa, and when he made his famous speech Macmillan was only concerned in making the appropriate political noises in the Union on behalf of the British

people. It was essentially a speech designed for home consumption, and in this it admirably succeeded in its purpose. Neither Macmillan nor his colleagues had any conception of the mine he had unwittingly exploded.

"The immediate effects were soon seen. The personal relationships between Iain Macleod — Lennox-Boyd's successor at the Colonial Office — and some of the Ministers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had never been particularly good, and those with Sir Roy Welensky in particular had been consistently unhappy. After the 'wind-of-change' speech the situation rapidly worsened.

Unfortunate Impression

"In Kenya the settlers spoke bitterly of betrayal, and the Ministers of the Federation approached the British Government with equal suspicion. The Cabinet found itself spending long and unnecessary hours trying to handle small matters which should never have come to its attention if there had not been this feeling of mistrust.

"Macleod is a man of many great qualities, but I doubt if even his greatest admirers would claim that he is an easy person with whom to have personal relations. His shyness is largely contributory towards an unfortunate impression of shiftiness which he often gives to chance acquaintances. His Scottish cannyness also conveys the impression of too much calculation in his conduct of affairs. One of the most charming and kind of men, his manner so frequently leads men to view him with distrust and even dislike.

"At a time when a personal accord was essential in the handling of Central African affairs, we were confronted with a situation in which both the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary were most unfortunately regarded by the local politicians as the embodiment of perfidy and dishonour.

"This feeling was best expressed by Salisbury in a speech in the Lords, when he set out to destroy Macleod's reputation once and for all. Apart from applying the phrase 'too clever by half' to the Colonial Secretary, Salisbury strongly implied that Macleod was little more than a middle-class card-sharper, prepared to descend to any petty action to gain his ends.

Worst Result

"I was deeply shocked by this bitter philippic. I knew and admired both Salisbury and Macleod; they had been my colleagues and were my personal friends; both were men of outstanding integrity, even though their judgment may have been erratic. I had in my hand a carefully prepared statesmanlike speech on which I had devoted much time and thought. I now cast this aside, and rose to the defence of my maligned colleague with a speech which was undoubtedly the most successful I ever made from the Woolsack. Salisbury was angered and dismayed by the tone of my reply, and often interrupted me. But the House was firmly on my side, and I swept on. It was a disagreeable and painful episode, but it demonstrated how deeply Macleod had estranged opinion not

only in Africa but on the extreme right wing of the Tory Party.

"The principal effect of the 'wind-of-change' speech was, of course, the secession of South Africa from the Commonwealth. The issue of *apartheid* had to be faced sooner or later, but I was always hopeful that it could have been met by the normal confidential methods within the Commonwealth family. To cast South Africa out of the Commonwealth as a social pariah would have been the worst way to handle the situation, yet this was exactly what happened.

"The 'wind-of-change' speech enormously encouraged some of the new members of the Commonwealth to strike a dramatic pose as the guardians of the rights of man. They came to the Commonwealth Conference of 1961 in a truculent and unpleasant frame of mind. The old concept of the Commonwealth as a family of nations which did not pry into the affairs of each member-country meant nothing to men like Nkrumah, whose own conduct of affairs in Ghana would not have stood up to very close inspection. For the sake of strutting briefly on the world stage they were eager to sit in judgment on the Union of South Africa. It was a miserable episode.

Petty Struttings

"The meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers is normally a happy occasion. Hard blows are often given and taken across the table or in private arguments, but they are normally tempered by good-humour, sympathy, and affection. The ding-dong talk normally leaves no wounds, and the Premiers disperse with a heightened respect for their colleagues and a keener appreciation of their problems. It is the last place where one expects political clap-trap, hustings arguments, breaches of confidences, sneers, snubs, or chauvinism. All these dominated the Conference of 1961, and led to the not undignified withdrawal of the Union of South Africa from the Commonwealth. I have never seen Macmillan so utterly miserable and distressed.

"In a long career of political vicissitudes I have never felt so dejected. What had our great Empire and Commonwealth come to when petty personal considerations and world posturings had become more important to some of its members than the Commonwealth itself? The glee of some of the Prime Ministers who had forced South Africa into the international wilderness and the hosannas of certain left-wing elements of the Labour Party did not make the pill any less bitter. And all this as a direct consequence of one unguarded phrase in a single speech!"

Sugar for a Political Pill

"Sterile Stalemate" in Southern Rhodesia

AFRICAN NATIONALIST and European viewpoints have so polarized in Southern Rhodesia that neither group will "really talk to each other" at present, Mr. Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister, told Commonwealth journalists in London this week after a series of meetings with Tory and Socialist M.P.s and leading businessmen.

This impasse had to be solved within the territory's borders, but it was Britain's responsibility to use whatever influence she still had to bring both sides together to negotiate on the crucial problems of the Constitution, the franchise, and majority rule.

Britain's "courageous and generous" initiative to sugar so bitter a political pill for the Europeans might be the offer of £100m. over 10 years with which to develop African secondary education, train administrators, and put African agriculture on a sounder footing.

Some such exit from the present "complete stalemate" was required. If the European Government sat down now to talk with the African politicians there would be accusations of "appeasement"; and the nationalists were not inclined to participate in talks in an atmosphere that held no promise of getting anything done.

Some 12,000 Europeans had left Central Africa last year and the outflow was continuing. The new Prime Minister had made it clear that he did not envisage an African Government within his lifetime. The future well-being of the country would depend either on understanding being reached between black and white, or on the present Government's ability to effect its policy of maintaining white power — in which case he could not say what would happen.

Mr. Hardwicke Holderness, an advocate and former M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, suggested that the psychological mood of the white electorate — which had complete control but

was not in contact with the operative Africans concerned — reflected their leaders' insistence that politics was not a fundamental feature of the African population's consciousness — that the Africans in the main were interested in attractive jobs for their economic betterment, whereas the nationalists were an excrescent few who had to be dealt with firmly and put out of the way.

The present Constitution did not offer Africans real participation in Government, for 15 seats out of 65 were just an illusion that their incumbents could influence policy. It would have been political suicide for the nationalist parties to contest the last election. It was the party elected by the A roll voters which commanded power; those qualifying for the B roll would not wield such a choice for anything from 15 to 20 years.

There was therefore a widening gulf between the Government and the people. A sterile situation was the result. The country would discover in July when the budget was presented what a "considerable" proportion of total revenue was being spent on "enforcing repressive measures against African leaders."

Answering questions, Mr. Holderness said that there would have to be an inter-regnum before there could be a change to full African rule. The Constitution as it stood could not give shared power.

Maintaining Civilization

The two men have spent a fortnight in Britain at the request of a "miscellaneous" group of Europeans in Southern Rhodesia to see whether they could obtain any help to break the deadlock. Mr. Todd had previously appeared before the United Nations committee on the abolition of colonialism in New York on his own initiative.

The text of his address there is being studied by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Mr. Clifford Dupont, Minister of Law and Order, told a Rhodesian Front meeting at Urvuma, in order to see if it contained subversive statements. Mr. Todd was understood to have told the committee that violence was the only alternative to British intervention in the territory. [Rhodesians who make subversive statements outside their country can be charged under the Preservation of the Constitution Act.]

Mr. Dupont referred to fears that if a Labour Government won the forthcoming British election there would be a real danger that it might delegate a solution of the independence problem to the U.N., which would be prepared to introduce economic sanctions.

Mr. Ian Smith said in a broadcast interview on Sunday that there was nothing to stop an increase in the number of African M.P.s in Southern Rhodesia, but that he would not lower standards to help in that way. It might take longer than some people would like, but that would have to be accepted for the maintenance of civilization. To lower standards would be to imperil moderate Africans.

Under African nationalist Governments there was no room for white minorities or the black opposition. The policy of trying to get the two main races to live happily together would have failed if there were a black nationalist Government. That was why he had said that he hoped there would not be a nationalist Government in his life, for it would involve sacrificing the interests of the vast mass of Africans.

Aiding Nyasaland for Many Years

NYASALAND presents a possibly unique problem in that the territory will require considerable aid on recurrent account for a good many years and substantial capital-assistance. Mr. John Tilney, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, told the House of Commons on Monday when moving the second reading of the Malawi Independence Bill. A financial delegation was, he said, in London to discuss the extension of such British aid. Malawi citizens would have to renounce any other citizenship, but would possess the status of British subject or Commonwealth citizen, though U.K. and Colonies citizenship would be withdrawn, to be preserved for those who had substantial connexions with Britain or a Colony. Mr. F. M. Bennett criticized the humbug of those who held that because Britain had ruled primitive people with paternalism and authority it was possible suddenly to give them the ballot-box and hope that Westminster-type government would result; when that proved difficult they raised their hands in shocked horror and presented a Speaker's mace — which more often than not was used to club that dignitary over the head. Sir Godfrey Nicholson praised Dr. Banda's "outstanding courage and unblemished integrity".

PERSONALIA

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Colonial Secretary, flew to Aden at the week-end.

MR. CYRILLE ADOULA, the Congolese Prime Minister, is visiting Italy.

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, has visited Mozambique privately.

THE AGA KHAN escaped unhurt in a car accident in a Paris suburb last week.

DR. L. TEELock has been appointed first Commissioner for Mauritius in Britain.

DR. STIRLING, M.P., Chief Scout of Tanganyika, was recently married to an African nurse.

SIR ANDREW COHEN was admitted to University College Hospital on Monday for a kidney operation.

THE REV. J. MCCARTHY, Roman Catholic Archbishop of East Africa, arrived in England yesterday.

MR. JOHN TETTEGAH, the Ghana trade unionist, is leading a good will mission which has visited East Africa and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. N. Y. SKIBINSKY is leading a Russian agricultural delegation which is spending two months touring all the regions of Kenya.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted an invitation to attend Nyasaland's independence celebrations in July.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister of External Affairs in Tanganyika, and MR. L. N. SIJAONA, Minister of State, are paying a goodwill visit to Cairo.

DR. NJOROGE MUNGAI, Kenya's Minister for Health and Housing, is visiting West Germany, Scotland, Canada and Russia to recruit doctors and nurses.

MR. J. W. RWETSIBA, Permanent Secretary in the Uganda Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, is in Israel touring farming establishments.

MR. D. L. COLE will become Britain's first High Commissioner in Zambia when Nyasaland becomes independent in July. He is now Deputy High Commissioner in Ghana.

MR. W. W. OTTEWILL, for the past seven years editor of the *Tanganyika Standard*, has resigned and left Dar es Salaam for the United Kingdom. His successor is MR. K. RIDLEY.

MR. MARCEL LENGEMA, Minister of State in the Congo, has visited Kenya and Tanganyika in connexion with a P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. conference being held this month in Leopoldville.

MR. JANOS KATONA, Hungarian Ambassador to Kenya, arrived in Nairobi at the week-end. So did MR. ROGER DURR, Swiss Ambassador to East Africa, Ethiopia and Madagascar.

MR. TIMOTHY BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner for Uganda in London, and MR. PHILIP MASON are to speak at the annual meeting on Wednesday next of the East and West Friendship Council.

When he presented "freedom fighters" from South-West Africa with a vehicle in Nairobi, as president of K.A.N.U., MZEE KENYATTA said that the struggle to free Africa would be political, not physical.

The deportation orders served on MISS CHRISTINE DOVE and MR. SIMON SABEN for their attendance at the "white man's burden" party in Kampala in December have been revoked by the Uganda Government.

MR. DENIS HEALEY, M.P., who leads on defence and previously dealt with Colonial affairs, will leave London towards the end of the month to visit Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Borneo, Malaya, and Aden.

MR. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT has retired as chief commercial superintendent of East African Railways and Harbours after nearly 20 years' service to join the British Transport Docks Board. He is succeeded by MR. G. ELLIS.

MR. GARFIELD TODD addressed the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council yesterday.

MR. J. M. MWANAKATWE, Northern Rhodesian Education Minister, is attending today's opening of the Aswan Dam in Egypt.

MR. PAUL CHANETSA, M.P., and MR. PATRICK CHIGOOO, M.P., have resigned from the Rhodesian National Party led by SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, but will remain in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament as Independents.

MR. S. H. CHILESHE, Mayor of Lusaka, has been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace. He is personal assistant to the resident director in the capital of Northern Rhodesia of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies.

MR. C. E. H. THOMAS, a graduate in agriculture of Reading University, and MR. G. S. HOOD, a Cambridge graduate in theology and anthropology, have returned from their second visit to Ethiopia, where they collected more than 600 different types of seeds.

MR. R. S. FOSTER has been received by THE QUEEN upon his appointment as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. HER MAJESTY conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and vested him with the insignia of K.C.M.G. LADY FOSTER was also received.

MISS ELIZABETH LINDGREEN is in Kenya for three weeks to prepare a syllabus for the Karen House nutrition and domestic science training centre outside Nairobi, of which she will become principal in September. The Danish Government is to run the school for five years.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER, who was in the Colonial Service in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia for many years until 1961, when he retired and became Kenya Students' Adviser in the United Kingdom, has been appointed secretary of the newly-formed Commonwealth Association of Architects.

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, and three of his colleagues, Messrs. S. M. KAPWEPWE, A. WINA, and E. MUDENDA, were entertained to luncheon a few days ago at the head office of the Standard Bank by SIR CYRIL HAWKER, the chairman, and other members of the board.

MR. RICHARD COX, East African correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, has flown to Southern Rhodesia after being expelled from Tanganyika and Kenya. An extension of 48 hours to stay in Kenya because his wife was ill in a Mombasa hospital was granted but was not further extended, despite an appeal by the British High Commissioner.

Among African visitors to Peking for May Day were MR. ALI DIWANI, of the executive committee of the Tanganyika National Union of Workers; MR. ISMAIL SALEH ISMAIL, first vice-president of the Zanzibar Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions; and MR. THADEE SIRUYUMUNSI, President of the Burundi National Assembly, accompanied by MESSRS. MICHEL NDIENZAKO and BONAVENTURE KIBWA, M.N.As.

Arrivals in England yesterday in the s.s. KENYA included BARONESS LE TANNEUX VON ST. PAUL, wife of the Commercial Consul in the office of the German Consulate-General in Nairobi; MR. L. G. FOX, manager of the Standard Bank in that city, and MRS. FOX; MR. D. E. HURLES, Nairobi manager of the Alliance Assurance Company, and MRS. HURLES; and DR. E. A. TRIMM, formerly D.S.M. in Uganda.

DEATH

McCLELLAN, Edith Doyle, much loved mother of J. E. McClellan, died May 2, 1964. Funeral: Brenchley, Friday, May 8, greatly missed.

MR. H. E. I. PHILLIPS, Minister of Finance in Nyasaland, was a guest of H.M. Government at luncheon at Lancaster House last Thursday. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE presided, and the other guests were LORD NAPIER and ETTRICK, MR. K. J. BARNES, MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, M.P., SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON, M.P., MR. N. MBEKEANI, MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER, MR. R. L. SHARP, SIR ARTHUR SNELLING, MR. J. E. U. TEMBO, and MR. N. D. WATSON.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, presided at a luncheon at Lancaster House for Ministers attending the Northern Rhodesian independence conference. Guests included Dr. K. KAUNDA, MR. M. CHONA, MR. S. KAPWEPWE, MR. E. MUDENDA, MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, M.P., MR. A. WINA, MR. A. M. MILNER, SIR EVELYN HONE, LORD ALPORT, MR. J. P. MURRAY, MR. J. K. CHIVUNGA, MR. RICHARD HORNBY, M.P., MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., and SIR HILTON POYNTON.

quickly made himself popular in all circles, for he went everywhere, listened to everyone, and said directly what he thought or intended. He moved among Africans as the living embodiment of authority, speaking fluent Swahili and Arabic, and having the advantage of being the nephew of an earlier Governor who had shown that he understood Africans and their problems.

At a public dinner Archer one said that sympathy and consideration were the quickest roads to the African's heart, and that wonders could follow if the right relationship were achieved. In illustration he recalled that while he had been in Somaliland there had been some 10,000 rifle-armed warriors on the Mullah's side, while on the British there were no more than 500 Somali Muhammadans, mercurial in temperament and extremely difficult to handle; but the object had been attained because seven experienced and well-trained British political officers with real knowledge of and sympathy for the Somali had been given their chance.

He gave special attention to the problems of education and labour and to stimulating cotton production.

Obituaries

Sir Geoffrey Archer

SIR GEOFFREY FRANCIS ARCHER, K.C.M.G., who has died at his home in the South of France, aged 82, joined the Colonial Service in Kenya as a young man and became, successively, Governor of Somaliland, Governor of Uganda, and Governor-General of the Sudan.

Before he was 19 he went to Uganda to visit his uncle Mr. (later Sir Frederick) Jackson, then Acting Commissioner, and in 1902 he became an assistant collector in the East African Protectorate (now Kenya), being attached to the Secretariat. Four years later he was made a district commissioner, and in 1911 was given charge of the Northern Frontier District, which was frequently raided by Ethiopian brigands and poachers, most of them well armed and ready to shoot at sight.

To show the flag and keep as much of the peace as possible was a job after the heart of a sportsman of splendid physique and adventurous and cheerful disposition. He established what has since appeared on the maps as Archer's Post. He quickly impressed himself upon the higher authorities and was soon transferred to the Somaliland Protectorate for special duty, and a few months later he was made Deputy Commissioner.

Somaliland

The "Mad Mullah" was operating at will in the hinterland, and none of the columns sent against him had managed to bring so elusive an enemy to action. Then a day-long engagement was fought at Dul Madoba by the Somaliland Camel Corps, whose commander, Richard Corfield, was killed, and about half of his force were killed or wounded. As soon as he heard the news Archer collected a scratch detachment and brought in the survivors, receiving the C.M.G. for his courage and skill. In 1914 he was appointed Commissioner for Somaliland, the title being changed to that of Governor in 1919. When the 1914-18 war ended he urged the use of aircraft to attack the Mullah's forts and R.A.F. aircraft, supported by mounted infantry, quickly destroyed the Dervish power. The Mullah fled to Ethiopia, where he died in 1921. At the end of the campaign Archer was made K.C.M.G.

In 1922 he became Governor of Uganda, being delighted at his promotion to a post held by an uncle for whom he had had great affection and respect. He

Noted Ornithologist

Appointed Governor-General of the Sudan at the end of 1924, he went to Khartoum by the 1,500 mile land and river route from Entebbe. Once in his new office, he set off on the first of a number of tours; but within 18 months he had to retire, the official announcement stating that he had been advised that after 25 years of continuous service in Tropical Africa he needed at least a year in a temperate climate. He wrote later, however, that his retirement had really been due to serious disagreements with superior authority. That was known in restricted circles at the time, but was strenuously denied by the Foreign Office.

Thereafter Sir Geoffrey spent much time in India, where he was interested in a large salt enterprise—and, of course, in hunting—until he went to live first in Tunisia and then in the South of France.

Like his uncle, he was a leading ornithologist, and, in collaboration with Miss Eva Godman, he wrote "The Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden"; it was illustrated by Archibald Thorburn, probably then the greatest of all bird artists. Earlier this year his autobiography appeared as "Personal and Historical Memoirs of an East African Administrator".

Archer was reckoned to be one of the best big game shots in East Africa when it was a land of marksmen, and he was an excellent tennis player. Lady Archer and he were splendid entertainers, both having good voices, and she being an accomplished piano player. He had married Olive Mary Godman, of Woldingford, Horsham, Sussex, in 1916. The marriage was dissolved 12 years later.

DR. HERBERT GREENE, M.C., who has died at the age of 67 while visiting West Africa, served in the Sudan from 1924 to 1945 as a soil chemist, contributing valuably to the success of the Gezira scheme. He was an adjutant in the Sudan Defence Force during the Ethiopian campaign of the last war. Since 1949 he had been tropical soils adviser at Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GILBERT ACLAND-TROYTE, C.M.G., D.S.O., Conservative M.P. for Tiverton from 1924 to 1945, who has died at the age of 87, served in the Somaliland campaign of 1903-4.

MRS. BERTHA MEIKLE, whose death in Umtali was recently reported, was the wife of MR. JOHN MEIKLE, not of MR. TOM MEIKLE, as stated in an official announcement.

African M.Ps. Press for Federation Uganda Refuses "Hasty Union"

T.A.N.U. and K.A.N.U. PARLIAMENTARIANS meeting in Nairobi have declared "unequivocally" that Kenya should federate with the new United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

They proposed that by next Wednesday Mwalimu Nyerere should meet the Prime Ministers of Kenya and Uganda to sign an agreement to establish an East African Federation, to be followed 15 days later by formal signature of the necessary articles. The three National Assemblies should then ratify the arrangements by June 16 at the latest. Uganda was not represented.

A delegation which presented the recommendations to Dr. A. M. Obote, Prime Minister of that country, was told that he would not allow Uganda to be pushed into a federation, for there were many unresolved problems outstanding, such as lack of agreement on the division of constitutional powers, on citizenship, and on investment policy. The politicians' convention had upset the negotiations already in hand to consider a federal framework and had displayed lack of confidence in the countries' leaders. He had refused to attend the proposed Heads of State meeting.

"It looks as if you yourselves have decided the fate of at least 25m. people. If Tanganyika and Kenya wish to go ahead and federate now, Uganda wishes them well but will not be forced into any hasty union."

Fully Committed

The back-benchers had foreseen that reaction and had included in their resolution the understanding that Kenya and Tanganyika/Zanzibar should not hold back in any event, leaving Uganda (and "any African country") to join later.

Mwalimu Nyerere expressed his readiness to attend a top-level meeting should one be called by Mzee Kenyatta. The new United Republic was "fully committed" to entering immediately into federation with Kenya and Uganda or with either. Once a complete East African Federation were formed, there could be no question of subsequent dissolution, for it would have been freely established "for all time" by the people's will and could only move forward to a greater unity.

"For these reasons nations should enter into the Federation only when they can do so with whole-hearted, unqualified commitment to it. There is nothing wrong in not being ready to make that commitment, but to enter discussions or a new political unit without commitment would be to do enormous damage to the whole future of Africa". It would be "infinitely better" that a country with doubts should wait.

Mzee Kenyatta broadcast on Monday night that it was not yet necessary to fix a target date. The pace of progress towards a federation was the business of the Governments working through their Legislatures. The M.Ps. had been premature, and their resolution was ill-timed. If taken seriously, their suggestion that Uganda be left out at this stage "could do a grave disservice to the cause of federation and African unity".

The Kenya Government still adhered to the decision taken at the Heads of State meeting last June that federation should be accomplished, but "we did learn that a worth-while target date could be fixed only after all the facts had been fully exposed and considered".

Aid East Africa Club

A PLEA that Britain should do its utmost to push East Africa into federation has been made by the *Economist* in a leading article which ended: "Why should not the British Government form an 'Aid East Africa Club' with the United States, West Germany and any other donor members that can be cajoled in? The club could draw up a schedule of joint investment and aid for East Africa and offer the whole thing to the Government-to-be of an East African Federation. It just might work. If it did, it would help an East Africa of 25 million people to build up an integrated and developing economy and free itself from the spectre of further Zanzibar-type revolutionaries".

Kenya Army Pay Rises After Mutiny 200 Soldiers Dismissed; 70 to Stand Trial

PAY INCREASES awarded to Kenya's military, police and prison services will cost £518,000 a year. Men in some categories have had their pay more than doubled.

A new grade of recruit has been introduced in the Army. During their first four months' training recruits will receive £8 5s. a month. The pay of privates class III, which hitherto included recruits, has been raised from £5 5s. to £9 monthly.

Other increases include: for a tradesman corporal class B II, a rise from £10 15s. to £17; for sergeants, from £12 15s. to £22. The pay of warrant officers class I is up from £23 to £56 10s., or for top grade tradesmen from £27 10s. to £64.

Broadcasting that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the committee which he had appointed on January 24 to investigate Army grievances, the Prime Minister recalled that "a mutiny broke out that same evening at Lanet among soldiers of the 11th Kenya Rifles. Two hundred soldiers have been discharged, and some 70 are being tried according to military law.

"One of the proudest moments of my life", he continued, "came on independence day when the nation honoured the Army by giving our own soldiers the important task of lowering the British flag and raising our own in its place.

"The betterment of the Army, Police and Prisons has been uppermost in my mind for more than 40 years. I recall vividly the struggle which we had over police uniforms and shoes; our policemen went about their duties barefooted and wore jerseys. This is not the case today".

Main Proposals

Four main proposals put to the committee by soldiers concerned new allowances, anomalies with the pay and conditions of seconded British other ranks, accommodation, and special privileges for soldiers and their families.

The official policy being the payment of a fair flat rate with allowances incorporated, it was felt that the increases now granted achieved what was necessary. Allowances have therefore not been altered.

There were no suggestions that senior British officers should be replaced. The formation of a British training team meant that British seconded other ranks would no longer hold executive posts in Kenya Army units, where they had possibly blocked the promotion of Kenya soldiers. The pay differential had been largely reduced by the increases.

Complete integration in the sergeants' messes was difficult owing to the differences of pay, rations, and conditions of service. Seconded personnel had therefore to be separate to a degree.

Improvement of accommodation will cost £600,000 over several years.

Among special privileges requested was exemption from graduated personal tax. The Government did not accept that claim, because it regarded it as every citizen's responsibility to pay taxes. It could not accord to the forces privileges and facilities denied to other citizens.

It was agreed that soldiers' trade tests would rank equally with those taken by civilians, and that qualified men who left the Army would be recognized as such in civil life.

The police and prison services were already due for pay increases, as proposed in the Pratt report, but as the Army increases would have put the soldiers somewhat ahead, it has been decided to maintain the normal alignment between the three services by raising police pay at a cost of £186,000 (originally £154,000) and prisoners rates costing £62,000 (£51,000). The Army takes £270,000 a year.

Before these details were announced Mzee Kenyatta concluded his talk with the warning that "our young country can ill afford luxury. Loyalty, service to our country, and devotion to duty are more than money can buy. The rates recommended compare favourably with those received by employees of industry and commerce".

Fourteen Kenya African girls have arrived in West Germany as student nurses.

The University of Puerto Rico is offering three-year scholarships to students from Kenya.

The Government of Pakistan has offered two more scholarships to Kenya Africans in medicine, engineering, agriculture, animal husbandry, dentistry, science or arts.

Welensky speaks out—Part two



**'FEDERATION KILLED SLOWLY
IN THE DARK, AND BY STEALTH...**

... and they wept hypocritical tears as they finished the deed'. So writes Sir Roy Welensky in the second extract from his fire-raising book 'Welensky's 4,000 Days'. In the Sunday Telegraph this week he refers to the critical years, 1959-60, in which, the pressures built up against the Central African Federation; he emphasises his immediate misgivings about the Monckton Commission (and how Mr. Macmillan dealt with them); and concludes with a surprising and revealing account of a private meeting between Mr. Dingle Foot and Dr. Banda in his Southern Rhodesia prison cell.

IN THIS WEEK'S

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

Freedom Fighters Desert

AFRICANS WHO HAVE undergone subversive training in North Africa—have returned to Southern Rhodesia and of their own free will have given information to the Southern Rhodesian authorities, states the Ministry of Law and Order. They are deserters from an underground resistance movement called 'The Organization'.

"The chief route followed by the Africans was via Northern Rhodesia to Dar es Salaam. From Tanganyika they went to Nairobi by bus and then on to Cairo by chartered aircraft where they dispersed to certain training camps. They were persuaded initially to leave the country for "scholarships" or as "refugees in transit". Promises were made of fantastic salaries and appointments as "generals or majors" in various "freedom armies".

"Once they had undergone training, they came to realize that they had been duped and they were expected to operate individually in their own countries without pay, clothes or equipment.

"Full information has been provided by these disillusioned deserters of the training course and on certain instructors, some of whom were mercenaries of the worst type from certain European countries. Some deserters, who brought back instruction books and photographs from which useful identifications have been made, have indicated that the desertion rate after training aggregates over 50%.

Political Crimes Reduced

"Large numbers of deserters who voluntarily surrendered questioned not only the pan-African concept but also the ability of various nationalist leaders they had met during their travels. As one of them put it, "they cannot organize a football match, let alone a revolution".

Political crime is being reduced to "negligible proportions" by the Government's large-scale restriction of potential trouble makers said the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry, Mr. J. A. C. Fleming. A police spokesman said that the previous ten days had been very quiet with only ten incidents reported. Only three arrests had been made compared with 260 reported in the three days immediately following the restriction of Mr. Nkomo. Salisbury's Magistrates' Courts have also felt a marked drop in political crimes according to the senior Prosecutor in Salisbury, Mr. C. W. R. Cockerton.

Mr. Nkomo and about 100 other African restrictees expect to bring High Court actions against the Minister challenging the validity of the orders served on them. A third woman member of the P.C.C., Miss Jenny Mangoma, chairman of a women's section, has been restricted for six months near Gwelo.

The rival Z.A.N.U. has declared its intention of unseating every M.P. in Southern Rhodesia on the grounds that under the Constitution they should all be citizens of the now defunct Federation.

Strong Defence

THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Whether Southern Rhodesia is entitled to send her Prime Minister to attend a Commonwealth Conference may seem to some an unimportant question, but that he should be excluded at the instigation of those who intend to attack his Government in his absence appears to be a travesty of British justice. From my knowledge of the administration of the country he has a very strong defence.

"Over the years she has made the most perfect experiment ever made, certainly in Africa, of building up a genuinely inter-racial community, in which the only claim to leadership is merit irrespective of race or colour. Excepting the tiny minority of extremists, there is no racial feeling whatsoever. The huge majority of the black population are a contented, law-abiding people, and demand greater protection by the police from extremist intimidation.

"That this ideal should be shattered by a British Government in the name of democracy, when the result can only be an autocracy ruling by intimidation, murder and arson, must be a bitter disappointment to all who know the country.

"What has come over the British Commonwealth? Is it still to be founded on British Christian principles? Or is it to be run by a collection of heathen autocrats, totally unrepresentative of the countries they profess to represent? Is it a question of expediency? Can any amount of expediency justify the sacrifice of those Christian principles? I cannot believe that the British electorate would have it so".

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Uganda Closes Her Borders

Tardy U.N. Help for Refugees

UGANDA HAS CLOSED her borders with the Sudan and Rwanda. Mr. A. Nekyon, the Minister of Planning and Community Development, said last week that he had ordered that action "with the greatest pain" in order to restrict the entry of refugees. Travel documents must be presented in future.

The Uganda Government had done everything in its power to help refugees since 1955, when the first batch arrived from the Sudan. Since then the Government had had almost no breathing-space. After the Belgians from the Congo, came the Congolese themselves, and then refugees from Rwanda, with the result that 47,000 refugees were now spread all over Uganda. Most recently 7,000 Sudanese had entered Karamoja, bringing with them 16,000 cattle and 15,000 sheep and goats. Many of the cattle had been infected with bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and the Government had had to inoculate the cattle, quarantine them, and guard them against Karamajong cattle-raiders.

Economic Problems

The number of refugees had reached such proportions that the Government could no longer allow more to enter. They had been given land, food, medical facilities and water. In the nine months from July 1963 to March 1964 £70,000 had been spent on them compared with £10,000 from the U.N. Commission for Refugees. "We have tried our very best to get aid from the U.N. and have found that the expected assistance was very slow to come".

Responsibility for looking after refugees lay on the U.N., of which Uganda was a member. If Uganda would continue to give land for settlement the U.N. should accept responsibility for the refugee problem.

Mr. Nekyon had raised the matter at the African Foreign Ministers' Conference in Lagos. He had warned that unless Uganda received help quickly she might have to stop refugees from crossing her border. "If people are massacred their blood would be equally smeared on the heads of all the Africans and the people all over the world, and not Uganda alone. We cannot keep these people indefinitely. We have our own economic problems".

There was no foreseeable solution. "Is Uganda going to wait until the 4m. people in the Southern Sudan move into Uganda?" The commission appointed in Lagos to examine the problem had not yet arrived in Uganda.

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, has said that on Kenya's first national tree planting day he rose before dawn to add another hundred trees to his garden at Gatundu. He urged Africans not only to follow that example but to plant trees alongside the roads, so that the country's highways might become pleasant avenues. Kenya needed more trees to make sure that the country never became a desert.

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Indiscriminate Expulsions

Sudan Action Disturbing

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society, who recently visited Kenya and the Sudan, said at the annual meeting in London that of about 300 missionaries expelled from the Southern Sudan only 13 belonged to the C.M.S.

Reasonable and firm protests had been made to the Sudan Government by Bishop Allison, diplomats, and himself, and at one time it had seemed that the Government would not proceed to extremes. Wholesale and indiscriminate expulsions, accompanied by generalized and unsubstantiated charges against individuals, deeply disturbed civilized minds.

There were, thank God, two Sudanese assistant bishops and some trained clergy in the Southern Sudan, where welfare and progress would clearly be advanced by the liberal toleration of minorities who were engaged in spreading knowledge of the Gospel. Freedom with justice and progress with peace, were the title-deeds which justified for a nation an honourable place in the international family.

The impending visit to London of General Abboud, President of the Sudan, would take place when the minds of many friends of that country were deeply disturbed. While the would, of course, be received with consideration and respect, the regrets and misgivings of the C.M.S. would be brought to his attention.

It was a sorry comment upon international relations nowadays that such deeds as the ruthless massacres in Rwanda had aroused so little protest. Yet African and Asian voices were quick to protest if the interests of Great Powers were at stake.

Dr. Dering's Medical Service

Somaliland Surgeon's Auschwitz Action

DR. WLADYSLAW ALEXANDER DERING, a Pole, who lives in Ealing, London, where he is a general medical practitioner, was awarded a halfpenny damages last week in a High Court action which had lasted 18 days. He was for 10 years in the Colonial Medical Service in Somaliland, and was made O.B.E. four years ago.

He had claimed damages from the author and publishers of a book in which severe strictures were made upon his conduct while he was a surgeon in Auschwitz concentration camp in Germany, where wholesale murder of Jews was practised. As Mr. Justice Lawton awarded costs to the defendants from the date on which they had paid 40s. into court, Dr. Dering is faced with liabilities estimated at £20,000.

He worked in Hargeisa Hospital, Somaliland, between 1950 and 1960. Born in 1903 in Kiev, he qualified as a doctor in Warsaw, and when Germany invaded Poland in 1939 he joined the underground. Arrested by the Gestapo, he was sent to Auschwitz, when the book alleged that he performed "17,000 experiments in surgery without anaesthetics". Dr. Dering admitted conducting operations on 85 men and five women in connexion with the German sterilization programme, pleading as justification that it was better for such people to have skilled surgery than be in the hands of unskilled men, that if the operations had not been performed they might have been sent to the gas chambers, and that if he had refused to obey orders he would have faced possible death.

Before the verdict was announced Dr. Dering was reported to have told journalists: "I have staked everything on winning. If I lose I am ruined. I have even handed over the deeds of my house as security towards the cost of bringing the action".

When the jury gave their verdict awarding "contemptuous" damages, signifying the opinion that the action should not have been brought, the judge refused leave to appeal.

Witnesses had been brought from Poland, Austria, Israel, France and the United States, and evidence was given in English, French, German, Polish, Hebrew, and Greek. A medical register in Dr. Dering's handwriting, discovered after the action had begun, was made available by the Polish Government. Dering was said to be on the Polish, Czech and French lists of war criminals.

Mr. Odinga Seeks Chinese Aid

Call for War Against South Africa

UNTIL THE INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES are prepared to wage war together against South Africa, the continent's remaining Colonial territories will not be liberated, Mr. Odinga Odinga, Kenya's Home Affairs Minister, told a rally in his honour during a visit to Peking last week. He appealed for help in such a war from the Chinese Communists.

"Comrades, the war in Africa needs your help. Imperialism is your enemy as well as ours. Together we stand in defence of freedom against imperialism and colonialism. We have come to the conclusion that those who pass resolutions on such serious questions merely find this the best way to avoid the problem".

African States should also aid the Congo when U.N. troops withdraw in order to prevent Mr. Tshombe from regaining control of Katanga.

"While pursuing a policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality and steering clear of all power blocs, Kenya will never be neutral on colonialism and imperialism". It would support Communism China's admission to the U.N. and her struggle to "liberate" Formosa.

Kenya had chosen socialism as the only way to obtain economic independence. Her people had had to wage a bitter struggle for freedom. "Now we must not shut our eyes to the intrigues of our enemies the imperialists, who would like to regain control even through the control of our economies. We must safeguard ourselves against neo-colonialism".

Africans had been serfs in Kenya under British rule. But they were not docile and had proved, as in Algeria, that they could fight. Despite modern weapons of war, neither the French nor the British had been able to subjugate the people.

Neo-colonialism was ruthlessly entrenched in the Congo. "The wealth of that great country, which should be used to serve the needs of the poverty-stricken, is diverted to America to enrich even more the capitalist parasites".

Mr. Odinga and his delegation have met the Chinese Prime Minister and have had two long meetings with Marshal Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister.

Land for Kenya "Freedom Fighters"

Substantial Loans from Government

MR. J. H. ANGAINE, Minister for Lands and Settlement in Kenya, went to Timau to greet so-called "freedom fighters" from Meru when they arrived to take up land on the Timau settlement scheme. In a speech of welcome he said:—

"You will be treated in exactly the same way as all settlers on schemes run by the Ministry. Each of you will draw out of a hat the number of your farm.

"The cost of each farm is 5,000 shillings, plus 140s. legal fees which you must pay in cash before you take possession and build a house. If you are unable to find 140s. before the end of one month, another man will be selected to replace you.

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"The Government will also lend each of you 2,000s. at 6½% to develop your farms. You will be able to spend 1,200s. in purchasing cows, 400s. on cultivation, and 400s. on building a house and erecting fencing. You will repay this development loan by 20 consecutive half-yearly instalments of 138s.

"If you delay for more than 30 days after these moneys become due, my officers are instructed to take legal action against you to recover the whole amount which the Government lends you. This will lead to your being evicted from your farm, which will then be sold to someone else".

Kenya Ministry Denies Rumour

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS in Kenya has denied "a persistent rumour circulating among the Asian community in the Kitale district that persons who register as Kenya citizens and later wish to leave Kenya are required to pay £300 for permission to do so.

"Because such rumours are likely to spread alarm and despondency, the Government wish it to be made known that these stories are completely untrue. A person who is not automatically a citizen of Kenya but registers as such is required to pay the prescribed fee of 50s. only. Thereafter he may apply for the issue of a Kenya passport, the fee for which is 30s.

"However, when there is some doubt as to the applicant's financial standing it may be necessary for an applicant for a Kenya passport to provide financial security by way of a Kenya bond in the sum of £200 to meet any repatriation costs which might arise in bringing him back to Kenya if he should fall on hard times whilst abroad. Such financial security is not an invariable prerequisite to the issue of a passport and can in no way be likened to a fee for permission to leave Kenya".

Mutineers Sentenced

SERGEANT FRANCIS HINGO ILOGI has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment as ringleader of the January mutiny of the Tanganyika Rifles in Dar es Salaam. Ten-year sentences were passed on 10 men, and three others were gaoled for five years. Five other soldiers charged were found not guilty. In Uganda a court martial found four of eight soldiers accused to be guilty of mutiny; three were sentenced to three years' in prison and the fourth to an 18-month term. One private was additionally found guilty of incitement to mutiny.

Sheep From Israel

AWASSI SHEEP from Israel have been presented by the Government of that country to Kenya. The product of 30 years of endeavour by Israeli research workers, they can live and reproduce in dry areas and yet give good mutton, appreciable quantities of wool, and more milk than cows. The milk, with a butter-fat content of 7% and a protein content of 6%, was described by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry as having double the nutritional value of cow's milk.

Chinese Touring Tanganyika

SEVEN CHINESE have arrived in Tanganyika to spend three months touring the country; they are to report on aid which the People's Republic of China might give. Mr. Ti Shao Wu, leader of the mission, Mr. Hsieh So Fu and Mr. Li Fa Tao, both experts on tropical crops, and Mr. Chou Shu Yu, an interpreter, are to visit the Mbeya, Arusha and Tanga regions, and Mr. Wang Yeh Chia, a cotton expert, Mr. Yen Yi Siu, a tropical crop expert, and Mr. Lou Hol Ching, interpreter, will cover the Mwanza, Dodoma and Morogoro regions.

Africans and Non-Africans Rebuked Kenya Minister's Two Warnings

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said when addressing the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa:—

"Africans are tired of people who have begun to think that they are still *Bwana Mku bwia* because they have more money than the Africans have. Soon after our self-government and our independence celebrations, the spirit of Harambee was very evident everywhere. Shopkeepers and customers, farmers and their labourers, workers and employers, regarded each other with respect and a spirit of comradeship. Now a good number of non-Africans have reverted to their old behaviour of yelling at my people, threatening and commanding, instead of issuing directions or instructions in a civilized manner, because they think that nobody will say anything to them in order not to hurt the economy".

On the same day, when opening a new building at Uplands for the Kagaa Pyrethrum Growers Co-operative, the Minister referred to criminal activities in the country and to the "malignant disease" of envy, saying:

"Economic progress is not possible without reducing drastically such criminal activities as stealing, violent attacks on farmers and traders, or general reckless behaviour which some of our people are practising. Curbing crime is every citizen's responsibility, not the Government's alone. You as a farmer, trader, or employee have a responsibility to do whatever you can to prevent crime. You must have no sympathy with thieves or political rogues whose occupation is seeking to undermine Government plans for national development.

"Another factor is the malignant disease of envy. Some people—I am not talking about relatively poor people, who are working very hard to improve their economic position—are becoming more and more envious as their neighbour's farms and businesses improve. If one of their neighbours buys a piece of land, they become jealous and spread all sorts of rumours about him, instead of taking his action as an inspiring challenge to seek ways and means of improving their own situation".

Wishful Thinking on Kenya Farming Mr. J. F. Lipscomb's Sharp Criticisms

MR. J. F. LIPSCOMB, chairman of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya from 1954 to 1962, and in that capacity very closely concerned with the agricultural settlement schemes of the recent past, has been sharply critical in an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, in which he expressed the view that Kenya had taken "the worst possible course". Kenya's position, he thought, was like that of a man who had wandered into a swamp on a dark night.

"The Kenya Government, through the agency of a statutory board is advertising farms for sale to Africans on which 90% mortgages for land and fixed assets and 80% mortgages for loose assets are available. But it has been amply proved by previous experience that mortgages of this magnitude are such a millstone round a farmer's neck that he will be crippled and prevented from developing his holding to its true potential, particularly when interest and amortization rates are as high as they are today.

"He can expect to make but little net income out of the borrowed proportion of his capital. Prior to the end of 1962 the Land Bank was forbidden by law to make loans in excess of 60% of a conservative valuation of a farm, and other lending agencies always endeavoured to keep well below that percentage.

"The Government is now putting a break on further fragmentation of large farming units and is suggesting co-operative farming as an alternative. But nowhere in the world has co-operative farming been successfully established, and this bluff needs to be called. There is collective farming peculiar to certain Communist countries, and in rather different form to Israel, but it is not an exportable system to Africa. Co-operative trading and marketing are already well organized and firmly established in Kenya, but co-operative farming is just wishful thinking.

"You cannot found a prosperous and contented small-holder system on an unsound loan structure. The present

system is unsound because the money in it is too expensive for the purpose for which it is being employed. When an economic muddle has deliberately been created for purely political reasons the cost of putting it right will go on increasing as long as money is poured out on palliatives that fail to go to the root of the trouble.

"The root of the trouble in Kenya is massive unemployment caused by precipitate political action which ignored economic facts. The cure is the creation once more of willing employers in an expanding economy, not least in the primary sector".

Mr. Lipscomb recalled that in 1960 white settlers in Kenya were producing half of the country's agricultural output and 80% of its exportable surplus from 20% of the agricultural land of high potential and 10% of the ranching land. He put direct agriculture investment at about £130m.

I.C.F.T.U. Criticizes Governments

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE of the African Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held in Addis Ababa, put on record its "grave concern and apprehension at the tendency in some countries of Africa to control by legislative or administrative action trade union organizations", and urged African Governments to ensure the existence of unions "free from political control and other forms of external domination".

It pledged "the willing co-operation at all levels of a free and democratic African labour movement to African Governments and the Organization of African Unity in the difficult but noble task of leading Africa towards more progress, social justice, and democracy".

There were 39 delegates from 19 affiliated organizations of I.C.F.T.U. in Africa, "organizations which for several years had been under heavy pressure to disown I.C.F.T.U.". They proclaimed their resolve to stand firmly by that body. There were observer delegations from six other countries.

Mr. H. M. Luande, of Uganda, was elected chairman of I.C.F.T.U.'s African Regional Organization. He and Mr. S. Nkolokosa (Nyasaland) are two of eight members of a new executive board.

Scapegoat

Alhadi H. P. Adebola, of Nigeria, the retiring chairman, said: "Efforts to achieve unity have been hampered by the controversial question of international affiliation. This issue has been made the scapegoat. It is not affiliation that has brought about the present controversy. The friction centres around whether the trade union leaders are prepared to accept international principles and standards entrenched in the I.L.O. conventions and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights before moving towards the desired unity, which can be found in the good-will of the labour leaders towards one another and respect for the fundamental rights and autonomy of each national centre, however large or small".

The conference called for renewed efforts by African national centres to create a truly pan-African labour confederation based on the autonomy of every national centre and genuine respect for the right of association with international bodies corresponding to their ideals. "The fact that the policies and decisions of I.C.F.T.U. are made without regard to the policies and interests of any particular power block enables the trade unions in the vast majority of non-aligned countries in the world to be affiliated with I.C.F.T.U."

Ghana's Pan-Africanist Press Association has opened a Northern Rhodesian office in Lusaka.

Thirty-nine new cases of smallpox were reported in Northern Rhodesia last week, with six deaths. Since January there have been 797 cases and 74 deaths.

By an agreement signed last week the Government of Northern Rhodesia will on July 1 become the sole agents in that country for Reuter's news service.

Mozambique nationalists who have "declared war" against the Portuguese administration claim that a secret state of emergency has been imposed in Zambezia province after attacks on district posts to steal arms.

African students in Britain for 1962-63 numbered 18,000 out of 64,300 overseas students; in France, 7,000 out of 20,000; in the United States, 5,000 out of 64,700; and in Russia, 5,500 among 23,000.

When 159 African political prisoners were released last week from Kasama prison, the local M.P., Mr. Stephen Sikombe, told them that they must regard everyone of every colour as their friend and not think that they had enemies. Their tough task would be to support their families and the N.R. Government by working harder than ever before.

Offer to Mine Shareholders

Bancroft Faces Losses for Some Years

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., propose to offer holders of ordinary stock in Bancroft Mines, Ltd., one unit of Nchanga stock for every six Bancroft units held. The Bancroft board recommends acceptance provided satisfactory arrangements can be concluded with the holders of Bancroft 6½% cumulative participating preference shares.

The directors of Nchanga believe the proposal to be in the short and long-term interests of the company and that dividend prospects will not be adversely affected. Nchanga could now increase its production of ore, but its plant capacity is fully committed. There is, however, spare capacity at the Bancroft plant, which could be increased rapidly and at small expense from 175,000 to 220,000 tons per month, equipment for such an expansion having already been bought. By using this capacity Nchanga could substantially and profitably increase its copper production.

"From 1967 onwards for some years, Nchanga faces the problem of maintaining its present target production", says a statement from the company. "To enable all payable ore reserves to be mined the operational programme will necessarily involve mining ore of lower average grade than at present, and therefore increased capacity will be required to maintain copper output at present levels.

Important Technical Developments

"The present plant at Nchanga has reached the maximum economic size. Further, important technical developments are under test at Nchanga which may have a major effect on future plant design. According to the outcome of these investigations, future extensions for Nchanga may be either of conventional design or partly conventional and partly of new design. The Bancroft plant and plant area would provide Nchanga with the flexibility it needs. The plant was originally laid out with a view to expansion to 300,000 tons per month, and to increase it to that capacity would require capital only for the grinding and flotation sections.

"Bancroft's operations have been seriously disrupted through encountering a large and heavily leached zone in the No. 1 shaft area. This has resulted in a substantial reduction in production and the necessity for additional development over several years before the mine can achieve its planned production. The water problem, although alleviated, still precludes intensifying mining operations either in the No. 3 shaft area or in other parts of the No. 1 shaft area, to make up for the loss of the leached zone. Output of copper will be substantially reduced until these difficulties are overcome.

"Operations during the next few years, after allowing for interest payments, are likely to result in losses. In addition, considerable capital expenditure will have to be met. Ordinary stockholders would therefore have to wait for many years before they could expect a return.

"While Bancroft faces formidable difficulties, the technical advisers remain confident that it will in due course become a substantial and profitable producer, and will therefore, apart from the availability of its present and expanded capacity, prove to be a valuable asset to Nchanga."

Just before the announcement was made the London Stock Exchange price for Nchanga was 61s. 6d. and for Bancroft 9s. 3d. (against 52s. 6d. a few years ago).

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., which has large interests in East Africa and controls the Balfour Beatty and Terson groups, reports consolidated profit after tax for 1963 at £689,584, compared with £553,236 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 15%, taking £321,562, and are offered one new ordinary share at 72s. 6d. for every five shares held on April 16. After increasing the general reserve by £125,000, the carry-forward is nearly £1.5m.

Issued capital is £3.5m. in ordinary and £500,000 in preference shares. Group net assets total £9.3m., current assets less current liabilities accounting for £6.7m., property and plant for nearly £2.3m., and investments for £281,892. The parent company's investments in subsidiaries stand in the books at £4.4m.

Sir Andrew MacTaggart is chairman and managing director, and the other directors are Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Robert Renwick, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and Messrs. D. M. Balfour, E. H. Ball, W. L. Marchant, R. H. R. McGill, and E. R. Wilkinson. The secretary is Mr. H. A. Warren.

Rhodesia's Tobacco Trade

Biggest and Best Auction Floors

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, said when opening a new tobacco warehouse in Salisbury for the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., that the company had provided far the largest area of commercial tobacco storage in the country, having invested £570,000 in the past five years on the purchase or erection of more than 400,000 sq. ft. of tobacco storage.

Southern Rhodesia beat the rest of the world, including the United States, in its provision of modern facilities for tobacco preparation and storage, and Salisbury had the world's largest, cleanest, and best-run auction floors and fumigation and packing facilities.

This year's crop of about 300m. lb. far outstripped the previous record crop of 233m. lb. in 1961. There was anxiety about low prices, but he believed that buyers would try to keep up the price during this very difficult season. Tobacco now represented half of Southern Rhodesia's exports, and 130,000 people were directly engaged in the industry and many more indirectly.

In the past decade Southern Rhodesia had captured an extra 10% of the world's tobacco trade. It was now the second largest exporter, holding 25% of the total world trade. Internal consumption represented only 4% of the output.

Export Duties on Sisal and Coffee

Expected to Raise £1.4m. for Kenya

IN ORDER TO RAISE £1.4m. of additional revenue, the Government of Kenya has imposed export duties on sisal and coffee.

Mr. Gichuru, the Finance Minister, said in a broadcast talk:—

"We need the money. We have assumed responsibility for expenditure on the army, police and prisons. It had to be increased from April 1. Implemen- tion of the Pratt Salaries Commission report will add a substantial burden to our budget. The tripartite agreement under which Government is required to find employment for an additional 15% will add to recurrent and development expenditure, as will the national youth services and taking over broadcasting and television. On development we are likely in 1964-65 to have a gap including the money required for the repayment of contractor finance, of over £3m., which will have to be filled from our own resources.

"In June 1963 the Tanganyika Government placed a tax on all sisal exports. The Kenya tax will be on exactly similar lines and at similar rates. No tax will be levied when the f.o.b. price falls below £75 a ton. A tax of 5% will be applied with an f.o.b. price between £75 and £100, and this will increase to a maximum of 20% on sisal exceeding the value of £125 per ton. The average rate on the present selling price will be about £10 a ton.

"The tax on coffee will be at a flat rate of £20 per ton, but no tax will be charged on coffee exported to certain non-quota markets. The tax will not only produce a substantial amount of revenue, but will also encourage producers to go in for the highest grades and will tend to discourage over-production. I undertake to review the level of the tax should the gross auction realization price fall below £320 a ton.

"I intend to devote the whole proceeds of the export taxes in May and June to development and at least 50% of the proceeds in the 1964-65 year. I am confident of being able to produce a balanced budget for 1964-65 without inflicting any intolerable burdens on taxpayers."

African Caterers, Ltd., are repeating the 15% dividend and making a one-for-ten scrip issue.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith, the biggest brokerage firm in the United States, has been elected a floor member of the Coffee Terminal Market Association of London.

Sisal Outputs for April: Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 390 tons, making 3,971 for 10 months (3,651); East African Sisal Plantations, 160, making 2,001 for ten months (2,078); Dwa Plantations, 158, making 572 for four months (464).

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who are largely interested in tea growing in Kenya as well as in the East, report pre-tax profit of just over £1m. for last year, compared with £622,163, subject to tax of £616,645 (£353,559). The dividend has been increased from 11% to 14%.

Company Report**Power Securities Corporation, Limited****SIR ANDREW M. MacTAGGART ON MEANS OF INCREASING EXPORTS**

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on May 28 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by SIR ANDREW M. MacTAGGART, chairman and managing director:—

FINANCE

In spite of the severe weather conditions in the early months of 1963, the turnover of the group as a whole increased over that of the previous year. The profit before taxation at £1,350,350, compares with the previous year's figure of £1,270,183, an increase of £80,167.

The same rate of dividend as in 1962, namely 15 per cent., is recommended on the Ordinary Share Capital as increased by the scrip issue of 500,000 Ordinary Shares in June 1963.

The increased turnover of the group has been financed mainly by bank borrowing. To reduce certain of the group borrowings, and to provide further finance for the general business of the company, the directors have decided to make a further issue of ordinary share capital and to offer 700,000 ordinary shares for subscription at 72s. 6d. per share to ordinary shareholders on the register at the close of business on April 16, 1964, in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every five ordinary shares held.

BALFOUR, BEATTY & COMPANY, LIMITED

In the United Kingdom our transmission line division has again been fully occupied during 1963, and, though high tension lines completed amounted to only 141 miles, a substantial amount of work was done on parts of the 400 kV lines which were released for construction during the year, and the results of which will be reflected in the current year's accounts.

In Nigeria modifications to the transmission system of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation Limited are almost complete, and two small automatic hydro-electric stations have been commissioned; some works for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria have been completed and other works are in hand.

In Tanganyika the 174 miles of 132 kV transmission line between Hale and Dar es Salaam have been energised though not yet in service, and work is well advanced on the 163 miles of 33 kV lines for the same project.

In Kenya extensions to Kipevu Power Station, Mombasa, as well as a number of transmission line contracts for The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited, are proceeding normally.

On the Blackwall Tunnel contract good progress has been made on the main tunnel driving operations following the completion of the ground treatment. It is anticipated that our work will now be completed by August 1964.

At Tilbury "B" Power Station, after delays due to snow and frost during the first three months of 1963, good progress has been made. This work comprises circulating water tunnels, intake caissons, outfall culverts, and pump-house monolith, and should be completed by December 1964.

In Tanganyika the construction work at Hale has made good progress and it is anticipated that the first generating unit will be commissioned in June 1964.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the modifications

to dust collecting plant and new chimney at North Wilford Power Station, Nottingham. Here we are responsible for the engineering, and we have been awarded a further contract as engineers for the 132kV cable extension and a sub-station at Kingstanding, Birmingham.

In Nigeria, as mentioned in my report last year, the Niger Dams Authority appointed Balfour, Beatty and Nedeco as their joint consulting engineers for the Kainji Dam project, estimated to cost approximately £72 million. The project is now under way, and following a contract for access works which has been in progress during the past year, the main contract for the dam, which has an estimated value of £35½ million, is shortly to be awarded.

TERSONS, LIMITED

As in previous years, the company's programme included the construction of universities, colleges, hospitals, schools, civil buildings, hotels, housing and flat developments, factories and office and shop developments.

The turnover for the year under review was, as anticipated, the largest in the company's history. The majority of contracts undertaken consisted of projects which were either directly or indirectly connected with the Government's development programme; such as hospitals, educational buildings and housing.

The company has a heavy programme of work in hand.

JAMES KILPATRICK & SON, LIMITED

This company increased both turnover and profit during 1963, but electrical contracting is highly competitive and profit margins are difficult to maintain.

Included in the list of substantial contracts to be completed during the current year are installations at the nuclear power station of Hunterston, the Forth Road Bridge, the Clyde dry dock, West Thurrock power station, Bacita Sugar Mills in Nigeria, and new loading facilities at Pepel, Sierra Leone.

Overseas development continues at a steady rate.

WORK ON HAND AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The current year has commenced with a substantial amount of work on hand and under normal circumstances profits should be maintained. Our group of companies covers a very wide field in the engineering and construction industry, as will be seen from this review, and we are fortunate in having a fair share of the work available. Margins of profit are, however, relatively small and a possible problem in the home field is the sufficiency of the labour force to go round the type of work offering.

Overseas projects, particularly in those countries with whom we have had past associations, and who have now become self-governing, provide a great opportunity to this country for future markets. We know what they need and what, in my opinion it is necessary for our Government to do is to support private enterprise from this country, which has the know-how, to go into such countries and collaborate with the new administrators. In making this statement I am not suggesting it should be confined to our particular interests. It is universal as far as our country is concerned. We are continually being asked to increase our exports and here is a means of achieving that object in a great prospective market at a very small premium.

Company Report**Bandanga Holdings Limited****MR. PICTON-WARLOW'S STATEMENT**

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BANDANGA HOLDINGS, LIMITED, was held on May 11 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated review by Mr. W. R. T. PICTON-WARLOW, M.B.E., the chairman:—

The crop harvested during 1962-63 was over 101,000 lb. below that produced in the previous year. The considerable reduction in tea crop is entirely due to the very unfavourable and unseasonable weather conditions experienced in Nyasaland. During the main cropping season from December to April, cool, cloudy and dismally wet weather persisted and reacted unfavourably on the growth of the tea.

The average sale price for 1962-63 was 1½d. per lb. higher than that obtained in the previous year. The average cost of production was over 3d. per lb. higher, and while this was due partly to a general increase in labour wages, the main reason was the considerable shortage in the crop harvested during the year.

Outlook for Current Season

Forward contracts have been made for approximately 360,000 lb. of the company's 1963-64 crop at around 3½d. net. The current season's tea crop to date shows a welcome increase over last year's figure, and there is reason to anticipate that the estimated crop for 1963-64 of 650,000 lb. will be harvested.

During the year a further 61 acres were planted in tea, which brings our total area in tea up to 969 acres.

As forecast in my review last year, 1,250 acres of reserve land, most of it heavily populated by Africans, were sold to the Government at the nominal figure of £1 per acre, and the loss on the price paid has been written off the profit made on previous land sales. Your board are convinced that this change of ownership is beneficial to the company and to the Government.

Looking to the Future

By the end of 1965 your board hope to have around 1,100 acres in tea, and thereafter to be able to devote the company's resources to the increase of crop from this area, which may include some replanting, the improvement of the quality of our product, which involves further factory expenditure, and the housing of our staff and labour force. I believe that the Government are serious in their expressed wish that we should continue to do so, and help thus to ensure the future prosperity of Nyasaland.

The board has recommended the payment of a dividend of 15%, less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1963, costing £5,880, and this would leave a balance of £2,493 to be carried forward to next year.

Our thanks are due to the manager and his staff for their loyal and efficient work.

The report was adopted and a dividend of 15%, less tax, was approved.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports net profit for the first quarter of the year at £271,000. For the whole of 1963 the profit was £648,000. A strike at the mine from February 17 to March 22 cost the company the loss of nearly 7,000 long tons of lead and zinc. Lead output for the quarter was 1,972 long tons (18,624 for the previous 12 months) and of lead 7,398 (48,626).

**Best Yet for E.A. Airways
Domestic Traffic Increases**

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS total operating revenue for 1963 was £7,623,084 (£6,411,495 in 1962), an increase of 18.9%, due to a substantial rise in passenger, cargo and mail traffic, resulting in a traffic revenue total alone of £6,969,217, which was almost £1.2m. higher than for 1962. Net operating profit was £461,071 comparing favourably with that for 1962 of £312,060, and is the best yet produced by the Corporation.

The outstanding feature of 1963 was the substantial increase in East African domestic traffic, of which the principal advance was 26.8% in passenger miles flown over the 1962 record. Load ton miles on all domestic services jumped by 22.3%, the largest contribution being from the Kenya-Tanganyika Coastal group of services, which gained 27.3%. Research has shown that the main sources have been from tourism, diplomatic activity, increased interest by both local and overseas business concerns and a greater use of air travel generally stimulated by the introduction of the Friendship aircraft in January 1963 and the extension of the business excursion fare to six days' validity.

Revenue from international services continued to improve at a steady rate despite increasing competition from other carriers. Many extra flights were operated to cater for seasonal demand. Passenger miles increased by 15.8%, cargo ton miles by 56.1% and mail ton miles by 20.6%. The total number of passengers carried on all scheduled services was 229,670, an increase of 22% on the number for 1962.

Northern Rhodesia's forthcoming maize crop is estimated at just under 2m. bags. The country's current consumption is less than 1.8m. bags.

The International Coffee Council agreed at its meeting last week to permit Ethiopia to export an additional 85,000 bags of coffee this season.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, sold 273,197 tons of coal in April and 12,012 of coke. The March figures were 210,373 and 7,126 tons.

Seventeen mica mines in the Lundazi district of Northern Rhodesia are now producing mica worth about £300 a month. The mines are being run co-operatively.

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., a company in the Anglo American Corporation group, reports profit after tax for 1963 at £1,737,000, against £1,625,000. A 50% dividend on the ordinary stock takes just over £1m.

El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., now an investment company, reports record profits before tax for 1963 of £92,859 (£56,125) and investments of £1,188,391 at market prices. Mr. Woodbine Parish is the chairman and managing director.

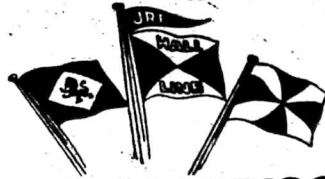
African farmers in Northern Rhodesia sold groundnuts last year to a value of almost £1m. Their sales of all farming produce are officially estimated at £9.6m. European farmers sold fire-cured tobacco for rather more than £3m, maize to the value of just over £1m, and cattle realizing £912,000.

The Government of Tanganyika has placed a £1m. contract for the Nyumba ya Mungu Dam on the Pangani River with Richard Costain (Civil Engineering), Ltd. The work, which is scheduled for completion in 27 months, will form a lake of 58 square miles for the irrigation of agricultural development.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., announce that the Portuguese Government has increased payments to producers by £6.5s. a ton for raw sugar and £8 2s. 6d. for white sugar. Based on last year's quotas, that will give the company an average increase of £7 6s. 5d., which will be used for an expansion programme. Owing to severe drought, the 1964 crop in Mozambique is expected to be considerably below that of last year.

The Exploration Co., Ltd., reports a record profit before tax for 1963 of £136,085 (£120,509) and states that net assets at market prices at the end of the year totalled £1,651,454, against issued capital of £600,000 in 1s. stock units. The chairman and managing director, Mr. M. Woodbine Parish, again waives his right to the 5% interim dividend for 1964 on 500,000 shares. Investments are held in more than 350 enterprises, 25% of the quoted investments being in African industrial and mining companies.

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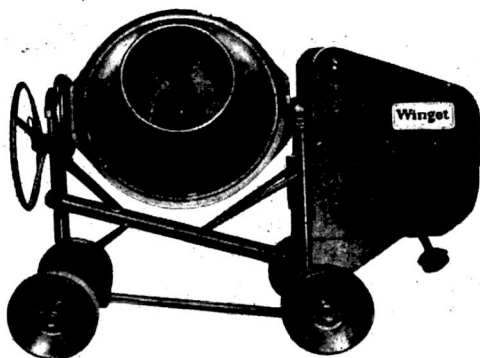
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Thursday, May 21, 1964

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No. 2067

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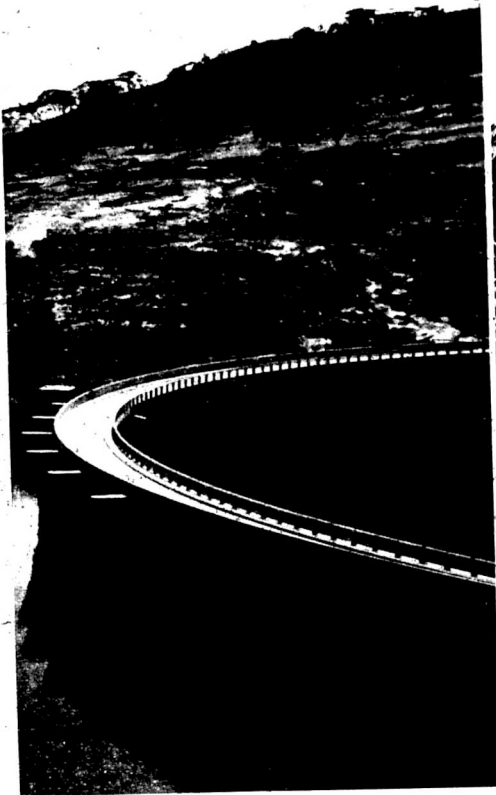
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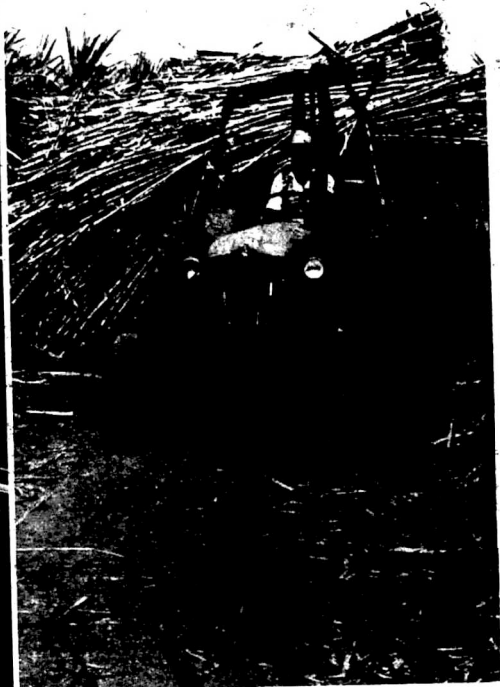
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PHILLIPS REPORT 1962.

The opening of the lowveld for sugar and other crops has resulted in the rapid development of a profitable sugar industry. By 1966 Southern Rhodesia will be able to export 250,000 tons of sugar a year.

There are, however, a million more acres still thirsty for the water that can bring further prosperity and employment to Southern Rhodesia and a fair return on invested money.

Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EMOTION AND PREJUDICE characterized a two-and-a-half hour debate in the House of Commons last week on the second reading of the Malawi Independence Bill. Of the ten participants only two, Mr. Roy Mason and Mr. F. M. Bennett, one from each side of the House, spoke realistically. The Government opener, Mr. John Tilney, could scarcely have been more complacent. He might never have heard of the intimidation and violence, culminating in more than fifty political murders, by which the Malawi Congress Party crushed all opposition. He even made a silly reference to "a unity of purpose perhaps unique in Africa". Of course, he dragged in the routine reminder that Dr. Banda was an elder of the Church of Scotland. Tribute was deservedly paid to the work of missionaries, but the Under-Secretary of State said no word about the contributions of generations of British traders, planters, administrators, doctors, and other professional and technical men and women, though their devoted service, often at the cost of their lives, was indispensable in raising Nyasaland from savagery. Any reader of the verbatim report who knew nothing of the country's history might reach the ridiculous conclusion that Nyasaland's pre-eminent servants have been Dr. Banda, now the Prime Minister, and Sir Glyn Jones, the present Governor, though both have appeared on the scene only quite recently. The superficiality and imbalance shown by the Minister were also to mark most of the other effusions.

Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda's admirers outbid one another in fulsome flattery (though, surprisingly, none used the honorific). Sir Godfrey Nicholson, who claimed exceptionally close friendship with the "Saviour", burned incense before the Malawi leader, whom he described as "one of the most remarkable men of our genera-

tion, possibly the most remarkable living African". Both suggestions are ludicrous; but Sir Godfrey Nicholson's remarks about British African affairs have often been fatuous. Two other Tories, Mr. Iain Macleod and Mr. Tapsell, and the left-wing Socialist Mr. Brockway, declared their veneration for the life president of the party in Nyasaland which has made political nonconformity so dangerous that at the recent general election there was no candidate in a single constituency other than the nominee of Dr. Banda. Consequently every Malawi Congressman was returned unopposed. That contemptible Commonwealth record was, however, of no concern to members of the Mother of Parliaments. Not one speaker deemed it worth mentioning. Several made incautious comments based on the unsound premise that the Devlin Report was beyond criticism.

Mr. Roy Mason, a Socialist who has been candid and courageous in proclaiming the basic truths about Central Africa, commented caustically that his colleagues in the House evidently knew Dr. Banda better than the Europeans on the spot, so many of whom were quitting Nyasaland because there was no longer a sense of security or of impartial justice from local courts. Dr. Banda, he declared, had poisoned the atmosphere during the period of Federation (though his country had made more economic progress in those ten years than ever before), and he had successfully exploited the superstitions of his own people for his own ends, remaining "damnable" silent, though himself a medical practitioner, even when the story was spread during a small-pox epidemic that sterility would follow vaccination; his failure to lead the people had compelled withdrawal of the team of doctors sent by the World Health Organization. Mr. Bennett denounced the calumny that supporters of the Federation were im-

Facts Follow Phantasies.

Parliamentary Misguidance.

perialists anxious to keep down the black man, and the assumption that independence would guarantee prosperity; *Uhuru* would not cause dramatic discoveries of minerals or a great flow of investment. "There is much national humbug in this country in all parties. Having ruled with paternalistic authoritarianism primitive territories all over the world, we imagine that when we give them a sealed ballot-box they will suddenly adopt our system. We give these people copies of Erskine May. We send out a mace — which is sometimes used to club the

Speaker over the head. We give them a system of government in which they have no practice at all, and then express surprise when things turn out not as we would like them to do. We shall not have the Westminster pattern being followed in Malawi. Until recently, when Dr. Banda had the courage and initiative to prevent it, the crushing of opposition was reaching scandalous proportions. There is no need for him, in order to maintain his strength, to concur with some of the strong-arm methods that have gone on".

October 24 Independence for Zambia Republic

"Novel" Northern Rhodesian Constitution Should Endure: "Victory for Common Sense"

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE CONFERENCE, which had met in Marlborough House, London, from May 5, ended on Tuesday. It decided that the Independence Constitution shall follow the lines of the present Constitution, with adaptations appropriate to an independent republic.

Northern Rhodesia will be a sovereign republic known as Zambia.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, stressed that despite differences of view and of emphasis which had inevitably arisen, all at the conference table had co-operated to achieve a sensible and constructive compromise that did not require the acceptance of unworkable solutions. Rather, wisdom and far-sightedness had combined important features of the British and American systems of government in a novel manner to provide a proper balance between the need to create a strong executive and the need to safeguard individuals and minorities. "It is a workable Constitution and has the prospect of endurance".

Barotse Agreement

Following a separate agreement between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Litunga of Barotseland, Britain had decided that the country would become independent on October 24 this year as the independent Republic of Zambia.

Such a decision was the first made in colonial history, remarked Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the Prime Minister. He paid tribute to Sir Evelyn Hone as the best Governor the territory could have had; his "wonderful, faithful, and very sincere services" had soothed tempers and always brought people back to Government House to discuss their difficulties "in handling Colonial Office men". Zambia would lean very heavily on Britain and other Commonwealth countries for technical and other forms of aid in her first and most needy years.

The country's history could not be written in full without remembering Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the A.N.C., "a man with whom I have worked for a long time and will for some time to come. It may sound strange; but the governing party does not consider any of its colleagues here have been vanquished, nor that we ourselves are victorious. It is common sense that has prevailed for the good of all our people.

"No matter what their party or colour or religion, this conference is the end of a very long struggle in which various groups have co-operated. It offers a new opportunity to build a country where all will be happy to stay, where 24 hours a day a man will not be afraid to go outside his house, whatever his politics or function in life".

Present provisions on human rights will be retained. The Constitutional Council will disappear, but if seven or more members of the National Assembly apply to the speaker within three days of the final reading of any Bill a tribunal of two High Court judges will be appointed to consider the Bill. If their report were adverse the President could assent or refuse to assent to the Bill or return it to the Assembly.

The President will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief.

He will be elected at the same time as the general election for members of the National Assembly after any dissolution of Parliament. Each presidential candidate must be nominated by at least 1,000 registered electors. Every candidate for the National Assembly would declare in advance which presidential candidate he supported, and the constituency ballot papers would also name the presidential candidate supported by each candidate. Each voter could then vote simultaneously for both parliamentary and presidential candidates.

Before independence a secret ballot by members of the Legislative Assembly will elect the first President.

The Vice-President will be Leader of the House. There will be a maximum of 14 Ministers. The President will assign portfolios to them and to the Vice-President. The President will appoint and have power to dismiss the Vice-President, Ministers, and Parliamentary Secretaries. Subject to the President's powers as Head of State, the Cabinet will be responsible for policy.

Parliament will consist of 75 elected members. He may nominate up to five special members in order to enhance its representative character or to obtain the services of persons whose special qualifications would be of particular value. Though not a member of the Assembly, the President may address it at any time.

Reserved Seats

The present 10 reserved seats will continue until the first dissolution of the National Assembly after independence. If that dissolution should occur before the expiration of the full term of the existing Parliament, the President shall decide whether the reserved seats should continue up to the date on which the full Parliamentary term would have expired.

The Speaker will be elected by the Assembly from among its members or from persons outside the Assembly who are qualified for membership of the Assembly. The Deputy Speaker must be a member of the Constitution by a vote of two-thirds of all members at the second and third readings of the amending Bill. Where the code of human rights, the judiciary, or the procedure for amending the Constitution are concerned its proposals will require approval by a simple majority of the electorate at a referendum.

There will be a House of Chiefs substantially the same as at present except that the powers vested in the Governor will be transferred to the President.

There will be a Court of Appeal for Zambia. The President may make an order declaring that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be a Court of Appeal for Zambia.

The Chief Justice will be appointed by the President, and all other Judges by the President on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission.

Further details will be given next week. Mr. Nkumbula had thrice walked out, protesting against decisions to retain European seats; vest land in the President; and not to stage pre-independence elections.

Judge and Jury "Nobbled" in Southern Rhodesia's Case

Both African Leaders Losing Support Through Continuing Violence and Intimidation

THE B.B.C. TELEVISED last Thursday evening a debate in the Oxford Union on a motion "That Southern Rhodesia should not be permitted independence until there is majority rule". It was overwhelmingly supported, the voting being 580 for and 57 against. Mr. Garfield Todd, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, described the motion as to the advantage of all the people of his country, for nothing short of majority rule would serve the long-term interests of black or white.

Because the Government under Mr. Ian Smith thought it appeasement even to sit down with Africans and negotiate, Britain should intervene to break the deadlock. Southern Rhodesia needed a new Constitution. There was growing demoralization among Europeans, and among Africans increasing indiscipline and greater readiness to challenge authority.

Partnership or Domination

Mr. Stephen Hastings, M.P., asserted that Mr. Nkomo, the nationalist leader, had accepted the present Constitution at the encouragement of Dr. Banda, Dr. Kaunda, and Dr. Nyerere, but had changed his mind under strong pressure from Accra. Had he co-operated at the last general election he would now be a member of the Cabinet, with the support of all 15 African M.P.s and two or three of the higher roll seats.

What Mr. Todd proposed really meant that H.M. Government should legislate over the heads of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in breach of a solemn convention. He also wanted Britain to take a lead in imposing economic sanctions. How ironical it would be by a country which had resisted United States persuasions to impose sanctions on Cuba! Southern Rhodesians—whose mettle had won them more than 800 decorations for valour in the last war—were not the people to take sanctions lying down.

Because Mr. Todd's only prospect of office was in an African Nationalist Government he had rejected the Rhodesian ideal of partnership. It was regrettable that he should try to galvanize external pressure upon Southern Rhodesia. The central issue was that of partnership or African dominance.

Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., said that Mr. Todd had been rejected after four years as Prime Minister because he was too moderate; Sir Edgar Whitehead and then Mr. Field had been rejected because they were too moderate. How long was such madness to continue?

Denied Independence

Sooner or later men must thrust out their differences round a table. The argument was over in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, and in those countries the Europeans did not wish to re-open it. Peace had reached the Zambezi. It could spread to the Limpopo if all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia conferred with the help of the United Kingdom Government.

Southern Rhodesia had been in effect independent for 40 years. All that remained was membership of the United Nations; but neither U.N.O. nor the Commonwealth would admit a Southern Rhodesia in which the minority held power. The argument was not that Southern Rhodesia should be denied independence because its Government was white, but because its Government represented a minority.

If there were a unilateral declaration of independence and a request for British sympathy, it would be tantamount to asking H.M. Government to support high treason.

The Earl of Sandwich also spoke against the motion. MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Justice in Northern Rhodesia, sharply criticized Southern Rhodesia last week in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. He wrote:—

"I wonder if the Marquess of Northampton has ever been to Southern Rhodesia and I doubt if he has even been interested in Colonial affairs for any reasonable length of time. I say this because what the Marquess says regarding Southern Rhodesia is exactly what the supporters of colonialism were saying *vis-à-vis* my country, Northern Rhodesia (Zambia).

"A few months ago they argued that Kaunda was

an irresponsible agitator supported by a few thugs and hated by the masses of his fellow Africans. This was said by Kenyatta, Banda, and any leader of repute.

"Dr. Kaunda and his fellow 'agitators' are heads of Government today, having been elected by popular vote. Southern Rhodesia is the same. We must not fool ourselves that Joshua Nkomo is supported by 'a tiny minority of extremists'. In six months the Marquess will be ashamed to recall his letter.

"No one who has elementary knowledge of Southern Rhodesia's constitutional development can say that she has made the most perfect experiment ever made of creating an interracial community, because this is the exact opposite of the truth.

Timocracy

"Ever since the Government of Southern Rhodesia has granted internal self-rule measures have been taken by settlers to ensure that only a fraction of Africans qualify to register as voters. Hence for the past 40 years not a single African has held a ministerial post in the Southern Rhodesian Government, notwithstanding that there are far more graduates in Southern Rhodesia than any other South-Eastern African country. Not until last year had a single black man been elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. This is the experience of 40 years of self-government—during which whites have ruled blacks.

"In Northern Rhodesia we are busy releasing political prisoners, yet the settler Government across the Zambezi is busy imprisoning as many as 200 Africans a day. They are practising timocracy—rule by intimidation—in the true sense of that word.

"Mr. Ian Smith, whose party, the Rhodesian Front, is supported by few of his fellow Europeans and disliked by the voteless Africans (who are far in the majority), has no right to speak for Southern Rhodesia. I therefore strongly support the view that he should not attend the Prime Ministers' Conference in July.

"Christianity is all over Southern Rhodesia today. There are far more African church-goers than European. This is an irrefutable truth. In fact, how many of Mr. Smith's Ministers are churchgoers? Are they not themselves 'a collection of heathen autocrats'?"

Captain Henry Kerby, M.P., wrote:—

"Ever since the early 1930s the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and subsequently of the now defunct Federation, attended Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences. This was presumably in recognition of Southern Rhodesia's unique status outside the Colonial Office and self-governing.

Hypocritical Objections

"There is no evidence that other Commonwealth countries were ever consulted by the convener, the United Kingdom. Moreover, a representative of India was present some years before that country became independent.

"It would appear therefore that Mr. Ian Smith's claim, based on tradition and custom, is perfectly valid, and that the two Privy Councillors, Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, are right in backing his claim.

"Mr. Nehru's objection is not unexpected, but is it not rather hypocritical and tainted by race consciousness?"

"As for the vitriolic diatribe from the High Commissioner for Ghana, even the most ardent 'liberal' could be excused for questioning whether such a brutal and naked dictatorship has a place in the Commonwealth—or in any organization dedicated to racial harmony and world peace.

"The only questions are whether such a conference is worth attending at all—seeing that judge and jury in the Rhodesian case have been nobbled—and whether the Prime Minister of any self-respecting country should allow himself to be treated like a child admitted on sufferance. Has the Commonwealth Club, or game, any rules or ideals? The answer has been aptly given by that eminent and fearless Australian statesman, Lord Casey".

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN has written to the *Spectator* from Salisbury:—

"Of all the African nationalist leaders south of the Congo, Joshua Nkomo has so far been the weakest and least energetic and able. His rival, Mr. Sithole, appears

to have better qualities, but his lack of popular appeal has balked his progress. For better or worse, Mr. Nkomo now has much the bigger following, but continuing political violence and intimidation is losing both leaders support amongst the best-educated and capable Africans. The situation is not helped by Dr. Banda backing Sithole and Dr. Kaunda backing Nkomo.

"It is pathetic that sound political leadership should be lacking in Southern Rhodesia, above all countries in this part of the world. Its comparatively large white population contains a high percentage of well-educated men of ability and integrity in their professions. The top stratum of lawyers, doctors, successful farmers, businessmen and so on, in its African population, thanks to the early economic prosperity of the country, is the envy of neighbouring African States. The best men of both races are keeping out of politics, but many are only waiting for a leader and a party worthy of their support."

Puny States Outrank S. Rhodesia

Salisbury City Spends More than Togo Earns

DOUBLE STANDARDS and worse have resulted in international practice and principle "precisely because backward and insignificant countries have been allowed to enter the United Nations as full voting members". Sir Roy Welensky said in Salisbury a few days ago. "The question which the major Western Powers cannot ignore any longer is whether they are prepared to see their vital interests undermined and even their foreign policy influenced by countries whose real importance in terms of wealth and power is negligible".

Comparing Salisbury's annual budget of £11m. with the comparative revenues of Somalia (£6m.), Togo (£5m.), Zanzibar (£3m.) and the former French Congo (£10m.), Sir Roy protested that it was absurd that such States should have the international influence they were allowed. Yet each had a vote at the U.N. adding its weight to the Afro-Asian lobby there and outranking Southern Rhodesia.

Firm and Flexible

He did not dispute that the peoples of Africa had wrongs requiring redress. "In this country we can swim blindly, bewailing the changes in our environment, or we can swim with our eyes open and our minds alert to the dangers ahead. I have little doubt which course we shall adopt. Our whole history has shown that we can deal with difficulties — that we can be flexible when necessary and firm when we have to. We still have the guts, the will, and the wits to look to the future on solid foundations".

H.M. Government agreed last week to receive members of the U.N. special committee on the abolition of colonialism for discussions in London "on all questions" connected with Southern Rhodesia, but did not agree to the commitment requested by the committee that African nationalists from the territory should participate.

Mr. Mainza Chona, the Northern Rhodesian Minister of Justice, told Mr. John Michael, of the *Sunday Telegraph*, that a delegation from the committee would be invited to his country to make contact with Southern Rhodesian Africans after Northern Rhodesia became independent.

Arms and ammunition would be provided if needed, the Minister declared. "We hope it will not come to fighting between Europeans and Africans. It would come to fighting if Mr. Smith, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, or anyone else unilaterally proclaimed independence from Britain. There would be clashes and mass arrests. There would be a rising which would never be crushed, because countries to the north are now independent. There is a very long border between us. It would be easy for us to send across it all necessary assistance. I do not believe it will come to this".

An African woman has died in Salisbury after being set upon by an African gang in Highfields township.

Petrol bombs were thrown into a house in the same area occupied by a P.C.C. follower.

A European car was stoned.

Protest Against Official Eavesdropping

Sir Roy Welensky's Disclosures Resented

LONDON SOLICITORS who instructed Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., M.P., at the time of his visit to Southern Rhodesia in January, 1960, to interview three clients — Dr. Hastings Banda, Mr. H. B. Chipembere and Mr. K. W. Chisiza—who had been interned after the declaration of a state of emergency in Nyasaland, have protested publicly at passages from Sir Roy Welensky's forthcoming book which have been serialized in the *Sunday Telegraph*.

The statement by Mr. D. S. Downs, of T. L. Wilson and Company, reads:—

"In a serialized extract from his forthcoming book published in a Sunday newspaper Sir Roy Welensky quotes from the transcript of professional conferences held in Gwelo Prison, Southern Rhodesia, on January 23 and 24, 1960, between Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., acting on our instructions, and three clients — Dr. Hastings Banda, the late Mr. K. D. Chisiza, and Mr. Chipembere.

"In the summer of 1959 we had instructed Mr. Foot to appear as leading counsel for Dr. Banda and the Nyasaland African Congress before the Devlin Commission. I accompanied him and his juniors.

"Although the Commission report had been generally favourable to Dr. Banda, and the Congress leaders, and in particular had dismissed the story of the 'massacre plot', the state of emergency had not been lifted by January, 1960, and Dr. Banda and some 400 others were still in prison without charge or trial.

Secret Recording

"In these circumstances Mr. Foot was instructed by us to proceed to Gwelo and confer with the three African leaders on possible ways of obtaining their release. One of the subjects to be discussed was whether they would give evidence before the Monckton Commission, which was about to proceed to Central Africa.

"No one was present at these conferences except Mr. Foot and the three persons concerned. It is therefore clear that the transcript to which Sir Roy refers must have been obtained by means of a secret recording.

"We feel we must express the strongest possible protest against this form of official eavesdropping and the use of the information so obtained for the purpose of political, contro- versy.

"In every country which upholds the rule of law it is accepted without question that communications between a citizen and his legal advisers are completely protected from a disclosure. It is universally recognized that counsel or a solicitor visiting a prison is entitled to confer with his client without being overheard. To listen in to such a conference by a hidden mechanical device and then to publish part of the transcript without reference to the persons concerned is an unprecedented and wholly discreditable proceeding".

Great Difficulties

Sir Roy Welensky said that he would make his views known at the right moment, not now.

His book, which is due for publication next Monday, states that he received within 48 hours a transcript of the exchanges between Dr. Banda and Mr. Foot, who is recorded as saying: "I have no doubt at all that Maelod and Monckton are extremely anxious to release you. The British Government is in very great difficulties over this".

The Bar Council and the Law Society have been asked to consider the matter. The Rhodesian Bar Association may consider the question at its annual meeting on Saturday.

Zambia's Colours

THE NATIONAL COLOURS of the State of Zambia (which is to be the name of the independent republic of Northern Rhodesia) will be green, red, black and orange, green representing the country's natural resources, red the struggle for freedom, black the people, and orange the mineral wealth. The official descriptions of the colours are spectrum green, Union Jack red, jet black, and spectrum orange.

Tackling Tanganyika Poverty

Five-Year Plan to Cost £246m.

STRUCTURAL DEFICIENCIES of an economic and social nature account for Tanganyika's poverty rather than any lack of potential. Mwalimu Nyerere told the National Assembly when presenting a five-year development plan that will require £246m. to set in motion a series of improvements that are expected to redress the imbalances by 1980.

Three primary aims are to raise the annual *per capita* income from just over £19 to about £40; to lengthen life expectancy from 35 to 40 years to 50 years; and to become nearly self-sufficient in man-power by training 3,200 doctors, scientists, engineers and graduate secondary school teachers, some 10,000 engineering and laboratory technicians and teachers, and 16,000 skilled and "white collar" workers. Meanwhile, about 450 expatriate civil servants and 1,200 teachers, mainly at secondary and university level, will have to be recruited.

Private Investment

Expenditure at about £50m. a year for the period—the first of three such envisaged—will require £116m. from private investors, "who can provide this quantity but will do so only if they believe they can make a profit and be allowed to export that profit", Mwalimu Nyerere admitted, saying: "these conditions we must accept". The central Government should raise £102m. and local authorities £10m., and E.A.C.S.O. was expected to provide £18m.

Agricultural output would be increased by "improvement"—extension of present programmes of assistance and guidance from agricultural officers—and "transformation"—exemplified in the Pangani-Wami river basin and Kilombero Valley schemes, in which Government provides better housing, tractors, and water supplies to new settlements of some 500,000 people.

The target of annual growth will be 7.5% in the value of goods marketed.

Such one-sided expansion would, however, condemn Tanganyika to a permanently inferior status in the world economy, the President argued. The future would be safeguarded only when an industrial base had been established. It was hoped to achieve an annual growth in the industrial and commercial sectors of 14.8% and so promote a stronger and better balanced economy. In particular, co-operatives would be developed, though private traders would retain a major share of the country's commercial activities.

Hitherto industrial production for the Tanganyika market had taken place in Nairobi. Secession from the common market was the only alternative, but one that would have been utilized reluctantly. "Our brothers in Kenya and Uganda understood our problem, and with their co-operation a solution has been found. In future a system of industrial licensing and import quotas between the three countries will enable each to share in the benefits of a common market".

Zanzibar Members

Eight Zanzibaris who have been appointed to the National Assembly of the new United Republic are Sheikh Thabit Kombo and Messrs. Ali Sharrif Musa, Muhidin Ali Omar, Saidi Pongwa, Salehe Sadala Akida, Ayubu Machano, Hamisi Machano, and Chum Vuai.

Mr. Abeid Karume, First Vice-President, told Herr Paul Scholz, Deputy Premier of East Germany, that the Zanzibar Republican Government had been established by the force of the people, not by begging from Britain. It had no foreign advisers. "This shows clearly that no person can impair our friendship with our Socialist brothers". The friendship with East Germany in particular could not be affected.

A statement issued later in Zanzibar said that "cordial" relations with East Germany would continue, as the United Republic would maintain unaltered the foreign policies of the constituent countries. The Communist satellite would accordingly increase her services and her general economy.

Denouncing capitalism, Mr. Karume protested that it was not his Government's intention to have wealthy Ministers. "There is not one Minister who owns a farm or who is a landlord. Any Minister who is accumulating money in a bank or who is a shareholder in a company will be regarded as a person with capitalist habits, and we shall throw him out".

British Troops in N.F.D.

Somali Accusations Denied by Kenya

BRITISH SOLDIERS have been accused by the Somali Republic of aiding the Kenya Army to kill Somalis in the disputed N.F.D. area of Kenya.

Denying this to be so, the Kenya Government has pointed out that Mogadishu Radio admitted that the Somali National Army was fighting in the N.F.D. "for the freedom of its country", and that 10 of its soldiers had been killed.

A Somali Information Ministry spokesman stated: "We have never said that the National Army of the Somali Republic is fighting in the N.F.D. What we did say was that the British Army and the Kenyan Army are mercilessly killing the innocent Somali people and their livestock *en masse*. This is borne out by the K.B.C. Nairobi radio and the Kenya Press.

"On April 30 the British Army and the Kenyan Army in the Somali N.F.D. opened gun-fire on a group of innocent Somali nomads, and a train of five camels and four Somalis were burnt and killed by the artillery. On April 19 the British Army and the Kenyan Army in N.F.D. shot two innocent Somalis walking near Wajir. On April 10 the Kenyan Army entered the territory of the Somali Republic at a point 25km. N.E. of Bulahawa. After crossing the Somali border the Kenyan Army killed off six milch-cows and 36 she-camels.

"When the British Army and the Kenyan Army wipe out the Somali people—women, children and men—they can give them any name and claim that they are members of the Somali Republic's army or nationalists. Do they also claim that the innocent livestock which are being killed *en masse* by the Kenyan Army are the national army of the Somali Republic?"

Russian Arms

[The text of the disputed item broadcast by Mogadishu Radio in Swahili on May 5 was: "Ten Somalis have been killed by British troops and four persons seriously injured. It is further reported that these persons were killed yesterday when the Somali National Army (Swahili: *la taifa la Kisomali*) in the N.F.D., which is fighting for the freedom of its country, clashed with British troops in the N.F.D."]

Mr. Ali Hirave, Somali Information Minister, later alleged that British and Kenya troops had fired indiscriminately on women and children and were creating a situation akin to genocide. Appeals would be made to the O.A.U. and to the U.N. if the border situation deteriorated further.

Russia has delivered the first consignment of jet fighters, tanks and artillery—under the £11m. arms deal.

The vice-president of the Eastern Region, Mr. Farah, and the K.A.N.U. Member for Nyambeni South, Mr. Gaciwa, said that Kenya should declare a state of war, in view of the admission over Mogadishu Radio that the *shifita* were part of the Somali National Army. The word *shifita* should be dropped in Government statements and Somali soldiers used instead.

Tribal Fights

Mr. Yusuf Haji Abdi, the president of the North-Eastern Regional Assembly, said that during a tour of Mandera district where there had been tribal fighting because of stock theft, "I discovered that a group of *shifita* joined in the feud between the Degodia and Gurre at Asahabito, apparently taking sides, using rifles and hand grenades; they killed 20 people.

"The fact that *shifita* elements in the Region are armed with powerful weapons supplied by the Somalia Government is a serious threat to African unity. Besides being a public nuisance, they have become a major security risk and an instrument for inciting tribal fights.

"I appeal to the Kenya Government and the Organization for African Unity to implement the decisions taken at the Lagos conference to prevent the situation in the Region from worsening and to deter the *shifita* from exploiting tribal conflicts".

Mau Mau "Service"

MAU MAU gangsters who clashed with police in the Meru area recently and then fled into the forests after refusing to disband have been warned that Government action will be mounted if they continue to ignore appeals to meet Mr. J. Angaine, Minister for Lands and Settlement, to discuss their resettlement. Led by two "generals", the terrorists are reported to demand special recognition for their Mau Mau "service".

PERSONALIA

SIR THOMAS and LADY CHEGWIDDEN are in London from Southern Rhodesia.

PRESIDENT ABOUD of the Sudan arrived in Peking on Monday for a five-day State visit.

THE KING of BURUNDI flew to Washington this week to meet the American President.

MR. PIERRE GROMAIRE, director of English services of Radio France, is touring Central and East Africa.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of ETHIOPIA has accepted an invitation to visit Kenya and Uganda next month.

SIR RICHARD and LADY PILKINGTON are outward passengers for Southern Africa in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

THE LITUNGA of BAROTSELAND arrived in London at the week-end at the invitation of H.M. Government.

MR. L. J. LEATHERS has been appointed vice-chairman of Forestal Land Timber and Railways Co., Ltd.

Because SIR ROY WELNSKY is no longer resident in Northern Rhodesia his appointment as a J.P. has been revoked.

DR. MAX YERGAN made a brief stop in London last week on his way back to Washington from another visit to Africa.

Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Lands and Works, MR. KALULU, flew to Zanzibar to attend the May Day celebrations.

DR. W. W. BISHOP is to address the Royal Geographical Society on the evening of May 25 on "Exploring the Lake Albert Basin".

SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, O.C., lately Deputy Governor of Kenya, has been elected a director of Linggi Plantations, Ltd.

MR. J. M. KESSON, an assistant general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has retired to live in Scotland.

MR. R. C. KAMANGA has been Acting Prime Minister in Northern Rhodesia during the absence abroad of DR. KAUNDA and his ministerial colleagues.

PROFESSOR EAMONN DE VALERA and other Irish medical experts are visiting Northern Rhodesia to plan the future of the Arthur Davison Hospital, Ndola.

CANON G. S. FAUSSETT has arrived in England from the diocese of Masasi, and CANON A. W. EATON and the REV. P. WYLD from Northern Rhodesia.

LORD NETHERTHORPE and SIR RICHARD COSTAIN were hosts one evening last week at a dinner for DR. KAUNDA and his delegation from Northern Rhodesia.

MISS VIRGINIA MCKENNA and MR. W. TRAVERS are passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE. They are going to Kenya to make a film of the book "Born Free".

While SIR EVELYN HONE was attending the Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Conference in London, MR. F. M. THOMAS, Deputy Governor, was acting in his place.

SIR ROWLAND ROBINSON, upon whom a peerage has been conferred, has taken the title of BARON MARTONMERE, of Blackpool in the county Palatine of Lancaster.

MR. H. D. BANDA, Minister of Housing and Social Development in Northern Rhodesia, last week attended a youth leadership training conference in the United States.

DR. P. H. GULLIVER, a lecturer in the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University, has been appointed to the readership in African anthropology.

THE VEN. CHRISTOPHER LACEY, since 1950 Archdeacon of the Shire Highlands, Nyasaland, has been appointed Archdeacon of Likoma and Dean of St. Peter's Cathedral on Likoma Island. Hitherto the deanery has been held by the bishop.

MR. J. C. OBEL, the first Kenya African to obtain a diploma (London) in public health inspection, has been appointed chief inspector in the Ministry of Health and Housing.

MR. L. URIBE, chief economist in the Ministry of Agriculture, represented Southern Rhodesia when she took her seat for the first time on the Grain Committee of the F.A.O.

DR. FRANCISCO MARTINS, Commissioner for Youth in Mozambique, visited Nyasaland recently at the invitation of MR. ALEKE BANDA, general secretary of the Malawi Congress Party.

MR. TIMOTHY RAMTU, Permanent Secretary to the Kenya Ministry of Works, Communications and Power, has been appointed a director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

MR. JOHN TETTEGAH, secretary-general of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, has visited Nyasaland with a delegation which included MR. BUSUMTWI-SAM, Ghana High Commissioner in Uganda.

THE REV. FILEMON MATAKA, of Ndola, will be consecrated later this year as the first African Anglican bishop in Central Africa, when he will become a suffragan in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. N. C. MACDIARMID has been appointed chairman and general managing director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., in the place of the late A. G. STEWART. The new deputy chairman is MR. J. N. B. ALEXANDER.

MR. R. DEAN, chairman of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and other members of that body have spent a week in Beira as guests of the Mozambique Government. They visited newly-established industries.

EARL DE LA WARR, as chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, accompanied the DUKE of EDINBURGH on a visit to Cardiff in connexion with its activities in Wales.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, EARL and COUNTESS DE LA WARR, MR. and MRS. DUNCAN SANDYS, and LORD BAILLIEU will receive the guests on behalf of the Joint Commonwealth Societies at a Guildhall reception on Monday.

MR. C. V. P. AIREY, managing director of E. & F. Richardson, Ltd., and Buckingham Electronic Engineering Co., Ltd., flew to South Africa last week. He will visit Southern Rhodesia before returning to Buckingham in the latter part of June.

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, flew by helicopter to Sandhurst one day last week to meet African cadets from Northern Rhodesia who are at the Royal Military College. He told them that he hoped they would be followed by many others.

MR. D. LARDNER-BURKE, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, left London on Monday for Salisbury after attending a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association course in London, Northern Ireland, and Jersey.

MR. G. MACKAY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has arrived in the United Kingdom on two months' leave. MR. A. H. EARLEY, assistant general manager, has been temporarily transferred from Tanganyika to Nairobi to act as general manager.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES, past president of the Federation of British Industries, gave a luncheon in London a few days ago in honour of DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, and three of his Ministerial colleagues, MR. S. KAPWEPWE, MR. ARTHUR WINA, and MR. E. MUDENDA.

LORD COLYTON, who is chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been elected president of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization in succession to EARL DE LA WARR. SIR RONALD RUSSELL, Conservative M.P. for Wembley South, is the new chairman, and LORD WALSTON and MR. D. L. M. MARTIN have been elected deputy chairmen.

Two Europeans, Mr. G. MELDRUM and Mr. J. G. NOURSE, one Asian, and seven Africans, all backed by the Malawi Congress Party, have been elected unopposed to Lilongwe Town Council.

MR. SHIGEO MASUYAMA, managing director of the Nippon Rayon Company of Japan, exporters of some 4m. square metres of nylon fabrics to East Africa yearly, is visiting Kenya and Tanganyika. He has offered to play host to the Kenya Olympics team in Tokyo later this year.

Arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia include the REV. & MRS. W. W. ANDERSON, MR. E. L. BOYD, MR. P. V. BURNS, MR. & MRS. S. S. CLEWS, MR. & MRS. T. L. HOPKINS, MR. & MRS. S. F. W. ORBELL, MR. R. P. W. PARKER, MR. D. C. POWLEY-BAKER, MR. & MRS. J. J. PILE, MR. & MRS. D. A. C. TREGGOLD, and MR. K. E. WINSOR.

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, M.P., Minister of State at the Board of Trade, and MRS. DU CANN will visit East Africa during the Whitsun recess of Parliament. They were in Uganda from May 18 to 21, will be in the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for the next two days, in Kenya from May 23 to 26, and then in Ethiopia for two days.

MR. ATHOL FUGARD, a South African playwright, who was to have produced a Brecht play, "Caucasian Chalk Circle", in Lusaka, said at the week-end in the Northern Rhodesian capital that he was abandoning his intention after being threatened with deportation. MRS. KALULU, wife of the Minister for Land and Works, had withdrawn from the cast.

H.M. Government gave a luncheon at Marlborough House, London, last week in honour of DR. S. L. ZAKE, Minister of Education for Uganda. MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., presided, and others present were the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA, MR. R. CHICHESTER-CLARK, MR. DINGLE FOOT, MR. J. S. PRIDEAUX, SIR PAUL SINKER, MR. E. SEMPETWA, SIR ARTHUR SNELLING, MR. RICHARD THOMPSON, and MR. L. B. WALSH-ATKINS.

MR. TIMOTHY BAZARRABUSA was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and presented his letters of commission as High Commissioner for Uganda in London. His Excellency was accompanied by MRS. BAZARRABUSA and MR. A. B. ADIMOLA (Counsellor), MR. M. KAGGWA (Third Secretary), MR. L. OKOT (Information Attaché), and OMWINGINYA JOHN BARIGYE (Third Secretary), who were also received by HER MAJESTY.

£100,000 for Deposed Sultan

THE DEPOSED SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has received £100,000 from H.M. Government. Of that sum £1,000 will repay recent advances and £9,000 is needed to cover outstanding obligations. The balance is to be held in a trust fund, the interest on which will be paid to the Sultan while he remains in the United Kingdom; should he decide to live permanently abroad, the trust will be terminated and the capital paid to him. In making that statement the Commonwealth Secretary said that no assistance was being provided for former Ministers in Zanzibar.

In October the Sultan surrendered sovereignty over the coastal strip of Kenya without asking for any financial compensation.

When he arrived in London after the revolution in Zanzibar in January he had an entourage of 61, including three brothers with their wives and children. The number has been reduced to about a dozen, who live in a house recently bought in Southsea.

The Zanzibar Government having stopped payment of pensions to former British civil servants and their dependents, H.M. Government has undertaken that the recipients shall not be prejudiced.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club to Close

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB is to be liquidated.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pevelin William-Powlett, the chairman, and a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has sent the members a circular letter reading:—

"It is proposed that the club shall be put into liquidation, and the committee have asked me to explain their reason for recommending this course.

"(1) In our rules the main object of the club is stated to be 'to entertain distinguished visitors to the United Kingdom from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland', and our lawyers have advised us that, as the Federation has now been dissolved, this object can no longer legally be pursued, and that accordingly the club should be liquidated and its assets distributed amongst its members.

"(2) The situation in Central Africa is so difficult and the policies of the various countries so divergent that, quite apart from the legal position, we feel that it would be impossible to continue or even to re-organize a club in this country which would be readily acceptable to all the various Governments concerned, and if we should identify ourselves with any particular Government or country we could no longer maintain our claim to be non-political.

"(3) For these two reasons the committee are of the opinion that it would be wise to allow our present club to die a natural death and not to seek to revive it even in an altered form at present. We should, however, be very willing to continue (if this proposal is found acceptable at the annual meeting) as an entirely unofficial body of persons interested in the welfare and future of Central Africa. Our intention would then be to meet periodically to consider whether the time was yet ripe to form a new club, and if we should come to the conclusion, after consulting the powers that be, that the climate was favourable, the records of the old club (including the list of members) would be available to us and its inauguration would be quite simple.

Rhodesian Charities

"At the balance-sheet date there was £192 14s. 5d. in the bank and since then we have received quite a large number of subscriptions for 1964. As there have been and will be no functions this year, we shall, unless specifically instructed to the contrary, refund these. We are advised that legally on the liquidation of the club the balance of its funds after the satisfaction of all liabilities should be distributed amongst its members, and we estimate that this would produce not more than 10s. for each member. As these funds were built up to further the interests of the Federation, we suggest that members might care to allow them to be paid over to such charity directly concerned with the Rhodesias as the hon. treasurer and I may select. Legally each member is entitled to his share and must therefore renounce it if he is agreeable to my suggestion. I therefore attach a slip to this letter for the convenience of such as wish to do so. If members who have paid their subscriptions for 1964 wish them to be given to charity as well, this can be arranged.

At the 10th annual meeting, to be held on May 26 at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, it will then be proposed that Mr. E. D. Hawksley, the honorary secretary, shall be appointed liquidator.

The committee consists of Messrs. T. V. R. Barbour, J. C. Budd, Bernard Cayzer, Julian Crossley, E. D. Hawksley, J. H. Lascelles, J. P. Murray, Michael Payne, W. R. T. Pictou-Warlow, and R. E. Williams.

Subscriptions in 1963 totalled £345, and at the end of the year the bank balance was £192. On the two dinners during the year the club entertained 50 and 40 guests and made losses of £132 and £153.

Constitutional Council

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL is composed of Sir John Griffin, Q.C., as chairman; Mr. C. H. L. Savage, an advocate in Ndola; Mr. Watusingh Hassasingh, a lawyer practising in Broken Hill and Mr. Nason Tembo, former manager of the Co-operative Union at Petauke. Sir John Griffin spent many years in the Colonial Legal Service, and was at various times Chief Justice of Uganda and Speaker of the Legislature of that country.

"Throw Out Communism"

Infiltration Suspected in Uganda

MR. JOHN KAKONGE was defeated in the election for the post of secretary-general of the Uganda People's Congress by Mr. Grace Ibingira, a Minister in the Government, at the annual delegate conference held in Gulu.

Mr. Adoko Nekyon, Minister of Planning and Community Development, challenged Mr. Kakonge to a public debate on the merits of Communism. Commenting on Mr. Kakonge's annual report, he attacked "a small group within the U.P.C. which seems to favour Communism and deliberately hides its true intention under Socialism". The party should, he urged, immediately make clear its ideology.

Socialism was what the country wanted, Mr. Nekyon contended, not Communism or capitalism, for only Socialism could provide for the security, happiness and freedom of the individual. Communism would never be acceptable and should be thrown out.

He criticized the youth wing, which had been under Mr. Kakonge's personal control. All men were equal before the law, but youth wingers' behaviour — looting and breaches of the public peace — had brought discredit on the party. He had plans to channel their energies into useful pursuits in a national youth movement comprising Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., and even the Democratic Party's youth group. They could then perform their part in a programme of national construction.

Cheap Politicians

Mr. Kakonge had been director of planning until the task was elevated to portfolio status and entrusted to Mr. Nekyon in the recent Cabinet reshuffle.

As party president, Dr. A. M. Obote, the Prime Minister, claimed that the U.P.C. had succeeded in giving Uganda the image of a very promising country. This had been achieved in the face of many politicians who believed in casting one party against the other or setting one tribe against the other. The security and happiness of the individual was the party's objective.

Attacking "cheap politicians", Dr. Obote said that some people thought that, because they were in Government in 1961, they could therefore make "false claims" that they had brought independence to Uganda. Answering allegations against the party, he said it was its firm policy that no properly constituted authority should be removed by force.

Several major promises which the party had fulfilled included replacement of the British Governor-General by a Ugandan; the grant to the kingdoms and districts of powers and services which they could carry out with their resources; and autonomous powers in matters of provincial and traditional institutions.

Holding up a copy of the Uganda Constitution, Dr. Obote referred to "silly allegations by cheap politicians and certain church workers" that the party intended to take over schools from their owners by force. Such acquisition of schools or any other property of any person or organization was contrary to Section 22 of the Constitution. No child should be prevented from joining a Government-aided school of his parents' choice because of his religious belief.

The party was not against freedom of worship; it was against the idea of religious organizations dividing Uganda on a religious basis. It was not the Government's job to bring up good Christians, good Catholics, good Muslims, or good Protestants. Its responsibility was to bring up good citizens. Usage of the word missionary was not in keeping with Uganda's present stage of development.

Red Money for Kenya

RUSSIAN AID negotiated during his recent visit to Moscow by Mr. Oginga Odinga, Kenya's Home Affairs Minister, will include the erection free of charge and their maintenance and staffing for two years of a 200-bed hospital and a technical school for 1,000 students. Four factories — for textiles, sugar, fish canning, and fruit processing — and a new radio station will also be built. No details of a similar agreement signed in Peking have yet been published.

Apology to Mr. Kambona

Damages for "Communist" Libel

SETTLEMENT of a libel action brought against the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. Oscar Kambona, Tanganyika's Minister of External Affairs and Defence, was announced last Thursday, in the High Court, London.

The newspaper published this apology next day:—

"In our issue of January 23, we described Mr. Oscar Kambona, Tanganyika Minister for External Affairs and Defence, as 'Moscow's Boss in East Africa', as having been 'carefully selected and trained in Moscow in every single art of intelligence and subversion', and as having 'for some time been regarded as the main Communist agent in the whole of East Africa'.

"The article also alleged that Mr. Kambona was attempting to undermine the position of Mr. Nyerere, the President of Tanganyika.

"We published the report in good faith believing it to come from a reliable and responsible source, but we are now satisfied that the statements we published were untrue, and we desire to express to Mr. Kambona our sincere apology for having published them, and we have agreed to pay him an appropriate sum of damages and his costs."

For the Minister, Lord Gardiner, Q.C., said that the defamatory nature of the article was apparent. Tanganyika had followed a policy of non-alignment in international affairs outside Africa. To suggest of Mr. Kambona that he was not genuine in that policy, in that he was acting as a Communist agent and was attempting to undermine the position and authority of his President, was damaging to his reputation and honour and to the standing of his country. It was Mr. Kambona's intention to donate the damages to charities in Tanganyika.

Exhibits Required

MR. MUTUMWENO YETA, son of the late Paramount Chief Yeta III, and a nephew of the Litunga of Barotse-land, is to spend the next six weeks touring Northern Rhodesia in search of examples of wood carving, sculpture, painting, weaving, beadwork, pottery, masks and musical instruments to be exhibited in Lusaka in October and November in connexion with the independence celebrations. He will also choose tribal dancing groups to perform in the independence stadium. In Tanganyika an appeal has been made for gifts to the National Museum of musical instruments, pottery, prehistoric tools and weapons, and pieces of boats and canoes.

East African Wild Life Lodges, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya by Captain Malin Sorsbie, in conjunction with Block Hotels, Ltd., and the United Touring Co. of Africa, Ltd., to improve accommodation facilities for tourists.

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Paying for Zambia's Ambitions

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, and his ministerial delegation to the Independence Conference in London were the guests at luncheon last week of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain.

In a short address the Prime Minister emphasized the need for aid from the United Kingdom because his country, which must embark upon an ambitious development scheme for the advancement of the people, had to bear a heavy share of the Federal debt and half of the cost of compensating officials who retired. In the past decade, moreover, much of the tax revenue had been drained away for the benefit of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In such circumstances there was a good case to ask for help from Britain.

Asked for his opinion of the proposal that H.M. Government should offer substantial financial aid to Southern Rhodesia over the next decade, Dr. Kaunda replied that such a plan could not succeed unless coupled with acceptable proposals for advancement to a majority Government, since nothing less than that could bring harmony between the races. He would approve generous contributions by Britain if on such conditions.

There could be no question of his Government asking for representation at the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Neither he nor his party would worry if there were no invitation, but if one were received it would be accepted.

No Censorship

THE AGREEMENT concluded by the Government of Northern Rhodesia with Reuters news agency does not entitle the Government to exclusive receipt of the service, which will in fact be simultaneously received by private subscribers. This differs from the arrangement recently made by the Kenya Government, which is the exclusive receiver of the service in that country and passes it on to local newspapers, sometimes after amending or omitting various items. The Prime Minister has said that there is no question of such censorship in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Roy Welensky

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, said recently in reply to a question from a reporter: "While it is likely that Sir Roy might become Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, I don't think he is the right man to negotiate with the African nationalist leaders in Zimbabwe. Instead of any more caretaker Governments the people of Southern Rhodesia must rally behind Mr. Garfield Todd and others of his type and help to create a peaceful transitional period. Unless they do, we shall have on our borders a very critical situation, a country which will be racially torn. We shall find it very difficult indeed to co-operate with them."

Under U.N. and U.S. Pressure

LORD SALISBURY condemned British politicians who were ready to abandon white Rhodesians under pressure from U.N.O. and the U.S.A. when speaking at Bishop's Stortford, where Cecil Rhodes was born.

Recalling the civilizing mission and vision of Rhodes as the great Empire-builder, he said: "Now some of us fear there is rather less vision. Less far-sighted men are losing their sense of mission. They are ready to rid themselves of what they regard as their encumbrances, whatever the cost to their fellow countrymen still working to make Rhodes's vision reality."

"Yet they must know in their hearts that the white Rhodesian settlers so often painted as leeches living on the country and bleeding it white are people just like ourselves, with the same background, traditions, and aims to make their country where they have their homes happier and more prosperous."

"They knew the circumstances better. The African was moving forward very fast. The industrial colour bar was increasingly a thing of the past. It must inevitably take time to establish free institutions for people who up to the arrival of white people only two generations ago had never known them. Rhodes had planted the seed of a society where not race but equal ability was to be the criterion."

"The outlook might in some ways be dark today, but in due course the African would be ready to play a responsible part in running his country." Meantime, as a result of the short-sightedness of political parties in Britain, some of the countries in Central Africa may appear to be slipping back to those primitive conditions from which we rescued them."

Nationalists Warned by N. Rhodesia

MR. REUBEN KAMANGA, Minister for Transport and Communications in Northern Rhodesia, who has acted as Prime Minister during the absence of Dr. Kaunda, issued a short warning last week to members of Southern Rhodesian nationalist parties who are resident in Northern Rhodesia. He was most disturbed, he said, to learn of frequent clashes involving violence between members of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.; continuation of such behaviour would not be tolerated. Recognition of the P.C.C., the caretaker council of Z.A.P.U., by the Government did not entitle Z.A.P.U. members to eliminate their rivals by methods which disturbed the peace. Northern Rhodesia could not be a fighting ground between members of political parties of other countries, and the Government would not hesitate to use its powers to deport individuals who caused mischief, without regard to the political affiliations of the mischief-makers. The Government had also power to close the offices of parties whose members indulged in disorderly behaviour.

High Commissioner in Nyasaland

MR. D. L. COLE, M.C., will become the first United Kingdom High Commissioner in Zomba when Nyasaland becomes independent on July 6. Now 43 years of age, he has been Deputy High Commissioner in Ghana since July last year. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and during the war served with The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in Madagascar, India, the Middle East, and Italy, where he was awarded the Military Cross in 1944. He joined the Dominions Office three years later, and from 1948 to 1951 was seconded to the Foreign Service as a member of the staff of the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations. He was First Secretary in the High Commission in New Delhi in 1953-56, and then for more than three years private secretary to the then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Home. He became head of the personnel department of the C.R.O. in August, 1961. In 1957 he accompanied Lord Home on a short visit to Central Africa.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA



For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

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Parliament

Incompetence of U.N. Group Communist Press Agencies

H.M. GOVERNMENT does not recognize the United Nations Committee on Colonialism as competent to deal with the affairs of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Mathew said for the Government in the House of Commons last week in reply to Mr. Stonehouse. He added that "The British representative has standing instructions to explain our attitude and the constitutional relationship between Britain and Southern Rhodesia whenever debates in the committee make this desirable".

MR. ROBERT CARR announced that the low-priced book scheme had been extended to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, the Somali Republic, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Mauritius.

Provision for visitors sponsored by the British Council and the Central Office of Information has been increased this year to about £1.3m., as against £1m. last year, when 6,300 visitors came to the U.K.

MR. R. CARR said that about 1,600 British graduates engaged in teaching and research in African Commonwealth countries received financial assistance from the Department of Technical Co-operation. There were also about 600 employed in universities.

He had had notification of 230 vacancies for doctors in 38 countries; only half the number of British medical practitioners needed were coming forward.

News Services

MR. HASTINGS asked what steps were taken to ensure that the policies and views of H.M. Government were known in former African Colonies.

MR. HORNBY: "We are in constant touch with our Commonwealth partners in Africa. British High Commissioners there are fully alive to the need to explain our views and policies to the Governments".

MR. HASTINGS: "Would not my hon. friend agree that assistance with information services and Government Press agencies is a legitimate and important way in which our views and advice would be valuable? Is he aware that there are reasons to suspect that in Kenya and Tanganyika such news agencies are being set up with the assistance of the Czechs and the Tass Agency? Would it not be better if such help were provided by us or at least by someone with a free Press?"

MR. HORNBY: "We are always very ready to consider requests for assistance with the setting up of Press agencies as well as with any other project. The Kenya Government announced the setting up of a news agency on February 20. I understand that it makes use both of Reuter's and the Tass services".

MR. BROCKWAY asked what discussions had taken place with the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the termination of the agreement with the British South Africa Company under which the company receives royalties on copper and other mineral production.

Mineral Royalties

MR. SANDYS: "Some preliminary discussions took place last year between the then Coalition Government of Northern Rhodesia and the company, at which the British Government were represented. The present Government of Northern Rhodesia have so far not discussed this matter with the British Government".

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman take every step to end this robbery of the resources of Northern Rhodesia? Is he aware that even Sir Roy Welensky has declared that the agreement between the British South Africa Company and the chiefs amounted to the cheating of ignorant chiefs to get hold of these mineral royalties? Is he aware that the company is taking £10m. a year from Northern Rhodesia as a toll on every bit of mineral extracted from the land? We abolished this system years ago in this country. Why should it be maintained there?"

MR. SANDYS: "I deplore the very exaggerated language used by the hon. gentleman and consider it to be an abuse of the protection of Parliamentary privilege".

MR. WALL asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary what reply he has made to the request by the Mbadwa Council for a commission of inquiry into allegations of political murder and intimidation in Nyasaland.

MR. SANDYS: "I have asked the Governor to inform the council that I do not consider that the situation warrants the appointment of a commission of inquiry".

MR. WALL: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that this petition alleges that there have been 50 political murders of members

of Jehovah's Witnesses? Should not these allegations be looked into?"

MR. SANDYS: "I know about that figure, but it has not been substantiated. The incidents referred to resulted in nine murders, some of which appear to have had no political connection".

MR. H. CLARK asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary if he will consult with other Ministers on the desirability of building an aerodrome on the Seychelles.

MR. SANDYS: "Yes, sir".

MR. CLARK: "Could my hon. friend give us some hope that an air base will be built on the Seychelles both for the advantage of the inhabitants and for strategic reasons?"

MR. SANDYS: "Yes, sir. Strategic reasons are not, I think, very strong, but we are examining the possibility of providing an airfield so that there can be a civil service with the mainland. The distance, about 1,000 miles, limits the type of aeroplane that can be used, and it is quite difficult to run an economic service in that area".

MR. ABSE asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary how many affidavits had been received from residents of the Seychelles concerning the trial for murder of Paul Gobine and Philibert Loizeau and their subsequent conviction for manslaughter; and whether, in view of the allegations in the affidavits, he would conduct an independent inquiry into the conduct of the police, counsel, and judiciary of the Seychelles in relation to the two trials of those men.

MR. FISHER: "Fifteen affidavits have been received. They are being examined with care, but I wish to take further legal advice before coming to any decision".

MR. ABSE: "May I ask the rt. hon. gentleman whether he will note that among the affidavits was one that the Attorney-General was a witness of the very occurrence which he was prosecuting? In view of the fact that this is a tight, ingrown Bar, far removed from any appellate jurisdiction, will he take particular care that this matter is investigated in a way which will satisfy the wide disquiet among distinguished citizens in the Seychelles?"

MR. FISHER: "The papers, together with the case records, run to about 600 pages. I am getting the best legal advice I can on the matter. I take the hon. gentleman's point, and I will pursue the matter".

Federal Job-seekers

DAME IRENE WARD asked how many ex-employees of the Central African Federation had applied for hardship pensions.

MR. HORNBY: "Twenty-three applications for assistance have so far been received. Nine have been rejected and two accepted. The remainder are under consideration. Assistance takes the form of a single immediate payment. Out of 35,000 former Federal officers and employees only 400 established officers have not been offered employment under the territorial Governments. The figure of only 23 applications does not seem to me altogether unsatisfactory".

DAME IRENE WARD asked what arrangements had been made for suitable employment for ex-civil servants of the Federation returning to this country.

MR. HORNBY: "The liquidating agency has already made terminal benefit payments to over 4,000 ex-Federal employees, amounting to approximately £2m."

DAME IRENE WARD: "Yes, but though that is a very satisfactory answer from the departmental view, have these people been told how to seek jobs? I have had people to see me who have not been given any guidance of any kind. So far as the liquidating agency is concerned there have been some quite abnormal delays".

MR. HORNBY: "We are anxious to make certain that the absolute minimum of delay occurs. In one case brought to my attention by my hon. friend the reasons for delay were beyond the control of the Government".

Commonwealth Day Message

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint Commonwealth Societies Council, writes in a Commonwealth Day message that the price of Commonwealth unity is to face the probable causes of disunity. "The forces that are trying to disrupt and separate us are real and cannot be overcome by merely turning a blind eye to them. Some are external though powerful, but it may well be that they are ultimately the easiest to deal with. Others are internal, such as the gaps between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots', between those who are embarrassed by their surpluses and those who are hungry; between those on the one hand who are proud at achieving their sovereign independence and those others who think only of the seeming ingratitude of those who forget the benefits of colonialism that was based on giving as well as taking".

De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—which owns a half-interest (with the Tanganyika Government) in Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., Tanganyika—reports group profits for 1963 after tax of R22.9m. at R55,625,000 (R48.4m.). After deducting the interests of minority shareholders, the net profit attributable to the parent company is just under R50m. (R43.7m.). Reserves are increased by R25.8m., dividends take R27.1m. (the same), and the carry-forward is R22.5m. (R23.9m.).

Issued capital is just under R125m. Investments standing in the books at R138.4m. have a market value of more than R192m., and net current assets are R124.6m. Reserves amount to R258.4m.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the chairman, describes the market for gem diamonds as exceptionally firm despite last year's increase of 5% in price. The demand for industrial diamonds is also strong.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION, LTD.—which operates in Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., the U.K., South Africa, Rhodesia, and Spain—reports group net profits after tax at £6.3m., against £5,757,000 in 1962, the company's first year. Shareholders received an interim dividend of 6d. taking £922,000, and are to have a final 1s. 3d., costing £2.3m., against 1s. last year. The carry-forward is just over £3m. The issued capital is nearly £41m.; current assets less current liabilities total £136m.; and revenue reserves and surplus amount to £20.4m. Fixed assets appear at £50.7m., investments at £32.3m., and interests in subsidiary companies at £3.7m.

The principal company registered in Southern Rhodesia is Rio Tinto Rhodesian Holding Co., Ltd. There are also Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd., owning the Cam and Motor, Pickstone and Patchway gold mines, and Rio Tinto Sandawana, Ltd., which owns 97% of the Sandawana emerald mine.

Mr. Val Duncan is the chairman and managing director; the deputy chairmen are Lord Baillieu and Mr. Gerald Coke. Among the other directors are Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Sir Percival Liesching, Baron Guy de Rothschild, and Sir Mark Turner.

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., which sold 33,630 oz. gold during 1963, reports net profit after tax of £160,108. Shareholders receive 7s. less tax per 5s. stock unit, and an interim of 5s. has been declared on account of the current year. Issued capital is £200,000.

Quoted investments with a book value of £153,435 have a market value exceeding £203,000, net current assets amount to £448,474, and fixed assets appear at £67,006, plant and machinery, buildings, furniture, and mine development having all been written down to £1. Revenue reserves total £470,915.

Mr. Alexander Macquisten is the chairman and Sir G. S. Harvie Watt the deputy chairman. The other directors are Sir Richard Snedden, Mr. James H. Younger, and Mr. P. Macquisten.

Anglo American Investment

ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., which has large holdings in De Beers and its associated companies, reports profit after tax for 1963 at R8,974,000 (R8.6m.). Dividends take R7.8m. (the same). Issued capital is R10m. Investments standing in the books at R22.6m. have a market value exceeding R106m. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman.

De Beers Industrial Corporation

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has a half-share in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and interests in other companies, report profit after tax for 1963 at nearly R3.9m. (R3.8m.). Dividends take R3.4m. (R.2.8m.). The issued capital is R24m. Book value of investments exceeds R32.1m. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman.

Commonwealth Development Finance

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO., LTD., reports consolidated profits after tax to March 31 at £239,993 (£192,403). A 3% dividend less tax will cost £134,670, the issued capital being £7.3m. Investments stand at just under £18.3m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £2.7m. Outstanding debenture stock, is rather more than £7.5m.

Commitments during the year, 13 in number, totalled £3.73m., and since the company's establishment have totalled rather more than £28m. In Central Africa, £3m. has been lent to the Power Corporation, £350,000 to Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd., £200,000 to Windsor Ferroalloys (Pvt.), Ltd., £50,000 to the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and £5,000 to the African Loan and Development Co., Ltd.

In Uganda there is an investment of £300,000 in Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., and a loan of £500,000 to East African Tea Estates, Ltd. Tanganyika Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has received loans of £437,500, and there is a £30,000 shareholding in that enterprise.

Lord Godber is the chairman, Sir George Bolton the deputy chairman, and Mr. A. S. G. Hoar the managing director. The other directors are Lord Bicester, Lord Sinclair of Cleave, Sir Ivan Stedeford, and Messrs. J. V. Bailey, G. J. Cole, R. E. Fleming and H. F. Oppenheimer.

Dwa Plantations' Much Higher Profit

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report profits for 1963 after tax at £38,562, against £17,639 in 1962, despite the fact that, owing to labour shortage during the first half of the year, the output of sisal and tow was down to 1,566 tons, compared with 1,746 tons. The average c.i.f. price received, however, was up from £89 to £125, sales realizing £166,288 (£123,476). Kenya taxation at £21,497 was more than double the previous year's figure.

Shareholders receive 22½% on the £99,776 of ordinary capital. A participating dividend of 4% is paid on the 6% cumulative participating preference shares, of which £54,900 are in issue.

The company has 5,095 acres of mature sisal and 1,060 not yet mature, 400 acres having been replanted during the year. Fixed assets appear at £225,111 and current assets less current liabilities at £51,414. General reserves and surplus amount to £96,733.

Mr. S. R. Hogg is the chairman, Mr. W. H. Heley the managing director, and their colleagues on the board are Rear-Admiral R. E. Portlock and Mr. R. A. Collet.

Anxiety About Tobacco Prices

FALLS IN GRADE PRICES had approached the limit which farmers can afford to accept and further reductions would be disastrous. Mr. E. J. Jeffries, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, said shortly before joining a delegation which has arrived in London for talks with the British Tobacco Advisory Committee on current low prices.

In the first eight weeks of the sales in Southern Rhodesia 22% of the flue-cured crop had been sold for £8m. The R.T.A. council had advised growers to expect a crop of 250m. lb., but 37,000 extra acres having been planted, the first re-estimates suggested production at not less than 305m. lb., thus confronting the trade with the need to dispose of 55m. lb. more than anticipated.

Grade prices in the priming and lug sections were satisfactory, but concern was felt at the significant drop in the least section for British grades and better quality merchant grades.

The delegation is led by Mr. J. C. Graylin, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council. Other members include Major F. A. Paling and Messrs. R. M. Taunton and R. B. Harland.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,754 tons of sisal in April, making 16,894 tons since the end of June last year.

North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., has announced the investment of £28,000 in a company which is mining amethysts in Northern Rhodesia.

Richard Costain, Ltd., a group with four subsidiaries in Central Africa and two in East Africa, reports record trading profit of £976,525 for 1963 (£778,531). Taxation takes £405,500. Interim and final dividends were 7% and 11% (6% and 10%). Sir Richard Costain is chairman and joint managing director, and Mr. A. P. Costain is joint deputy chairman with Lord Netherthorpe.

Company Meeting

The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

Improved Net Revenue

Developments In Kenya and Tanganyika

MR. J. C. MUNDY'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on June 12th, at the head office in Nairobi.

The following are extracts from the review of the Chairman, Mr. J. C. MUNDY:

In presenting to members my first report as Chairman of your Company it will be observed that the date of our annual general meeting has been advanced this year, which will spread the interim and final dividends more evenly throughout the year, and I hope we shall be able to adhere to this time-table in the future.

Kenya's Underlying Strength

On the 12th December, 1963, Kenya became an independent country with a freely elected Government. This momentous event must be a matter of the greatest interest to you as stockholders. For some years now the economy of the country had flagged, due mainly to a general lack of confidence. External investment had almost ceased.

To many people there has been presented in the overseas popular Press a picture of Kenya with little prospect for the future. It would be idle to pretend that economically there have been neither serious difficulties nor dangers, though many have been exaggerated, but it is the very fact that they are being met and overcome which shows the underlying strength of the country. I would not attempt to prophesy our future here but would rather put before you a few of the facts which have emerged over the past year.

The most important fact to emerge has been the establishment of a stable Government under the strong leadership of the Prime Minister, the Hon. Jomo Kenyatta, who has so clearly demonstrated those qualities of statesmanship needed to build a new nation. Allied to this are many declarations by Government welcoming the investment of capital from abroad and encouraging those who are prepared to work for Kenya.

New Pattern of Development

Practical illustrations of their effect are shown by the fact that the East African trade and industry ordinary share index moved up from 71.59 at December 31, 1962, to 94.23 at the end of last year, and by the favourable statistics which I shall give in this review.

There is also a new pattern of development to which I shall refer. Private investment totalling several millions has been made or is likely to be made in textile mills, paper mills, tea and sugar plantations, canning factories, and other industrial enterprises.

The Government has in hand preliminary investigations for major irrigation schemes on the Tana River which may result in the investment of some £35 million of international aid money. This may link up with our own Seven Forks development scheme.

On the other hand, there is a substantial unemployment problem which cannot be remedied completely for some years, and, most important of all, the security

position must be resolved clearly and certainly if plans for economic progress are to succeed.

It is against this background, briefly as I have sketched it, that the future of your Company must be judged. In these circumstances, our policy must be a bold and forward-looking one, associating to the fullest extent with Government in its formidable task of developing the economy of the country for the benefit of its inhabitants.

Steady Growth in Rapidly Changing Conditions

As regards our own progress in Kenya, the reasonably good start to the year mentioned in last year's review was maintained. Although the final result is not significantly better than in 1962, it is considered satisfactory and indicates, in the face of rapidly changing conditions, a steady growth which augurs well for the future.

In Kenya the rate of increase of electricity sales was slightly higher at 5.3 per cent. than the 4.6 per cent. achieved in the previous year. The total number of units sold increased from 373.5 to 393.4 million. Units sold in Tanganyika were 147 million, compared with 135 million in 1962.

The net result of these increases in unit sales was a rise in the Group revenue from sales of electricity from £5,327 million in 1962 to £5,692 million in 1963.

Both in Kenya and in Tanganyika increased sales were achieved in all tariffs though the major increases as might be expected, were in sales to industrial and commercial consumers. This reflects the determination of the Governments of the two countries to reduce imports by the production of goods and merchandise internally as fast as funds and technical know-how can be obtained. There is a great field for this type of development, and the fulfilment of this policy in the coming years will undoubtedly result in substantially increased demand for electricity.

Accounts

The net revenue for the year at £1,170,408 shows an improvement of £56,617 over the figure for last year and exceeds the previous record in 1960 by £51,686.

The balance-sheet of the Company at December 31, 1963, shows no change in the issued capital at £8,224,955, and that capital and revenue reserves have increased by £312,891.

On the assets side, land, buildings, etc., show an increase of £502,693, representing extensions of transmission lines and plant during the year.

The excess of current assets over liabilities at the date of the accounts is £1,634,483, excluding stores at £683,280, the liquid surplus becomes £951,203. Against this we have to set off commitments of £518,871, leaving a balance of £432,332, which will be absorbed by capital commitments entered into during the current year.

The Company's revenue account shows the total income from operating surpluses, dividends and other

sources is £2,039,824, as compared with £1,912,617 in 1962. We have appropriated £72,700 to development reserve, bringing the reserve to £115,000 and £50,000 to a contingency reserve.

After payment of the preference stock dividends and the interim dividend of 4% on the ordinary stock, there remains a balance of £369,508 from which your directors recommend a final dividend of 6%, requiring £364,485 (gross) making 10% for the year. This leaves £5,023 to be added to the amount of £368,792 brought in from last year, to make the carry-forward to next year's accounts £373,815.

Capital

Your Board has, for a number of years, kept in mind the desirability of bringing the issued capital of the Company more in line with the actual capital employed in the Company's business. The accumulated capital reserve at the end of the year under review totals £2,248,525. Of this reserve, £1,428,998 is represented by share premiums actually contributed in cash by stockholders, and your Board has decided that it would be proper to capitalize part of this reserve. The necessary resolution will be submitted to members at a meeting which will follow the annual general meeting, separate notice of which is enclosed, proposing an issue of one new ordinary share of Shs. 20/- for every four ordinary stock units held, by the capitalization of the sum of £1,516,749.

The Kenya Power Company Limited

The new shares will be converted into stock units on allotment and will not rank for the final dividend to be recommended, at the forthcoming annual general meeting, but will in all other respects rank *pari passu* with the existing issued ordinary stock of the Company. I should, however, leave you in no doubt that the dividend for the year 1964 will probably have to be adjusted proportionately, although the amount distributed in cash should not be less than in the year under review.

As in previous years, The Kenya Power Company Limited continued to provide a satisfactory bulk supply from Tororo and from its hydro-stations in Kenya. River flows in Kenya were maintained at a higher level than in the previous year, resulting in an output of 133 million kWh compared with 124 million in 1962.

The 132 kV transmission line from Tororo to Nairobi continued to give its usual reliable service, and again transmitted 174 million kWh.

Development

The gradual emergence of the country into an independent nation has brought about a new type of development requiring a different pattern of electricity supply. Whereas until recent years supplies were mainly to the principal towns, the newly created Regional Capitals with their attendant populations, and the marked increase in African farm production, is spreading the demand to wider areas, necessitating in the main longer and more expensive lines of supply.

Seven Forks Hydro-Electric Scheme

Last year my predecessor said that although our maximum demand was almost static, all possible steps were being taken to ensure that an early start could be made on the Seven Forks development should the rate of demand experienced in the early 'fifties recur and the necessary financial arrangements were made. Recent forecasts indicate that, following the changes

to which I have referred, even with the additional 15 MW from Uganda, new supplies will be required by 1967, and that it is now essential to go ahead with the first stage of the Seven Forks scheme.

Tanganyika

Our subsidiary, The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited, enjoyed another year of satisfactory progress, the gross operating surplus having increased from £751,464 to £787,468. After making full provision for depreciation and the estimated liability for taxation, the dividend on the ordinary stock has been maintained at 8%.

As you are aware, the Tanganyika Government has confirmed its desire to purchase our majority stock-holding in this company. After prolonged and sometimes stern negotiations, nevertheless with much goodwill on both sides, our holding of 2,955,000 ordinary stock units of 20s. fully paid is to be sold to the Government at par. The purchase price is payable in instalments over the next twelve years with interest at 6½% per annum, and until these payments are completed we are entitled to nominate a director to the board. Members will have been given details of the sale with the notice calling the extraordinary general meeting, at which their consent to the sale will have been invited.

In acquiring this stock, the Government is obtaining control of a first-class undertaking whose plant, transmission lines and equipment are in excellent condition, and, I am glad to say, it has a highly efficient management and staff. After control has passed from us we shall be very willing to give all possible help and advice to the company in the future, and we are sure it should continue to make an important contribution to the progress of Tanganyika.

Hale Hydro-Electric Development

Satisfactory progress was made by our engineers and contractors, Balfour Beatty & Company Limited, on the main civil engineering works which were well advanced by the end of the year. It is expected that the first hydro-electric generator should be commissioned in June, 1964, and the second in September, 1964, when construction of the whole project should be complete and with an installed capacity of 21 MW.

The 132 kV transmission line from Hale to Dar es Salaam was officially taken over from the contractors towards the end of the year. The 33 kV line, Ruvu to Kilosa, was completed except for a few minor adjustments.

Current Year's Prospects

From the facts already recorded, the increase in sales during 1964 is estimated to be of the order of 9%, as compared with 5.3% in 1963 and, although costs are still rising, the net yield on operating account should show a further increase. It must be borne in mind, however, that with the sale of our investment in our Tanganyika subsidiary, we shall no longer receive the net dividend from that source of some £189,000. To offset this there will be interest accruing at 6½% on the outstanding purchase money and the redemption of our outstanding 5% debenture stock from capital sources.

Copies of the report and accounts and the Chairman's review can be obtained from The London Secretary, Bow Bells House, Bread Street, London, E.C.4, and from the Secretary, P.O. Box 30099, Nairobi.

Cost of Copperbelt Strikes

Minister's Warning to Trade Unions

If 1964 proved to be a typical year for strikes in Northern Rhodesia it would mean a loss of 20 days' production, equivalent to a loss of about £8m. in earnings to the mining companies and well over £2m. to the Government in revenue. Mr. Arthur Wina, the Finance Minister, told an industrial relations study course at Kitwe.

"During the next few years we are bound to be going through a difficult transitional phase in human and race relations. Industry will not be insulated from these difficulties. One source of friction will be the tremendous differentials in earnings between those who are qualified and those who are less skilled. That the skilled should earn more than the unskilled is probably inevitable, but it cannot be right that the skilled within one industry should permanently earn nine times as much as those with less skills.

Agriculture Lagging

"These differentials can be reduced only by increasing the supply of unskilled workers. It is a question of more training and education. I would like to take a steam compressed pile-driver and thud the point home.

"In the last 10 years average African earnings in mining and quarrying have risen from £132 to £289 a year—a rise of more than 100%. During the same period wages paid to agricultural labourers have risen only 50%. It is extremely doubtful whether the output of our African farmers has risen by even 30%. The average cash value of the output per adult worker in the subsistence sector is still not much more than £20 a year.

"We as politicians in opposition vigorously criticized the United Federal Party for neglecting African agriculture. Economic experts who have reviewed the economic results of the past 10 years have substantiated these criticisms and recommended that far more attention should be paid to and far more money should be spent on, developing African agriculture.

"This Government must take active steps to improve living conditions drastically in the rural areas. It is essential that farmers' incomes should grow so that the hundreds of thousands of families in the countryside can provide a market for the towns' new manufacturing industries. Economic good sense and social justice reinforce one another."

Money Lost

Referring to the loss to the Government of more than £2m. if strikes during the year lost 20 days' production, Mr. Wina said:—

"£2.1m. would entirely finance the construction of the new University of Zambia, and a further £2.1m. would cover its running costs for the first six years. From the revenue lost by a single day's stoppage at Nchanga 250 children could be sent the whole way through primary school and 40 through secondary school as well; these figures take account of the cost of all the extra school-buildings needed.

"The recent strike at Broken Hill cost in lost revenue £5,000 a day—the cost of building one four-bed dispensary and staffing and running it for a year. These dispensaries treat perhaps 12,000 outpatients in a year.

"These statistics may explain measures which other newly-independent countries in Africa have taken to restrict the powers of the trade unions. They have been criticized by the International Labour Organization and freely condemned in the Western Press. It is their urgent desire to develop their countries that has led these Governments to legislate against industrial stoppages and to take over control of the trade unions.

"The freedom which trade unions in this country enjoy carries commensurate responsibility. It is not my Government's policy to introduce legislation similar to that in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Ghana. We most earnestly hope it will not be necessary to do so; but whether the Government is forced to move in that direction or not will depend upon leaders on the side of both labour and management."

About £50m. for development projects in Southern Rhodesia is said to have been offered to the Government by a consortium representing finance houses in West Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

Lusaka's cotton ginnery is expected to be opened before the end of June.

Plastic shoes are to be manufactured in Kampala, chiefly for the African market.

A £3½m. textile factory in Kisumu, Kenya, will produce about 1½m. cotton blankets annually.

Schweppe (Central Africa), Ltd., reports a trading loss to September 30 of approximately £30,000.

East Africa Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., is maintaining its dividend at 10% and proposes a one-for-four scrip issue.

A fish net factory in Kampala, equipped with Japanese machinery capable of producing 2,000 nylon nets daily, is now in production.

A Spanish trade mission is visiting East Africa. It was organized by the Chambers of Commerce in Barcelona, Madrid and Bilbao.

Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., reports profits after tax at £465,557 (£359,812). Dividends total 12½%, against 11% in the four previous years.

Rosehaugh Tea (Holdings), Ltd., a company interested in tea growing in Nyasaland, reports profits for 1963 after tax at £43,430 (£47,336). Shareholders receive 7½%.

A Chinese People's Republic Trade Exhibition, to be staged in Dar es Salaam throughout July, will be organized by 30 Chinese, of whom the first 11 are due within a few days.

Geita Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, produced 3,274 oz. gold in the quarter to March 31 for a mine profit of £638. In the previous quarter the figures were 3,425 oz. and £1,062.

Salisbury's new £250,000 municipal brewery is already producing 500,000 gallons of native beer monthly. Profits are to be used entirely for the benefit of the African community.

Because Russia supports the boycott of trade with South Africa, she has declined to renew the contract by which all Russian diamonds have been sold to the Western world through the De Beers group.

East Africa's first export of bulk molasses has just been loaded at Mombasa by a 14,000-ton tanker. The molasses, from Kenya Sugar, Ltd., Ramisi, and Tanganyika Planting Co., Ltd., Arusha Chini, are destined for South America.

The Kasungu tobacco estates of 350 acres developed since 1950 by the Colonial Development Corporation have been transferred to the Nyasaland Government. Mr. W. D. Lewis has been appointed chairman of a committee which will supervise the estates.

Noorani Plantations, Ltd., Tanga, are forming a £500,000 company to build a sisal spinning factory on Ngomeni estate. It will be Tanganyika's third sisal spinning factory. The others are in Dar es Salaam, one financed by Dutch and the other by United Kingdom capital.

According to reports from Southern Rhodesia, a strike estimated to be worth about £1m. has been made at the abandoned Up-to-Date gold mine in Matabeleland by Mr. Robert Malcolmson and Mr. Philip Gordon, an American. There has been considerable prospecting in the area in recent months.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has increased the interim dividend for the year ending on June 30 by 1½% to 12½%. Last year there was a final distribution of 27½%. Mulfulura Copper Mines, Ltd., one of the main subsidiaries, has raised the interim by 7½% to 20%. The final last year was 32½%.

The former Rhodesian record price of 45d. per lb. for a bale of burley tobacco sold on the Salisbury auction floors was eclipsed last week when four bales from a lowveld ranch were sold at an average of 49½d. per lb. To date this season just over 862,000 lb. of burley have been sold in Rhodesia at an average of about 30d.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., decided last week to increase the capital in order that 600,000 newly-created ordinary shares may be issued for cash, half at 17s. 6d. and the balance at 20s. each, to the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., which is to make a rights issue entitling members to subscribe for two new 2s. units at 2s. 3d. in respect of each three stock units held on May 29 next.

East African Airways, Air-India, and Aden Airways have reached agreement on a combined pattern of services between East Africa and India. Aden Airways now offer two services weekly in each direction between Aden, Mogadishu and Nairobi with jet-prop Viscount; Air India have two services a week in each direction between Bombay, Aden and Nairobi, with Boeings 707; and E.A.A. operate two services each week from Nairobi to Bombay via Aden and Karachi with Comets.

The Benguela Railway Company carried 437,692 tons for a revenue of £1.7m. in the first three months of this year, compared with 292,655 tons and just under £1.2m. in the corresponding period of 1963, but disturbances in Katanga in the early weeks of last year vitiate the comparison. Net operating receipts for the three months were £700,459 and £198,808 respectively. All the debentures and 90% of the equity of the railway are owned by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.



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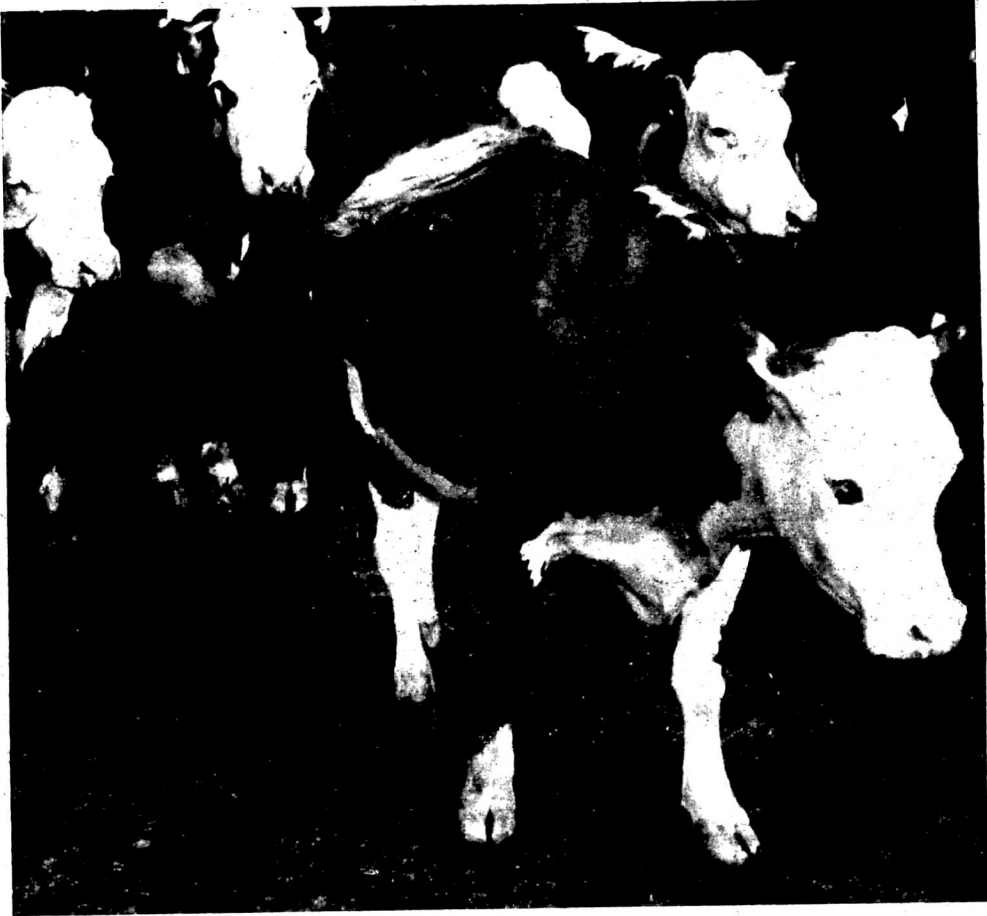
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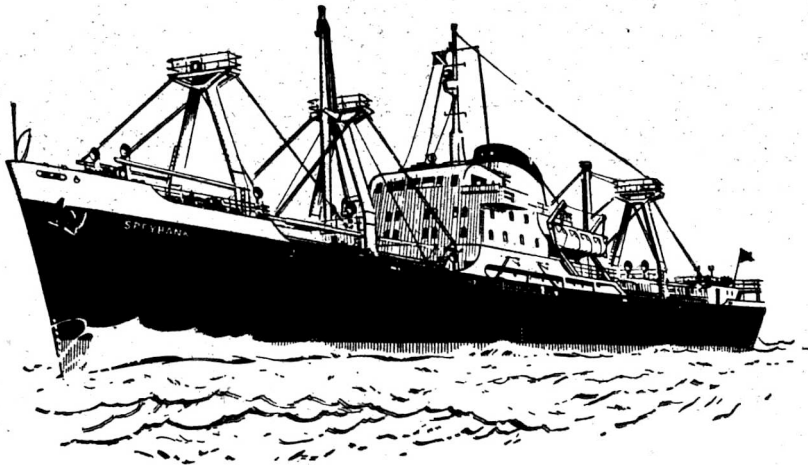
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S BOOK, published on Monday, makes compulsive reading for anyone with a serious interest in British African affairs, for, though primarily concerned with the creation and destruction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it reveals with convincing clarity the follies and faithlessness of the United Kingdom Government while Mr. Macmillan as Prime Minister set himself and his Administration to appease African nationalist extremists in general without regard to pledges, reason, or other moral and material considerations. No Commonwealth leader has had to bear such a burden of deliberate and repeated betrayals by British politicians as the man who was Prime Minister of the Federation for four-fifths of its decade of existence, and his capitulation of the major incidents, made available within five months of the death of the Federation, is as welcome as it is absorbing. There is neither reticence nor sentimentality in this history of a noble experiment in Africa which was recklessly and ruthlessly destroyed by ignoble manoeuvres in Whitehall. It is not political pamphleteering, but the forthright chronicle of a disaster which happened only because Macmillanism deemed expendable not only British Africa but British honour. As Czechoslovakia had been forsaken in the vain hope of appeasing Hitler, so British East and Central Africa were liquidated in the equally crazy expectation of assuaging a manifestly unappeasable Afro-Asian clique, which inevitably grew increasingly intolerant, inflexible and inexorable, as the Nazis had done a generation earlier. In both cases weak politicians in Westminster preferred compromise with evil to adherence to the principles which had made Britain great. To them an Englishman's word was no longer his bond.

Mr. Macmillan's discreditable reversal of the party's policy was first revealed little more than four years ago by his wind-of-change speech to the South African Parliament, and he was personally involved in the sorry and often sordid stealth by which the Federation was thereafter menaced and eventually murdered. He therefore figures very prominently in the narrative of his chief adversary, who describes the Macmillan technique in fascinating detail. We are told that the Tory leader showed himself "soothing as cream and sharp as a razor" when discussing the composition of the Monckton Commission, and that "he even tried to wish a Malayan chairman on us, a man really more English, he assured me, than any Englishman". Though the Monckton Commissioners exceeded their terms of reference, broke faith with the Federation, and virtually sentenced it to death, the Prime Minister, who had insisted on its appointment, invited Sir Roy to join him in a short statement "which oozed with warm gratitude towards Monckton and his colleagues for a valuable analysis of a very complex problem". Having been rebuffed, Mr. Macmillan tried again. The author comments: "I felt myself being enveloped by clouds of chilly cotton-wool, in which all the principles and beliefs I had held all my life were in danger of dissolving". When constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia were considered, "under the customary thick coating of Macmillan treacle and cotton-wool there was a nakedly dangerous Macleod scheme". Later "there was a rapid thickening of the atmosphere of mystery and melodrama to which anyone who had the misfortune to deal frequently with the Macmillan Government became accustomed" — a Government whose Ministers "displayed an ignorance about Africa equalled only by

Sir Roy Welensky On Mr. Macmillan.

their readiness to make in haste decisions which would have a vital effect on the lives of all of us who dwell there". Moreover, on one pretext or another Mr. Macmillan repeatedly dodged discussion of vital issues. Such was the behaviour of the Queen's first Minister in the United Kingdom to her first Minister in Central Africa.

Of Mr. Iain Macleod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Roy writes: "This proud and sensitive man seemed to believe that he had a great and challenging mission, which he was ruthless in carrying out; and if resisted or criticized he tended to become

Most Disastrous Secretary of State.

bitterly angry. He was subtle and secretive, but in the face of rational, firm opposition he could not always control his own feelings. Lord Salisbury's verdict on him — 'too clever by half' — upset him greatly, but perhaps it was the fairest and kindest assessment after all. To me his mixture of cold calculation, sudden gushes of undisciplined emotion, and ignorance of Africa was perplexing and discouraging". Having told Sir Roy that Dr. Banda was a vain little man, completely ignorant about the economic aspects of government, and that his duty in the next few weeks would be "to drip cold water down Banda's neck in preparation for the cold douche I'll have to administer", he evaded that self-described obligation and set himself to bring the man to power, first proposing his admission to the Executive Council of Nyasaland. The Federal Prime Minister naturally dismissed the idea as intolerable, reminding Mr. Macleod that "Dr. Banda's conduct had belied the sincerity of his pledges. He had persistently misrepresented the agreements that had been made. He had repeatedly proclaimed that he intended to smash the Federation. His constant verbal attacks on his political opponents had been calculated to result, and did result, in physical assaults on people. I saw no reason for his being put in a position where he would have access to confidential information which he would undoubtedly use against the Federal Government in a critical time".

During negotiations about a new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia — a Constitution drafted by Macleod and described in the House of Commons as a "dog's breakfast"

Pretence Spurned By Mr. Greenfield.

— Mr. Greenfield, the Federal Minister of Law, and Mr. Roberts, leader of the European non-officials in Northern Rho-

desia, were entertained to what the latter described as "a mad-hatter's dinner party", at which the Colonial Secretary outlined proposals which would, he insisted, meet most of the objections of the United Federal Party, but which he intended to describe to the conference as unacceptable to Europeans and Africans, thus leaving him no alternative but to impose his own settlement. He urged that the United Federal Party delegation should simulate resistance, in order that he might appear to be forcing both sides to submit to his ruling. When Mr. Greenfield refused the false rôle, Mr. Macleod "had a fit of the sulks". On another occasion he had a "long, meandering, and often extremely angry discussion" with Mr. Roberts, who reported his astonishment at seeing a British Cabinet Minister "in such a state of nerves that at times he was almost unintelligible". Of a memorandum from Mr. Macleod to the Federal High Commissioner in London, Sir Roy remarks: "It began all over again: the slithering out from major agreements in principle, with the pretence either that they were minor matters of detail or that there had been a misunderstanding; the time factor used against us skilfully and ruthlessly; and the obdurate insistence that racial parties and their allies, pledged to break up the Federation, should have a majority in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative and Executive Councils". The references to Mr. Macleod, it will be seen, are scathing. His sole consolation may be that Lord Salisbury's one-word summary of his Central African actions — "unscrupulous" — is not recalled.

Though Mr. Duncan Sandys is a very different kind of man, the Federal Prime Minister found him no easier to understand. "Tenacious of his own point of view, slow

Lost the Will To Govern.

to see that of others, dogged and ruthless", he is said to have given the first secret promise to Dr. Banda in Zomba that Nyasaland would be allowed to secede; but no record of any such undertaking could be found in the Colonial Office or the Commonwealth Relations Office when Mr. Butler became Minister for Central African Affairs. The Governor of Nyasaland had, however, a minute of confirmation. That the Federal Government should not have been told and that Whitehall should have had no record of so crucial a conversation is as astonishing as it is reprehensible. Such furtiveness could not but add to the distrust already established by Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod. When Mr. Sandys was

once told by Sir Roy that the firm exercise of authority would keep Nyasaland peacefully within the Federation, he replied: "No, Roy; you see, we British have lost the will to govern". Whereupon Mr. Greenfield interposed: "But we haven't". At another time of crisis Sir Edgar Whitehead, then Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told British Ministers assembled in the Commonwealth Relations Office that he found their behaviour "monstrous".

Federal leaders came increasingly to that conclusion, as Mr. Butler has good cause to know. It fell to him to tell the Federal Ministers invited to London in March of last year

**"Scandalous", Said
Mr. Caldicott.**

that the Cabinet had decided that the constituent territories must be allowed to secede from the Federation. Sir Roy immediately asked that Mr. Macmillan should be notified that neither he nor any member of his delegation would attend the luncheon arranged for that day, "for I cannot accept the hospitality of a man who has betrayed me and my country". He then emphasized that the United Kingdom Government had consistently given way to the African nationalists, and that he had not even been given the opportunity to put forward the constructive proposals which he had brought to London. "Still Mr. Butler said nothing; nor could he look me in the face. Mr. Lewanika, a son of the King of the Barotse who in 1890 negotiated with the representatives of the Chartered Company a treaty placing his people and lands under the direct protection of the Crown, sat up very straight and asked: 'Are the British Government going to allow Barotseland to secede from Northern Rhodesia?' This caused a flurry among Mr. Butler's officials and a great deal of urgent whispering. 'No decision has yet been taken on Barotseland', said Mr. Butler in some confusion. 'Barotse wishes are being ignored', said Mr. Lewanika, 'while the demands of Nyasaland and of Northern Rhodesian nationalists are being agreed to. The Barotse are not prepared to be ruled by Kaunda or any other African nationalist. My father, at his own request, made treaties with the British Government which you are now going to break. Will you agree not to mention Barotseland when you speak today?' Mr. Butler said that he could not give such an undertaking. 'Why can't you be honest with my Minister? Why can't he be told, so that he can tell the Litunga, that the Barotse have been sold down the river?' Mr. Butler said not a word. He seemed so close to collapse that I changed

the subject. Mr. Caldicott exploded, saying: 'It is scandalous that we should be asked here to discuss the agenda for a conference and when our Prime Minister arrives he is faced with a decision like this, taken at the demand of the African nationalists. You have treated our Prime Minister with the gravest discourtesy'. Yet Sir Roy feels no bitterness towards Mr. Butler, "who had been handed a stinking kettle of fish". He blames Mr. Macmillan, "whose mind is the most complicated I have encountered in my political life".

Soon after a Chequers week-end for Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Roberts, the Federal Government received numerous reports of the assembly at Nairobi of British troop-carrying aircraft, assembled, **Threat to Use** it was said, with the intention of carrying out changes in Northern Rhodesia by **Armed Forces.** The crew of a Royal Rhodesian Air Force aircraft sent to Kenya found the atmosphere embarrassing, and the captain had no doubt that they had "walked into the opening phase of an operation whose object was to land troops in the Federation". The necessary measures to obstruct any such action were promptly ordered. Sir Roy was told later in Britain by two Ministers and one ex-Minister that the Cabinet had had second and wiser thoughts and abandoned the original plan. There was a sequel when he dined with Mr. Macmillan in London not long afterwards. "He was always one of the most accomplished actors in public life, and in the three hours I spent with him then he put on a truly magnificent performance. As he spoke of his deep sympathy and understanding of us in Africa his eyes were moist and shining and his voice vibrated with emotion. Paddling out into this tide of words, I mentioned recent happenings in Northern Rhodesia. The tears rolled down Macmillan's cheeks. 'Roy, do you really believe that I, who have seen the horror of two world wars, would have tolerated the situation in which Britishers would have been shooting down Britishers, their brothers, alongside whom they had fought on many a battlefield?' 'Before you go any further, Harold', I cut in, 'you had better understand that I sent a Canberra up to Nairobi last month. I know you were gathering aircraft and troops there. Where else in the world were you going to use them except against us?' 'But of course', he sighed, 'of course, Roy, we all make mistakes. Those aircraft and those troops weren't to be used against you. We were collecting them in case you needed help,

and we should have had them there ready for you'". There was not the slightest reason to think that the Federal Government might need help.

No political leader in Central or East Africa has ever written a franker political testimony than this by Sir Roy Welensky, who could scarcely have used his space to

Parliament and Press Share the Obloquy. One regret must be that the book is not longer, for the story would obviously not have flagged if told at double the length; and that would have allowed the author to include references to many men and events now omitted or mentioned only very briefly. It is to be hoped that the reception given to this first book will induce Sir Roy to embark upon an autobiography, in which he would have scope for recollections and comments which have had to be excluded from this record of the birth, life and death of a Federation of

which he was a most valiant leader. He could not have been more shiftilly and shabbily treated by the Macmillan Government, which knew that it was fulfilling the aims of the Socialist Party and would consequently escape Opposition attacks in the House of Commons. By cajolery, intimidation, and other devices it reduced the few score Conservatives with concern for the Commonwealth to impotence and then almost to silence. By a persistence in lobbying for which there had been no parallel since the Munich period, and by systematic "leaks" (about which Sir Roy complained more than once to Mr. Macmillan), newspaper criticism was reduced to negligible proportions. Parliament and Press thus share with Mr. Macmillan and his Cabinet the obloquy of a contemptible policy and the squalid stratagems by which it was consummated. Yet the leader who was destroyed was a liberal, prepared for an eventual black majority in Parliament, but concerned that political progress should be earned by the ability to use it wisely.

Notes By The Way

Commonwealth and Southern Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will not receive an invitation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. That can now be written with confidence. Nor is it the case, as suggested in every newspaper reference to the subject which I have seen, that objections have come only from African and Asian members of the Commonwealth. I have reason to know that at least one of the old white Dominions has expressed the emphatic opinion that none should be invited except leaders of full member States. It is likely, however, that Mr. Smith will be asked to come to London for a few days next month for talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Would he accept that proposal? Since the question of independence concerns only the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesian Governments, he could scarcely refuse; and there is much that could be better discussed in person than in formal dispatches, or even in private notes. It therefore seems probable that Mr. Smith will have visited London before the other Commonwealth leaders assemble.

Towards a Republic

DR. KAUNDA is the first political leader in Africa to take his country straight from the status of a British Protectorate to that of a republic under an executive President (who will certainly be himself). Zambia — as Northern Rhodesia will be called from October 24 (United Nations Day) — wants to remain within the Commonwealth, and the Ministers who have recently been in London have been emphatic that, though they will welcome financial and technical help from any quarter provided that no strings be attached, they wish to retain the most friendly relationships with the United Kingdom Government and with British financial, industrial and commercial circles. Some former British

Colonial territories in Africa have marked the attainment of independence by demonstrations of intolerance and xenophobia expressing itself as "We are the masters now". There was no evidence of that attitude during the Independence Conference. On the contrary, the leader of the United National Independence Party, who was in a position to exact almost any terms, resisted pressure within his own party and promised a continuance of European representation in the National Assembly during the transitional years.

Aspirants to Dictatorship

THAT WAS WISE from every standpoint. It demonstrates appreciation of the part which European members have played and can continue to play; it checks the extremists who want wholesale Africanization much too quickly; it is therefore a practical contribution to inter-racial harmony in action; and it must consequently encourage confidence, which is one of the essential requirements of the new State. Dr. Kaunda is, of course, aware that there are men and groups within his party who would be glad to see him supplanted by an out-and-out extremist; but in that regard his lot is no worse than that of his opposite numbers elsewhere. President Nyerere in Tanganyika and Prime Minister Kenyatta in Kenya, for instance, can have no illusions in the same connexion: they know that in their entourage are persons who covet supreme power, men who would in certain circumstances stake all on a bid for the succession. No well-wisher of East and Central Africa can want any such change of leadership, for there is no likelihood that any of the aspirants to dictatorship (for they would immediately show themselves dictators) would better serve the State. Given wise government, none of the newly-independent East and Central African territories has better prospects than Northern Rhodesia.

Reviewmanship

BREACH OF FAITH, which is described in detail in Sir Roy Welensky's book, was shown by the newspapers which reviewed it last Sunday, for the publishers had named Monday as the publication date. All three "quality" Sundays, the *Times*, *Telegraph* and *Observer*, broke the embargo. Another surprise is that few of the numerous reviews which have already appeared suggest, as Sir Roy has done, that Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., bears a heavy share of the political guilt for the destruction of the Federation; in quite a number of them he was not even mentioned (which must have pleased him). Exhibit 3 is this sadly belated acknowledgment by the *Observer*: "There is no more discreditable chapter in recent Commonwealth history than the year in which the Central African Federation was first created and then destroyed. By the time the Monckton Commission was appointed Sir Roy was past believing anything he heard from London. In the end his suspicions turned out to be right". A pity that the *Observer* was so obstinately blind throughout! It might have recognized the step-by-step betrayal, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did.

Wrong Question

THE WRONG QUESTION is being put to Sir Roy Welensky's disclosure of a conversation in Gwelo jail four years ago between a barrister and Dr. Banda. Instead of asking whether communications between a

citizen and his legal adviser should be completely private, as has been done — with much publicity — by the firm of London solicitors who employed Mr. Dingle Foot, it would be more to the point to consider whether the conversation could be fairly described as professional. Was it not essentially political? Why should an advocate expect professional privilege on a political occasion? That is what the Bar Council and Law Society should ponder.

Mr. Macleod is Shocked

MR. IAIN MACLEOD is shocked. In his constituency, Enfield, the Socialists, who hold 31 of the 60 seats on the borough council, have decided to grab all the aldermanic seats. That, says the man who as Secretary of State for the Colonies took not the slightest notice of British pledges in Africa, "is naked gerrymandering, a disgrace to those who contrived it and connived at it". The discreditable Labour manoeuvre is inexcusable, but the reprimand comes oddly from a politician who was denounced by one of the most honoured men in his own party for having acted "unscrupulously" and shown himself "too clever by half". Judgment was never Mr. Macleod's strong point. His speeches now that he is out of office show that as clearly as his actions did when, to the perpetual cost of Africa, he meddled with her affairs and wrecked the achievements, plans and hopes of many thousands of much better men and women.

British Public Should Know the Facts, says Sir Roy Welensky

Will Return to Politics "Only If Conscripted"

SIR ROY WELENSKY lunched privately on Monday with the Prime Minister and Lady Douglas-Home at 10, Downing Street. Sir Timothy Bligh, head of Sir Alec's secretariat, was the other guest.

On arriving in London on Saturday he told a *Sunday Express* reporter: "Britain was ready to invade the Federation in 1961. I have been told on extremely good authority that Mr. Macleod was the man who ordered the plan to go ahead". Sir Roy deals in detail with the incident in his book, which states that the Cabinet had second and wiser thoughts.

He told a *Sunday Telegraph* correspondent that the transcript of the conversation in prison between Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., M.P., and Dr. Banda had been supplied to H.M. Government at the time. He added: — "When Mr. Macmillan was touring the Federation as my guest I happen to know that he had a copy of a memorandum from Dr. Banda in his possession. Though he was my guest he did not show me a copy of it. It was a remarkable reflection on the state of affairs that the Prime Minister of the leading Commonwealth State could be having these negotiations with Dr. Banda without discussing it with me as Federal Premier".

Unfair Dealing

On Monday Sir Roy appeared in two television programmes and also on sound radio.

Interviewed by Mr. Reginald Bosanquet in the "People in London" feature of ITV, he said that H.M. Government had had the right to change its policy about Central Africa or anything else; his complaint was that he as Federal Prime Minister had not been told. That was not fair dealing from one Commonwealth country to another. On his part he had shown complete loyalty to Britain, for which he had great love and admiration. His struggle had been for an ideal. Britain would yet regret the loss of the Federation.

Asked if he would be tougher with H.M. Government if he had to deal with it again, he replied that he had always found the present Prime Minister a man of the greatest integrity, who had never tried to mislead him.

Great pressure was being put on him in Southern Rhodesia to return to politics, but after 25 years of public life he was not anxious to resume it. If there were a broad call and he felt that he could contribute, he would nevertheless return.

Utter Nonsense

It was utter nonsense to suggest that the situation in Southern Rhodesia represented a threat to world peace. No policeman was armed and he went wherever he wished without protection.

It was likewise untrue that Southern Rhodesian whites intended to cling to power indefinitely: even the 1924 Constitution had provided for an African majority at some time, and under the Constitution of three years ago, which had been accepted by two-thirds of the electorate, the vast majority of them white, it would not be many years before Africans could be in a majority in Parliament if they took advantage of the opportunities offered to them.

In the "Panorama" programme of B.B.C. Television, when Mr. Robin Day asked why he had lunched with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a senior member of the Cabinet which had betrayed him, Sir Roy repeated his personal tribute to the present Prime Minister and emphasized that it had been Mr. Macmillan as Prime Minister who had been primarily responsible for the actions of his Government.

Invited to justify publication of a conversation between Dr. Banda and his legal adviser, Sir Roy said

(Continued on page 750)

PERSONALIA

MR. YUSU HIMIDI is the Zanzibar Army "chief". LORD WAKEFIELD has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. J. KENNEDY GRANT has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. P. LONG, Deputy Commissioner of Police is on leave from Nyasaland.

SIR HANDLEY and LADY BIRD have returned from a visit to the United States.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN of Liberia will visit Kenya and Tanganyika shortly.

MR. D. W. ALDRIDGE has resigned from the board of Nkola Copper Refineries, Ltd.

MR. GIDEON SHOHAH, the new Israeli Consul-General in Nyasaland, was previously in Tanganyika.

DR. CLAUDE CHILTON, of Gadzema, has arrived in the United Kingdom from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, will shortly visit Australia.

MR. KOUROS SATRAP, an Iranian, is now in Zomba as head of a United Nations delegation to Nyasaland.

MR. J. H. ALLEN is now chairman of the Matabeleland regional council of the Rhodesia National Party.

MR. RAMADHANI HAJI and MR. SAID IDD BWAVUYAL, members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, are touring Cuba.

MR. JOSIAH MWANGI KARIUKI, 35, author of "Mau Mau Detainee", has been appointed National Youth Leader in Kenya.

MR. G. C. GOUGH, of the Bank of England, is due shortly in Salisbury as deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia.

MR. GEORGE FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Department of Technical Co-operation, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. VLADIMIR KASHKHAROV has replaced MR. ALSETIEV in Kampala as East African representative of the Russian news agency Tass.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. RICHARDS arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE on Friday.

M. HENRI BOURDEILLE has presented his credentials as French Ambassador in Zanzibar, where the Russian Ambassador is MR. DMITRI CHUVAKHIN.

MR. M. K. AMEKO, Ghanaian Ambassador to Rwanda and Burundi, paid a short visit to Kenya on his way back to Accra for consultations.

MR. H. R. FINN has been elected a director of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and MR. B. D. NAPPER of Rhodesian Selection Trust Explorations, Ltd.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, British High Commissioner in Kenya, has been in London for a few days for consultations. He is now back in Nairobi.

A biography of LORD MALVERN, entitled "HUGGINS OF RHODESIA", by Messrs. L. H. GANN and M. GELFAND, will shortly be published in London.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Southern African and East African Year Books and Guides, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN are back in this country.

VICE-GOVERNOR-GENERAL A. MOELLER DE LADDEROUS is to address The Royal African Society at lunch-time on June 4 on "Economic Conditions in the Congo".

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE'S East African tour will start in Kenya on June 5, whence he will visit Tanganyika and Zanzibar from June 12, and Uganda on June 17.

SIR RICHARD LUYT, who was recently promoted from Northern Rhodesia to be Governor of British Guiana, has had to declare a state of emergency and call for British troops.

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, is reported to have said in Kampala that he hoped Southern Rhodesia would be invited to the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference.

MR. CHOU EN-LAI, the Chinese Prime Minister, contemplates a visit to the Middle East, including the Sudan. He would be likely to want to visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

MR. A. H. BALL, MR. A. J. B. OGILVY, and MR. R. W. ROWLAND have joined the board of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, now a subsidiary of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd.

After the British military forces have been withdrawn from Kenya in December, MAJOR-GENERAL IAN H. FREELAND, the G.O.C., will become Vice-Adjutant-General in the Ministry of Defence in London.

While MAJOR VAZ PINTO, Provincial Secretary for Transport in Mozambique, was in Nyasaland last week, he was the guest at dinner of the GOVERNOR and at other meals of Malawi Congress Party Ministers.

MR. EVARISTE KIMBA, Foreign Minister in Katanga under MR. MOISE TSHOMBE, is reported to have formed the *Mouvement Populaire Africain* among the Baluba in opposition to the ex-President's Conakat Party.

MR. MUHAMMAD YUSUF, leader of the Somali Independent Union of Kenya, has suggested that the President of the Somali Republic should be invited to Kenya during the visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia include MR. M. B. DAVIES, MR. E. B. EDNEY, MR. A. S. HOLLAND, MR. J. HUTTON, MR. I. V. KINGSTON, DR. & MRS. E. ROGERS and MR. F. S. B. WILLOUGHBY.

MR. J. J. DUVENAGE, Director of Conservation in Southern Rhodesia, and MR. G. SMITH, officer in charge of Alford Training Institute, are in Italy to study extension experiments conducted under the aegis of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND has written another book entitled "Generals at War", which severely criticizes FIELD MARSHAL EARL WAVELL. SIR FRANCIS served in the K.A.R. as a subaltern. He is shortly to address the Africa Committee of the Monday Club.

MR. E. C. WHARTON-TIGAR has joined the boards of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., following the resignation of MR. T. H. BRADFORD. MR. WHARTON-TIGAR is managing director of Selection Trust, Ltd., in London.

MR. W. H. CHESTER-JONES, for the past 11 years managing director of East Africa Industries, Ltd., has left Nairobi to become chairman and managing director of the Unilever companies in Mexico. His successor in Kenya is MR. B. W. SCHWARZ, sometime chairman of the Lever group subsidiary in Indonesia.

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MR. SALAH EL DIN MOHAMED EL SHAARAWI, deputy director of the African Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo, has been appointed Ambassador in Zanzibar for the United Arab Republic. He has served at The Hague and in Athens and Nicosia.

SIR KEITH MURRAY, who has joined the board of Metal Box Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, was rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, from 1944 to 1953 and then chairman of the University Grants Committee for 10 years. He is a governor of the Administrative Staff College.

PROFESSOR GEORGE MACDONALD (tropical hygiene), PROFESSOR J. N. MORRIS (social medicine), PROFESSOR ALAN MANCRIEFF (child health), of London University, and MISS MARGARET READ, the anthropologist and educationist, are directing a health education course for teachers of doctors, nurses and midwives in East Africa.

New members of the East African Central Legislative Assembly include MR. K. S. HANGA, Minister for Industry, Mines and Power in Tanganyika/Zanzibar; MR. GEORGE MAGEZI, Uganda's Minister of Community Development and Labour; MR. AKILANO MOLADE AKIWUMI, Legal Secretary of the E.A.C.S.O.; and MR. JOHN MWANGI, member for Kenya.

SIR VINCENT QUENET has been appointed Judge President of the newly-constituted appellate division of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, which replaces the Federal Supreme Court. MR. JUSTICE A. S. HATHORN has been appointed Judge of Appeal. MR. H. E. DAVIES, O.C., formerly president of the Income Tax Appeal Court, becomes puisne judge of the High Court.

SIR ALEXANDER H. MAXWELL and members of the Tobacco Advisory Committee, representing the leading tobacco manufacturers in the United Kingdom, gave a luncheon in London a few days ago in honour of a delegation from the Rhodesian tobacco industry comprising MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, MR. R. B. HARLAND, MR. E. J. JEFFERYS, MR. R. M. TAUNTON, and MAJOR F. A. PALING.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include MR. & MRS. L. J. BRIDGER, MR. M. A. CARSON, MR. R. CORNISH, DR. & MRS. J. DERRICK, MR. & MRS. H. W. FAULKNER, MR. & MRS. G. S. HEMMINGS, MR. & MRS. D. G. HEYWOOD, MR. & MRS. T. A. LANDERS, MR. & MRS. J. MOLYNEUX, MR. & MRS. G. C. A. STEEL, MR. & MRS. J. E. SUNDERLAND, and CAPTAIN & MRS. R. TRICKETT.

MR. M. N. MAINI has been elected president and MR. F. H. V. KEIGHLEY vice-president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. The members of the executive committee are Messrs. W. A. BARNES, D. CAMPBELL, J. F. DASTUR, A. LORD, H. L. MANNING, C. U. PATEL, R. Z. PATEL, D. A. RAISWELL, C. H. ROWE, and A. TAMALE. The chairman until the recent annual meeting was MR. D. C. STALEY.

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, met MR. G. POMPIDOU, the French Prime Minister, and MR. COUVE DE MURVILLE, the Foreign Minister, in Paris before going to Belgrade. MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE, his Minister of Home Affairs, has visited Sweden and Denmark "to thank people who helped us during our independence struggle" and to discuss medical, technical and educational aid.

MR. R. S. BEACHAM, who has been appointed managing director of Dunlop Rhodesia, Ltd., joined the group in 1931 as assistant private secretary to the chairman and three years later transferred to the overseas department. After war service in the Middle East he became manager in London of the Africa and Middle East department. Later he was for seven years with the associated company in Japan, and for two years sales director of the South African company. Since 1961 he has been overseas sales manager in London.

Obituaries

Sir Henry Webb

SIR HENRY WEBB, who has died in his 82nd year, spent many years in the Colonial Legal Service. He was Chief Justice in Tanganyika from 1940 until his retirement five years later.

Born in Ireland, and educated at Clifton College, Bath College, Trinity College, Oxford, and King's Inns, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1909 and was a member of its general council from 1916 to 1921. Shortly after taking silk in 1920 he went to Palestine as president of the District Court of Samaria.

Transferred to Kenya in 1933 as a puisne judge, he served in that Colony until he went to Sierra Leone as Chief Justice in 1938. Less than two years later he was promoted to the same office in Tanganyika, being knighted soon after his arrival in Dar es Salaam.

He had a deep interest in all East African affairs, continued to attend East African gatherings in London, and was an occasional correspondent of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. He profoundly distrusted the over-rapid political changes of recent years. In one letter to this journal he wrote:—

"Suppose that the Government of the former Colony of the Angostura Islands, now an independent republic, repudiates its liability for the pensions of its former British officers. Will H.M. Government break off diplomatic relations or impose sanctions, or what? And how effective are such measures likely to be? If the pensions of former Irish servants had been so provided for, does anyone think that the Government of the Republic of Ireland would now be paying them? If H.M. Government wish effectively to allay the doubts and anxieties which naturally exist, let them say plainly: 'If the Government of the territory in which you serve does not pay, we will'."

Dr. Walter Alexander

DR. WALTER ALEXANDER, C.M.G., K.S.G., M.D., D.Ph., M.B., Ch.B., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament since July, 1959, has died at his Odzi farm near Umtali. He was 68. Born in St. Andrew's, Fife, he studied at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and London Universities, and in 1925 arrived in Southern Rhodesia as medical officer at Mazende, then the largest gold mine in the territory, where he worked for 30 years.

Elected M.P. for Eastern in 1954, he became Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees four years later, and was elected Speaker the next year.

Recognized by the British Red Cross for war services, he was made a Knight of St. Gregory in 1955 by the Pope and was awarded the C.M.G. last year. He was president of the Vine Growers' Association, vice-president of the South African Kennel Union, and a member of the Eastern District Publicity Association. Agricultural development and African education and health welfare were particular interests. He leaves a widow.

MR. JONATHAN KABEKERE, who has died at the estimated age of 80, in Nkhoma Mission Hospital, Nyasaland, was converted to Christianity in 1901. He was for years cook to DR. W. H. MURRY, whom he helped in the translation of the Bible into Nyanja.

SIR GEORGE CRIBBETT, K.B.E., C.M.G., who died on Saturday, was at one time deputy chairman of B.O.A.C. and the first chairman of B.O.A.C. Associated Companies, Ltd.

Sir Roy Welensky

(Concluded from page 747)

that it was right that the British public should know something which bore out his suspicion that the Monckton Commission would not keep to its terms of reference. As to the complaint of the solicitors, there was at the time no case against Dr. Banda which required Mr. Dingle Foot's legal advice.

When the interviewer turned to Southern Rhodesia, Sir Roy said with emphasis that that country had not been given a square deal. It was idle to think that a solution could be imposed from outside. It must be found within the country.

Of course Southern Rhodesia should be invited to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. She had first attended such a gathering more than 30 years ago, and it was now suggested that her status should be reduced.

He could not understand how the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who had negotiated the existing Constitution on behalf of H.M. Government, could now insist on vital changes. Under that Constitution there could be an African majority in about a dozen years, and that was eminently reasonable.

"But Mr. Smith has said that there will be no African majority in his lifetime".

"Might he not slip on a banana and die tomorrow?"

Quality Not Colour

Sir Roy continued: "I want to preserve standards, not privilege. A man's progress should not be judged by the colour of his skin but by his qualities — by merit".

Reminded that Mr. Garfield Todd had suggested British intervention, Sir Roy replied: "That was a most irresponsible statement from a man who has held responsible office. How could Britain intervene in Southern Rhodesia, where she has no troops and not one civil servant? Anyhow, you are dealing with more than 200,000 whites, of whom half were born and bred there. Are they to be forced by economic blackmail? H.M. Government would achieve nothing by resorting to economic measures.

"As to the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence, I hope that that situation will never arise. It depends on how Southern Rhodesia is treated.

"The statement that I am preparing a political comeback is untrue; but there is great pressure upon me. I would come back only if conscripted".

Tuesday's *Daily Sketch* gave half its front page to the caption "Welensky's Warning: 'Chinese Swarming into Africa'" and a reference to an interview on inside pages with Mr. Godfrey Winn, to whom he said:—

"Africa is in process of being carved up between Russia and China as spheres of influence, the Arab countries for Russia, and the rest for China, especially the East Coast, where the danger grows every day. It is domination by the Chinese that we have to fear in the future . . .

"Every day now people come to my home to urge me to go back into politics — and far more of my visitors are black than white".

Tribute to Lady Welensky

Earlier Sir Roy had said: "I suppose every man worthy of his salt thinks he is married to the best wife in the world. I know I am. Never once has she questioned me about what was happening behind closed doors. She has taken it as it came, and quietly got on with cooking me another meal.

"But what instinct women have! If only I had taken her advice about some of the customers I have had to deal with! 'Don't trust that man an inch, Roy', she would say.

"She has had two coronaries, and is very unwell. It has all happened through looking after me — the strain of being up at all hours, comforting me after another setback, another betrayal from Britain".

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia is giving a dinner party this evening for Sir Roy Welensky.

All the major newspapers have carried long reviews of his book, which has immediately become a best-seller. It was sold out in Johannesburg on Monday.

Before leaving Salisbury Sir Roy had autographed the 2,600 copies which had been ordered in advance by Rhodesians. Collins are the publishers, at 36s.

State Visit of General Abboud

Protest by C.M.S. General Secretary

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABBOUD, President of the Sudan, arrived in London on Tuesday for a State visit to England and Scotland of nine days.

Accompanying him are Major-General Mohammed Farid, Minister of Education and Instruction; Major-General Hassan Nasr, Chief of Staff of the Sudan Armed Forces and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs; Major-General El Magboul El Hag, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply; Sayed Ahmed Kheir, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mineral Resources; Sayed Mamoun Beheiry, Minister of Finance and Economics; and the Speaker and five members of the Central Council.

Sir Ian Scott, British Ambassador in Khartoum, is in the British suite.

A varied programme will include attendance at a reception for Commonwealth High Commissioners and foreign Ambassadors, a London Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and visits to the Chelsea flower show, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Brechin Castle, a factory in Peterborough and research station in Saffron Walden, the Staff College at Camberley, the R.A.F. station at Abingdon, Derby Day at Epsom, and an Anglo-Sudanese dinner at the United Service Club.

The President is expected to stay on for a private visit.

Before his arrival Dr. John Taylor, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, had protested that many of the society's supporters "find it perplexing and repugnant that the Sudan State party should be received with honour by our Queen, by the Government, and at Westminster Abbey.

"Bloody and Brutal Background"

"I have no doubt that personally General Abboud is deserving of both respect and admiration, but he comes as the representative of a military régime which we know is taking the most repressive action against many of the southern citizens of the Sudan. Against this bloody and brutal background it is not without reason that tens of thousands of southerners have crossed over the frontiers into Uganda and the Congo.

"We are not reflecting merely the angry reaction of a missionary society whose workers have been expelled. We have never raised our voice against the exclusion of individual missionaries from the Sudan. We have, in fact, consistently expressed a sympathetic appreciation of the problems which the Sudan Government has to face. But these wholesale and indiscriminate expulsions constitute an affront to basic human rights and liberties".

There was much evidence that bombing had been used against open and defenceless villages. The President should of course be received politely, but the courtesies of a State visit should not be permitted to conceal "the very real disquiet" felt by many people concerning the situation in the southern Sudan.

East African Dinner

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER will be held on Thursday, June 18, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Earl De La Warr, this year's president of the Dinner Club, will take the chair, and Sir Cyril Hawker, chairman of the Standard Bank, will be the chief guest. Tickets may be obtained from Miss V. C. Young, c/o The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. The price to members of the Dinner Club is 40s. and to non-members 45s. Early application is requested.

Plan for Independence

Removing Outside Interference

WERE SOUTHERN RHODESIA "foolish enough" to provide greater African representation in Parliament, she would be "guilty of the greatest folly", Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, told a Rhodesian Front meeting in Salisbury last week.

He appealed for unity on the independence issue, and restated his belief that European standards of civilization would be maintained "at least for my own lifetime". That was also the view of his Cabinet.

He said in Sinoia that the Government had been preoccupied for a long time with a plan for independence. "We do not intend to let our opponents know what the plan of campaign is. We shall get independence, have no fear of that". Then the people of the country could "sit around a table and iron out our differences with no outside interference".

The Rhodesia National Party has announced its willingness to resume discussions with the Government in regard to a united demand for independence, even though full agreement might not be obtained. It did not consider it necessary to alter the Constitution, since the provisions of the Electoral Act could be changed to widen the franchise.

Mr. Winston Field, Mr. Smith's predecessor in office, has again said that he will continue to support the present Government provided it observes the policy on which it was elected in 1962.

African Opposition "with Our Lives"

War would result from a unilateral declaration of independence by the Government, the Rev. Ndabingini Sithole told the first Zimbabwe African National Union congress in Gwelo last week. "If the whites declare independence, then

so can Africans. When we say we are going to oppose unilateral independence it does not mean we are going to oppose it with our tongues only. We are going to oppose it with our lives".

Only Africans could achieve the party's aim of a non-white country with universal franchise, for European liberalism was but "sugar coating for European supremacy". No white liberal believed in one-man-one-vote.

A political rally planned to end the conference was forbidden by the Government. About 1,000 delegates had been expected, but three hours after the congress should have opened only 300 had arrived. The party had organized special security measures to protect its 100,000 members; it had survived intimidation from the rival People's Caretaker Council and the threat of "Nkomoism".

The Head of A White Man

Mr. George Nyandoro, secretary-general of the P.C.C., alleged in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, that the Southern Rhodesian Government had decided to hire 10 Katangese mercenaries to form the nucleus of a group which would recruit locally and plot to dispose of Mr. Nkomo, "like Lumumba". He cited "authoritative" sources in Dar es Salaam for his information. Britain was entirely responsible for the situation in Southern Rhodesia: "Does Alec Home want me to bring a suitcase with the head of a white man to impress upon him its seriousness?"

The United Nations committee of 24 on the abolition of colonialism has voted 18 to nil, with four abstentions, to send a five-member sub-committee to Africa to investigate. The United States supported the decision. Britain did not participate.

Mutiny Sentences Unduly Lenient

President Nyerere's Dissatisfaction

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, has publicly condemned the leniency of the sentences passed on Africans of the Tanganyika Rifles who had been found guilty of mutiny. The statement reads:—

"There has been some considerable criticism of the very lenient sentences passed on the 14 soldiers convicted of conspiracy and taking part in the mutiny of the Tanganyika Rifles in January of this year. The Government wishes to make clear that it shares the feeling that the penalties imposed by decision of the High Court judge and the two Army officers bore no relation to the seriousness of the offences and the damage which was done to our country.

"Despite this criticism, the Government does not intend to vary the sentences imposed in these cases. To interfere with the court's decision would be to do exactly that thing for which the nation condemns the soldiers: it would be to abrogate the rule of law.

"The soldiers knew that there were laws about the way they should behave and that there was machinery to deal with any grievances they had. By leading a mutiny the convicted soldiers invited people to break the peace and abandon law. We saw something of the results of the absence of law in the succeeding hours.

"The rule of law is the basis on which rests the freedom and equality of our citizens. It must remain the foundation of our State. We must not allow even our disgust with the mutineers to overcome our principles".

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Industrialization in Kenya

New Industries in Smaller Towns

"KENYA FACES THE FUTURE with complete confidence that industrialization will be accelerated at a rapid rate and that the present atmosphere of economic confidence will continue and be intensified", Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said in Nakuru a few days ago. He continued:—

"It would be idle to anticipate a situation when all people and all districts will have equal wealth. Nevertheless, if the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' continues to widen the economy cannot be considered healthy. Kenya's *per capita* income is £282 per annum, not a very low figure compared with other African countries, but the difference is considerable between *per capita* income of our urban population and that of the people outside our major towns.

"Measures that will be announced when our six-year development plan is published will indicate that the rural people will be specially considered in order to enable them to raise their earnings. Already more and more Africans are growing cash crops to bring in considerable wealth to their areas.

Racial Imbalance

"The Industrial Development Corporation has been charged to increase rapidly small industries, particularly in the small towns and trading centres, in accordance with our policy of widespread industrialization.

"The economic imbalance between various communities comprising the Kenya nation is also receiving attention. I am sure this is what Senator Lubembe had in mind when he complained that the situation is ironic whereby we have streets named after our great leader Jomo Kenyatta and other famous personalities, such as Chief Koinange and Field Marshal Kimathi, and no businesses or industries owned by Africans along those streets.

"This economic imbalance between various communities in this country will be corrected without delay. The large commercial and industrial sectors of Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu continue to reflect the economic imbalance, with practically no African businesses in those parts of the towns I have mentioned. During our six-year development plan this imbalance will be greatly diminished. The Africans want to feel that this economy is also their wealth and that they are not just enjoying the by-products of other people's economic undertakings. Our policy is one of widespread prosperity not only geographically but also population-wise.

"The East African Trade Agreement, worked out by Ministers for Commerce and Industry and Ministers for Finance who comprised the emergency committee, was approved by the heads of the Governments last Friday. There has been a lot of talk about federation. This policy of federation continues to be strongly adhered to by the three Governments. It was in the context of the people's desire for federation that the trade agreement was worked out.

"Kenya is more industrialized than Tanganyika and Uganda, and sells more to Tanganyika and Uganda than they sell to us. It is not a question of robbing Peter to pay Paul, but of enabling our neighbours to have a bigger share of East Africa's industries without at the same time insisting on Kenya to mark time.

"The assurance that Kenya will strengthen its common market and maintain the single currency, is most welcome. A definite step has been taken towards the goal of federation by the arrangements regarding inter-territorial trade and allocations of specified industries. After all, it will be necessary to strengthen our inter-territorial organizations to carry out the agreement. It is important that Government participation in industries be intensified.

"You cannot dictate to private investors, but you can induce industries to go to selected places by the Government doing the investment or putting in a considerable share of the capital. Thus the Government will select the areas it feels require industrialization and put its money there. That is why we have the Development Finance Company and the Industrial Development Corporation—to enable Government through those organizations to participate in investment. Our industrial development officer is talking to regional authorities regarding industrial sites. Thika is getting quite a number of industries because the sites are not as expensive as some other places".

"Pinching and Twisting" Trade

KENYA BELIEVES in free international trade, but is conscious of its comparative disadvantage relatively to the industrialized nations, "whose economic policies have been devised to keep Africa as a source of raw materials". Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Minister for Pan-African Affairs, told 100 journalists who are visiting the country from 13 European nations and the United States.

"The need is felt for the removal of many revenue-raising tariffs and duties against our various commodities which those nations do not even produce. We recognize that all the capital we need cannot be accumulated merely by pinching and twisting the foreign trade sector.

"While it is necessary to encourage and protect infant industries and investment in specific sectors, it is important first to create them. Creation must of course precede protection. This is what our Government is doing. It is doing its best to raise the productivity of the people and the land, to diversify the economy, industrialize, and break the vicious circle of poverty.

"Investment prospects for the expanding East African market of over 22m. inhabitants have never been brighter".

Chinese Grant to Kenya

COMMUNIST CHINA has granted Kenya more than £1m. "to assist present and immediate financial stress" and will make an interest-free loan of £5.3m. in July to finance development prospects for five years with technical assistance and equipment "according to the capability of the Chinese Government and the requirements of Kenya". This agreement was negotiated in Peking by Mr. Oginga Odinga, Home Affairs Minister, who was accompanied by Mr. J. Murumbi, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office. The loan, in Swiss francs, has no conditions attached. It will become repayable within 10 years from 1975 in the form of Kenya exports or in Swiss francs or some other agreed convertible currency.

The Joint East and Central African Board report for 1963 has just been published.

New Zambia postage stamps will be on sale on Independence Day. There will be 14 denominations in replacement of the present issue and an additional three commemorative stamps.

A Lee Abbey Centre for Overseas Students has been opened in Courtfield Gardens, Kensington, London. There are now 70 students from many parts of the world in residence. The plan is to provide for 180. The warden is the Rev. Gordon Mayo.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation's report and accounts for 1963 were published on Tuesday. The operating surplus was £4,751,622 but more than £4.1m. was due to H.M. Government as interest on borrowed money and £846,000 requires to be paid off the "frozen" debt. Ten new projects approved during the year involve commitments of £6.6m.

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Priority for Small Farmers in Africa

Partners in Money and Management

HAVING ASCERTAINED the needs of the poorer countries, public and private enterprises overseas must provide their aid in a manner acceptable to newly independent people, Lord Howick, chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, has told the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Political risks could, he said, be offset by partnerships with local industrial development corporations and other Government agencies in strictly commercial undertakings. Financial investment had to be supported by management on the spot. Ideological and theoretical aspects had to be kept out of such transactions.

Overseas Commonwealth countries complained that Britain had disengaged personally as well as politically and had failed to form new relationships in the changed circumstances. That was just a phase, Lord Howick believed; but it was true that, while under-development was deplored, "we are not always prepared to do what is necessary to achieve development".

It was wrong to imagine that industrial development was all that was required. Farmers in Africa and Asia could not leave their land to find work in the towns—as could be done in Britain—and ways of making the land support more people had therefore to be tackled.

Westerners complained that the less developed nations could not make up their minds. They called for investment, and then passed Government Bills making it extremely difficult for the revenue earned to be taken out; uneconomic projects were proposed as status symbols; and attacks on the "evils of neo-colonialism", *et alia*, discouraged investment.

Same Mistakes

If the poorer countries were just and objective—certainly in ex-British territories—they would see that the so-called "evils of colonialism" were not that bad. Britain had kept the peace, laid the foundations for development, provided good administration, and then waited for private enterprise to arrive and generate plenty of employment. In the larger countries, which possessed the resources to supply a large market, that was all right, but such an over-simplification had failed in smaller places. International organizations were now making the same mistake.

To prepare the ground and then wait for someone else to move in to build upon it was too rigid an approach. Boasting that one had never made a bad loan was no help to development. The policy should rather be to make sure that successes exceeded failures. Correlated errors committed by the various lending countries included the American "tied" money system, Britain's expensive interest rates, and France's introspective arrangements. A fund of goodwill could be released by loosening tied terms.

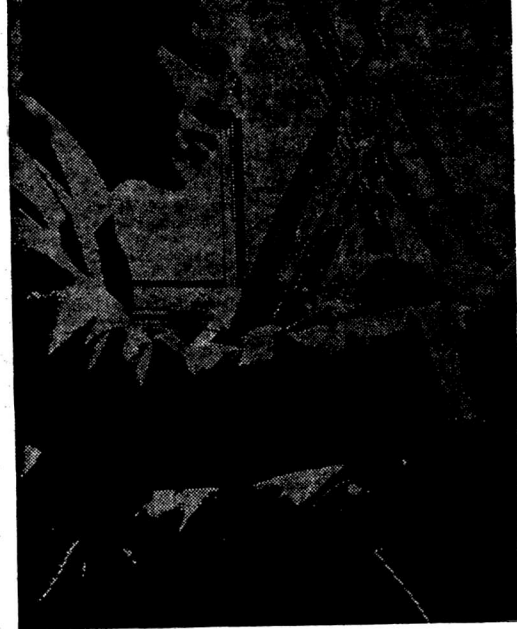
The importance of secondary industries was well realized. Housing was frequently a high priority. But the expansion of the small farmer's contribution was perhaps the most important. Agriculture affected the majority of the populace. Its development was the most difficult to satisfy. Investment, not aid, management instead of grants, were needed. Large plantations were not wanted; nor were the collective farms of the Soviets.

Something in between was the answer: an organized system of smallholder farming of cash crops that gave a reasonable income. Based on larger nucleus units where help with actual field work could be obtained, that method would also obviate weaknesses in regard to credit and marketing facilities. Co-operative societies could deal only with the latter two ingredients, and that was not enough. The Gezira cotton scheme in the Sudan and the concentrated "impact" area development of Kenya's better farmland under the Swynnerton Plan were successful examples.

Asked what justification there was in the accusations of African leaders that overseas developers were intent on maintaining the poorer countries as primary producers without manufacturing prospects, Lord Howick replied that the C.D.C. had invested just as much money in secondary industries of all kinds as it had in agriculture. If Britain had really meant the backward areas to remain retarded for the benefit of her own manufacturing industries, she would have tied her aid.

A Church of Scotland minister, the Rev. J. Kirobi, eight other Kenya Africans, and an Asian businessman have bought for £10,000 a 383-acre European farm at Solai. They intend to form a co-operative society.

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Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports profits after tax for 1963 at R23,644,000, compared with R19,565,000 in 1962 and R16,914,000 in 1961.

Whereas the book value of quoted investments is R104.8m., the market value was just over R341m. (against R272.2m. a year ago). There are also unquoted investments at R20.5m. (R18.2m.). The issued capital is R17.4m. Share premium account exceeds R67m., and revenue reserves are upwards of R91m.

The book cost of investments rose R26.6m., a major portion of the increase being due to the acquisition of the capital of New Rhodesia Investments, Ltd., for a consideration of more than R20m., satisfied by the issue of 1.2m. fully-paid ordinary shares at R17.30 per share.

Shareholders receive dividends totalling 100% costing R12.9m. The general reserve is increased by R10m., leaving a carry-forward of R2.4m.

The Northern Rhodesian copper mines of the group produced 344,029 long tons of finished copper, an increase of more than 20,000 tons, and equivalent to 61% of Copperbelt production and 9% of the copper production of the free world.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. R. B. Haggard are deputy chairmen, and Mr. W. D. Wilson is the managing director. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford, Dr. M. H. de Kock, and Messrs. D. O. Beckenham, E. T. S. Brown, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. W. Engelhard, A. Royden Harrison, H. C. Koch, C. S. McLean, P. J. Oppenheimer, M. W. Rush, J. W. Shilling, H. A. V. Smith, and Mr. S. Spiro.

Sir Keith Acutt is the director resident in London, Mr. Rush in North America, and Mr. Brownrigg in Northern Rhodesia.

An executive committee of the board consists of Mr. Oppenheimer, Sir Keith Acutt and Messrs. Beckenham, Brownrigg, Marshall Clark, Hagart, Rush, Spiro, and Wilson. Sir Keith Acutt, Mr. N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, Mr. P. J. Oppenheimer, and Mr. B. W. Pain constitute a London Committee.

Bank Salaries in Uganda

BANKS IN UGANDA and their clerical staffs have signed a two-year agreement on salaries and other conditions of service. Barclays D.C.O., National and Grindlays, Ottoman, and Standard Bank are scheduled as A banks, and the Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, and Netherlands Trading Society as B banks. Basic pay on engagement of clerical staff by A banks is now £360, rising by £20 annually for two years, then by £25 for five years, by £30 for nine years, and progressively thereafter. Clerks in B banks will start at £325, reach £440 after five years, £570 after nine, and £625 after 10 years. Efficiency bars will operate at five and nine years. Merit increases will rest with employers. Severance pay will be at the rate of half a month's basic salary for each completed year of service. No further clerical staff will be engaged on overseas terms of service. For the first 10 years of service staff on local terms will be given annual leave of 21 working days, and thereafter of 28 working days.

East African Power and Lighting Co.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., reports net revenue for 1963 at £1,170,408, an increase of £56,617 and a record since the company was formed 42 years ago. Issued capital is just under £84m., of which £6m. is in ordinary stock units. It is proposed to capitalize rather more than £1.5m. of reserves and to distribute ordinary shares to stockholders on the basis of one such share for every four held on May 4. Outstanding debentures of rather more than £14m. are being redeemed at the rate of £200,000 a year.

Fixed assets of the group stand at nearly £12.9m., not counting almost £4.4m. spent on the Hale hydro-electric development in Tanganyika. Net current assets exceed £2.2m. The parent company's interest in subsidiaries stands in the balance-sheet at £3.3m.

Mr. J. C. Mundy is the chairman and Mr. G. E. Wyatt the managing director. The other members of the board are Messrs. C. B. W. Anderson, A. A. Lawrie, V. A. Maddison, and G. C. Reed. Mr. W. E. Rollo is the chief engineer and Mr. B. H. Kyle-Bowyer the secretary in Nairobi.

There is a London board consisting of Sir Andrew Mactaggart (chairman), Mr. Donald C. Brook, Sir John Huggins, and Sir Robert Renwick. In London Mr. H. C. Trenoweth is the secretary.

Mr. Mundy's review for the past year appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week.

Mr. Simpson and the U.D.C.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES has published the following note under the heading "Going Quietly":—

"Nothing could have been more tactful than the way in which Mr. Jimmy Simpson hinted last week at his intention to resign his chairmanship of the Uganda Development Corporation; but however tactfully he tells it his story is not a comforting one.

"For the first few months after independence he appeared a demonstration-piece in racial harmony. The one white face in the Ugandan Parliament, he sat on the front bench as Finance Minister. The Opposition naturally made a bit of hay with accusations of neo-colonialism, but Simpson seemed imperturbable. When he resigned his Ministry a year ago, the declared reason was to devote his full time to the U.D.C., largely Simpson's personal creation.

"The corporation now has assets of £15m., and recently earned a citation from the World Bank as a model. Simpson strongly denies that his intention to leave the U.D.C. has any tinge of white-man's retreat or over-ager Ugandization. His heir-apparent, a brilliant young ex-don called Mr. Semei Nyanzi, is, he says, simply the man for the job—the one he has been waiting for.

"But the unadmitted fact remains that Simpson's colour has been an embarrassment to him and the Government. For its reputation's sake, I hope Uganda can find something for its first white citizen to do."

Forestral Land

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., which has large East African and Rhodesian interests, reports group profit for 1963 after tax at £422,250, of which £78,411 is retained by subsidiaries (£313,833 and £27,635 in 1962). Shareholders receive 8% (5%), and the carry-forward is £73,226. Figures for the Argentine companies are excluded.



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Chairman's Statement: DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

BUOYANT DEMAND FOR DIAMONDS

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Review

THE FOLLOWING is from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year 1963.

Sales by the Central Selling Organization during 1963 amounted to R231,957,000, exceeding the record set in 1962 by R39,414,000. The diamond stocks held by the group were reduced from R31,972,000 at the end of 1962 to R18,528,000 at the end of 1963. These stocks are now at a minimum level and all sales during 1964 will come from current production.

Revenue on diamond account by the Company and its subsidiaries at R81,774,000 was up by R19,268,000. The most important factor accounting for this increase was the substantially higher production by The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa Limited. The group profit for the year before tax at R79,255,000 was R18,605,000 higher than last year. Taxation, however, at R22,868,000 was up by R11,625,000, largely owing to the effect in 1962 of the introduction of the pay-as-you-earn system. The net profit attributable to De Beers after taxation and the deduction of minority interests was R49,928,000, which compares with R43,762,000 in 1962 and R43,963,000 in 1961.

Dividends of R1.50 per Deferred share were declared, being the same as in 1962. The board proposes, subject to the approval of shareholders, to make a capitalization issue of Deferred shares on the basis of one new share for each existing share held.

Prices increased

The market for gem diamonds is at present exceptionally firm. You will remember that early in 1963 the Central Selling Organization adjusted the whole range of its selling assortment and prices, as a result of which there was an overall increase in gem diamond prices of about 5 per cent.

Not only did the increase prove fully justified but the adjustments in the relative prices of the various sizes and qualities went a long way to eliminating the difficulty we had experienced in the past in marketing the smaller sizes of diamonds. This is a matter which has to be carefully watched in relation to the fixing of selling prices.

Conditions change from time to time, and sometimes rapidly, but at present I can say that the demand for various sizes and qualities of gem stones is in better balance than it has been for some years. Early this year it was decided further to increase the price in most qualities of gem diamonds by about 10 per cent. As I have already mentioned, our excess stocks of diamonds were exhausted last year, and prices in the open market had risen considerably above those charged by the Central Selling Organization. In the circumstances the recent increase was accepted by the market as realistic and justified. We are indeed experiencing some difficulty at present in meeting the general demand.

Steps are being taken, therefore, to increase the production of The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa and of Namaqualand. Regular production on a considerable scale is also beginning to come forward from the Marine Diamond Corporation, and is being purchased under contract by The Diamond Corporation.

There should also this year be some further increase in the output of the Premier mine, and the production of the old De Beers mine should gradually increase. Provided therefore that there is no unexpected change in the market conditions, 1964 should be a good year for the Company.

Industrial diamonds

The demand for industrial diamonds is also strong. This part of our business has encountered great difficulties, however, owing to the illicit mining in the Congo.

Fortunately, the Congo Government, which risked incurring severe losses, both in taxation receipts and in foreign exchange, is taking energetic steps to restore law and order in the main diamond-producing area, with very satisfactory results.

The terms of the lease of the Finsch mine have now been agreed with the South African Government. The capital of Finsch Diamonds (Pty.) Limited, is held as to 80 per cent. by our subsidiary, De Beers Holdings Limited, and as to 20 per cent. by companies of the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company group.

We are proceeding to equip the Finsch mine on a large scale to treat approximately 3,000,000 loads per annum. It is hoped to reach the initial production stage by the second half of 1966.

Non-diamond interests

We have continued our policy of diversification by investment outside the diamond industry. At December 31 last the value of the non-diamond investments of the Group, taking market value for quoted and balance-sheet value for unquoted investments, was R188,680,000, as compared with R189,331,000 the previous year. The Group's cash position is very strong, and net current assets at the end of 1963 amounted to R124,612,000.

After deduction of minority interests the total value of the non-diamond investments and net cash assets attributable to De Beers was R263,303,000, compared with R230,234,000 last year. The companies of the Central Selling Organisation, in which we have large but not controlling interests, maintained their strong cash position.

Political problems

The political situation in Africa has created new problems for our Group, which operates not only in the Republic of South Africa but in many of the newly independent African States.

There is no doubt that centralized marketing of diamonds is necessary for the stability and prosperity of the industry and is of great public importance in many African States where diamond exports are a major source of foreign exchange, and the taxation which diamond mining and dealing provides makes an important contribution to the national revenue. In existing circumstances, however, there are obvious political objections to the purchase of the production from certain of the African States by companies domiciled, managed, or controlled in the Republic of South Africa.

This unfortunate state of affairs has necessitated a

considerable reorganization of the Group's activities, and buying operations in the newly independent African States are now, in every case, undertaken by companies registered and managed outside the Republic of South Africa and which are not subsidiaries of De Beers.

Similarly, on account of Russian support for the boycotting of trade with South Africa, our contract to buy Russian diamonds has not been renewed. These changes will not, however, disrupt the centralized marketing organization in London, which is essential in the interests of all diamond-producing countries, whatever the political differences between them may be.

The year has been an eventful and, in spite of a buoyant diamond market, in some ways a difficult one. The problems that have arisen have, however, been successfully tackled, and we go forward in 1964 with the structure of the industry maintained and in some respects strengthened.

It is, however, necessary to emphasize that stability and prosperity depend on co-operation between producers operating in many different countries. The economic advantages of co-operation are generally understood and acknowledged, but nevertheless in the present political situation it is not always easy to obtain.

Copies of the report and accounts are obtainable from the London office, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Dalgaty (East Africa), Ltd., has a capital of £1m. **Chibuluma Mines, Ltd.**, has declared a dividend of 6d. gross per share.

The **Coffee Marketing Board of Uganda** plans to spend £1m. on storage accommodation.

The **Rhodesian fine-cured tobacco crop** this season is now estimated at between 310m. and 320m. lb.

Southern Rhodesia's trade gap narrowed in March to £217,000, nearly £1m. less than in January.

Uganda's coffee exports in 1963 were valued at £27m. The current season's crop is expected to be heavy.

The **Reserve Bank of Rhodesia** came into existence on Saturday. The governor is Mr. N. H. B. Bruce.

Trade missions have recently visited Uganda from Soviet Russia, West Germany, Poland, Spain, and India.

Electric power development in Ethiopia is being financed by a 25-year \$23.5m. loan from the World Bank.

A **ten-storey office building** in Kampala, named Embassy House, has been completed at a cost of about £180,000.

African trade unionists from Southern Rhodesia are attending study conferences in Israel, West Germany and Canada.

Extensions to the Nytil textile factory at Jinja, Uganda, will cost about £14m., and raise the capital expenditure to almost £5m.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., a group with large interests in East Africa, report group net profits to August 31 after tax at £550,199 (£577,357).

African Business Promotion, Ltd., has been registered by the Uganda Development Corporation to help African traders and small industrialists.

Dunlop's first East African factory will begin production at Jinja, Uganda, early next year on the basis of 1m. cycle tyres and 1.5m. inner tubes annually.

The **Up-to-Date mine 36 miles from Bulawayo**, on which an important gold strike is reported, was abandoned four years ago by the Canadian Froisher group.

Average output per worker has increased 55% since 1955 in Southern Rhodesia, where wages have risen 82% in manufacturing, 44% in mining, and 35% in agriculture.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., has offered 17s. in cash, or about 3s. 9d. above the market price, for the whole of the 456,000 issued 10s. shares in East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.

C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd., insurance brokers with an East African subsidiary, report profits after tax for 1963 at £792,260 (£786,534). Shareholders receive 164%, taking £324,027.

Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank loans last year were a record £3,170,482, involving three times the money issued in 1962. Land purchases accounted for 93% of applications for assistance.

Construction of a second 330KV. line from Kariba to Kitwe by the Central African Power Corporation is being discussed by an economic mission visiting Southern Rhodesia from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Pineapple surpluses being likely to recur over the next three years, Kenya growers are to be licensed and allotted delivery quotas. Replanting or expansion will be forbidden in some areas.

Oldham Batteries (East Africa), Ltd., which is assembling batteries for motor vehicles in Mombasa, has been jointly formed by Oldham & Son, Ltd., of Denton, Manchester, and Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., reports net profits after tax for 1963 at £149,996, compared with £209,274, the sharp decline being wholly due to higher provision for tax. Shareholders receive 6d., an increase of 4d. per share.

Native Development Fund agricultural expenditure in Southern Rhodesia for 1956-62 totalled £17,731,082. African farmers' contributions through levies on crops and livestock were £1 to £8 from the Government.

Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland reports gross revenue to March 31 at £1,595,219 (£1,496,224). The general reserve is increased by £91,929. Investments stand at £22.76m., against £20m. Deposits are down from £23.03m. to £12.5m.

Seltrust Investments, Ltd., a Selection Trust subsidiary, had profits totalling £1,425,019 in the year to March 31 (£1,342,478). All the ordinary shares are held by Selection Trust, which drew £1,363,578, in dividends, leaving a carry-forward of £145,574.

Selection Trust, Ltd., report net profits after tax to March 31 at £1,988,355 (£1,977,517). Shareholders receive 2s. 9d., taking nearly £1.4m., and leaving a carry-forward of £619,941. In January every five stock units of 10s. each were replaced by 16 shares of 5s.

Kenya's imports in 1963 were valued at £73.7m., domestic exports to £43.8m., and re-exports to £7.1m. The United Kingdom purchases of Kenya commodities totalled £10.9m., followed by West Germany with £6.8m., the U.S.A. with £3m., and the Netherlands with £2m.

The **7.5m. £1 preference shares** of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., are to be redeemed at par. Nchanga Mines, Ltd., which is to acquire Bancroft, and which holds 1.5m. of the preference, will lend the necessary money. Nchanga recently offered one of its £1 units for every six Bancroft units of 5s.

Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee, report net profits after tax for 1963 at £824,145. Shareholders receive 18%, a 2% bonus, and a one-for-three scrip issue. The East African subsidiary is said to have put up a "first-class performance" and trading in Southern Rhodesia "produced wholly acceptable results".

Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., a group with substantial East African interests, have made a share and cash offer for the whole of the £200,000 preference capital and 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 in London and Rochester Trading Co., Ltd., a private company in business similar to that of Hay's Wharf.

African Investment Trust, Ltd., of which more than 99% of the issued capital is owned by Lonrho, Ltd., has sold 150,000 hitherto unissued 10s. shares to Lonrho at a premium of 50s. a share, realizing £450,000, part of which will pay for a large block of Coronation Syndicate shares recently acquired.

More than 68,600 man-days were lost by strikes in Northern Rhodesia during April, mainly in the mining and railway industries in disputes over European supervisors. When African mineworkers at Broken Hill stopped work in February-March for six days and demanded the removal of a European official, 56,588 man-days were lost.

Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd., which has offices in the Rhodesias and Kenya, reports an increase in funds in 1963 of £58.8m., new premiums on 83,416 policies exceeding £16.5m. and interest, dividends and rents producing nearly £32.6m. In addition, there were increases in group life assurances of more than £127m. Total net premium income was over £64m., and net claims amounted only to £12.8m.

The **Nkana copper mine strike** of 1,200 Africans, who demanded the dismissal of a European who had allegedly insulted some of them, ended after a week of largely unsuccessful appeals for a return to work from one trade union, successful picketing by apparently unaligned workless, and an initial picketing by the same union to attend talks called by the Northern Rhodesian Minister of Labour and Mines. A second all-African trade union, recently registered, did not at first call for a return to work. The smelter and other plant had to be closed.

James Warren & Co., Ltd.—of which James Warren & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and G. A. Newman, Ltd., are wholly-owned subsidiaries in Kenya—report group net profits after tax to September 30 at £154,384 (£115,080). Ordinary stockholders receive 25% and 10% bonus less tax, taking £78,654, leaving a carry-forward of £42,960. The issued capital is £574,138. Current assets less current liabilities appear at £1.3m., interests in subsidiary companies at £61.62m., fixed assets at £182,099, and investments at £485,724. Shareholders are to receive one fully-paid A non-voting ordinary share for every £1 of ordinary stock held on May 19, thus capitalizing £326,000 from the general reserve. Mr. W. K. Warren is the chairman and managing director.

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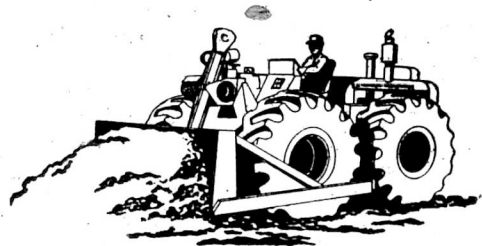
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