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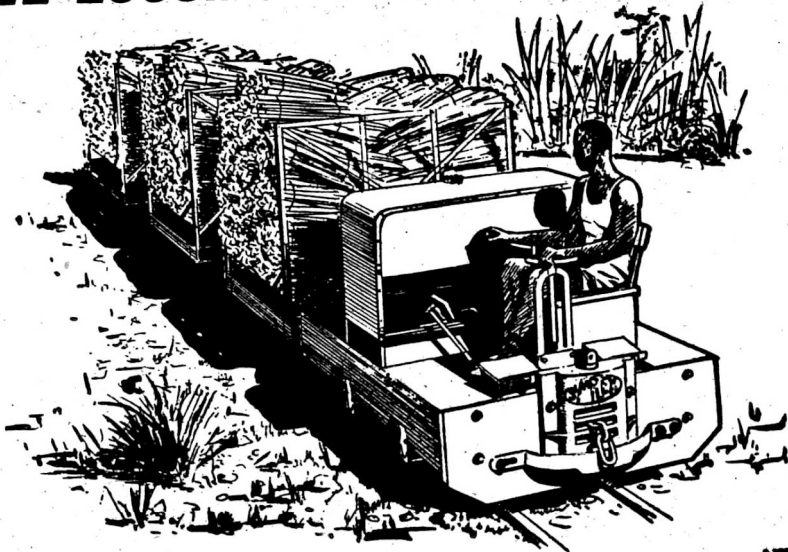
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Sir Roy Welensky on Needs of the Commonwealth



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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO BOOK ABOUT AFRICA in living memory has received such immediate and emphatic attention by the Press of the United Kingdom as Sir Roy Welensky's "4,000 Days". It has been promptly and prominently reviewed in all the leading newspapers and journals of opinion, and many organs of the Press have also run news stories from the volume. In addition, both television channels arranged immediate interviews with the author. Publication of the book has thus been brought to the notice of millions of people who might otherwise have remained unaware of its appearance. That could not have been said at any time of any other work out of Africa. In the latter part of the nineteenth century there was, of course, nation-wide interest in the writings of the great African explorers, especially Livingstone and Stanley, but there was then no popular Press and no radio or television to provide anything like the coverage given in the past ten days to this candid chronicle of the creation, betrayal, and destruction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its Prime Minister until its dissolution on the last day of last year has thus another record to add to the many already in his possession. His acclaim as an author will have been welcomed by his fellow-countrymen, especially the two thousand and more whose copies of the book carry the writer's autograph; for, with his customary generosity, he agreed to sign all copies ordered in advance by Rhodesians.

Sir Roy Welensky's bitterest criticisms are inevitably of Mr. Macmillan, who as Prime Minister initiated the folly and encouraged the faithlessness which destroyed the Federation. The second target is Mr. Iain Macleod, then Secretary of State for the Colonies

and now editor of a London weekly, who,

being an eager publicist, was not content to comment on the book in its columns, but gave Fleet Street access to his review before publication, thus securing substantial free advertising for himself and his journal and a far greater readership for his dispraise. Though his commentary, the most vituperative which we have read, occupied four columns, he came nowhere near answering the charges made against him. Incapable of contriving a convincing vindication of himself and the capitulation to clamour which was the hallmark of his term as Colonial Secretary (as it had been as Minister of Labour), he resorted to the practice common among advocates with a bad case of saying little about it and much about the person under examination. His ploy is to excuse himself by the allegation that Sir Roy was "like a small boy playing cops and robbers; only those who could be bullied or cajoled or hoodwinked by Welensky are cops, and all Secretaries of State are robbers". Even on the basis of that trumpery travesty the Macleod assertion is flagrantly false. Far from classifying all Secretaries of State as "robbers", the man who had to deal with all of them at one time or another writes in the most appreciative terms of Mr. (later Viscount) Hall, Mr. Creech Jones, Lord Salisbury, Lord Chandos, and Lord Boyd of Merton. So those five former Secretaries of State for the Colonies disprove the reckless generalization of a politician turned journalist whom EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently described as the most disastrous of all political heads of the Colonial Office—and whom Lord Salisbury, a former holder of that office, and one of the most honoured Conservative leaders, scathingly denounced as "too clever by half" and as "unscrupulous" in his dealings with Northern Rhodesia.

The politician who has those serious strictures to live down thinks it clever to write that the book is condensed into the one

sentence that "I rate Mr. Creech Jones as one of the few men I have met in public life whose word was his bond". So stupendous is Mr. Macleod's self-satisfaction that he fails to understand that the whole course of conduct of the Macmillan Government gave the general impression of deliberate deception not only to Sir Roy Welensky, the chief object in Africa of its trickery, but to all who closely followed what was happening. Consequently, one of the grave charges against Macmillanism is that it caused many people to believe that politicians in the United Kingdom were generally untrustworthy; and if the party had had a high sense of honour, how could its Parliamentary members have remained supine while its reputation was dragged in the mire? The only possible reply is that the overwhelming majority were content to see principles disregarded, pledges broken, and expediency made dominant. It was in London that disreputable courses were planned and promoted, not in Salisbury, and the attempt to whitewash himself and his close associates fails completely. Indeed, Mr. Macleod does not answer satisfactorily even one of Sir Roy's main accusations. He has to seek refuge in petty quips, silly generalizations, misleading assertions, and such plain untruths as the statement that the story is tedious. It is, on the contrary, absorbingly interesting.

Throughout the article runs the impertinent assumption that politicians in Britain are the only sound judges of Africa's problems, and that men who have lived all their lives in that continent and are actively helping to solve some of its difficulties are fools or worse if they reject proposals pressed upon them from London. So ingrained is that conviction in the self-centred Member for Enfield that he remarks that "in my early days as Colonial Secretary I remember suggesting that we might save a lot of money on signals if one symbol stood for 'Welensky and Whitehead are completely opposed to all your suggestions'". It does not even occur to this egotistical theorist that they were almost certainly right and that he was wrong. Oh, no! The men on the spot, if they have white skins, must be deemed less knowledgeable, less reliable, less wise than nescient amateurs in Europe who have never lived with the problems and will escape the consequences of their dictatorial impetuosity. Sir Roy is arraigned for

refusing to recognize that "it must be wise to encourage" named African leaders who are inaccurately described by Mr. Macleod as "the most moderate". They were the most vociferous, not the most moderate. Their parties regularly engaged in intimidation and violence (words which appear nowhere in the review, thereby indicating its unreality), including arson and murder. The Federal Government was, it seems, to turn the blind eye to such crimes and join the Macmillan galere in appeasing the titular leaders of such organized outrages.

When the present Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia says that he does not expect to see an African majority in his lifetime, "Welensky's heart echoes the words in hope", declares Mr. Macleod. Will he then explain why Sir Roy has so often referred publicly to the inevitability of a black majority, and why he has supported a Constitution which might produce that result in about a dozen years? We are told that the Federation could have succeeded "if there had been any real action by Welensky and the United Federal Party to match the fine words about partnership". Nobody knows better than the writer of those words that they are grossly misleading — that Sir Roy did what he could in the Federal sphere, appointing African Ministers and abolishing racial discrimination in the civil service and the railways, and that he had no jurisdiction to expedite similar action in Southern Rhodesia. Why? Because the United Kingdom Government, refusing to listen to the urgent and repeated warnings of Lord Malvern, declined to give the Federal Government adequate powers over African affairs. In that regard also the men on the spot were right. It was not they who wrecked the most promising multi-racial constitutional enterprise in all Africa, but politicians at Westminster, chief among them Messrs. Macmillan, Macleod, Griffiths, Sandys and Butler, and of course the ex-politician Lord Monckton. None of them can welcome this authoritative recapitulation of the sordid story, on which the Macleod review sheds not one beam of new light. Sir Roy has made the perfect comment that "it is like being bitten by a sheep".

"I would never sit down with a Commonwealth Prime Minister who was a Communist".—Sir Roy Welensky.

"What the Mayor of Salisbury says is far more to the liking of the editor of the *Rhodesia Herald* than the statements of Ministers of the Crown".—Mr. John Gaunt, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines.

Notes By The Way

To Nigeria's Credit

MWALIMU NYERERE'S choice of Nigerian troops to uphold law and order in Tanganyika after the withdrawal of those immediately supplied by the United Kingdom at the President's request at the time of the army mutiny may have sprung not merely from the fact that Nigeria has a far larger population than any other African State, but also from the knowledge that no contingent in the United Nations force in the Congo acquitted itself so creditably as the Nigerian. A journalist now in London who has spent much time in the Congo in the last three years is emphatic that the Nigerians, including their very well trained riot police, were considered by the Congolese to be easily the best men sent to their distressed country. Men from some other parts of Africa acquired a very different kind of reputation. Those most widely feared and hated seem to have been the Ethiopians.

Those Mutinies

UNREST IN AFRICA, whatever its origin, nature or purpose, is regarded by the Communists as good from their standpoint. It is therefore ironic to learn that one of the complaints of the Kremlin hierarchy against the Chinese Communists is that they impetuously provoked the army mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, and were thus directly responsible for the requests of the African leaders of those three States for the help of British troops, whose presence is in Communist eyes a proof of continuing colonialism. That Britain should have been eager to withdraw the men at the earliest possible moment is, of course, not noticed by the Marxist dialecticians.

Zanzibar Casualties

FRIENDS who have been in Zanzibar quite recently have given me further estimates of the number of Arabs and Asians killed during and after the January revolution. The lowest figure is 4,000 and the highest 10,000, and not one of those who suggested 5,000 or less felt at all sure that there might not have been double as many killings as he had been led to believe. All regard the statements available from official sources as nonsensical. There is general agreement that thousands, male and female, and even children, who were not butchered were robbed of all their possessions, and that families which at the beginning of this year lived in relative luxury, or at least in comfort, are now absolutely destitute.

Conditions Chaotic

ONE INFORMANT, who returned from Zanzibar only a few days ago, described conditions as absolutely chaotic, saying that there is still no real authority and that assurances or decisions from one Ministry are subject to prompt denial or stubborn disregard by another. In the experience of several people the only person in the Government who suffers no interference from other office-holders is the Finance Minister, a tough but sensible East German, who is believed to have a two-year contract with the Government. One cynic commented: "It would be rash to assume that any other Minister will last that long". The contract is, however, no guarantee that the East German will retain his key post, for if it became politically expedient to relieve him the Government could thank him for his help, pay the requisite compensation, and bid him goodbye.

Gun-Running

TWO PATROL VESSELS to be supplied by Western Germany as part of a military aid programme to Tanganyika indicate that Mwalimu Nyerere and his Cabinet recognize the risk, to which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has more than once called attention, that arms from Communist sources may be smuggled into the republic, perhaps by Russian submarines. Two modern naval craft are, of course, not enough protection for Tanganyika's long coastline, but they are certainly better than none. During the 1914-18 war the delta of the Rufiji River afforded refuge not merely for shallow-draft vessels but for the German cruiser Koenigsberg. It is an area to which anyone planning gun-running would obviously turn his attention.

Best Seller

TWO DAYS after it became available to the public last week the publishers of Sir Roy Welensky's "4,000 Days" advertised that "the first two editions, making 20,000 copies, are all but sold out". That evidently surprised a firm which somewhat naively admits that it was content with so modest a print as 20,000 copies. Had I been asked to guess the run I should have said "at least 50,000", for that would have seemed reasonable for an author who has aroused great interest in many countries by his courage, candour, and character, has impressed millions of people in Britain by his television appearances, has been a world figure as a Prime Minister, and has had extracts from the work serialized in a widely-read Sunday newspaper. Many thousands who have little interest in Africa must therefore want to read what he has written. The publishers clearly miscalculated — so much so apparently that pre-publication orders in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa exhausted the supplies sent to both countries. How quickly new editions can be printed and bound I do not know (and binding often causes annoying delays). For the sake of the author and a public eager to read his detailed story of betrayal by the Macmillan Government it must be hoped that adequate supplies will soon be in the shops again.

Malawi

MALAWI, the name to be adopted by independent Nyasaland, has been used for the first time in the Court Circular, which recorded a few days ago that "Mr. D. L. Cole, British High Commissioner-designate to Malawi, had the honour of being received by the Queen. Mrs. Cole also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty". This was, I think, the first use of the word in an official announcement in the United Kingdom. Malawi has, of course, been used for months in Nyasaland, and elsewhere by politicians and journalists.

Ngwazi

THE TITLE now given in all Nyasaland Government announcements to the Prime Minister is "Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda".

Lady Nyerere

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS of the Tanganyika Government now refer to the wife of the President as Lady Nyerere.

Wider Fields of Co-Operation Between Britain and The Sudan

Close Gap of Differences Caused by Winds of Change

A STATE BANQUET was given by the Queen in Buckingham Palace last week for General Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Sudan Republic. Her Majesty gave an assurance that technical aid from Britain would be maintained.

"Since the explorer James Bruce visited the Sudan nearly 200 years ago there have always been British people who have surrendered to the fascination of your country, the largest in Africa. For a short while many of my people enjoyed with yours the rewards of life in your country. One consequence of this has been the esteem in which the Sudanese people are held in Britain. In this country are countless men and women who devoted their lives to the Sudan and remember the Sudanese people in peace and war; they will always recall their friendly directness, their courtesy, and their courage.

"The past moulds the future, and the common experience and comradeship of our peoples forms a solid foundation for our relationship in the future. It is not just that for 60 years your history was bound up with ours. Certain ways of thought and action are deeply rooted in both our peoples. You will find here that same appreciation of horses and passionate devotion to the land which is so characteristic of the Sudanese.

Community of Outlook

"In the Sudan the word 'cultivator' is a term of respect, and your people have a deep attachment to their own farms and villages. You will see during your tour of this country that our farms, and even our suburbs and garden cities, bear eloquent witness to our love of the land. You will also have an opportunity to see the pick of our thoroughbred race horses in action.

"Our people would claim too the qualities that go with service to the land: a strong local patriotism and a practical approach to the problems of life. We have watched with admiration the way in which you have tackled the very difficult problems of resettling the population of Wadi Halfa, soon to be submerged by the waters of the Nile. This has meant a great upheaval for many people, but a new and prosperous life is being made possible for them.

"This community of outlook has played a considerable part in the development of the Sudan. Both the Gezira scheme and the University of Khartoum are examples of how your people have built on what was best in the past to create the modern Republic of the Sudan. The Gezira scheme began as a partnership between Sudanese and British, and we are delighted that in Sudanese hands it continues to flourish and expand.

"Sudan is now a sovereign independent State, but you can rely on us in Britain, through technical assistance programmes and other agencies, to continue to give what help we can in the future development of your country.

"The Gordon Memorial College was set up as one of the first acts of the Condominium and later blossomed into the University. Generations have passed through its schools, and are bound together by traditions which we with our own corporate institutions find easy to understand.

Links of Friendship

"British interest in Arab culture is traditional, and has had great scope in the Sudan from the time when Burckhardt was sent there by the African Association in 1809, right up to the present day. Conversely, English remains one of your important languages — the language of technology and commerce.

"Our countries were allies in the second world war. You yourself played such a notable part in that struggle. There are many here tonight who will never forget the feats of that great volunteer army, the Sudan Defence Force, in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Libya. Wherever they went they set an example of the highest courage and integrity. The Sudan Defence Force has now become the Sudan Army, but old traditions live on and I hope we shall never lose these important links in the chain of our friendship.

"What we have in common goes to the roots of our attitude to human affairs. Above all, it includes the desire that the peoples of the world should be enabled to overcome their common foes of hunger, disease, poverty and illiteracy, and should be able to pursue their destinies in freedom and peace.

"These are a few of the reasons why the trust and understanding between our two countries, must be cherished. It is firmly based, and your visit will strengthen it. You will see many changes since you were here before, but you will find unchanged our respect and admiration for the Sudan."

THE PRESIDENT, speaking in Arabic, called for a strengthening of Anglo-Sudanese relations as an example to the world of mutual co-operation. He invited the Queen and Prince Philip to visit the Republic.

"In my country the family is the most important aspect of our existence, and some feel a particular admiration for the sacred family element embodied in the age-long traditions of Your Majesty's great people. Social life in the Sudan is enriched and animated by the colourful diversification of family occasions. Moreover, the sacred family pattern constitutes the moral code embraced by all Sudanese people all over the country, whatever their status may be and irrespective of colour, race or religion.

"The principles of sincere co-operation, love and sympathy bestowed by the elders upon the young, and the deep respect and reverence felt by the young towards their forefathers, are the essential legacy of our highly esteemed traditions, of which we are proud and which we are determined to uphold.

"This sacred family element is not the only link between our respective peoples; there is also the principle of mutual respect and due regard for responsibilities. After independence our countries continued to enjoy acquired friendly relations. Furthermore, the fact that we are not members of the British Commonwealth of Nations which links Great Britain with other African and Asian countries did not jeopardize the healthy growth of such relations or affect our mutual respect.

Local Conditions

"The independence we had achieved had brought about many commitments within the State as well as in our obligations towards the world community. In the execution of these duties we have held differing views over a wide range of policy issues, according to our set beliefs and different allegiances. But one of the purposes of this visit is to talk over matters of mutual interest with a view to narrowing the gap in issues where we differ. We are at one in upholding the cause of democracy, but we practise it in the way which is suitable for our people and in line with our environment and social set-up.

"Despite the high regard we hold for our language, history and literature, and the immense changes we have gone through in nearly all walks of life, cultural, economic and mutual respect between our peoples were not undermined. The number and quality of Sudanese who speak your language and treasure your culture has increased considerably; and today in their literary circles they are commemorating Shakespeare's anniversary in much the same manner and esteem as you bestow on your great poet.

"Our economic dealings with other nations did not lessen our commercial relations with the United Kingdom; on the contrary, they have been steadily growing. Synthetic fibres compete with and greatly challenge the raw cotton industry. But this will not in any way touch on our mutual respect because such respect as we hold for human relations is derived from our true moral principles which we pledge ourselves to uphold without regard for material considerations. It is significant that both Sudanese and Britons still retain many of the customs and traditions which date back to time immemorial.

Consolidation

"On future relations between our two countries, the nature of the winds of change make it necessary for us to review our former relations, however sound and deep-rooted these may have been, with a view to exploring wider fields of co-operation. This indeed is the prime objective of my visit. No doubt Your Majesty and myself are representatives of two nations of differing backgrounds. If we are to live amicably in this intermingled world of today, we should first aspire to avoid points of difference and endeavour to maintain basic individual rights and uphold exalted human

principles, so as to set an example of mutual co-operation. This is the undoubted desire of our two Governments.

"I am not proposing that we start a new era in our mutual relations, because these have already been so well established and continue to flourish unabated in so many fields of co-operation. What I vigorously advocate is the consolidation and furtherance of future relations in this sense, so that Anglo-Sudanese relations may be looked to as an example to be followed by others in setting up an ideal international community encompassed by freedom, fraternity and equality. For us to obtain these objectives will surely help and make us worthy of the wider and greater meaning in this new context of the purpose of life.

"It remains for me to express the keen hope that Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness will be able at some date in the future, when the many other claims upon your time permit, to come and visit us in the Sudan, where Your Majesty may be sure that a great welcome awaits you. I do not have to remind His Royal Highness that the forests of the Sudan will no doubt satisfy his hobbies. Meanwhile our two countries will continue to be allied in many identical causes in the pursuit of peace and economic advancement among all nations of the world."

The President was given the insignia of Knight

Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He gave the Queen the Sudan Chain of Honour, and Prince Philip the Decoration of the Republic (first class).

The Foreign Office denied that Britain would seek flying rights over the Sudan for the next five years. There would be no political talks during the State visit. At present the R.A.F. requests permission on each occasion for its planes to fly over the Sudan.

African members of the East African Students' Association of Great Britain and Ireland had planned to demonstrate at the time of the President's arrival "against the suppression of civil rights" in the Southern Sudan, but were prevented by the police who confiscated their placards and forbade a march from the East Africa House hostel to Victoria Station.

Slogans on the banners included "Abound, you are a threat to African unity", "Stop the killing in Southern Sudan", and "600 murders is genocide" — this referring to the allegations made by the students in a petition presented to the Sudan Embassy that 600 Sudanese Africans had been killed in the "resistance movement". The Government was asked to call off "strong-arm methods" against Christians and other non-Muslims.

Sir Roy Welensky Looks at the Commonwealth *

Members Who Threaten Cohesion Should be Allowed to Go

THE COMMONWEALTH cannot drift on for much longer as it is unless the member countries spend a great deal more time trying to understand one another's point of view and a great deal less time attempting to settle old scores.

Somehow a bridge of mutual knowledge and understanding has to be built between the different parts of the Commonwealth. Otherwise the whole concept will have very soon to be abandoned as outgrown and unassimilable. There is still time — but only just — to prevent the decline of the Commonwealth if there is undertaken on a wide scale a deliberate and sustained effort to remove misconceptions, allay fears and suspicions, and minimize frictions.

This will not be easy. Indeed, it will be impossible unless we recognize that some gulfs are already too wide to be bridged.

No-one except a flaccid idealist with his head entirely submerged in wishful thinking could describe the structure of the present-day Commonwealth as anything other than anarchical. To assert that the very weakness of the links is an advantage because it allows for greater flexibility and adaptability is to attempt to up-end the truth.

No Common Loyalty or Discernible Purpose

The Commonwealth today is an extremely loose collection of States whose differences are rapidly becoming more apparent than their similarities. Membership carries no common loyalty, no obligations, and no discernible purpose. There is no criterion for eligibility. Dictatorships are as welcome as democracies, republics as monarchies. Even the possession of a Communist Government may prove not to be a bar to membership.

Because of this the Commonwealth is a spent force in international affairs. The influence it once wielded has been allowed to evaporate and its purpose has been lost.

The official Commonwealth formula — and I quote: "What holds the Commonwealth together is a community of ideas and interests shared by all alike and a voluntary determination to co-operate on all issues

of fundamental importance" — is honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

There is growing lack of cohesion on almost all major international subjects. It is all too rare for the Commonwealth Governments to speak with anything like one voice on any international issue. Such apparent unanimity as there may sometimes be is often no more than a concession to the viewpoint of the new countries by some of the old countries, in an attempt to hold the Commonwealth together in face of the strong disruptive forces being generated.

Knowledge Subservient to Emotion

A case in point is the attitude of most of the newer Commonwealth countries towards the question of Southern Rhodesia. The older countries know very well that there is no threat to world peace arising from what goes on in Southern Rhodesia — any more than there is in the Southern States of America or in Ceylon. Most of them know — and will admit privately — that Southern Rhodesia is not yet ready for majority rule.

But because strong emotional attitudes have been taken up by the Afro-Asian members, the older countries have to make the difficult choice between speaking up and causing an emotional outburst as well as being tarred as "colonialists", or going along, albeit in some cases reluctantly, with the majority view for the sake of appearance.

The theory and practice of non-alignment, or non-involvement as it is nowadays called, is one of the most destructive features — if not the most destructive feature — of the modern Commonwealth.

Since 1947 the Commonwealth has changed so drastically that it is in very real danger of becoming quite meaningless. This would be a tragedy, since it still has a great potential. The main weaknesses responsible for the present malaise are —

(a) The tremendous expansion in the last 17 years, and the admission of countries some of whose attitudes and differences cannot be assimilated since they are basically alien to the ideals on which the Commonwealth was formed.

(b) The weakening of the ties of community of ideas and interests.

(c) The failure to co-operate on issues of fundamental importance which has followed adoption by some members of the policy of non-involvement.

(d) The emotional undertones of colonialism and racialism. In the face of these weaknesses, which are increasing, not growing less, how strong are the links which still hold this singularly unadhesive mass together?

Today these ties are mainly of self-interest

*Being extracts from his address last Saturday to the annual conference in Cheltenham of the Institute of Public Relations.

In most writings on the Commonwealth you read of the traditional ties with Britain. This sort of self-hypnosis angers me. It may be true of some of the older members. It certainly isn't true of most of the newer. It is in fact mainly the traditional ties with Britain that the new members are most anxious to throw off.

Ties of trade and preferences, expectations of financial help, and the thin lines of consultative machinery and common services hold the parts together. It is on this ground of self-interest that we ought to build.

For this to be successful three things will be required. First, a pruning of the dead wood. Certain present members will have to be "allowed" to go. Like a cancer, they are weakening, and unless removed will eventually destroy the narrow basis of Commonwealth cohesion. Those member countries whose policies show no regard to the rule of law, justice at home or the principles of good neighbourliness must be got rid of.

Secondly, the existing financial, economic and technical links and benefits should be strengthened so that the practical advantages of Commonwealth membership become of sufficient value to outweigh any remaining differences of background and attitudes.

Need for Trade Expansion

A great deal could be done to improve the economies of the under-developed member countries by more attention to the expansion of trade between them. An organization is needed with the drive and imagination of the old Empire Marketing Board, which was so successful in expanding Empire trade in the early 1930s. It does not seem that the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council is such a body.

Finally, a much greater effort must be made on the public relations front to convince the public of Commonwealth countries that to belong is worth while, that it pays off in terms of practical dividends, that therefore some minor sacrifices of complete autonomy are acceptable; to mount a massive information drive to make known to each member country the history, the traditions, the attitudes and the problems of each of the other member countries; and to inform the outside world what is happening intellectually and materially in the Commonwealth. That task is enormous, calling for great enthusiasm, large resources of money and man-power, and considerable ability.

The differences between some of the member countries of the Commonwealth are so fundamental that no amount of information and explanation could abolish them. It would be a complete waste of effort, skill and money. While a great deal is being done to root out the problems of ignorance, it is not enough.

Misunderstandings between Commonwealth Governments should be comparatively easier to deal with than misunderstandings between peoples. Governments — if they are dealing honestly with each other — have no excuse for serious and prolonged ignorance of each other's attitudes. They are consistently in touch with each other through their High Commissioners, and there is a continuous exchange of information.

But misunderstandings between peoples are vastly more serious and more difficult to overcome. So the real task of removing misconceptions, of dissolving suspicions, and of bringing understanding between the peoples of the Commonwealth is a massive public relations one.

Commonwealth Public Relations Centre Proposed

In all countries there are people in a position to influence the shaping of public opinion. They include politicians, journalists, writers, teachers, and television and radio commentators. So it would be a wise and sensible move if a Commonwealth organization were set up and given the resources — very substantial resources — to arrange exchange visits of persons from those groups to other Commonwealth countries. It is being done now on a bilateral basis. It should be done on a much larger scale and on a multilateral basis by a Commonwealth Public Relations Centre.

Much higher priority should be given to exchange visits of Ministers and senior civil servants. All too often these key figures in the development and formulation of policy are chair-bound. I suppose there is still a tendency to look upon outside visits by these servants of the State as "swanning". Most Governments, and all Treasuries, take this view. But it is wrong. Domestic affairs should not be allowed to dominate the minds of Ministers and their senior advisers to the exclusion of Commonwealth and international matters. Politicians in all countries tend to become inflexible — and I do not exclude myself from this criticism. It is a form of mental laziness. It is so much easier to go on saying and thinking the same old things. Some, like the repeated demand for "freedom" can be guaranteed to produce the right kind of audience reaction long after their meaning has become

entirely obscured. This is satisfactory to the politician because, if he knows his job, he also knows his clichés, and to the audience because they know exactly what is expected of them. They don't even have to listen.

But this does not promote flexibility or understanding. It makes leaders prisoners of their own pasts, with all its mistakes and suspicions. Wider and more frequent personal contact is the only sensible answer.

While personal contacts and group visits are probably the most valuable means of spreading knowledge, many other media could and should be employed. In nearly all the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth there is a shortage of simple literature and a huge demand for it. Here is an excellent opportunity for the developed countries, through the suggested Public Relations Centre, to supply printed material in the form of books at cheap rates or at no rates at all. A similar demand exists for entertainment and for instructive film, radio, and television material.

Responsibilities of the Press

The national Press of the member countries has a tremendous responsibility. Too often we see hysterical outbursts in the Press. Small disagreements create news, and in the process grow out of all recognition, until they obscure what may very well be a large area of agreement between the Government on a host of other more important issues.

Free speech and a free Press are treasured legacies of our common heritage. When they disappear, as in Ghana, the rule of tyranny is well set. Perhaps what is needed is more travel within the Commonwealth for editors and editorial staffs. Perhaps the time has come for a Commonwealth Press Council blessed with powers of censure.

All too often Governments use the national Press to whip up public indignation so that they can then claim to be acting under public pressure. That is dishonest public relations.

For this reason I suggest that a Commonwealth public relations campaign should be multilateral and organized by a Commonwealth Public Relations Centre, which, like the Commonwealth Institute, would draw its funds from all members. It would then be more difficult for a Government to work against the long-term campaign for short-term ends and for a short-term advantage. The Commonwealth Public Relations Centre would be financed and staffed by the Commonwealth as a whole, and have its officers in each Commonwealth capital. If there is the will, the practical difficulties can be surmounted.

Is there among a majority of Commonwealth members enough of a desire to prevent a final collapse for them to accept that a substantial effort has now to be made? — and accept that there will have to be an element of self-discipline in their behaviour one to the other and to the outside world?

The British Prime Minister, when he recently addressed the Nigerian Parliament, said that the Commonwealth partnership could, if its members had the will, wit and wisdom to make it so, play a unique rôle in bringing harmony and good neighbourliness to the world; and he proposed more being done in aid, in trade, and in exchanges of people. That coincides with my own thinking.

Brought to the Brink of Disaster

I am sometimes accused of being a destructive critic of the Commonwealth and opposed to its continuance. Nothing could be further from the truth. I am critical of the way in which lack of principle has contributed to a weakening of Commonwealth influence in world affairs, and I am appalled at the way expediency has led the Commonwealth to the brink of disaster. But I still hope that plain speaking might cause a rethinking about the potential value of the Commonwealth.

The countries of the Commonwealth represent nearly a quarter of the world's population, they occupy roughly a quarter of the world's land surface, and conduct rather more than a quarter of the world's trade.

The multi-racial, multi-creed, and multi-economic standard character of the Commonwealth could, if wisely handled, become not a source of weakness but a source of strength, for it is in a multi-racial, multi-creed, and multi-economic standard world that we have to live.

If the Commonwealth countries could forget their racial antagonisms and the mistakes of the past and forge a genuine cohesion, they could demonstrate that friendly and constructive co-existence is possible between peoples with different histories, backgrounds and economies; and then bridges could begin to be built over some of the wide cleavages which exist in the world today.

A Commonwealth so re-created would be a powerful force for good in the jumbled, perverse and disorderly world in which we have to live.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has decided not to proceed with the new Legislative Assembly building on the basis of the present proposals and tender prices, which greatly exceed expectations.

Revolts in Katanga and Kivu

Communist Aid Across the Border

MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE WERE KILLED during a three-day uprising in North Katanga, said to have been led by the provincial assembly president, Mr. Ilunga, who has been arrested in Elisabethville. His followers, 150 of whom have been seized, had overrun Albertville, where they blockaded the airfield with oil drums to prevent troops being flown in.

Two other senior officials allegedly implicated were Mr. Roger Kabulo, chef de cabinet, who was killed, and Mr. Yuma, Health Minister, who has vanished. Assistance is said to have been given by an unknown number of terrorists owing allegiance to Mr. Pierre Mulele, a former Minister and supporter of Gizenga, together with about 1,000 jeunesse members opposed to the local régime. Mr. Jason Sendwe, president of North Katanga, said he had been arrested and released three times, beaten and threatened with death for being pro-Western and pro-American.

Troops Revolt

Nearly 200 Europeans were imprisoned for a day in a hotel. Two women were raped, and 24 persons were assaulted. Baluba tribesmen who had wanted to kill them all were restrained by Congolese National Army soldiers who had joined in the revolt. The 14th Battalion was confined to barracks and replaced by another battalion from Elisabethville on orders from Colonel Louis Boboso, area commander.

Evacuation of all civilians by the U.N. has been planned in Bukavu, Central Kivu, where Government troops were ambushed at the week-end by pigmies reported to be armed with modern weapons. It is not clear whether U.N. troops will be used by the Central Congo Government to quell the rising. Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, is said both to have asked for their help and to have "categorically denied such rumours".

The Leopoldville Information Ministry stated that events in Albertville "stem from local differences between Balubakat members headed by Mr. Ilunga and Mr. Kabange Numbi, who tried once before to overthrow Premier Sendwe and his Government by a vote of the provincial assembly which was subsequently judged illegal by the Central Government Minister responsible in this matter.

"Mr. Sendwe's political adversaries collected a part of the local Balubakat youth and proceeded to arrest Sendwe and several members of his Government. They placed obstructions on the airfield and took steps to obtain control of the town. The following day another faction of Balubakat youth, loyal to the Premier, with the help of a few gendarmes, forcibly released Sendwe from imprisonment and restored the airfield to its normal state."

"Folly and Rumours"

Colonel Boboso denied that the Central Government had incorporated American Servicemen in the Congolese armed forces stationed in Elisabethville. "Great concern was aroused among the population of Jadotville and rumours spread that America would like to bring the Congo under its tutelage after the U.N. withdrawal". A printed version of these rumours says that the population no longer believes in independence and accuses the Central Government for recruiting military missions everywhere.

"A real wind of folly is continuing to blow. It is all the more pitiful to note that it is again the same circles which are circulating rumours to lead people into believing that Colonel Boboso had been recalled for consultation to the capital of the republic for having supported the Union Minière with what they describe as anti-social action, when in fact he had the mining installation protected by the military against agitated strikers."

A list of members of a so-called government presided over by Gaston Soumialot, a Minister in Kivu Province in 1961, shows that it is "certainly Communist in inspiration and consists mainly of rebels who are well known. Observers wonder who among the Committee of National Liberation will form the government — for it is the members of the Brazzaville Committee who are helping those who have established themselves 145 km. from Bukavu; Soumialot lays claim to both the Premiership and the National Defence portfolio. Does this not give sufficient proof of the chaos and disorder there — unless, of course, Soumialot has received orders from the Brazzaville C.N.L. that he is authorized to act in its name in the Eastern Congo."

Premier Malago confirmed that three Chinese Communists have been in Uvira. The Burgomaster of Bukavu said that during the last few weeks bogus policemen and soldiers had taken advantage of the curfew to enter houses and pillage and terrorize the inhabitants.

Dr. Tshombe's Letter to U Thant

Plea for Action for Congo Reconciliation

DR. MOISE TSHOMBE, lately President of Katanga, has written to U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, a letter of which the English translation reads:—

"At the conclusion of the military operation which empowered the United Nations Organization to apply certain principles leading to a solution of the Congolese crisis in the form of a plan which bears your name, I venture to appeal to your wise judgment. I do this to ensure that the Organization may proceed to apply those same principles in their entirety before June 30, and in so doing bring your intervention to a satisfactory close and guarantee a stable and peaceful future for the Congo.

"There is no doubt that if the elements of this plan are not put into practice the whole U.N. operation will be deprived of meaning. The substantial effort required will have been proved useless, and one will have to deplore for the principal international institution a loss of prestige from which it will have difficulty in recovering.

General Disorder

"The U Thant plan is the blue print for the U.N. operation and the guarantee for its final success.

"What will be the disappointment of so many men of good will if the relative calm enjoyed by the Congo today dissolves in general disorder when the U.N. troops leave the country? Will it not be necessary in fact to refer then to this costly operation as one which for four years possessed all the means of accomplishing its mission as well as the elements of a political solution but nevertheless neglected to apply the latter after they had been solemnly accepted by all the parties concerned?

"Is it not clear that those who take the risk of compromising the future of the whole country by postponing the application of the terms of a plan of national reconciliation will have incurred a heavy responsibility before history?

"The United Nations Organization cannot lend its support to actions which have all the appearance of crooked practices and which will soon recoil in the heads of those responsible for them. The truth of this is already demonstrated in the unhappy events of the past, which are now creating disarray among a few men who care little for the poor figure they are cutting in the eyes of the world.

Foreign Subversion

"The people of the Congo expect from all the truthful and loyal conduct to which they are entitled. The part which they will have to play in the world of tomorrow depends today on this elementary justice which is of the stuff of human dignity itself.

"The people demand first of all an effective amnesty. This is part of the U Thant plan, and it constitutes the foundation for that national reconciliation without which a confused body politic cannot turn to the urgent task of national reconstruction.

"Furthermore, it is within a union, brought about by the amnesty, that the nation will find its most effective means of countering foreign subversion, which will no doubt derive encouragement from the departure of U.N. military units after June 30.

"Mr. Secretary-General, in the name of the Congolese people — who let me know daily what the normal media of expression are no longer at liberty to circulate — I ask you to complete the work of U.N.O. in my country according to the terms of the U Thant plan, thereby avoiding a national collapse which would be attributable to a few men for whose resignation and disappearance popular opinion campaigns in secret as a consequence of their disastrous mediocrity.

"I pay tribute once again to the broad ideas which gave us with peace those principles which would allow us to reconstruct a Congo with a future."

PERSONALIA

SIR MALCOLM and LADY BARROW are in England on holiday.

ALDERMAN R. F. PATEL is now mayor of Mbale, Uganda.

MR. DMITRI F. SAFONOV is now Russian Ambassador in Uganda.

SIR ANDREW COHEN has left hospital in London after an operation.

SIR JOHN N. HUGG has joined the board of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY has become a governor of the Mermaid Theatre.

MR. R. H. WARRINDER has been elected a director of Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

SIR KEITH ACUTT has returned to London in very much improved health.

SIR WILFRID and LADY JACKSON are due in England tomorrow on their annual visit.

SIR THOMAS and LADY CHEGWIDDEN left London Airport yesterday for Rhodesia.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. B. R. HORNUNG left £360,184, on which duty of £154,538 has been paid.

SIR HUMPHREY MYNORS has joined the board of Finance Corporation for Industry, Ltd.

THE REV. N. SITHOLE has been re-elected leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA and MR. ANGUS OGILVY have been on holiday in Portugal for a few days.

MAJOR and MRS. R. AIKENHEAD have been in London from Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia.

U THANT has again been invited by the Portuguese Government to visit Mozambique and Angola.

Messrs. S. G. WARBURG and O. R. GUARD have resigned from the board of Minerals Separation, Ltd.

When PRESIDENT ABOUD of the Sudan was in Scotland last week he visited LORD DALHOUSIE at Brechin Castle.

MR. L. E. WHITEHOUSE is Kenya's commissioner on the joint Kenya-Ethiopia boundary demarcation commission.

DR. A. N. ALLOTT has been appointed Professor of African Law in the School of Oriental and African Studies.

THE REV. PAUL HARVEY, lately of Hythe, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on appointment as Rector of Bancroft.

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES will leave London later in the month for Rhodesia. He expects to return in September.

MR. CARL FOREMAN will visit Kenya this month to produce a film based on MRS. JOY ADAMSON'S book about her pet lioness.

MR. SAMUEL SEYID CHAMSHAMA, M.P., lately Area Commissioner for Mbulu, is now Regional Commissioner for Arusha.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, has been visiting Aden.

MR. REUBEN M. MWILU has been confirmed in office as principal of the I.C.F.T.U. African labour college in Kampala, Uganda.

MR. JAMES HADEBE and MR. THOMAS NKABI now represent the South African National Congress in the capital of Tanganyika.

MR. PHILIP G. WALKER has joined the board of Metal Box Company Overseas, Ltd. He is a director of the parent company.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia will fly to London at the end of the month. One of his purposes is to inquire into rumours that H.M. Government has now laid down definite terms for the country's independence.

MR. R. D. HOOK, lately a senior assistant commissioner of police in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Police Officer in Seychelles.

THE AGA KHAN'S income tax arrears have been settled for £75,000 in India. He has agreed to be assessed at a rate of about £20,000 a year.

MR. ALI M. TAMBWE is the new Area Commissioner for the Tanga area of Tanganyika, MR. ALI DWANI having been transferred to Korogwe.

SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE, lately managing director of B.O.A.C., has been appointed the first administrative adviser in the Queen's household.

MR. JOHN TEMBO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Nyasaland, has been appointed chairman of the Malawi Book Service.

THE VEN. EDWIN ADINYA, vicar of St. Stephen's Church, Nairobi, has been appointed Archdeacon of Nairobi. He was once a curate in Belfast.

MR. PAUL WAMUNYAMA is the first Northern Rhodesian African veterinary officer to attend a three-year course on laboratory technology in Britain.

THE REV. MARTIN ADOLF BORMANN, a 33-year-old son of the former Nazi Deputy Fuehrer, is now working as a Roman Catholic missionary in Katanga.

THE REV. L. A. DAVIS, editor of *The Link*, the magazine of the diocese of Mashonaland, is now rector of St. Luke's, Rhodesville, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. SYDNEY H. FLINT, who was previously manager of the Kariba branch of the Standard Bank, has been appointed its resident representative in Milan.

MR. M. LOUSTAU-LALANNE, managing director of the Union Lighterage Co., Ltd., Victoria, Seychelles, has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Colony.

SENIOR CHIEF IGNATIO MURAI, of Fort Hall, Kenya, having retired, MR. R. WAHINWA, Civil Secretary of the Central Region, has been appointed to the vacancy.

THE REV. J. W. C. DOUGALL has written a new book entitled "Christians in the African Revolution". It is to be published by St. Andrew Press, Edinburgh.

THE REV. R. KELTIE, of Nairobi, last week addressed an "overseas breakfast" of the Church of Scotland during its General Assembly in Edinburgh.

MR. R. B. HARLAND left earlier in the week to return to Rhodesia. The other members of the GRAYLIN tobacco delegation had flown back a few days earlier.

MR. E. J. JEFFERYS, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has said that some control of production is essential. An R.T.A. committee is examining the matter.

MR. IAN HUNTER, director-general of the Commonwealth Arts Festival to be held in 1965, has returned to London from a 10-week visit to Asian and Australasian Commonwealth countries. He will re-visit Africa later this year. The festival is to be held in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff.

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Apply R. A. Wade, 2, Watford Close, Guildford, Surrey.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, one time Federal Health Minister, is in London.

SIR CYRIL HAWKER, chairman of the Standard Bank, was a guest at an informal luncheon given by the QUEEN.

MR. N. Y. SKIBINSKY is leading a seven-member Russian agricultural delegation to Kenya. About two months will be spent touring the country and in discussion.

AIR COMMODORE J. C. MACDONALD, Air Officer Commanding in East Africa for the past three years, has been succeeded by GROUP CAPTAIN I. S. STOCKWELL.

SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, lately Deputy Governor in Kenya, has been elected to the boards of Labu Cheviot Rubber Estates, Ltd., and Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

THE REV. A. J. GARDINER, chaplain of Bloxham School, Oxford, is to go to Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia, as principal of Daramombe Teachers' Training College.

LORD HARLECH, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and chairman of the Ormsby Gore commission to East Africa, left £187,662, on which duty of £94,134 has been paid.

MR. C. H. CLEMENTS, managing director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MRS. CLEMENTS will sail today in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to visit the Southern African interests of the group.

SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY, one of the pioneers of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, now in his 90th year, has recently visited the Vatican Library in Rome, where he was received by the POPE.

DR. ROGER T. ANSTEY, of Durham University, is to speak on "The Slave Trade in Relation to Colonial Development" at a lunch-time meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society on Thursday, June 11.

MR. P. G. PRYOR, for many years a member of the Kenya Sisal Board and of the executive committee of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, and a member of its labour committee, is now living in Somerset.

MR. MAX WILSON, founder of Travel Savings, Ltd., has resigned as managing director but remains on the board. The other shareholders are the Union-Castle, Royal Mail and Canadian Pacific steamship lines.

MR. J. W. STUBBS, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, who recently visited Rhodesia and East Africa, has been promoted to the rank of Grand Warden for his services to English Freemasonry.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, Finance Minister in Nyasaland, is to be replaced by his Parliamentary Secretary, MR. JOHN TEMBO, before Independence Day (July 6). There will then remain only one European Minister, MR. COLIN CAMERON.

SIR HUGH BEADLE, Chief Justice, MR. E. R. B. FOTHERGILL, ALDERMAN S. H. MILLAR, and MR. W. J. UNDERWOOD have been appointed to inquire into the purchasing power of money in Southern Rhodesia. MR. P. E. A. WATKINS is secretary.

MR. I. A. CHELUGET, regional government agent in Narok, Kenya, has reported that Masai chiefs and elders have pledged their full support to induce the moran to undertake self-help projects such as building dams and erecting schools in place of their traditional practice of stock raiding.

Visitors to London from Southern Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. M. C. W. VAN ARENTHALS, MR. I. J. BEER, MR. DAVID BOSTON, MR. D. BRITTON, MR. G. J. BROWN, MR. F. O. CHRISTIAN, MR. & MRS. J. A. CLARK, MR. & MRS. R. DUNN, MR. & MRS. A. G. T. DANE, MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, MR. R. J. H. GORDON, DR. M. J. LEWIS, MR. D. J. MACKENZIE, MR. R. PETTIGREW, PROFESSOR & MRS. H. J. ROUSSEAU, and MR. R. M. TAUNTON.

SIR ARTHUR CLARK, British High Commissioner in Cyprus until a few weeks ago, who was in the Colonial Service in Kenya many years ago, has been appointed director of information services in the Commonwealth Relations Office. This represents an exchange of posts with MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. A. BISHOP.

MR. DAVID RENTON, leader of a four-member delegation from the House of Commons, last week presented to the Uganda National Assembly a mace "as a token of the faith we share in parliamentary democracy". DR. OBOTE said that the mace would strengthen the bond between the two Parliaments.

SAYED ALI HASSAN ABDALLA, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government in the Sudan, was the guest at luncheon last week of the Department of Technical Co-operation. MR. A. R. THOMAS, M.P., presided. The other guests were PROFESSOR J. N. D. ANDERSON and Messrs. E. J. GIBBONS, R. S. HUDSON, C. J. RITCHIE, J. C. SWAFFIELD and W. D. SWEANEY.

SIR ROY WELENSKY paid a courtesy call last week on MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. On Thursday evening the HIGH COMMISSIONER gave a dinner party for him. On Friday he went to Cheltenham, where on the next day he addressed the annual conference of the Institute of Public Relations. He was the guest of the Institute of Directors at lunch on Monday, MR. S. E. R. WYNN gave a party for him on Tuesday evening, and today he will speak at a Foyle luncheon in London.

Obituaries

MR. JAMES MOIR, discoverer of the Mufulira copper mine in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Bindura Hospital in his 82nd year.

MR. CHARLES GRAY WHAMOND, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 83, served the Meikle organization in Southern Rhodesia for more than 55 years.

MR. DOUGLAS HOLLAND, who has died in Salisbury, aged 63, was one of Southern Rhodesia's first Rhodes Scholars. He was at one time editor of the *Rhodesian Farmer*.

Two Kenya settlers, MR. JEREMY GODFREY and MR. PETER LINDSAY, have died after a head-on collision between their car and one in which two B.O.A.C. stewards were travelling. Both were killed.

MRS. W. J. ATHERSTONE, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 66 years, and whose death in her nineties is announced, was the wife of a former Surveyor-General and Director of Lands in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GERARD EUYEN, chairman of the Rhodesian board of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, has died in Salisbury, aged 62. He had served on the Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Rhodesia and the Sabi-Lundi Development Authority.

MR. KENNETH HAVELOCK BORCHERS, aged 80, who has been killed in a car accident near Salisbury, was chairman of Benians and Purdy (Pvt.), Ltd., and a former mining commissioner at Gatooma and Salisbury. Born in South Africa, he fought in the Boer War before going to Southern Rhodesia in 1904 to join the Mines Department. In the 1914-18 war he served in South-West Africa, on the Western Front, and in Palestine.

THE REV. MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. COTTAM, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., who died on Sunday at the age of 70, had been Rector of Bodiam, Sussex, for eight years after retiring from the Army, in which he was commissioned in 1915. He served in the Sudan Defence Force for 10 years from 1928, and in 1943 was appointed head of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia. He held that post for six years, was ordained in 1953, and was then for two years curate in Wadhurst.

High Commissioner's Dinner for Sir Roy

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, gave a dinner for Sir Roy Welensky last Thursday evening. The other guests were the South African Ambassador, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Dalhousie, Earl De La Warr, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord Forester, Lord Russell of Liverpool, Lord Reith, Lord Milverton, Lord Colyton, Lord Nelson of Stafford, Sir Keith Acutt, Sir Malcolm Barrow, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. O. B. Bennett, Mr. S. F. Brice, Mr. J. A. Clark, Mr. John Connell, Mr. P. V. Emrys Evans, Mr. E. J. Ford, Mr. C. R. P. Hamilton, Mr. R. B. Harland, Sir Cyril Hawker, Sir Archibald James, Mr. Roy Jenkins, M.P., Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. B. C. J. Richards, Sir Douglas Spencer-Nairn, and Mr. Robin Turton, M.P.

Queen to Visit Ethiopia

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh are to pay a State visit to Ethiopia next February. The EMPEROR made such a visit to London in October 1954. At the time of the Italian invasion of his country in 1936 he came to England and lived here until 1941, for most of the time in Bath. On his departure he gave his house to the local authorities for use as a home for old people.

Invest in Rhodesia

MR. GEORGE RUDLAND, Minister of Trade, Industry and Development in Southern Rhodesia, has called on Rhodesians to invest in the country. "Success is ours for the taking", he said. "We have everything, including money, but we keep it locked up in the banks and building societies and we wait. It is no use waiting for overseas investors or for a better life free from political and social problems". The real answer to the "destructive element" in Southern Rhodesia was to create employment and improve opportunities for investment and industrial and commercial expansion.

Nyasaland Cabinet Changes

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS announced in Zomba give Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the Prime Minister, responsibility for Natural Resources, Surveys, Social Development, Health, Trade and Industry. Other portfolios assigned include: Mr. M. W. Kanyama Chieme, Information and Independence Celebrations; Mr. H. B. Masauko Chipembere, Education; Mr. O. E. Ching'oli Chirwa, Justice; Mr. A. W. Bwanausi, Development and Housing; Mr. W. Chokani, Labour; Mr. J. D. Msonthi, Transport and Communications; Mr. Y. K. Chisiza, Home Affairs; and Mr. C. Cameron, Works. Mr. H. E. I. Phillips continues, as Minister of Finance.

Jail Sentences for Mutiny

TWENTY-SEVEN privates and non-commissioned officers in the Kenya Army were sentenced last week for mutiny with violence at their barracks at Lanet, near Nakuru, in January. Twelve received sentences of seven years, eight of five, four of three, and three of one year. All are to be discharged from the army. Sixteen ringleaders had previously received terms ranging from 14 to five years. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

Of 65,000 overseas students in Britain last year 50,000 came from the developing countries; and 1,600 British teachers — 350 at university level — left Britain to serve in developing countries, where 19,000 British men and women were serving under the auspices of the British Government in education, administration, medicine, agriculture, engineering, and other specialized fields.

Lake Tanganyika has reached its highest recorded level, more than 2½ feet above last year's then record and almost 11 feet above the October 1958 figure. The jetties at Mpulungu are feet under water.

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Vessel	Glasgow	S. Wales	Birkenhead
CITY OF DUNDEE	25 June	29 June	17 July

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Subversion Will be Crushed

Zambia Wants "More and More Capital"

REPORTING to the Legislative Assembly after the recent independence conference in London, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, gave an assurance that "although an elected President rather than a Governor-General representing the Queen will be the Head of State, in view of our membership of the Commonwealth we intend to acknowledge the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth, and we shall maintain our close and friendly ties with Britain.

"In accordance with our African way of life, the President will be no mere figurehead. He will have strong executive powers. He will appoint the Vice-President and 14 Cabinet Ministers, all of whom will be elected members of the National Assembly, which will comprise 75 members elected on universal adult franchise; and the President may nominate up to five additional members.

Fears of Dictatorship

"Until the first dissolution of Parliament after independence the present Legislative Assembly will continue and will be the first National Assembly. This will mean that the existing reserved seats will remain for the life of the present Parliament, and this will be proof to our European friends and colleagues of our good intention and of our wish for friendly co-operation between the races.

"Fears have been expressed that a future President may assume dictatorial powers. I do not believe that this is so. There are sufficient checks in the Constitution to prevent this from happening, even if the President has such inclinations.

"First of all, the President will be elected by the people each time there is a general election. The election of the first President will be by secret ballot of the members of this House, since there will be no general election prior to independence.

"Secondly, a provision in the Constitution will prevent the President on pain of removal from office from violating the Constitution or committing some other act of gross misconduct. The procedure for removal will involve the passing of a resolution by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the National Assembly calling for the appointment by the Chief Justice, of a tribunal of three persons with judicial experience, and the passing of the tribunal's report disclosing that the President has committed gross misconduct by a three-quarters majority of all the members of the National Assembly. Should the occasion arise when the President is removed from office in this manner, or if he dies or resigns, the Vice-President would become President until the next dissolution of Parliament. A President will not, therefore, be able to ignore or ride roughshod over either Parliament or the electorate without running the risk of removal or at least rejection at the polls.

"A third safeguard is that he will be the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, who with the President will constitute

the Government. Decisions of the Cabinet will therefore be reached by the President in discussions in Cabinet with his ministerial colleagues, who will themselves be answerable to the National Assembly. The President himself will not be a member of the National Assembly, but he will be able to address it or send a message to it whenever he wishes.

"The President's salary will be fixed by the National Assembly. So a very salutary lesson could be given to a President by a National Assembly which disapproved of certain of his actions.

"To build a nation, it is necessary to lay down the qualifications for citizenship, and the qualification to be a citizen of Zambia will be laid down in the Constitution. There will be two main types of citizen—citizens by birth and citizens by registration or naturalization after a period of residence in Zambia of not less than four years. Provision will also be made for Commonwealth citizens and for reciprocal privileges for a citizen of any Commonwealth country or a citizen of any specific foreign country. Other provisions relating to citizenship will be the subject of discussions to be held shortly in Lusaka. These provisions will be incorporated in legislation which will be introduced into this House before independence.

Confidence

"It has been the Government's aim throughout the discussions with the Opposition and with the chiefs prior to the independence conference and at the conference itself to do all that was possible to create confidence in the new State of Zambia among our people and in the world outside. The provisions of the Constitution will, I believe, give that confidence, will convince our people and those in other countries of our good intentions to establish and continue the establishment of institutions of government which will provide good government and justice in our country, and will clearly demonstrate our honesty of purpose.

"We are at the end of the first stretch of road, around the first corner only, and now the road stretches way ahead. How well and how quickly we pass over that road will depend on our own efforts and our determination to overcome the difficulties ahead, particularly in the early days of independence.

"We would seek advice and assistance from our friends in other countries, especially Great Britain, with whom we hope the present ties of friendship will grow stronger as time goes on, and indeed from other Commonwealth countries. We will seek to promote world peace by the pursuit of a strict policy of non-alignment in connexion with international problems.

"Our progress will undoubtedly depend on the help which we receive from outside our country, but important though such help be, our progress will depend to a much greater extent on our own efforts. The development of our country and happiness for our people depend on our hard work. There is no simple remedy. We must all determine to do everything in our power to achieve the aims to which we dedicate ourselves, and not to rest until we have made Zambia into the nation of which we have dreamt for so long.

"Material benefit without honesty of purpose and the contentment and true happiness which inevitably follow is an empty thing which neither satisfies nor endures. I look to a Zambia in which all men will have the basic amenities of life and the opportunity to use the qualities which God has given them to the full, to the benefit not only of themselves or of their fellow men, but of Zambia as a whole."

Old Scores

In Nairobi, Dr. Kaunda said that Zambia would crush anyone who tried to flout its independence. The country was surrounded by such trouble spots as Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Angola, and it would have to be alert to protect its sovereignty. "If we see any signs of subversion from East or West we shall not hesitate to crack down on it, regardless of where it comes from."

In Salisbury he called on African and European leaders in Southern Rhodesia to get together for talks on their "multitude of problems". The situation had been discussed with Egyptian leaders in Cairo.

Many hundreds welcomed Dr. Kaunda on his return to Lusaka. He said that nothing could have touched him more than his "non-racial, trouble-free, and simply Zambian reception".

He warned people who thought the day of rejoicing could be turned into an occasion for settling old scores.

Referring to trade unionists, he said that "if anyone is trying to discredit the Government in the eyes of the workers, they had better watch out. If they try to mislead the public,

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information

APPLY TO

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they are asking for trouble, and I will give them more than enough". The Government wanted peace, investment and more and more capital. "These things cannot be brought about if small people start pushing the public about".

Following talks in London between the British Government, the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and the Litunga of Barotseland, an agreement regarding the position of Barotseland within an independent Northern Rhodesia has been signed by Dr. Kaunda, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, Litunga of Barotseland, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

Entitled "The Barotseland Agreement 1964", it will come into force on the day on which Northern Rhodesia becomes independent. It reproduces the substance of the Provisional Agreement signed by representatives of the Northern Rhodesia and Barotseland Governments in Lusaka in April.

The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia undertook on behalf of his Government that the agreement would be reaffirmed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia at independence.

Betrayal of the Barotse

THE BETRAYAL of the Litunga of Barotseland now completed, has been described in the *Guardian* under the heading "How Britain Led Sir Mwanawina Up The Garden Path" by Mr. Harry Franklin, lately a Minister in Northern Rhodesia.

"A sorry tale of chicanery by successive Conservative Governments of the last ten years" is the description.

The Paramount Chief's consent to the creation of the Federation was given because "the Governor said it was the Queen's federation, and was I not loyal to the Queen?"

Fearing African nationalism, he petitioned the Queen two years ago to permit Barotseland to secede from Northern Rhodesia.

"Mr. Sandys flew to Mongu, and when he left Sir Mwanawina's palace next day the fatal words 'but to remain within the Federation' had been added to the petition. When the addition leaked, many of the people who supported the first edition disowned the second.

"The African nationalists will soon be the Government', he said when asked to agree to the new Northern Rhodesian Constitution and the 1962 elections. 'No they won't; don't you worry', said the British Government, knowing perfectly well that they would, and adding 'But you really must reform your archaic Barotse Constitution'.

"Mwanawina was willing enough, and had been before. But he needn't have bothered.

"He could still have refused to agree to the next, and last move, putting him under an independent republic. But the British Government had him on toast by now. 'Your own Parliament won't back you. Democracy for ever', they said. 'The old man and his followers have never yet had it explained to them from Whitehall that the Great Queen has no power at all.

"Surely she will always keep her word?' he asked me once. I tried to tell him. But the Resident Commissioner at my elbow stopped me".

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What Mr. Chona Did Not Know

LORD FORESTER, who has a farm in Southern Rhodesia, on which Lady Forester and he usually spend some months each year, wrote to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Mr. M. Chona, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Justice, is inaccurate in his letter of May 14.

"Lord Northampton has had a farm in Southern Rhodesia for 15 years, a farm which he has built up to be one of the best in the country. On his farm he is making an African housing estate, with school, modern conveniences and decent houses, all for Africans. A pity Mr. Chona did not know. One would have thought that Lord Northampton was one who should be encouraged by any African anxious for his countrymen's welfare.

"I was in Northern Rhodesia last February, and saw the result of the election—cold-blooded murder of those who dared to vote again the United National Independence party. This is the only way, the way of intimidation, which obtains a poll of 100%.

"Sometimes these murdering thugs were prevented by the police and put in gaol. When brought to court I heard that they would be released by the U.N.I.P. authority, whereupon they would more skilfully complete their crime—first, however, liquidating anyone who had interfered with their first attempt.

"I am surprised that Mr. Chona, as Minister of Justice, is not as well aware of this as I. He may not be aware also that such tyranny is detested by the British—even to-day; nor is such behaviour tolerated by any party in Southern Rhodesia".

Sir Archibald James has said in a letter to *The Times*:—

"Northern Rhodesia is to be immediately launched as an 'Independent Republic' under a thinly veiled dictatorship as a one-party State. Democracy, a *sine qua non* for Southern Rhodesia, is jettisoned in Northern Rhodesia because, to quote your leading article 'African leaders insist that this system is incomprehensible to the African masses who expect power and formal authority to coincide in one personality'. This contention is accepted from Mr. Kaunda, generally recognized as an exceptionally able and responsible African. This recognition of the facts of African life is welcome.

"The inconsistencies and insincerities and failures over African affairs that the present Prime Minister inherited from previous Governments since the war baffles analysis".

Russian Report Denied by Dr. Mungai

DR. NJORGE MUNGAI, Minister for Health and Housing in Kenya, has issued the following statement:—

"Press reports emanating from the Soviet organ Tass allege that I regretted having studied in the United States of America and not in the Soviet Union. This is a malicious fabrication. I refute emphatically that I said what was reported by Tass. I merely said I was pleased to see the Soviet system of education and medical training.

"I am proud to have studied in the United States, and the training I received in science and medicine lived up to my highest expectations. I am also very grateful to the many people in the United States who made my studies possible.

"While it is true that the Soviet Union has something to offer in the spheres of learning, it is not true to say that Russia is the only repository of knowledge or that it is the only suitable place for African students.

"The viewpoint that Africans can only benefit by studying in Russia—which Tass is so anxious to propagate—is an affront to the African personality in that it implies there is an inability on the part of our people to study objectively at any other institutions except those in the Soviet Union.

"In East Africa we are evolving our own systems in all spheres of human activities. We shall borrow from East or West those sets of values which can be adapted to our own society. As regards education, we are willing to draw from the experience of any nation which has something to offer".

Sixteen British officials in the Lands Department of Northern Rhodesia have notified their intention to retire; 12 have indicated a willingness to serve for at least another two years.

Oath to Queen of Southern Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a meeting in Umtali last week that he saw no possibility of the U.K. Government trying to bring Rhodesia to its knees by economic pressure.

Asked what the Army would do in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence in view of the fact that it had sworn allegiance to the Queen, the Prime Minister replied that M.P.s. had likewise taken an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty as Queen of Southern Rhodesia. They had taken no oath to the British Parliament.

He gave an assurance that there would be no interference with the liberty of the Press while he was Prime Minister.

London Visit of U.N. 'Anti-Colonialists'

THOUGH H.M. GOVERNMENT has repeatedly told the United Nations that Britain has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia, another delegation of the Special Committee on Colonialism is in London this week for discussions with Ministers about Southern Rhodesia, and in particular to press upon them resolutions by the U.N. calling upon the U.K. Government to convene a constitutional conference to consider independence for the territory.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, received the delegation on Monday and a further meeting was arranged for Tuesday, when the Duke of Devonshire presided at a Government luncheon at Lancaster House for the visitors — M. Coulibali of the Mali Republic and the ambassadors at the U.N. of Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone and Syria.

Mr. S. F. Brice, deputy Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, has attended all the meetings.

There can be no expectations of any change in the British attitude — that the committee and the United Nations have no right of intervention in Southern Rhodesia's problems. When the committee was recently authorized by the U.N. "to visit such places in Africa as it may consider necessary", Southern Rhodesia made it plain that its representatives would not be admitted.

The Rhodesian Promotion Council

THE RHODESIAN PROMOTION COUNCIL has been formed under the patronage of Sir Humphrey Gibbs and the presidency of Lord Malvern as a non-political and non-profit-making association "to promote a wider understanding of Southern Rhodesia's economic development and potential and thereby to advance the economic prosperity of all the country's inhabitants". It will invite visiting businessmen to inspect significant undertakings and projects as its guests.

Mr. C. G. Tracey is chairman of the management committee, whose other members are Mr. J. de L. Thompson (vice-chairman), Sir John Caldicott, Sir Hugh Parry, and Messrs. B. N. Adams, J. N. Baines, G. Ellman-Brown, P. M. Jamieson, and J. V. Samuels.

The first two guests of the council were Messrs. Gordon Dashwood and Peter Golder, who were flown from Salisbury to see developments on the Triangle and Hippo Valley estates.

A fund-raising appeal has quickly met an encouraging response, several supporters having promised £1,000 a year for three years. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland branch of the Institute of Directors has given £3,000.

Miss P. M. ("Paddy") Brown is in charge of the office in Mutual House, Speke Avenue, Salisbury.

U.K. Buying of Rhodesian Tobacco

MR. JOHN GRAYLIN, who recently led a Rhodesian tobacco delegation to the United Kingdom, and his colleagues have returned to Salisbury well satisfied with their discussions with the Tobacco Advisory Committee, which represents the principal U.K. tobacco manufacturers.

The current flue-cured tobacco crop of between 310m. and 320m. lb. will be an easy record for Rhodesia, and the growers' leaders were anxious to discuss marketing prospects for this year and next. They have been assured that the manufacturers intend to buy at least 105m. lb. each season if sufficient leaf suitable for the British market is available at reasonable prices.

Moreover, the manufacturers promised to consider a limited degree of over-buying for stock purposes if the quality of the present crop was satisfactory.

Mr. Graylin, lately a Minister in the Federal Government, is chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's "Extraordinary Potential"

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S ECONOMY has "extraordinary potential" and an extremely promising future, said Mr. G. C. Billington, leader of the visiting International Bank team, in Salisbury on Saturday. He thought a break-through in industrial development could be achieved if the impetus shown in the lowveld development could be maintained. The team has spent six months studying the economies of the two Rhodesias in consequence of a Central African Power Corporation request for a loan to finance construction of a second transmission line from Kariba to the Copperbelt. Mr. Billington said that the Southern Rhodesia Government had not asked the bank for assistance for any purely Southern Rhodesian projects, but a fairly large number of projects might interest the bank. He instanced lowveld irrigation development and African agriculture, and suggested that the International Finance Corporation might be attracted by R.I.S.C.O. or the projected fertilizer plant. The bank was now also prepared to assist secondary, technical, and vocational education.

Central Africa Heads C.D.C. List

CENTRAL AFRICA heads the list of capital commitments by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, whose estimated investment in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland at the end of 1963 was £24,327,000.

Then came East Africa at £22,980,000, followed by East Asia (£20.7m.), High Commission Territories (£20.5m.), the Caribbean (£17.6m.), and West Africa (£13.1m.).

Ten new projects last year involved nearly \$56m. Further investment in existing projects amounted to \$38m. Operating surplus at £4.7m. represented an investment of £391,000, but interest liabilities to the Treasury were up £318,000. In addition, £486,000 had to be paid off the frozen debt. The average cost of Treasury money was 5.2%, compared with 4.7m. three years earlier.

Lord Howick, the chairman, travelled 30,000 miles on C.D.C. business, and Mr. W. Rendell, the general manager, some 60,000 miles.

Standard Bank Dividend Raised 2½%

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD., announces group profits after tax for the year ended March 31 at £1,906,647, a sharp increase on the previous year's figure of £1,236,223. The dividend is raised from 15% to 17½% by a final distribution of 12½% (10%). The reserve fund receives £546,875, the contingencies reserve £250,000, and the carry-forward is £832,636 (£701,927) after writing another £50,000 off bank premises. Sir Cyril Hawker is the chairman.

Kenya-Somali Talks on N.F.D.

End of Emergency Demanded

NEGOTIATIONS about the Northern Frontier District are to be held with Kenya when a new Somali Government is formed.

In a recent exchange of letters on the need for urgent negotiations, Mzee Kenyatta, the Kenya Prime Minister, referred to the decision reached by the O.A.U. Foreign Ministers at the Lagos conference urging the Somali Republic and Kenya to hold immediate negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Kenya Government was prepared to discuss events resulting from *shifita* activities.

Dr. A. Sharmarke, the Somali Premier, replied that his Government was very concerned and disturbed and was accordingly willing to hold negotiations aimed at seeking a solution which would be peaceful and satisfactory to both parties. He said: "The Somali Government has always upheld the right of the 300,000 Somalis living in the Somali N.F.D. to determine their own future freely. Those Somalis, since before Kenya's independence, have campaigned for their legitimate rights. They demanded them from the British Government which then enslaved Kenya and the N.F.D."

Suppression by Force

"The deteriorating situation is due to the denial of the legitimate rights of the Somalis who are the inhabitants and owners of the land. It is their inheritance, granted them by God. It would be incredible to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to a just and clear cause. It would be equally incredible for anyone to think that the legitimate rights of people can be suppressed by force. The Somali Government believes that the differences existing between the Somali Republic and Kenya could be solved by the two sides coming to the meeting with honesty and a sincere desire to solve the dispute. Negotiations should be started on the basis of the wishes of the people living in the disputed land."

Commenting on a Kenya Government accusation that the Somali Government had sent arms to the N.F.D., Dr. Sharmarke said: "This report is baseless. It would be a good thing if the Kenya Government took steps to end the state of emergency it declared in the N.F.D. and evacuate the British bases and troops from the N.F.D. The activities of the British troops in the Somali N.F.D. are intolerable to the Somali people. The dispute between the Somali Republic and Kenya concerns only African peoples, and it befits Africans to solve it between themselves without foreign interference, particularly from the Power which has enslaved that country up to the present."

Dr. Sharmarke also referred to the recent deportation by the Kenya Government of Mr. Muhammad Ali Murgian, the Somali Republic's representative in Kenya. He hoped that Mzee Kenyatta would intervene personally in the matter.

Mogadishu Radio's resumption of propaganda programmes, as "Questions and Answers" is reported. One item queried why the British troops sent to East Africa had been withdrawn from Uganda and Tanganyika but were still stationed in Kenya, added: "What will be the position of Duncan Sandys the British Colonial Minister when the entire world becomes free and there is nothing else which can be enslaved?"

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The answer given was: "The East African Governments themselves called in the British troops when their own armies mutinied, thinking that they needed their assistance. Uganda and Tanganyika have decided that they no longer need British troops. However, the Kenya leaders have decided that they still do need British troops. Duncan Sandys is the British Minister responsible for imperialism and Commonwealth relations and is also in charge of enslaved colonies and their affairs."

The programme had been suspended since the Ethiopian-Somali agreement in Khartoum on the cessation of propaganda.

Mr. Ali Muhammad Hirabe, the Information Minister told a Press conference in Mogadishu:—

"Reports that British troops have arrived in Kenya to support troops of the Kenya Rifles which are now fighting N.F.D. nationalists does not augur well for the happy future of Africa. Stationing these British troops on N.F.D. soil is a complete violation of the principles of the O.A.U. and the U.N. The British troops are helping Kenyan forces to suppress Africans. Our brother Somalis are being suppressed. Attempts are being made to rob them of their rights through the use of force.

"Whenever people in the area oppose the Government and demand their rights and freedom the answer they get is machine-gun fire. In the N.F.D. Africans are subjugating fellow Africans.

Unjust Split

"The N.F.D. question now clearly reveals the injustice of the attempt to split Somali territory, perpetrated secretly and provocatively by the British Government in order to further its own interests in Africa. The Somali Government is therefore prepared to bring these matters before the O.A.U. in the first instance, and also before the U.N. The presence of British troops near our borders is unacceptable, and a matter of great shame for the African Government which has allowed British troops to stay so as to foster incitement against a neighbouring African country.

The British troops, and Kenyan forces also, are shooting any Somali living in the N.F.D. though he may not be one of those who are fighting the troops in the bush. Unarmed people who are driving their camels in search of water and women and children are frequently shot at causelessly by these British and Kenyan troops. These troops not only shoot people but also the livestock of the N.F.D. people, although well aware that the women, children and other people have no other source of livelihood except from these animals."

Answering questions, the Minister said there had been no official protests to the Kenya Government, only an exchange of letters. The steps to be taken by Somalis would always be on peaceful lines and would explore every avenue. The O.A.U. was the body to solve the problem peacefully.

Resolve Differences First

It was impossible for the Republic to join an East African federation as a member State as long as Somali territory was divided and the Somali nation dismembered. "It would be much easier for the Somalis to join the federation if their unity was achieved. In principle, we are in favour of an East African Federation, but people unite only when differences are ironed out.

"British troops on sighting Somalis say they are *shifita* and shoot them indiscriminately. We receive news from Nairobi which gives the number of people killed—say 80, 20, or 10. However, the number of those killed *en masse* in the forests by the British forces is higher; but there is no one to report their exact number. This is because the British wipe out these people without limit."

Nairobi Radio countered: "There have been no killings or murders and the British forces have not done anything. They have not been sent to that area to join in the operations against the terrorists.

"The false broadcasts by Mogadishu Radio are not fair. The North-Eastern and Northern Regions have been in the hands of the African Government of Kenya for six months. The Kenya Army and Police Force are responsible for peace and order. Attempts are continuously being made to ensure peace. The Kenya Government does not like to waste such money and would prefer to use it for development and progress."

Mr. Muhammad Hasan, vice-president of the North-Eastern Regional Assembly broadcast that "we and the Government are planning to Socialize the D.C.s, clerks, veterinary officers, and even the senior posts in the Public Works Department; 30 Somalis are being trained and they want to take over responsibility for their country. Despite all this, the *shifita* have slowed down progress and brought trouble and insecurity to the country.

"Who is fool enough to believe that the *shifita* will bring freedom and raise a blue [i.e., Somali] flag there?"

"The *shifita* rob everyone and kill those who support them.

They have killed men who were with them and who praised them. What benefits have they brought in the last six months?

"You know how many chiefs and how many of your men have been killed either by them or by the Kenya Rifles, and how many young men's lives have been ruined. You are being killed by the *shifita* on the one side and by others on the other side. All the agony falls on you. Decide what to do about those who trouble your families and children; and, if everything else fails, then you should fight. The *shifita* have been offered an amnesty to return to their homes, except for those who have committed murder. We renew the offer, and the Government still abides by that offer.

"We are embittered by the Army who go hunting for the *shifita*, kill the poor nomadic people in the interior, and then announce: 'We have killed *shifita*'. We want the chiefs and other sensible people to be received by the Government so that they can explain their sufferings.

"Where will you go if you leave your country? Stay and seek education. Oppose the *shifita*. Those who leave the country will be in difficulties, those who remain will be killed, and those who join the *shifita* will endure hardship. We must meet and consult each other. The Kenya Government cannot refuse anything which we demand of it. We share everything with the other six regions whether it be education or economic and trade development. We are entitled to receive money for development, like any other region, and we shall get it without begging for it."

Minister's Threat to Businessmen Alleged Undermining of National Effort

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, has issued the following statement:—

"The Kenya Government has taken considerable trouble to introduce legislation and set up licensing machinery against the import of certain commodities whose production in Kenya is in its infant stage. It has therefore come as a great surprise and disappointment to me as Minister for Agriculture to discover that a number of representatives of foreign companies are now undermining our efforts. They are seeking ways and means of getting round the licensing laws. I am particularly surprised that a number of those involved in these dealings are European and Asian commercial organizations based in this country.

"The latest example concerns condensed milk. Recently a factory to produce this commodity was set up at Naivasha. It takes milk from our new settlement schemes in that area for its production. Those who are attempting to circumvent the law in this respect are harming our efforts to develop this country and will be dealt with. I warn these people in the strongest possible terms that we shall act most severely in implementing the law. Such action, which is completely contrary to the spirit of *Harambee*, will lead to even sterner measures being taken against those expatriates who are involved."

Piles of Rubbish in Nairobi Spoiling the City for Visitors

THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT in Kenya has issued the following statement:—

"The Government is becoming gravely concerned at the deterioration in the appearance of Kenya's capital city, Nairobi, as a result of the erection of numerous illegal and insanitary shacks and the pestering of the public by illegal hawkers.

"Many parts of the city, such as the Machakos bus stop, have been turned into squalid eyesores, and this Ministry warns those responsible that Nairobi City Council, with the full backing of the Government, intends to take active steps to deal with this problem.

"The Government has provided open air markets for hawkers. In future they will be expected to use the facilities provided. Action is also being taken to solve the problem of illegal squatters, and a site has been made available at Kariobangi for building purposes. Besides spoiling the look of the city, illegal squatters are creating unhygienic conditions which may give rise to diseases from which the population must be protected.

"The Government emphasizes once again the great importance to the country of the tourist industry and the great disservice which squatters and illegal hawkers are doing to this industry by spoiling the city for visitors, who will not be attracted by unsightly shacks, piles of rubbish, and squalor."

Kenya Airmen Trained in Israel

Kenya Boasts of "Underground" Activities

PRIME MINISTER KENYATTA boasted on Monday at the inaugural parade of the Kenya Air Force that "while the British were here we were doing things underground; some of the young men in front of you had training before the British left this country. We are grateful to the Government of Israel for training these pilots".

Nine flying and 22 ground staff trainees were on parade. All had been under instruction by the Royal Air Force. Their parade commander was an R.A.F. flight lieutenant.

Among those present were Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, the British High Commissioner, Major-General Ian Freeland, Commander of British Land Forces in Kenya and of the Kenya Army, and Group Captain Stockwell, Commanding the R.A.F. in East Africa and the Kenya Air Force.

In a second speech, in Swahili, Mzee Kenyatta said: "We cannot allow our 'planes to be piloted by foreigners. If we do they will urinate on us".

He referred to promises of aid from Russia and China, saying: "Within a year factories, a hospital and a technical college will be built for our people".

There was a reference to Britain. "I want to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the British Government which has undertaken to finalize the training of these young men. They have been generous in placing at our disposal 'planes and instructors to instruct these men to finality".

That Prime Minister hoped soon to announce the establishment of a Kenya Navy.

After the parade he ordered the bandmaster of the Kenya Rifles to play more vigorously the last four bars of the Kenya national anthem and to report to the broadcasting studios so that a new recording might be made. The tune of the anthem is derived from a Pokomo lullaby.

Less Emotion and More Development Struggle Between "Have" and "Have-Not" Nations

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., said a few days ago when addressing Young Conservatives in London:

"The future struggle may be, not between Communism and capitalism, but between the 'have' and 'have-not' nations. There is a growing danger of a world division between the white 'haves' and the coloured 'have-nots'. Unless this gap can be closed rapidly the situation may become revolutionary. It could face the world with the most terrible struggle yet contemplated.

"Meanwhile in the United Nations and elsewhere pressure is building up against Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. It is suggested that Britain should apply pressure on the Southern Rhodesian Government to enforce the principle of one-man-one-vote, which she is constitutionally unable to do. Now the United Nations and other responsible people are urging economic sanctions and a blockade against South Africa which, if effective, could only lead to war.

"Political pressure based on emotional nationalism will always command a majority in the General Assembly of the United Nations, but it is Britain and America who would have to impose the blockade and suffer the major consequences from the disruption of their trade and the liquidation of their investments.

"The choice is between the white and coloured nations by well-thought-out economic planning or a revolutionary situation which can come about much faster than many people yet realize and lead to war on a world scale.

"The task facing the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be to speed up economic assistance to the under-developed countries and tone down the emotional nationalism so often expressed in the United Nations. This will confront Commonwealth statesmen with the greatest challenge they have yet been asked to meet.

"Their decision on the attendance of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister may set the tone of the conference. Any suggestion of refusing Mr. Smith the right to attend and then condemning Southern Rhodesian policies would undermine the moderating influence exercised by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and unite the Rhodesians behind their new Government."

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	2,060,188	2,060,613
Interest of outside shareholders in profits of subsidiaries was	71,833	83,096
leaving	£1,988,355	£1,977,517
This amount has been applied as follows:—	£	£
Transferred to reserves or surplus	589,189	705,548
Ordinary dividend of 2s. 9d. per share (1963, equivalent 2s. 6d.) less tax	1,399,166	1,271,969
	£1,988,355	£1,977,517

Exploration expenditure of £414,445 (1963, £391,812) was charged to Exploration Reserve.

Appreciation of £106,234 in the value of certain investments (1963, £110,077) was credited to Investment Reserve.

Consolidated Net Assets

	£	£
Quoted investments at book values	5,865,232	5,599,410
Unquoted investments at book values	161,893	284,863
Net current assets	2,719,737	2,640,206
Other assets less liabilities	1,585,390	1,536,855
Outside interests in subsidiaries	(1,879,667)	(1,894,656)
	8,452,585	8,186,678
Appreciation of investments over book values*	38,038,705	36,538,194
Total Net Assets	£46,491,290	£44,724,872

* Taking quoted investments at stock exchange prices and the unquoted investment in Tsumeb Corporation at directors' valuation.

Analysis of Assets and Income

	% of Assets	% of Income
United Kingdom	6	3
U.S.A. & Canada	49	30
Ghana & Sierra Leone	14	35
Rhodesia	6	7
South Africa	15	18
South-West Africa	10	7
	100%	100%

The above percentages take into account both direct and indirect interests in the countries concerned and are necessarily only approximate.

Principal Interests

American Metal Climax	Tsumeb Corporation
Bikita Minerals	Vaal Reefs Exploration
Consolidated African Selection Trust	and Mining Company
Rhodesian Selection Trust	Western Decalta
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	Western Holdings

Copies of the Annual Report of Selection Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1964, may be obtained from the Company's Transfer Office at 4 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2.

Changes in Tanganyika Sisal

UNPRECEDENTED SALES of sisal estates have reduced the membership of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, the annual report of which states that during 1963 change of ownership resulted in 13 plantations, producing nearly 13,000 tons of fibre, leaving TASMA, which, however, gained seven estates with an output of about 7,000 tons. No fewer than 21 estates under the association umbrella changed hands.

Plantations in Tanganyika produced 206,035 tons, exclusive of flume tow, a slight reduction on the 1962 total, but the export value rose from £15½m to £22½m.

In his annual report Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, the chairman, refers to polypropylene and similar synthetics as potential competitors and to the possibility of greatly increased output of sisal by Brazil.

Ocean freights to Port Sudan will be increased by 7½% from August 1.

Ocean freight rates to Jibuti, Assab and Berbera will be increased by 7½% on August 1.

At least another 15d. per shift is to be paid to about 34,000 African mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., have raised the interim dividend for the year to September 30 next from 4% to 5%.

Southern Rhodesia's exports in March were valued at £8.7m., an increase of more than £1m. on the February total.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., reports group net profits after tax for 1963 at £871,519 (£651,162). Shareholders receive 1s. 9d. per 5s. share, an increase of 4d. The carry-forward exceeds £1.1m.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., announce that on August 31 last group fixed assets totalled £3.9m., trade investments £4m., current assets £11.5m., and current liabilities £13.7m., including overdrafts of £10.2m.

Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., which has two Rhodesian subsidiaries, reports profits after tax for 1963 at £363,420 (£334,432). The dividend is 12½% on the ordinary capital of £4.4m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. reports estimated profits after tax for the half-year to March 31 at £812,000, compared with £654,000 for the comparable period of the previous year. An interim dividend of 5% less tax will be paid on July 1.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., made 119,482 tons of sugar on their Mozambique estates in 1963 (126,466 in 1962), and net profits after tax fell to £276,658 from £348,401. The 6% tax-free dividend is repeated, taking £202,191 and leaving a carry-forward of £279,469.

East Africa had a favourable trade balance last year of more than £25m., Uganda's Minister for Finance, Mr. Amos K. Sempa, said in Nairobi when presenting the 1964/65 budget proposals to the Central Legislative Assembly. Expenditure totalled £7,492,659 and receipts £7,355,847.

Tozer Kemsley Millbourn (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury, have materially reduced their operations in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, but the parent company's annual report expresses the hope that "developments will one day enable us to adopt a less restrictive policy in these territories".

Uganda has been granted a waiver of 300,000 bags above her coffee quota for 1963-64, being one of seven producers (mainly of robusta) allowed this concession in view of hardship. This is additional to an overall quota increase from 99% to 102.15% for all grower members of the International Coffee Council.

The average price paid for flue-cured tobacco at the Salisbury auctions to May 21 was 28.38d. per lb., some 98m. lb. having then been sold for more than £11.6m. The average for burley was 29.67d., just over 1m. lb. having realized £124,078. To the middle of last month U.K. purchases of 26.3m. lb. represented 29.9%.

The chairman of British Ropes, Ltd., Mr. Harry Smith, states in his annual report that the company's new Dar es Salaam factory should be a very economical producer of cordage and agricultural twines. Issued capital of the group is £11m. Profit of £2.7m. was subject to tax of £1.4m. Dividends aggregate 11½%.

Commonwealth Development Corporation will build a six-storey office block, to be known as Commonwealth House, in Government Road, Nairobi, to house C.D.C. and its associated companies—First Permanent (East Africa), Ltd., Development Finance Company of Kenya, Ltd., and Kenya Tea Development Authority.

The Tanganyika and Italian Petroleum Refining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Italian company E.N.I., announced in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that it had won the £5m. contract for an oil refinery there within initial production capacity of 600,000 metric tons of refined products annually. Construction is to be completed within 20 months of the signature of the contract. The Tanganyika Government is to find £1½m. for a half share in the enterprise.



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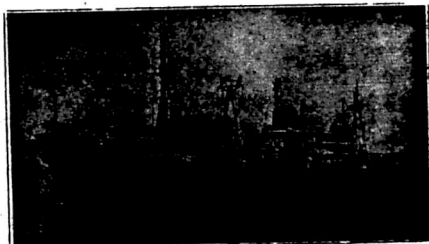
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 11, 1964

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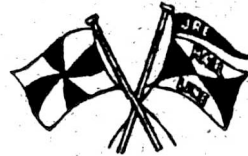
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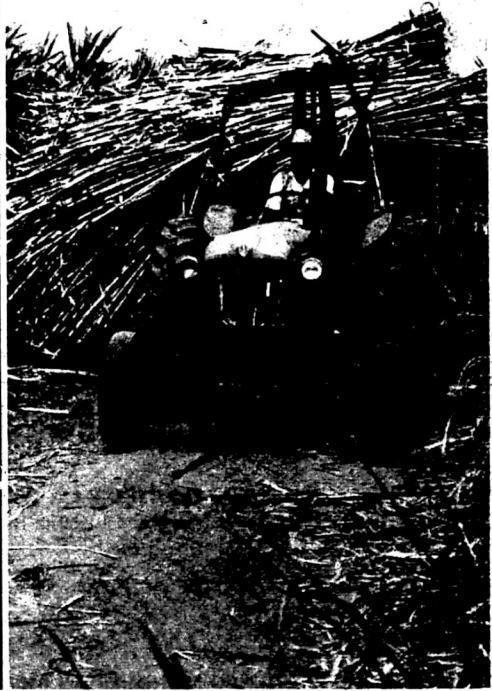
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ANGER of Southern Rhodesians at the exclusion of their country from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference next month is abundantly justified, and Mr.

Rhodesian Anger at Commonwealth Rebuff.

merely for his own party, when he emphasized his disappointment, dismay, and disgust. Similar sentiments have been voiced in less bitter terms in the past few days by three former Prime Ministers, Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and Mr. Garfield Todd, and a fourth, Mr. Winston Field, has repeatedly expressed his resentment at the cavalier treatment of his country by Commonwealth States which have nothing like its proud record of loyalty, stability, and high standards in public and private life. Every shade of political opinion in the most progressive and promising State in Central Africa is represented by those five leaders, whose words demonstrate the universality of Rhodesian indignation at the withdrawal of what its citizens consider a right of attendance at the behest of Afro-Asian agitators who care little about Commonwealth ideals, co-operation and strength. That the United Kingdom should abandon principle for expediency in the vain hope of placating some of the most extreme politicians in the Commonwealth alarms Rhodesians, who vividly recall that the same ignoble process caused the death of the Federation. It is too little appreciated in this country that that is one powerful provocation to the Rhodesian Front advocates of a unilateral declaration of independence, who say: "Britain, having betrayed the Federation, is ready to treat us similarly. Our only safeguard is to act first". Fortunately, they are in a minority; but if Rhodesia should seem to come under dire threat the Prime Minister, whoever he might be, would quickly have the whole country behind him.

Elementary justice should have assured Southern Rhodesia of representation at a gathering in London at which its affairs will certainly be examined. In political circles in

Faithlessness And Weakness.

Britain there is repetition of the assurance that Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence will not be discussed in the conference chamber, though it is admitted that the Prime Ministers cannot be prevented from talking on this or any other subject between the formal sessions. A variant of the argument is that a day should be devoted to African territories which have recently attained independence or expect to reach that status soon; and that would be tantamount to an invitation to the hysterics to attack Southern Rhodesia. The circumstances in which the victims of obsession plead for the imposition of a black dictatorship in Southern Rhodesia—for that is the aim which they no longer attempt to disguise—is of little practical importance, and hair-splitting by British politicians on a matter vital to Southern Rhodesia will not satisfy the men who, in many cases with their parents and grandparents, have in less than three generations created a fine country out of a blood-soaked wilderness. Less than three years ago the United Kingdom Government approved a new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia which had been negotiated on its behalf by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and offered the prospect of an African majority in Parliament in from twelve to fifteen years. Yet that same Minister, Mr. Sandys, has for the past eighteen months sought to overthrow the Constitution with which he declared himself fully satisfied, the sole reason for this intended breach of faith being that the Cabinet of which he is a senior and stubborn member lacks the courage to withstand Afro-Asian pressure and dismiss the fantastic proposal that wholly incompetent Africans should within five years control the most

sophisticated economy north of the Republic of South Africa. Rhodesians are rightly determined that their country shall not be destroyed by the disastrous theorists in Westminster and Whitehall who have already wrecked so much of Africa by the faithlessness and folly with which the names Macmillan and Macleod are associated.

It was no accident, of course, that the United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four selected for its third delegation to London to discuss Southern Rhodesia the period shortly

before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers were due to assemble. **U.N. Weapon in War of Nerves.**

That assured them of maximum publicity on both sides of the Atlantic for a mission which the promoters well knew to be futile. Since H.M. Government has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia, and has made that fact plain in statement after statement, its proper course would have been to announce that no Minister could receive the emissaries of the committee, whose views had been advertised on innumerable occasions at the United Nations, where the resident representatives of Britain were perfectly competent to receive any statements and supply any information. Mr. Macmillan having twice agreed that spokesmen for the anti-colonial committee might come to London, Sir Alec Douglas-Home was at an obvious disadvantage when the third application was made, but it is nevertheless regrettable that it was not rejected. The visit achieved nothing from the U.N. standpoint, but it inevitably strengthened suspicions in Southern Rhodesia that the British politicians had used the occasion as one more weapon against them in the war of nerves which was not of their seeking.

The usual misrepresentations about Southern Rhodesia have continued to be circulated almost daily by journalists, broadcasters and politicians—one of whom,

M.P. Displays His Ignorance. Mr. A. Woodburn, Socialist M.P. for Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire, has

made the ridiculous statement in the House of Commons that "certainly up to the time of Sir Roy Welensky the leaders of the white Government in Southern Rhodesia had never even spoken to or seen the leaders of the African people". Whatever construction be put on the ambiguous opening words, it has never been true, as the charge implies, that contact between

white and black has been non-existent. For decades after the occupation the only African leaders were the chiefs, and contact with them was close and continuous. Not until after the last war was there any political activity by Africans—most of whom were town-dwellers who had seldom any standing or support in their tribal areas. It is nonetheless not true that the Africans who set themselves to create a political and trade union movement were denied opportunities of direct presentation of their case. When Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern) was Prime Minister he brought Africans with him to London for the conferences at which the creation of a Federation was discussed, and when Sir Roy Welensky succeeded him as Federal Prime Minister he appointed Africans to his Ministry. That African members of the Federal Parliament had day-to-day opportunities of personal approaches to Ministers should have been obvious to Mr. Woodburn, even if he knew so little about the subject as to be ignorant of these other facts.

Whenever a riot occurs in a Rhodesian township most Parliamentarians and far too many irresponsible journalists in responsible jobs assume that the patience of decent but

despairing Africans has collapsed and impelled them to demonstrate frustration. That is

scarcely ever the case. Almost invariably a few fire-brands who make a living by subversion have organized the disturbance by sending their thug adherents to collect some hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of unemployed, unemployable, and criminal elements, who for a few shillings will do as they are ordered. Told that their task is merely to march and shout, they are later incited to violence and sabotage, often beginning with vicious attacks on Africans who refuse to join the procession, continuing with assaults on other Africans in beer-houses, and proceeding to various forms of outrage, recent refinements being the throwing of homemade petrol bombs and even the use of plastic bombs (some of which have been traced to Egypt and some to Algeria). The perpetrators of such crimes in Southern Rhodesia have often had little or no political background, for those whose utterances and actions led to riots and terrorism have been careful that they and their close associates should be clear of proof of involvement. The "anti-colonialists" at U.N.O. and elsewhere are not so simple as to be unaware of the methods employed by movements which they cynically support.

Notes By The Way

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, who was appointed Britain's first High Commissioner in Kenya when that Colony attained its independence in December, will shortly resign. His decision will cause no surprise, for it is unlikely that he would have accepted the invitation of Mr. Sandys to go to East Africa if both had not unwisely persuaded themselves that the withdrawal of United Kingdom authority from Kenya would be followed almost immediately by the creation of an East African Federation, to which it was intended to accredit Sir Geoffrey. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote more than once at the time that H.M. Government had been bluffed by the nationalist leaders in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, whose insistence on the imminence of federation was obviously prompted by a wish to expedite the end of British administration in Kenya. The forecast proved accurate. The announcement that the High Commissioner does not wish to remain in East Africa is clear evidence that he does not now expect an early union of the three States.

A Life Peerage and Senior Office?

UNTIL HE WENT TO GHANA as U.K. High Commissioner in 1961, he sat in the House of Commons as a Socialist, and political correspondents were consequently led to assume that he would be a Labour candidate in the general election in the autumn. Sir Geoffrey has, however, told reporters in Nairobi that he will not seek re-election to Parliament. I take that to mean, not that his political activities are over, but that he has been asked if he would go to the House of Lords as a life peer. He held junior office in the Attlee Government, and his experience in Africa in the past three years is now prompting Opposition M.P.s. to speculate about the possibility of his being made Commonwealth Secretary if their party wins the election. Sir Geoffrey was M.P. for Central Nottingham from 1945 to 1950 and then for 11 years Member for Lincoln.

Jet Propelled

I RECALL NO PARALLEL to the swift success in the City of London of Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, who was Deputy Governor of Kenya until last year and has now become, almost at one leap, chairman of the great Guthrie group, which has immense rubber planting and trading interests in the East and a small interest in Central Africa. I have known ex-Governors and other senior Colonial officials by the score who yearned for seats on the boards of important London companies, and quite a number who have had their ambitions at least partially satisfied, but I can think of none who has shot right to the top of a leading group. A few, a very few, have made the climb after years in various board-rooms. Sir Eric's retirement from the Colonial Service seems to have come at just the right time for himself and Guthries.

From Kenya to City Eminence

THEIR INTERESTS are largely in Malaya, where he was born 50 years ago. After leaving Cheltenham College he was called to the Bar and went back to Singapore to practise. A captain in the local Volunteer Corps when the city fell to the Japanese, he was captured and made to work on the notorious Siam railway. His three years as a prisoner over, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in Malaya, from which he

was transferred to Kenya in 1951 as Solicitor-General. Later he became Deputy Speaker, Attorney-General, Minister for Legal Affairs, and then Deputy Governor. So he brings to his new responsibilities long experience in the tropics, in the law, and in administration—and, as Kenyans well know, a genial attitude to men and affairs. Differences in the Guthrie empire have been surprisingly widely advertised, and were emphasized some months ago by the simultaneous resignation of three directors who were no longer prepared to remain under the former chairman. Sir Eric Griffith-Jones has had the satisfaction of seeing them return to sit under him. There are 14 companies in the group which is now entrusted to his control.

No Apology from Mr. Macleod

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, now editor of the *Spectator*, has declined to publish a letter which I sent him in the following terms: "In your review of Sir Roy Welensky's book you write that he regards all Secretaries of State as 'robbers'. That allegation is recklessly inaccurate, for he refers appreciatively to no fewer than six Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations, namely Mr. (later Viscount) Hall, Mr. Creech Jones, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Lord Chandos), Mr. Lennox-Boyd (Lord Boyd of Merton), and our present Prime Minister. In fairness to Sir Roy Welensky and to the persons mentioned above, I suggest that your false assertion ought to be withdrawn not only in the *Spectator* but in the London daily newspaper with which you made arrangements for extensive quotation from your misleading commentary". I might have added that a misstatement which many people will have taken at face value ought to be corrected in elementary fairness to the general public. But the M.P. for Enfield who was so reckless and disastrous a Secretary of State for the Colonies will neither apologize nor print the challenge.

Land of the Free

A SPOKESMAN for the Kenya Government had the happy thought of welcoming journalists who arrived in Nairobi last week to report the State visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia. What was notable about the greeting was the remark that any journalist who "misbehaved" would be put on the first aircraft leaving Kenya. A definition of "misbehaviour" was, of course, not given. Could it be that the K.A.N.U. hierarchy was smarting under reports in many newspapers of the speech in Swahili made by Mzee Kenyatta a few days earlier at the inaugural parade of the Kenya Air Force?—a speech in which he included the chivalrous remark that "We cannot allow our 'planes to be piloted by foreigners: if we do they will urinate on us".

No Names

NO NAMES, no pack-drill. It is being said in Dar es Salaam that after the army mutinies in Tanganyika an official who was asked about the fate of the men who had been arrested replied that normal law would not apply to them. "What about habeas corpus?", the questioner persisted. "We are not revealing any names either", was the reply.

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia Expresses His "Disgust"

Mr. Ian Smith's Comments on Refusal of Invitation to Commonwealth Conference

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Salisbury on Saturday: —

"I have been informed that I am not to be invited to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and I am naturally extremely disappointed.

"This country has always been proud of its British heritage, and has given of its best in support of British ideals in two world wars and in Commonwealth defence since 1945. It has based its Constitution, its laws, and its way of life on British ideals of justice and democracy, and has taken an enthusiastic part in Commonwealth affairs. If any country deserves to be called a loyal member of the Commonwealth, I think I am entitled to say that Southern Rhodesia does.

"Our position in the Commonwealth has been recognized for well over 30 years, and our Prime Minister, and subsequently the Prime Minister of the Federation, attended Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences from their inception.

"We are not excluded now because we are no longer loyal to the Crown or to the ideals on which the Commonwealth was founded. Nor was our case judged on its merits. We are excluded because the Commonwealth has outgrown itself and there is no longer room for us amongst the motley of small countries which have recently acceded to independence and been admitted to the Commonwealth without regard to their adherence to the ideals and concepts on which it was founded. Another reason is that one of the standards of judgment today in this sort of thing appears to be that of expediency.

"I, as all Rhodesians will, regret this move against us, and I dare to say that far beyond the borders of our country there are great numbers of people who will share our feelings of disgust."

The letter from the U.K. Government had been handed to Mr. Evan Campbell, the High Commissioner in London, when he called on the Prime Minister on Thursday.

Wishful Thinking About Independence

On Friday evening Mr. Smith said in Bulawayo that anyone who still believed that there was much hope of negotiating independence on the lines which Southern Rhodesians wanted was indulging in wishful thinking.

While a thread of the apron-strings attaching the country to the British Government remained, African politicians would continue to go to London to try to persuade Britain to exert influence in Rhodesian affairs. When the thread was cut the politicians would know that the country's problems must be solved within the country. That was one reason why the Government could not relinquish its pursuit of independence.

H.M. Government had let slip some clues to its requirements for Southern Rhodesian independence. One was greater representation of Africans in Parliament. Yet only two and a half years ago Southern Rhodesia had accepted the present Constitution and franchise system. What Ministers in the United Kingdom now wanted was "diabolical appeasement and a lowering of standards."

Only if Rhodesians were faint-hearted and bowed to the whims of the outside world could the country be lost. He was confident that more than 70% of the African population supported constitutional government and prayed for the silencing of the nationalist agitators who terrorized over them.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home has invited Mr. Smith to London for talks either before or after the meeting of

Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Mr. Smith replied that he saw no purpose in coming unless specific matters were to be discussed. He suggested that independence and finance should be considered as the main topics, and that the invitation should remain in abeyance until H.M. Government had made definite proposals for independence.

There have been local newspaper suggestions that a unilateral declaration of independence might be made on July 6, the date of Nyasaland's independence; on July 13, at the time of Rhodes and Founders' week-end; or on October 24, when Northern Rhodesia will become independent.

The Prime Minister dismissed such reports as nonsense, saying: "We are trying to negotiate for independence. If all else fails we might be forced to do something. The report may be blown up by newspapers overseas and do considerable harm."

At a Sons of England dinner in Salisbury on Saturday Mr. Smith is reported to have said: —

"Afro-Asian pressure within the Commonwealth has resulted in this country being boycotted by the very men who will be its sternest critics in London.

Queen the Mouthpiece of Party Politicians

"We have now to consider whether the Union Jack and the Queen mean as much to us as they did in the past. I have tremendous respect, admiration and loyalty to the Queen, but she is no longer the Queen we used to know. She can no longer speak her own words. She is now the mouthpiece of party politicians in Britain. Even if the Government were to become Communist she would have to speak their words. Never before in my life have I so much wondered whether we are wanted in the Commonwealth."

At public meetings he had been asked why Southern Rhodesia continued to keep the Union Jack in the Rhodesian flag, considering the behaviour of people overseas. "My reply has been that I have very pleasant memories of the Union Jack and always associated it with very high standards and fine principles."

If anyone expected Southern Rhodesia to lower its standards in order to appease the Afro-Asian bloc, "that will be the bloody day."

On Thursday of last week Mr. Smith had said in Bulawayo that his Government would continue to seek to negotiate independence in "the honourable way, but if Britain were so dishonourable as to renege on her obligations and agreements we shall no longer feel that we are bound to uphold the Constitution."

Part of Rhodesia's pledge to the Queen involved opposition to Communism, "but we now find that people who have openly espoused Communism are taken into the fold."

U.N. Distortion and Dishonesty

The United Nations sub-committee which had been in London discussing Southern Rhodesia had, he said, acted unscrupulously and dishonestly and the chairman's statement contained lies, one being that African political parties were banned in Southern Rhodesia and that Africans had no possibility of participating in public affairs. Such allegations by Mr. Coulibali completely distorted the truth and indicated the kind of people with whom Rhodesia had to deal.

"Most of them have in their own countries conditions which do not bear examination. They would love Southern Rhodesia to lower its standards because they know that pandemonium would set in. They would thrive on that. My Government has no intention of obliging such people. Our mission is to create civilized conditions here on a non-racial basis. The time may come when we shall have to think of our Government not as European or African but as Rhodesian — provided it is based on merit."

In Chipunga Mr. Smith said that he would never take part in any Commonwealth Conference which forced Rhodesians to change their standards; they must stand firm, for if they lost their country the blame would be theirs alone.

In Umtali the Prime Minister said that Southern Rhodesians must get round a table to hammer out the country's problems, but that such talks were not likely to take place until after independence had been obtained.

In an interview with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* he suggested that one justification for a declaration of independence might be failure by Britain to continue to support Rhodesia at the United Nations. Another would be a British attempt to interfere with Rhodesia's Constitution. A third might be the unimpeded advance of Communism southward through Africa, for then Rhodesia could not sit by idly.

Commonwealth at the Cross-Roads, Says Sir Roy Welensky*

African Influence at Prime Ministers' Conference Now Disproportionate

THE COMMONWEALTH is now at the cross-roads.

It will either potter on after next month's conference to its eventual break up or emerge with renewed hope, renewed vigour, and with its ties strengthened.

The old Commonwealth has gone. I have never supported the contention often made by spokesmen for this country that the present tenuous arrangement that holds us together has been a glorious period of transition from Empire to Commonwealth. The reverse has proved to be the case.

It is time the Commonwealth recognized that Great Britain is also an independent State and that your leaders are responsible for the future well-being of more than 50 million people in these islands. This country is no longer mistress of the world. I wish she were. She bore with fortitude and honour the greatest burden of two world wars.

With the advance of nationalism every part of the Commonwealth is keen to be industrialized and economically independent. New Commonwealth nations have emerged with no built-in loyalty to the Sovereign or to the ideals for which these islands stand.

Time for Reappraisal

The time for re-appraisal has come. One of the great errors made by Commonwealth statesmen was to agree that countries could become republics and still remain full members of the Commonwealth. We should have decided that any country that felt it could not recognize the monarch as head of the Government should, if it wished to have any association, have to enter into some special arrangement with the rest of the Commonwealth.

I suggested the other day in Salisbury that the time had come to consider a two-tier arrangement for the Commonwealth. I've been sneered at for that proposal. It was hitting below the belt to say, as one politician did, that I had suggested two classes of Commonwealth citizens, first and second-class. I did nothing of the kind.

I have never suggested that any country should be relegated to the position of a second-class State. I said that every country in the Commonwealth should be given the right to choose what status it wished; that instead of going on as an amorphous body getting nowhere rapidly, we should lay down rules just as you would in a club, the members of that club making their contribution and getting the benefits.

We all pay lip-service to the tenets of democracy. In Africa it is a fallacy, rapidly becoming a farce. The Commonwealth is now made up of dictatorships, one-party States—not that I know the difference between that and a dictatorship—and democracies; and we are getting to the point where we will accept a Communist Government. How long can this go on? Let those who believe in dictatorships, in Communist-controlled regimes and one-party States go their way; and as far as I am concerned they could go with good will.

But why go on with the sham that these people respect or believe in what you and I believe in?—freedom of the individual, freedom of the Press, the rule of law, and the right to lead your life in your own way. They don't. Can you expect us who stand for the ideals for which this country is responsible to sit down with men whose ideals are towards Moscow? If

they want our way of life, let them stay with us. If they prefer what Moscow provides, let them go.

If we go on as we are Africa will have a share in Commonwealth affairs completely out of proportion with its contributions in wealth, people or power. The ideals which built up the Commonwealth are meaningless to large portions of it today.

Very Weak Links in Commonwealth Chain

The Prime Ministers' Conference of 1962, the last I attended, gave a very clear indication of what the future held for the Commonwealth. It was to my way of thinking a smaller version of the United Nations, with all the difficulties that face that organization, but with the difference that in the break-up of the Commonwealth I see one of the great tragedies of this century, because I am and will always be a firm believer that the British Commonwealth has been one of the greatest sources of good in the world. My home town of Salisbury has twice the revenue of at least three countries with seats at the United Nations.

There are some countries now in the Commonwealth that we could well do without. A chain is as strong as the weakest link, and we have some very weak links in the present Commonwealth.

I do not, of course, speak for any Government, but I believe that I speak for a lot of people all over the Commonwealth—for all who feel that the time has come to end the sham, the façade, that all members of the Commonwealth share some common ideal.

There will be more African Prime Ministers attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference after this one than from the rest of the Commonwealth. What they represent in terms of population, military power, and wealth will bear no resemblance to the numbers who will speak with one voice—and not necessarily for the benefit of the Commonwealth or the West.

A Commonwealth made up of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Nigeria, Rhodesia, and perhaps Malaysia could still have the greatest impact on the events that lie ahead for us all.

To Please Power-Hungry Nationalists

Nyasaland will be represented at next month's Prime Ministers' Conference, though the British taxpayer is paying half the cost of Nyasaland's annual budget. Yet, because of the clamour and attitudes of some of the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth, Southern Rhodesia will not be invited—Southern Rhodesia, which has fought beside the men from this country in two world wars, which has been self-governing for 40 years, a country in which the rule of law still applies, in which there is freedom of the Press and of the individual.

Look at Southern Rhodesia's record. With the exception of South Africa, socially the African people are more advanced there than anywhere else in Africa south of the Sahara. Seventy years ago what has become Southern Rhodesia was ruled by Lobengula, king of the Matabele, whose overlordship meant that the tribes like the Mashona were raided for women for the harems of the Matabele and for cattle.

Your own kith and kin have made Southern Rhodesia what it is today. Its Constitution was introduced three years ago at a conference over which a British Minister presided. It provided for a transition of power from the European-dominated electorate to

* In an address in London at a Foyle's literary luncheon held to mark the publication of his book, "4,000 Days".

an African-dominated electorate in a reasonable period of time, but this is now condemned because the United Nations demands immediate transition. An orderly period of transition does not fit in with the plans of the power-hungry nationalists, who see a chance of getting hold of everything without working for it.

The time has come for a re-affirmation of the ideals for which this country stood, which built the Empire, and which I believe the vast mass of the people of these islands would support. If we fail to take the chance now, God knows whether we shall get another.

THE EARL OF SANDWICH, who presided, expressed his confidence that destiny had an appointment with Sir Roy Welensky.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY said in proposing a vote of thanks that he believed that what the speaker had said would have warmed the cockles of the heart of King George V, "that great lover of the Commonwealth".

Bitter Fruits of Emotionalism

Africans Suffering from African Tyranny

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in Zurich on Monday when addressing the Swiss Institute of International Studies that outside interference in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia had set back the clock by arresting the development of the liberal traditions which white Rhodesians had supported for 40 years.

Emotionalism and distorted thinking had rushed backward areas of Africa into precipitate independence, with the result that millions of people were at the mercy of tyrannical exploitation by men of their own race.

The masses could not protect their own freedom, and in many cases their interests had been lastingly damaged and their welfare threatened or undermined. In the Congo independence had brought only poverty, instability, untold horror, and death.

Bland recognition and acceptance of expediency was unfortunately the predominating feature of the international scene, and exaggeration, distortion, and propaganda were the weapons of the new diplomacy.

When all the hardships of the past decade were weighed against the doubtful gain of political emancipation, it was evident that the masses in Africa had paid heavily in the bitter currency of misery and blood.

University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments about future provision for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have ended in agreements which will, it is hoped, secure the future of the college, including its medical school and projected teaching hospital. The official announcement said:

"The Southern Rhodesian Government will now assume responsibility for the maintenance and development of the college as an independent institution of learning open to all races, serving not only the higher education requirements of Southern Rhodesia but also contributing to the advancement of knowledge, science and research in Central Africa and within the international community of universities.

"The British Government have agreed to contribute £750,000 towards meeting the recurrent expenses of the college in the period up to 1967, a capital grant of £800,000 towards the cost of building the teaching hospital, and a further grant of some £300,000 towards general capital expenditure.

"The Southern Rhodesian Government have accepted the responsibility for securing the substantial balances of both capital and recurrent costs necessary. It is estimated that by 1970 the recurrent expenditure alone on the University College, medical school and teaching hospital will amount to some £14m. a year.

"It is the intention of the Southern Rhodesian Government that the college's institutions, including the faculty of medicine with its associated teaching hospital, should develop as an integrated whole in broad accordance with the draft plans for the period up to 1970 placed before the recent conference on the future of the university by the university authorities and representatives of the former interim board of governors of the teaching hospital."

High Commissioner's Protest

Given No Chance to Meet Delegation

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, issued the following statement last Thursday afternoon:—

"It is apparent from the remarks made by M. Coulibaly at a Press conference yesterday that the sub-committee from the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism is determined to continue disregarding the constitutional facts of life in Southern Rhodesia. I am sorry this is the case. The true position has been made abundantly clear to them and their colleagues in the Special Committee on many occasions by British Government representatives.

"I regret too that I was given no opportunity of representing my Government's case to the sub-committee. The Special Committee was told in New York before it agreed to send the sub-committee to London that my Government had no objection to direct talks between the sub-committee and myself. The sub-committee has elected not to take advantage of this opportunity, however. It would not participate in a formal meeting. I find it difficult in these circumstances to understand why the sub-committee considers that it has exhausted the possibilities open to it.

"Concerning the four specific proposals put forward by the sub-committee to the British Government, I am sure that M. Coulibaly and his colleagues are well aware that all these matters are within the competence of my Government, not the British Government.

"If the United Nations feels so strongly regarding Mr. Nkomo's release from restriction, would they be prepared to guarantee that in future Mr. Nkomo would pursue his political objectives within the framework of the law and the Constitution and prevent his followers indulging in violence and other intimidatory criminal offences?

Untrue

"It is untrue that all African political parties are banned. One of the main reasons for restricting Mr. Nkomo and certain of his adherents was because of the bitter inter-factional fighting between members of the People's Caretaker Council and members of the Zimbabwe African National Union. The latter party is continuing to operate as a political force, and held its annual congress only two weeks ago.

"I might add that no party has ever been banned in Southern Rhodesia because of the political views it espounds. Banning is resorted to only reluctantly by Government when it becomes apparent that law and order cannot be maintained if certain parties are permitted to continue in existence, employing unlawful methods in an attempt to impose their views by force on the populace.

"Concerning the Law and Order Maintenance Act, this legislation is not discriminatory, in that its provisions are applicable to persons of all races.

"Whilst there are elements of discrimination in the Land Apportionment Act, it is arguable whether its immediate and unconditional repeal would be in the best interest of Africans. As a result of such action they would find themselves exposed to the full blast of free enterprise competition. This is a case where hastening slowly would be to the advantage of the majority of those who have made their homes in Southern Rhodesia.

"If it is indeed the earnest desire of the U.N. to use its good offices in the context of Southern Rhodesia's affairs, I would ask that they should co-operate with my Government through H.M. Government, which remains responsible for the conduct of our external relations, and lend their moral support to established authority rather than encourage subversive elements."

Sub-Committee's Statement

Negative results having been obtained in the discussions with the British Government, the sub-committee would recommend that the question of Southern Rhodesia be transferred to the Security Council, Mr. Coulibaly had told journalists. "We think we have exhausted all the processes open to us. Only the Security Council can take the necessary actions."

In two meetings with U.K. delegates led by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, the only new factor to emerge was that Britain had told Southern Rhodesia that any unilateral declaration of independence would be firmly opposed.

In the hope of "reducing the tension which exists now between Africans and Europeans", the sub-committee had suggested specifically that Britain use her powers to secure the release from restriction of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and other African nationalists; to intervene to "restore political and individual liberty—as all African political parties are at present banned, Africans have no means of expressing their political views"; to abrogate the present Constitution and ensure the introduction of an "equitable" system; and to ensure the repeal of the "various discriminatory laws, in particular the Land Apportionment Act and the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act".

Were these steps implemented, Britain could then convene a conference. "Unfortunately our suggestions did not meet with the understanding we wished would have been forthcoming". Mr. Coulibaly could not see why the British Government was incapable of intervening. "We have not asked for military intervention", he added.

Labour Wants Constitutional Conference

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. John Stonehouse asked the Prime Minister what reply he had sent to the letter of the Salisbury Christian Action Group calling for a constitutional conference on the future of Southern Rhodesia at which all political groups of the Colony could be represented and over which a British Minister should preside.

The Prime Minister: "My rt. hon. friend the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary will reply to the letter from the Salisbury Christian Action Group, but as I said in the House on April 30 such a conference could not be held without the consent and co-operation of the parties concerned".

Mr. Stonehouse: "Does the Prime Minister agree that this country retains the ultimate responsibility for constitutional change in this territory and that it is important to get such changes by agreement? Is he aware that this group, which is supported by black and white Rhodesians, is putting forward a point of view which has very wide support, including that of a former Prime Minister, Mr. Todd?"

The Prime Minister: "We are considering any way in which we can help to solve the Southern Rhodesia problem. If a constitutional conference is to be convened, it cannot be done without the consent of the main parties in Southern Rhodesia".

Mr. Bottomley: "Have approaches been made to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia about the holding of a constitutional conference? Bearing in mind the comments of the United Nations mission which has just left this country, will the Prime Minister consider sending out a Minister to stress to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia the importance of seeing that the Africans have their rights?"

The Prime Minister: "From inquiries I have made, I do not think that agreement could be reached on a conference at this time, but I do not want to exclude anything which might lead to a solution of the problem".

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Prime Minister what representations he had received from Commonwealth Prime Ministers regarding Britain's responsibilities towards Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister: "None, sir. There have been exchanges on a Government-to-Government basis and these have been dealt with in the normal way by the Commonwealth Secretary".

Mr. Stonehouse: "Is it not the case that there has been an appeal to the Prime Minister and his colleagues to intervene to secure the release of Mr. Nkomo? Would not the rt. hon. gentleman agree that there could not possibly be any agreement on a development in the political position in Rhodesia or a lasting peace unless Mr. Nkomo is released? Would he use his influence to help to secure his release?"

The Prime Minister: "I do not think that it would help anybody to go into this kind of question in any detail now. There have been representations that Mr. Nkomo should be released, and we want to see complete racial tolerance in Southern Rhodesia, but I would rather not carry these supplementary matters any further".

Mr. Woodburn: "Is the Prime Minister aware that for a great many years, and certainly up to the time of Sir Roy Welensky, the leaders of the white Government in Southern Rhodesia had never even spoken to or seen the leaders of the African people? Would it not make some contribution if the African people governing the country met the people that they wanted to govern?"

The Prime Minister: "We want to see the maximum contact between the Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia. It would have been helpful also if the Africans had worked the Constitution".

Cost of MacBlundellism Increased

Heavy British Subsidies for Kenya

MORE THAN ANOTHER £50m. in cash and substantial defence and other aid have been promised by the United Kingdom Government to Kenya.

Parliament was given the details last week by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who said:

"As a result of discussions which concluded in Nairobi today, the British Government have agreed to provide the Kenya Government with substantial aid for civil and defence purposes. This will take the form partly of gifts of money, equipment and buildings and partly of long-term loans.

"On the civil side we are providing about £7m. for capital development; this includes £4.3m. of the balance of loans and grants outstanding at independence and £3m. in Kenya's financial year 1964-65. We are also giving just over £1m. for budgetary assistance.

"The Kenya Government are carrying out an extensive land settlement programme which is largely financed by Britain. We shall be providing over £11m. in the period up to June 1968 to complete the existing schemes. In addition, we shall make a loan of £1m. for the Kenya Land Bank and Agricultural Finance Corporation to finance further land transactions in 1964-65. We are also considering further proposals by the Kenya Government for financial assistance in dealing with the problem of mixed farming areas.

Heavy Cost of Compensating Officials

"We shall continue to provide part of the emoluments of British officials serving the Government of Kenya. This and other related obligations are now costing about £5m. a year.

"We are also providing loans of £134m. to help Kenya meet its obligations for compensation and pensions of retired expatriate officials.

"We have already undertaken to contribute towards the capital cost of the University of East Africa, and we shall be providing other forms of educational and technical assistance.

"As part of the settlement we have cancelled certain loans totalling about £6m. which were made to the Kenya Government in the years before independence.

"We are giving to the Kenya Government about £3.5m. worth of arms, equipment, vehicles and aircraft to help in the expansion and modernization of their forces. We are also providing British Army and R.A.F. personnel to assist in military training, and we shall make available to the Kenya Services facilities at training courses in Britain.

"British military property and fixed assets in Kenya and the British interest in assets owned jointly by Britain, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya will be transferred without cost to the Kenya Government as and when they are no longer needed by us. These assets, which include the modern barracks at Kahawa, are valued at over £6m.

"In accordance with arrangements agreed with the Kenya Government in June 1963, British forces are being progressively withdrawn from Kenya. With the exception of a few administrative and technical elements, all our troops will have left before the end of the year. Meanwhile, they will continue to provide without charge a measure of support to the Kenya Army, including air transport.

"Thereafter the Kenya Government have agreed that units of the British forces may return to Kenya from time to time for training and to carry out joint exercises with the Kenya forces.

"The Kenya Government have also agreed that the Royal Air Force may continue to overfly Kenya and stage at airports. The R.A.F. will also be permitted to continue to use certain signal facilities in Kenya until the end of 1966, by which time alternative arrangements will have been made elsewhere.

"It has been arranged that ships of the Royal Navy shall continue to visit Mombasa for self-maintenance, and a small British naval establishment will for the time being be maintained ashore. A British naval officer has been made available to the Kenya Government to advise on the formation of a Kenya Navy.

"I am sure the House will welcome these arrangements for mutual assistance between Britain and Kenya and the spirit of practical co-operation between Commonwealth partners which has inspired them".

PERSONALIA

MR. R. J. HILLARD is in England on leave from Nairobi.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS has been elected a director of the Standard Bank.

MR. A. E. V. OLIVER has been appointed secretary of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

LORD NETHERTHORPE has joined the board of Abbey National Building Society.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD is expected in London on June 22 for a visit of about 10 days.

MR. P. J. POWER has been appointed general secretary of the Rhodesia National Party.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was 60 on Saturday.

MR. A. T. DEMBENIOTIS has been appointed a director of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has just returned to London from another visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ALEC MJUMA NYASULU has been elected Speaker of the National Assembly of Nyasaland.

HIS EXCELLENCY PER OTTA GUSTAF RATHSMAN has arrived in Tanganyika as the first Swedish Ambassador.

MR. A. G. NORMAN, chairman of the De La Rue Company, has been appointed a part-time director of B.O.A.C.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI, Secretary-General of the East African Common Services Organization, is likely to be in London shortly.

MR. TSHOMBE, former President of Katanga, said in Paris at the beginning of the week that he hoped soon to return to the Congo.

MR. HASNU MAKAME has been appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

MR. J. D. MSONTHI, Minister of Transport and Communications, is leading a Nyasaland delegation to Nigeria for discussions on air services.

SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY is to lead a six-member survey team for F.A.O. to report on livestock production in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

PRESIDENT ABBOD was last week the guest of the African and Malagasy diplomatic missions in London at a reception held in the Ethiopian Embassy.

MR. F. S. HOWDEN, a farmer in Kenya for 36 years, is conducting a survey of the dairy industry for the Dairy Board and the Co-operative Creameries.

LORD CRANWORTH, K.G., left unsettled estate in England valued at £61,827, on which duty of £36,881 has been paid. He was a pioneer settler in Kenya.

MR. I. BENSON, South Africa, is in charge of a research and planning bureau which will operate in liaison with the Southern Rhodesia Information Services.

THE QUEEN, the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and QUEEN ELIZABETH the QUEEN MOTHER were the guests of PRESIDENT ABBOD of Sudan at dinner in London last week.

MR. S. E. MORRIS, Secretary for Internal Affairs, is accompanying 29 Southern Rhodesian chiefs on a seven-week tour of South Africa, Britain, Italy and the Far East.

MR. S. H. HARPER, Vice-Principal of the University College of Rhodesia, Salisbury, has been in this country on a short visit, which will end at the beginning of next week.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY, a director of a number of companies operating in Central Africa, is patron of the Betatron Cancer Appeal Trust, which is asking the public for £150,000 to buy a betatron, a Swiss machine for treatment of the disease. The first in Great Britain, it will be installed in St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

MR. T. W. ASTON, First Secretary in the British High Commission in Nairobi, is about to be transferred to Uganda as Deputy High Commissioner in succession to Mr. E. G. LE TOCO.

MR. R. E. WRAITH, a senior lecturer at Birmingham University, has visited Lusaka to discuss a proposal to create in the University of Zambia an institute of local government studies.

VICE-PRESIDENT KARUME of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar has said that foreign loans on which interest would have to be paid will not be accepted by Zanzibar.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club, gave a reception in London on Monday evening for MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND.

MR. C. LUBEMBE, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, has alleged that the breakaway Federation of Progressive Trade Unions was being financed by the Ghana T.U.C.

MR. J. L. MCGAIRL, personnel and training officer, and MR. E. C. SUMMERS, technical training supervisor, are accompanying 50 employees from the Williamson Diamond mines, Tanganyika, on a three-week educational tour of Britain.

MR. I. BENSON has arrived in Salisbury to take charge of a small research and planning bureau in liaison with the Southern Rhodesian Information Services. He has been on the programme staff of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

MRS. MARGARET RUXTON, who has been elected deputy mayor of Blantyre-Limbe, teaches in Blantyre Secondary School; she has been in Nyasaland for nine years, but joined the council only last year. Her husband is a consulting engineer.

MR. W. A. ACTON, who succeeds the late SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK as chairman of the National Bank, has been deputy chairman, and is also a director of the Standard Bank, Standard Bank Finance & Development Corporation, and other banks and financial trusts.

THE REV. FILIMON MATAKA, who is to become Assistant Bishop in Northern Rhodesia, was ordained in 1943 and has worked on the Copperbelt for many years in charge of the Church of the African Martyrs. He will be the fourth African bishop under U.M.C.A. auspices.

MR. NSILO SWAI, Minister of State, presided over a seminar in Dar es Salaam for overseas heads of missions of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. It considered finance, man-power, and export marketing needs under the new five-year development plan.

MR. P. L. WANGALWA, Press officer to the Prime Minister of Kenya, is now one of two senior Press officers to the Government. His colleague, MR. A. J. HUGHES, is responsible for advising the Director of Information on press matters and for organizing liaison with the overseas press.

Tanganyika-Zanzibar diplomatic postings overseas include the appointment of MR. DANIEL L. MFINANGA as Ambassador in West Germany, of MR. ANDREW K. TIBANDEBAGE in the Congo, and of MR. SALIM AHMED SALIM in Egypt. When embassies are opened in the United States and Sweden, SHEIKH OTHMAN SHARIFF (Zanzibar) and MR. PHILEMON P. MURO will be accredited.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was the guest at luncheon on Monday of the Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club. In replying to the toast of his health he remarked that a Rhodesian had not needed to ask for an invitation to that gathering. The oblique reference to H.M. Government's insistence that his Prime Minister should apply for admission to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was not lost on his City hosts.

MR. and MRS. FRANCIS THEAKSTON have just celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. They still live in the house which was their first home in June 1914.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES, deputy chairman of the Midland Bank and of Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd., will become chairman on July 1. As deputy chairman of Spillers, Ltd., which has a 50% interest in the Rhodesian Milling Company, and from his membership of other boards, he has a keen interest in Rhodesia. He is to succeed LORD MONCKTON, who will remain on both boards.

Promoting "rapid Africanization of senior posts", the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration has appointed MR. ELI HABWE as personnel manager; MR. H. Z. E. RAMOGO, Kenya director, with MR. J. ODANGA as deputy; and MR. R. YUSEF, director for Tanganyika. MR. YUSEF and MR. RAMOGO lead a delegation to the Universal Postal Congress in Vienna.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, who was recently paid damages by the *Daily Telegraph*, has now received an apology and payment of damages and costs from the London *Evening Standard* for the publication in January of a suggestion that unless PRESIDENT NYERERE controlled MR. KAMBONA, then Minister for External Affairs and Defence in Tanganyika, the administration would fall into his "dangerous hands".

After MR. C. R. WHITTINGTON, a descendant of Dick Whittington, had been elected city chamberlain of London by a show of hands at a meeting in Guildhall last week, a poll of liverymen was demanded on behalf of another candidate, MR. PATRICK ROBERTSON, lately Deputy British Resident in Zanzibar. MR. WHITTINGTON, the only liveryman among four candidates, fought the election under the slogan "A City Man for a City Job".

MAJOR-GENERAL G. E. PRIOR-PALMER is about to relinquish the post of area director in Southampton for British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., with which his connexion will be continued in an advisory capacity. He is a director of the Union-Castle Company and is now to become a manager of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. The new area manager in Southampton from July 1 will be BRIGADIER J. A. HUNTER.

MR. C. P. NGAIZA, acting High Commissioner in London for the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, said after a recent visit to Dar es Salaam that malicious forces working to destroy African unity were disappointed that the new union would not let itself be diverted from its path of positive non-alignment to any one power bloc and so had circulated allegations that were "utter nonsense" that the merger would collapse.

While welcoming the formation of an Association of Chambers of Commerce of Uganda, MR. J. S. MAYANJA-NKANGI, Minister of Commerce and Industry, urged that there should be one country-wide chamber to replace the existing groupings based on race, Kampala itself having three such bodies. He declared that the Government would not be satisfied with "window-dressing operations" in African participation in business and industry.

Arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia include MR. D. M. COLE, COLONEL & LADY BEATRIX FANSHAWE, MR. N. D. GULWICK, MR. & MRS. M. GOULD, MR. J. P. HARVEY, MR. H. HARGREAVES, MR. S. H. HARPER, MR. & MRS. A. S. HODGE, COLONEL & MRS. H. C. HODGSON, MR. & MRS. W. S. HUSTLER, MR. T. LEES MAY, MR. I. McMORRIN, MR. W. J. MILLAR, the REV. F. B. REA, BARONESS RUKAVINA, MR. D. J. W. ROSE, MR. D. SYMINGTON, and MR. A. F. TEBBIT.

MR. ABATE AGEDE, Ethiopian Ambassador in Sweden, was shot and badly wounded in a scuffle in the embassy building. His Polish chauffeur has been arrested.

MR. F. CATALANO, managing director in Dar es Salaam of Tanganyika and Italian Petroleum Refining Co., Ltd. (T.I.P.E.R.), and MR. O. MWAMBUNGU, Commissioner for Commerce in Tanganyika and the Government-nominated director of the company, are about to fly to Milan to sign the contract for the construction of a £5m. refinery in Tanganyika by a subsidiary of the Italian State enterprise E.N.I. Though six international refinery builders were invited to submit tenders, only two did so.

Joint East and Central African Board Reception at the House of Lords

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Joint East and Central African Board was held on Monday in the House of Lords.

LORD COLYTON, the chairman, afterwards held a reception on the terrace for members of the board and other guests. Those who had accepted invitations were:

The High Commissioners for Southern Rhodesia, Uganda and Kenya, the Acting High Commissioner for Tanganyika, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, the Marquess of Salisbury, Earl De La Warr, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord Alport, Lord Colgrain, Lord Drumalbyn, Lord Dulverton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Hobson, Lord Milverton, Lord Tweedsmuir, Lord Twining, Lord Walston.

Sir Duncan Anderson, Sir Kenneth Bradley, Sir Duncan Cumming, Sir Stuart Gillett, Sir John Hall, Sir Cyril Hawker, Sir Percy Hunting, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Sir John Macpherson, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Sir Charles Ponsobny, Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Sir Ronald Russell, M.P., Sir Edmund Teale, Sir John Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett.

Mr. F. J. Bellenger, M.P., Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., Mr. N. Fisher, M.P., Cmdr. D. Marshall, M.P., Mr. R. Mason, M.P., Mr. J. Tilney, M.P., Mr. J. V. Woollam, M.P., Mr. A. B. Adimola, Mr. C. D. F. Allan, Mr. D. T. Bett, Mr. A. B. Barker, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. R. Boscawen, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. R. W. Brown, Mr. W. R. Booth, Mr. P. Bowring, Mr. A. R. C. Bolton, the Hon. R. D. Campbell, Mr. R. C. Coleman, Mr. R. H. Coleman, Mr. F. D. Corfield, Mr. K. Crawford, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Mr. A. D. Dods-Parker, Mr. K. A. P. Ethelston, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. D. M. H. Evans, Mr. P. D. Finn, Prince Y. Galitzine, Mr. H. Rolf Gardiner, Mr. P. R. Grieve, Mr. T. J. Glover, Mr. W. C. Hawes, Mr. A. S. G. Hoar, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Dr. C. S. Hitchen, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. W. J. Gunther, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. N. K. Kinkhead-Weekes, Mr. A. I. Kaufman, Mr. R. A. M. Knox, Mr. J. L. Leyden, Mr. B. F. Macdona, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. L. F. Manton, Mr. S. S. Murray, Professor W. M. Macmillan, Mr. F. G. Mollersch, Mr. H. J. Marten-Smith, Mr. G. Milling, Mr. J. B. Molphan, Mr. A. S. P. Neish, the Hon. P. L. A. O'Brien, Mr. J. A. Palfreman, Mr. F. L. Perkins, Mr. F. J. Pedler, Mr. B. E. Petitpierre, Mr. A. H. Pike, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Mr. W. M. Robson, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. N. Robson, Mr. R. Y. Rule, Mr. P. Rogers, Mr. P. Remnant, Mr. A. G. Sauzier, Mr. G. E. Schluter, Mr. G. W. I. Shipp, Mr. S. F. Spain, Mr. A. T. Spittle, Cdr. K. A. Sellar, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, Mr. E. V. Whitcombe, and Mr. R. E. Williams.

East African Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held on Thursday next in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, when Earl de la Warr will preside and Sir Cyril Hawker will be the chief guest. Tickets may be obtained until Monday from the secretary, Miss V. C. Young, c/o East African Office, Trafalgar Square. The price is 40s. to members of the club for themselves and their guests and 45s. to non-members.

R.A.S. Awards of the Bronze Medal For Dedicated Service to Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has awarded its bronze medal to four persons in East and Central Africa.

Captain J. T. Bennett, a Church Army officer in Tanganyika since 1932, and for many years principal of the Teacher Training College at Katoke, was at one time a member of the Legislative Council. When offered the headship of the Jeanes School in Kenya at a salary of £1,000 he refused in order to continue his missionary work in the Diocese of Central Africa for less than one-third of the remuneration.

The Rev. William George Kombo, of Kenya, another recipient, has been a Methodist minister for more than 30 years in the Mazaras and Kilifi circuits. "His wise counsel, self-sacrifice, and powerful preaching have been a cause of inspiration and help to many, and the Church recognized his qualities of leadership when he was made the first African superintendent Minister in Kenya."

Miss F. van Niekerk, a missionary in Northern Rhodesia since 1917, is cited for "installing in most of her students steadfast character and a sense of responsibility, invaluable in leaders of their community. Her strong yet quiet influence ripples out through those who have passed through her skilled and loving hands. These people build their strong forthright characters on the foundations laid skilfully and unobtrusively in African education by Miss van Niekerk. She has shown great aptitude in nursing. She ministered to the sick at many places and has won the trust and love of the people because of her never-failing kindness and innate desire to serve them to the best of her ability. Miss van Niekerk's services are of the kind that are the cornerstone of a young country; quiet, devoted, without thought of self and in keeping with the trends and demands of this modern age."

Mr. Joseph Rutemberwa, of Nyamitanga Mission, Mbarara, Uganda, began teaching as far back as 1895. The citation reads: "The work of a catechist is to give an example of Christian life finding his own means of income practically without remuneration from the mission. This man would undoubtedly have been able to have high office in his country and has turned down the offer many a time. For all these years he has been a trusted and wise councillor of many people. He has also brought up a family, of which the eldest son is a parish priest in Ankole, and the eldest daughter is the first woman education officer ever to have been appointed in Uganda. A second daughter is the first woman ever to have been appointed to the Ishengero of Ankole or of any other Uganda local government and the first woman ever to have been made a supervisor of Ankole schools. A third daughter is a school-mistress. A very honourable family. Mr. Rutemberwa still teaches the catechism, although his eye-sight is very bad."

Minister Berates Churches

AFRICANISM OR CHRISTIANITY may be a choice forced upon indigenes "unless the Churches change their teachings so as to fit the new Africa", Mr. Mwai Kibaki, Parliamentary Secretary for Economic Planning, told a Catholic students' seminar in Kenya. The Churches must, he said, abandon rôles "destructive to African personality and society; they have uprooted the African from his past; by branding African customs, beliefs, dances and songs, and the whole African social system, as sinful and irrelevant to the modern Christian world". In Russia, Communist China and Cuba political revolution had inspired the people with a new ideology. Kenya needed an ideology for social and economic revolution. It should be the people's own, not just one borrowed from the West.

Malawi Development Corporation

MR. LESLIE LITTLE has been appointed chairman of the Malawi Development Corporation. Among the other members will be Mr. D. F. Fairbairn (of the Commonwealth Development Corporation), Mr. P. Howard (of the Booker McConnell group), Mr. G. Percy (Lonrho), Mr. A. G. Perrin, governor designate of the Bank of Malawi, Chief Mwase of Kasungu, Mr. S. B. Somanje, and the Permanent Secretaries to the Treasury, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Does the Public Care About Africa? Humanitarianism Now Counts for Little

CAPTAIN HENRY KERBY, M.P., has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"I wonder whether the type of tyranny Lord Forester describes in Northern Rhodesia is in fact detested by the British people any longer? If he is correct, then surely the British electorate would have brought such pressure to bear on our Government that what is shortly to be known as Zambia would not have been granted full independence until its leaders had learnt that murder and democracy do not go hand in hand.

"The fact is that our public is too remote from Africa to care—at least until some untoward event upsets full employment and reduces the wage packet in Britain. Sentiment and true humanitarian motives seem these days to count for little.

"Yet there must surely be a limit to the licence given to Africans to govern themselves with brutality, while such a well-governed country as Southern Rhodesia is metaphorically spat upon and denied full independence because the white minority insist upon the rule of law.

"If Lord Forester were right—and I wish he was—then the British public would demand that Southern Rhodesia be allowed to run its own affairs without outside interference—from anyone."

[Lord Forester's letter was quoted in the June 4 issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

Hitlerism in Reverse

Mr. Raymond Byrne wrote:—

"The argument that Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister can be blackballed and excluded from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference because his country is not a full member is simply a cloak for saying: 'We have changed the rules so that until you yield to pan-African pressure and replace the rule of law by murder, intimidation, and arson on the customary pattern you can expect no sympathy from us.'

"Carry this astonishing development to its logical conclusion and the next step will be that Ghana, India, Kenya, Uganda, etc., will gang up and object to the 'white Australia policy'. Nor is the United Kingdom itself invulnerable against what is in effect Hitlerism in reverse.

"To suggest that the Government did not foresee this situation is absurd. The only question is whether Southern Rhodesia will be handed over to the United Nations by this Government or the next. In either case it is clear that both white and black in Southern Rhodesia can dismiss Britain as the upholder of liberty and the protector of minorities."

Two Rhodesians on leave joined in the correspondence.

Mr. A. L. ap Thomas wrote from Jersey:—

"I would like to correct Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., on one point in his review of Sir Roy Welensky's book. The contempt my countrymen feel is not for Sir Roy, but is reserved for Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod and the other artists of betrayal in the British Government."

Mrs. Patricia Haddon said:—

"As a Southern Rhodesian, may I point out that my country is under Roman Dutch law and British lawyers may not practise in it unless they have been called to the Rhodesian bar? Mr. Dingle Foot is not so qualified, so how could he have visited Dr. Banda in Gwelo Prison as his 'legal adviser'? If he went as a friend or political observer he certainly would not be entitled to privacy and professional privilege. I visited Dr. Banda in prison as a welfare worker in the presence of two prison officers, who warned me that any political observations would be 'noted'."

Emperor of Ethiopia's Visit

ON THE ARRIVAL in Nairobi of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, stated that the visit was not only a symbol of solidarity between the two countries but of the profound personal friendship between the Emperor and himself which began nearly 30 years ago.

Zanzibar Flouts President's Authority

China Offers £5m. Interest-Free Loan

PRESIDENT NYERERE and President Tubman of Liberia visited Zanzibar last week and received a warm welcome, but immediately they had left for Dar es Salaam, troops of the People's Liberation Army, armed with Tommy-guns, surrounded the power station and told the two British engineers still on the staff that they must consider themselves dismissed and leave the country. The manager, Mr. Ernest Clarke, had left for England a few days earlier.

The Ministry of Public Works announced that the Electricity Board had been nationalized as the State Fuel and Power Co-operative. In fact, it had long been a Government enterprise. Sheikh Karume, who was President of Zanzibar until he recently became First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, confirmed the act of nationalization.

The *Times* correspondent commented: "His constitutional authority for such a move is extremely doubtful. Zanzibar's executive has only limited powers over internal affairs; the articles of union gave President Nyerere full power over police and defence policy, and emergency powers in external borrowing, taxation and major financial policy. All these appear to be involved in Sheikh Karume's latest take-over."

"This is only one of a long series of slights to Dr. Nyerere's authority. Officials of the Tanganyika Government who travelled to Zanzibar to inspect the books of various Government departments were refused a sight of them or told to come another day after making an appointment. On one occasion at least officials were refused permission to land and had to take the next aircraft back to Dar es Salaam."

Extremists in Control

"The island's real rulers are the left-wing group headed by Sheikh Babu, who was given a post in the United Republic Cabinet but still signs himself as Minister of External Affairs for Zanzibar. This is clear usurpation of the authority of Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister of External Affairs of the United Republic."

The only force of the United Republic in Zanzibar consists of 300 men of the Tanganyika Police; but there are at least that number of Russian-trained Zanzibaris in the so-called People's Liberation Army, which has sub-machine-guns, heavy machine-guns, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns recently supplied by Russia.

There are at least 40 Russian instructors and advisers in Zanzibar, and numerous Chinese Communists. Though Mr. Kambona has declared unacceptable to the United Republic the East German mission which established itself in Zanzibar almost immediately after the revolution in January, the mission remains.

Chinese Communist Activity

China has promised Zanzibar a long-term interest-free loan of £5m. for development purposes. The announcement was made on Monday just before Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic, left for Peking as head of a nine-member delegation — which includes Mr. Babu, who has long had close Chinese connexions.

Chinese women's and youth delegations had arrived a few days earlier in Zanzibar, where Chinese technicians are now operating tractors given by China. Chinese films are being shown in a local cinema.

Three weeks ago China agreed to make an interest-free loan of more than £5m. to Kenya, which was also offered £1m. towards her budget deficit.

When President Karume announced the loan in Zanzibar he said that if "revolutionary fighters" and ex-Servicemen would report on Sunday they would be issued with arms and ammunition. He added that East Germany had begun work on a rehousing project in Zanzibar town and that the United States Government had offered to build a secondary school at a cost of £150,000.

Glaxo-Allenburys (East Africa), Ltd., have begun manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and infant foods in their new Nairobi factory, which cost about £100,000. The manager is Mr. W. E. Glossop, who for some years trained dispensers in Nairobi for the Government.

Dr. Banda Alone Decides

Malawi View of Democracy

REFERRING TO HIS NOMINATION of candidates for the recent Nyasaland general election — in which all 50 were returned unopposed — Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister, has said that, the Malawi Congress Party being united and disciplined, "it is the leadership that decides. I have to decide. If I leave you to choose, you will choose someone because he is your brother, uncle, brother-in-law, or anyone who has a beautiful sister. That is why I alone must choose for your own good."

"I am not going to allow you to do what you like. Anybody who does not like that must get out of the M.C.P. Anybody who is a true Malawian must obey the laws and regulations of the party". The different tribes should regard themselves as branches of the one "Malawi tree".

The new members of the National Assembly (excluding specially elected members) are:

Y. K. Chisiza (Karonga North); A. G. Kanyanya (Karonga South); K. C. Musopole (Karonga West); M. W. K. Chiume (Rumpi East); Matupi Kandawire (Rumpi West); O. E. Chirwa (Nkhata North); M. Banda (Nkhata South); M. Y. Chibambo (Mzimba North); A. Nyasulu (Mzimba South); Rose Chibambo (Mzimba Central); J. B. Phiri (Kasungu North); N. A. Kafa (Kasungu East); Dr. H. K. Banda (Kasungu West);

J. B. Katondo (Dowa East); D. B. Kapida (Dowa West); H. B. Kanchowa (Salima); D. A. S. Chibingwe (Nkhata-Kota); L. Chimbiriri (Lilongwe East); J. D. Msontshi (Nkhotakota West); A. S. Chimphanie (Lilongwe North); J. T. Kumbweza (Lilongwe South); K. L. Chimbiriri (Lilongwe East); K. L. Khuma Sendeza (Lilongwe West); R. B. Chidzanza (Lilongwe Central); E. K. Banda (Mcinji North); Fr. Tobias Banda (Mcinji South);

J. S. Mvuratera (Dedza East); A. S. Kuchona (Dedza West); J. Tembo (Dedza South); W. Gomani (Ncheu North); A. A. Muwalo (Ncheu South); H. M. Chipembere (Fort Johnston East); G. C. Ndomondo (Fort Johnston West); T. Maloya (Kasupe East); J. D. G. Gunda (Kasupe West); G. Kuntumanyi (Zomba North-East); G. E. Ndema (Zomba South); I. K. Surtee (Zomba West); W. Chokani (Blantyre Urban); A. W. Bwanausi (Blantyre Rural); A. J. Chiwanda (Mwanza-Neno).

J. M. Machuwira (Chiradzulu); F. M. J. Ninje (Mlanje North); J. L. Pangani (Mlanje South); J. W. Chikwita (Mlanje West); S. G. F. Chimwala (Cholo North); A. W. Chipungu (Cholo South); K. Kembo (Chikwawa North); D. Chasafali (Chikwawa South); G. Chakuamba (Port Herald North); K. Malamba (Port Herald South).

Attacked in Dar es Salaam

MRS. LUCILLE HOWELL, a British resident in Dar es Salaam for many years, was attacked at the weekend by an African who brandished a knife, cut her on the hand, and seized her handbag. Miss Irene Leach, headmistress of the recently established International School, was stabbed in the back by an African who broke into her home at Oyster Bay.

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ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

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ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION'S ROLE IN AFRICA

STATEMENT BY MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER

THE FOLLOWING is from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members.

The Corporation continued to make good progress in 1963. Consolidated profits after tax amounted to R23,644,000, compared with R19,565,000 in 1962, an increase of over 20 per cent. In considering these figures, however, two points must be borne in mind. First, taxation in 1963 was higher by R704,000, attributable largely to the decrease in tax liability in 1962 on account of the introduction of the "pay-as-you-earn" system. Secondly, the figures for 1963 included the profit of New Rhodesia Investments Limited, the whole capital of which was acquired in exchange for 1,200,000 new shares in the Corporation. Ordinary dividends at R1 per share were at the same rate as in 1962.

The South African economy is at present very strong. The gross national product and the real income per head of the population have both been rising rapidly. This fortunate situation has developed behind the barriers created by currency and import control (though the latter has recently been very much relaxed) and by virtue of a substantial favourable external balance on current account, to which the rising gold output has made an important contribution. In such circumstances the risk of inflation has to be carefully watched but, until now, South Africa's record in this respect has, comparatively speaking, been very good indeed.

The Corporation continued its active rôle in South African development. The gold production of the mines of the Group increased by nearly 11 per cent. and will increase further over the next few years. Prospecting for gold has also continued on a large scale.

On behalf of De Beers we are opening up an important newly discovered diamond pipe, the Finsch mine in the Postmasburg district, and we are directing prospecting work at sea in the marine diamond concessions along 165 miles of the coast of South West Africa and on land in the adjoining foreshore. Prospecting on the De Beers farms in Namaqualand is also being continued, and the coastal areas adjoining Kleinsee to the north are being equipped for substantially increased diamond production.

We are also developing our coal interests. Production of coking coal and coke is being expanded to satisfy the demand of the iron and steel industry, and we are giving attention to the need to meet the changing requirements of consumers, particularly in the fields of smokeless fuels and charcoal.

The Group has recently expanded rapidly in the field of secondary industry and has now formed a

new finance and investment company. Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited, to consolidate the development of our industrial holdings and those of certain associated companies. We visualize this new corporation as much more than an investment trust and believe that it can play an important part in initiating new industrial development, either independently or in partnership with other interests, both South African and overseas.

The directors' report gives details about a number of new enterprises. The plant at Witbank for the manufacture of low carbon ferrochrome, which we started in partnership with Avestia Jernverks Aktiebolag, is now complete and production has commenced. We have formed, in partnership with Boart and Hard Metal Products Limited, a construction company, Amalgamated Construction and Contracting Company (Pty.) Limited, which has made a promising start.

We have entered the real estate business on a large scale and, in particular, have undertaken, in partnership with The South African Breweries Limited, the development of four central city blocks in Johannesburg as one integrated building project, which will include a large new hotel built to the highest international standards. All this development illustrates the broadening base of the Corporation and our willingness to undertake new business outside our traditional fields.

The New York office of our subsidiary company, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa (North America) Limited, was opened in the course of the year. Through this office we have strengthened our ties with the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited.

Reorganization in Rhodesia

The dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has made necessary a reorganization of our Rhodesian interests. The removal from Salisbury to Lusaka of the head offices of the Northern Rhodesian mining companies of the Group, as well as Rhodesian Anglo American Limited, took place at the beginning of the year. Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg has moved to Lusaka and taken charge of the office there. He has been elected a deputy chairman of the Group mining companies in Northern Rhodesia and has also been appointed a member of the executive committee of the board of the Corporation.

A new subsidiary company, Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa) Limited, registered in Northern Rhodesia, with its head office in Lusaka, has taken over the technical and administrative functions previously exercised by the Corporation and will also act in the place of the Corporation as consulting

engineers and geologists to the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika. We aim in future at providing such technical and administrative functions as the Group may be called upon to perform in tropical Africa through this new subsidiary in Lusaka.

As I write, it seems clear that Northern Rhodesia will achieve independence in October of this year. The political changes in Northern Rhodesia have been very rapid, but as the present Government becomes more firmly established, I am glad to say that there is greater stability and confidence in the country than for some time. It has however been a period of considerable unrest on the Copperbelt, and there has been a number of unconstitutional strikes.

Increased Demand for Copper

During January of this year a two-year period of price stability in the copper market came to an end when the cash price of wire-bars on the London Metal Exchange rose substantially. Throughout 1962 and 1963 the cash price on the exchange had been maintained at around £234 per ton by purchasing on the exchange surplus arisings of copper and also by regulating the tonnages of copper made available to world markets. The mines of this Group decided to restrict sales rather than production. When the rising tide of demand made its impact on the market, the mines were accordingly in a position to meet most of the increased requirements of their customers by drawing on these stocks. However, these stocks alone were insufficient to satisfy all the demands for prompt deliveries and this gave impetus to the rise in prices on the London Metal Exchange. In the belief that such inflated prices were not in the long-term interests of copper, certain of the world's major producers, including mines of this Group, decided to sell copper to their contractual customers at prices which they considered to be more competitive.

At Rhodesia Broken Hill, despite a five weeks' strike, the satisfactory operation of the I.S.F. furnace, coupled with higher prices of lead and zinc, has brought about an improvement in the financial position of the company.

Southern Rhodesia

Our Salisbury office is headed by Mr. H. H. Taylor, who has been appointed chief agent in Southern Rhodesia.

The political situation in Southern Rhodesia gives cause for uncertainty and some anxiety. In spite of this, however, many sections of the economy have continued to make excellent progress.

At Hippo Valley Estates, where we have a large interest, sugar cane land under irrigation will be increased in the next twelve months from 6,500 acres to 15,000 acres and the company expects to increase production of sugar from 42,000 tons this year to 100,000 tons next year and to 150,000 tons in 1966.

Current coal sales by Wankie Colliery Company Limited are exceeding expectations, and for the year ended 31st August, sales are likely to approximate last year's tonnage of 2.8 million.

In the field of exploration, the Corporation's contribution to the development of the economic resources of Southern Rhodesia has continued on an increased scale. Systematic prospecting over a wide area, including some of the remoter parts of the country, is being carried out. In this investigation, gold, copper and chromium ores are of primary interest.

It is encouraging to know that the reconstituted Government, led by Mr. Ian Smith, intends to pursue the reasonable aim of independence for the country

along the constitutional path of further negotiations with the British Government. Southern Rhodesia needs British goodwill and co-operation for her development, and if these were forfeited the important achievements of the country over the last decade would be jeopardized and very possibly lost.

It will be plain to shareholders that the political ferment throughout Africa has confronted us with difficult problems. It may perhaps also offer us special opportunities for growth and for service. International condemnation of the racial policies of South Africa becomes more vociferous and the pressures for international action against South Africa are greater than they have ever been. I have never sought to disguise my personal views about this question. Discrimination on grounds of race or colour is morally wrong and partition on grounds of race or colour is economically impossible. Yet these are the twin pillars of official South African policy. But that is by no means the whole story.

If in South Africa the voting rights for Parliament are, with minor exceptions, confined to the whites, at least within those limits a true Parliamentary system operates, which may yet provide a framework for greater representation of non-whites in Government. There is, after all, no great advantage in universal suffrage if there is only one party to vote for. In South Africa the opposition Press, though sometimes threatened, remains free and outspoken; the judiciary carries out its functions independently of the executive; the civil service is efficient and honest; and the standard of living for all races is high by African standards and is rising rapidly. Of how many countries in the world is it possible to say the same?

Fields of Mutual Interest

The change to a full parliamentary democracy in South Africa, which so many people would like to see, would not be brought about by trade boycotts or other international action designed to isolate South Africa. If such action were effective, which is most unlikely, it would produce, not democracy, but either a dictatorship of some sort or other, or chaos. The racial pattern in South Africa is not to be changed by driving the country into isolation but by encouraging the building of bridges in fields of mutual interest, and there are many such fields, to South Africa and the newly independent African States.

There is no doubt that South Africa could play a very helpful part, if she were allowed to do so, in the economic development of the continent. In South Africa there is available capital and "know-how" for export and an intimate knowledge and experience of African conditions. Moreover, South African private investors would, I believe, be more willing than others to take the risks of investment elsewhere in Africa.

We have become an international group called upon and prepared to work under widely different political and social conditions. As such we do not seek to influence political developments and are involved in them only to the extent that they impinge on our opportunities for economic development in the African continent to the mutual benefit, as we hope, of our shareholders and of the people of the countries where we operate. The raising of the standards of living in the relatively undeveloped countries of Africa is a world problem of immense significance to which we believe we have a real contribution to make.

The full statement and the report and accounts are available from 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Company Report

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited

(The Parent Company of the Blue Circle Group)

Financial Results Show Further Improvements Post-war Capital Expenditure in Excess of £95m.

MR. J. A. E. REISS ON EXTENSIONS TO MEET RAPIDLY RISING DEMAND

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED will be held on June 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by MR. J. A. E. REISS, B.E.M. (Chairman and Managing Director), which accompanied the report and accounts sent to stockholders:—

ACCOUNTS: I wish once again to draw your attention to the capital expenditure by our Group. Expenditure during 1963 amounted to £7,822,387, and during the eighteen years since the last war we have expanded on capital account £95,182,274; during the same eighteen years we have provided out of profits £50,484,519 for depreciation and transferred £15,779,618 to fixed assets replacement reserve, a total of £66,264,137 which is equivalent to 69½ per cent. of the outlay. This expenditure has been financed without your Company having to issue fresh share capital, but the heavy expenditure at home and overseas has inevitably resulted in a reduction in the Group's liquid resources and consequently in 1963 the parent company issued £5,000,000 of 6 per cent. debenture stock.

Results for Three Companies

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited holds 100 per cent. of the equities of the The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited and Alpha Cement Limited, so a clearer picture of our past year's working in the United Kingdom is produced by combining the results of these three companies than is shown in the consolidated accounts, which include not only companies not engaged in the manufacture and sale of Portland Cement, but also our overseas interests. The figures to the nearest thousand pounds are as follows:

The excess of trading income over expenditure after deducting directors' and trustees' emoluments, debenture and share issue expenses and subvention payments to subsidiaries increased by £339,000 to £11,412,000. We set aside for depreciation £3,492,000, which was £345,000 more than a year ago. Investment income and interest was £354,000 more than in 1962. Debenture and loan stocks service at £452,000 showed an increase of £185,000 as compared with the previous year. The net surplus before providing for taxation was £9,952,000, an increase of £163,000.

Provision for taxation increased by £68,000 to £4,218,000; the allocation for replacement of fixed assets was £701,000, which is the amount of the investment allowances in terms of tax, as compared with £1,064,000 allocated a year ago, leaving available for appropriations and payment of dividends £5,033,000, which was £458,000 more than in 1962. An amount of £2,108,000 has been transferred to unappropriated profit as compared with £1,999,000 a year ago.

There remained in the accounts of the parent company £2,925,000, or £349,000 more than in 1962, available for payment of dividends and the distribution on the ordinary stock of 9½ per cent. for the year, an increase of 1½ per cent. (after adjustment for the capitalisation in June 1963) over that of the previous year, is proposed.

Capitalization

Included in the parent company's capital employed is unappropriated profit of £9,826,987. Your directors have again considered the desirability of bringing the issued capital of the company more into line with the capital permanently employed in the business and propose that the authorized share capital should be increased to £62,500,000 and that £4,908,138 of the unappropriated profit should be capitalized and applied in payment of one new £1 share for every £10 of ordinary stock.

The fact that the capital of the company will then have been increased does not imply that larger sums will be distributed as dividends.

Past Year

Thanks to some really good weather right up to Christmas we were able virtually to make good the tonnage lost in the early part of the year owing to the exceptionally cold winter. We were thus able to recover from what could have been a serious set-back. The year was one of consolidation in respect of our new decorative products, profits from which are expected to increase steadily from now on.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to purchase the shares of the Hilton Gravel Company—one of the largest and most successful quarry owners in the Midlands. This will further strengthen the position of our sand and gravel group, whose trading area now covers the counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire and parts of Lancashire.

Our programme of increasing the number of our bulk cement plants fed by rail at major centres of consumption continues. This is being done in close collaboration with British Railways, and its effectiveness may be judged from the fact that the percentage of home trade dispatches by rail have increased from 3 per cent. in 1958 to over 14 per cent. last year. This has not only lowered the cost of distribution but takes a million tons of long distance traffic off the roads each year.

This Year

The contrast in the weather with the beginning of last year and this year could not have been more marked. Deliveries increased by over a million tons in

the first ten weeks and by nearly 400,000 tons compared with 1962, which is perhaps a fairer comparison.

Since my last statement I am more than ever convinced that the next few years are going to see a tremendous increase in the output of the building industry. The Government has set a target of doubling this in the next ten years. This isn't a question of party politics; it is an urgent necessity for this country to catch up with a back-log of building of all kinds—quite apart from stepping up the road programme from its present pitiful state.

I see that on 8th August in North Dakota one contractor completed two and a half miles of 24ft.-wide carriageway in one day. Three days at this rate and he would have finished as much motorway as will have been opened to the public here during the whole of this year—according to a statement made by the Minister of Transport in the House on 12th February, 1964.

Our own plans for meeting the rapidly rising demand include the building of a 300,000-ton plant near Stanhope in Weardale which is now in course of construction and expected to be in operation early next year. We are increasing our production in Northern Ireland, have applied for planning consent to double the output at Westbury, and the conversion to the semi-dry process will soon begin at our Dunstable plant. These extensions can be carried out fairly quickly and will result in substantially reduced costs.

I hope I have said enough to satisfy you that your board is very conscious of the responsibility of your company to play its full part in the building industry's effort at home during the coming years.

Overseas Companies

I am pleased to be able to report that the companies overseas in which we are interested once again established a new record for sales, amounting to 2,898,000 tons. Our interests abroad constitute an increasingly important part of our overall operations, and we look forward with confidence to further progress in this field.

The Australian economy throughout the year was buoyant, based largely on remunerative prices for its primary products, particularly wool. Unusually heavy rains affected cement production for part of the year, but the Commonwealth Portland Cement Company Limited and its subsidiary, Metropolitan Portland Cement Proprietary Limited, experienced a satisfactory year's trading. Since the beginning of this year the building industry has been working at high pressure and cement sales are ahead of the corresponding period of last year. In Victoria the new 300,000-ton plant at Waurin Ponds, near Geelong, went into production in February, and its product has speedily become established in Melbourne and other markets in the State.

Ocean Cement & Supplies Limited, our associate company in British Columbia, participated in the increase in trade in the Province. The Peace River dam project is proceeding and the general outlook is more favourable than for some years past. Canada Cement Company Limited, which is the largest producer in the Dominion, and in which we have a substantial shareholding, recorded improved results and paid an increased dividend.

In Malaya our subsidiary, Malayan Cement Limited, worked at full production throughout the year and again exceeded previous records. Two other works are at present in course of construction, but Malayan Cement Limited is well placed to counter any competition from these sources in its principal markets.

Trade in Mexico improved considerably, and our subsidiaries there produced satisfactory results. The building industry is flourishing and measures to meet the increased demand for cement are well in hand. The modernization of the Mixcoac works proceeds according to plan and will be completed this year, while preparations are well advanced for the installation of a new kiln to double the output of the Atotonilco plant.

Cement in New Zealand remained in keen demand. The Golden Bay Cement Company Limited and its subsidiary, Waitomo Portland Cement Limited, remained on full output throughout the year, and sales have surpassed the previous record figure. A second bulk cement ship is at present under construction on the Firth of Forth and will be launched shortly after this report is in your hands.

Much appears in the Press about political conditions in the Union of South Africa, but the fact remains that the economy is thriving and there has been a strong demand for cement throughout the year. Our subsidiary, White's South African Portland Cement Company Limited, which continues to show satisfactory results, is participating with two other manufacturers in a new plant at Durban which recently came into production.

East Africa and Rhodesia

Following upon the grant of independence to Kenya, conditions have now become more settled. The prompt action taken by the Kenya Government to ensure suppression of unrest among certain Army units was wholly effective and a more optimistic view now prevails. The prosperity of Kenya is dependent mainly on its agriculture, and it is to be hoped that a solution will be found to the problem of ensuring stability to this important industry.

In addition to our interest in the East African Portland Cement Company Limited, we have acquired a large shareholding in British Standard Portland Cement Company Limited, in which our partners are Cementia Holding A.G. Zurich. This company operates a plant at Mombasa with a capacity of 400,000 tons of cement a year and exports to Tanganyika and to various destinations in the Indian Ocean. Through our interest in British Standard Cement Company Limited we are participating in the construction of a 130,000-ton works near Dar es Salaam which is expected to go into production next year.

In spite of the difficult trading conditions which prevailed in Southern Rhodesia, The Salisbury Portland Cement Company Limited produced better results. The future will inevitably be influenced by the political position, but the Salisbury Portland Cement Company Limited is well placed to take full advantage of any improvement in trade which materialises.

In Nigeria the second kiln of The West African Portland Cement Company Limited, which will raise output to 450,000 tons a year, came into production recently. The demand for cement continues to increase and the Company's prospects remain good.

Conclusion

The future is, I am confident, the brightest in the history of the company. Improvements in the standard of living are always followed by greater activity in the construction industry, and your company is well placed to benefit from this in those parts of the world where this trend has already begun and is developing rapidly.

Company Report**Dwa Plantations, Limited****MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1964.

MR. S. R. HOGG, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A., chairman of the company, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN had circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1963, a statement in the following terms:—

The profit for the year ended December 31, 1963, after charging all expenses, including provision for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, but subject to taxation, amounted to £61,606, compared with £26,482 in 1962. Sisal output was 1,566 tons, compared with 1,746 tons in 1962, a reduction of about 10 per cent., due to a shortage of labour, particularly in the first half of the year.

The output was sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of £125 per ton, compared with £89 per ton for the 1962 output.

Production costs were higher, due mainly to a further increase in wage rates. Wages had been increased by about 30 per cent. in August, 1962, and they were increased by a further 50 per cent. in October, 1963.

A provision has been made for Kenya taxation on the 1963 profits, which, with a transfer to taxation equalization reserve, amounts to £22,031. There is also a provision of £1,048 for United Kingdom income tax on dividends payable.

Dividend of 22½%

An interim dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, was paid in February, 1964, on the ordinary shares on account of the year 1963, and the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 17½ per cent., less income tax, making a total of 22½ per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1963, compared with a total of 12 per cent. for 1962.

The preference shareholders have received their fixed 6 per cent. for 1963, and if the final dividend on the ordinary shares is approved, a participating dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on the preference shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, the maximum to which they are entitled.

During 1963, 400 acres of old sisal were replanted. This is the largest area we have replanted in any one year since 1953, and in view of the very wet conditions which prevailed during most of the period of actual planting, this reflects great credit on the local management and field staff. The operation involved the lifting and replanting of nearly a million plants. Clearing of a further area was commenced during 1963 in preparation for this year's replanting, and it is hoped that 400 acres will again be replanted.

Additions to the fixed assets, apart from the replanting I have just mentioned, included the building of a bridge across the river which runs through the estate, to replace the one washed away in the 1961 floods, the building of more houses for the African employees, and a new school for their children, and the replacement of some of our tractors.

Net current assets at the end of 1963 further improved to £51,414, compared with £37,820 at December 31, 1962, an increase of £13,594.

The price of sisal rose in March, 1963, to its highest level for eleven years, and it has remained steady at that level. Nine hundred and sixty-eight tons of the current year's output have been sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of about £141 per ton.

It is difficult to forecast the output for 1964, which is so much dependent upon labour and climatic conditions. Production in the first four months of this year was 572 tons, compared with 464 tons in the same period of 1963. Our aim is to produce 1,800 tons, as it has been during the last few years; and in 1961 and 1962 that quantity was very nearly reached. In 1963 a labour shortage in the first half of the year was responsible for the lower output, and it is hoped that output in the current year will be nearer to our target.

Advancement of Africans

During 1963 two of our African headmen were promoted to the staff, one as a field assistant and one in charge of brushing and baling, and we shall continue to award similar promotions as and when suitable candidates are available.

There is a consultative committee on the estate, the members of which are Africans elected by the employees, and regular meetings are held between this committee and the management to discuss all matters concerning the welfare and working conditions of the African employees.

We have maintained our high standard of amenities on the estate, and accommodation in the estate school has been increased and improved. This provision for the education of the children is much appreciated by the African workers, and in response to their request we have commenced evening classes for adults.

I am sure you will wish me to convey to the general manager and his staff on your behalf your appreciation of the work they have put in, sometimes in difficult conditions, to contribute to the good results I have been able to report to you.

Additional Remarks at Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting on Tuesday the chairman said:—

I take this opportunity of bringing up to date the information given in my circulated statement. Output for the five months to May 31, 1964, has been 748 tons, compared with 602 tons in the same period of 1963, an increase of 146 tons. If production is maintained at this rate we shall almost achieve our target of 1,800 tons for the year.

A little over 1,000 tons of the 1964 output has been sold at an average c.i.f. price of just under £141 per ton.

Sisal prices, which remained unchanged for over twelve months, show some signs of weakening, at least as regards the lower grades, but it is hoped that there will be a renewal of buying interest which will prevent any serious fall.

Since my circulated statement was prepared the Kenya Government has imposed, as from May 1, 1964, an export duty on sisal. The duty is on a graduated scale, based on the value of sisal exported, and on the price of about £141, at which part of this year's output has been sold, the duty on shipments from May 1 will amount to about £10 per ton.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Meeting

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

MR. VAN der STRAETEN'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 28, 1964.

MR. VAN DER STRAETEN was in the chair.

Results of the 1963 financial year

The balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the 1963 financial year were approved. They show a profit of 372 million Belgian francs for 1963, as compared with 658 millions in 1962, while the results of the operating accounts compare favourably with those of the preceding financial year.

This perceptible decrease in profits is due mainly to the large losses in currency which resulted from the devaluation of the Congolese franc in November 1963 and the subsequent introduction of a double rate of exchange, in consequence of which the company suffers a further loss of 5.56 Belgian centimes per Congolese franc on all its returns in foreign currencies, which, as is known, must be turned over to the Congolese Monetary Council.

As was the case for the 1962 financial year, it was decided at the general meeting to carry forward the 1963 profit. No dividend will therefore be distributed for the 1963 financial year.

As regards the still unpaid 1961 dividend, the chairman stated that the board of directors is pursuing its efforts with a view to rightly satisfying the shareholders and at least making a payment on account of this dividend before the end of the current year.

Prospects for 1964

Mr. Van der Straeten once more paid tribute to the management and personnel of the company, thanks to whom it was possible to achieve very satisfactory industrial results in 1963 in spite of the difficult circumstances that prevailed throughout the year.

After commenting on these results, he examined the company's present situation.

It can be stated that the position in Katanga appears, as a whole, to be more favourable than last year, in spite of a strike which broke out during the month of April but which was stopped by the authorities. The company is endeavouring to remedy as far as possible the difficult position of its workers while respecting the Government's anti-inflation policy.

A certain lag, due to a shortage in qualified personnel, has appeared in maintaining the mining equipment. We are endeavouring to cope with this situation.

In spite of the difficulties, the year's copper production will, barring unforeseen accidents, be slightly higher than that of 1963.

Sales Policy of the Company

The copper market has become very active. While last year we experienced difficulty in disposing of our production, sales are now being made easily.

Commenting upon this situation, the chairman gave details on the way in which the London Metal

Exchange is operating and on the sales policy of the company. He explained the reasons which had led the main world producers to try to stabilize the price of the metal at a reasonable level. The wild fluctuations on the London Metal Exchange and its high quotations are opposed to the long-term interests of the copper industry and consequently to those of the producer countries, for they are of a nature to favour substitution of copper in many applications by other metals or by synthetic materials sold at more constant prices.

The trends of the cobalt market have been favourable since the end of 1963 and satisfactory evolution of sales can be expected in 1964.

Situation in the Congo

Completing his survey of the external factors which can influence the activities of the company, Mr. Van der Straeten noted the favourable atmosphere that prevailed recently at the negotiations which began in Leopoldville and which will be continued in Brussels, with a view to settling the financial problems still in abeyance between the Congo and Belgium.

He expressed the opinion that many circumstances may soon concur to allow the Congolese economy, which still has large possibilities in store, to recover and expand, but observed that the problem is dominated by one essential factor—political stability, which implies maintaining law and order. Incidents that had occurred in certain parts of the Congo were not without giving rise to very serious concern in this respect. To conclude, the chairman said that it must be hoped that the responsible authorities will be able to control the situation and maintain an atmosphere conducive to the expansion of an economy, to which, as stressed in its annual report, Union Minière contributes a large share.

Excerpts from the Report of the Board of Directors

In spite of the political and military events of the first few months of 1963 and of the other disorders which occurred during the year under consideration, production amounted to 269,924 metric tons of copper and 7,376 metric tons of cobalt, against 295,236 metric tons and 9,683 metric tons, respectively, in 1962. Taking into account the circumstances that prevailed in Katanga during the year, these figures can be considered satisfactory.

The company also produced 175,263 metric tons of zinc concentrates, 7,283 kilogrammes of germanium metal, 115,156 kg. of cadmium, 34,126 kg. of silver, and 18 kg. of gold. Deliveries of radium amounted to 18.3 grams. The electrical energy produced by the Upper Katanga power stations totalled 1,855 million kWh.

The monetary authorities levied, as duties, taxes and amounts involved in the double rate of exchange, a total sum of 1,665,388,600 Belgian francs. Moreover, the conversion of the company's returns to Congolese francs supplied the Congo with a large part of its foreign currency.

As regards exports, it is to be noted that the Congolese national route *via* Matabi was reopened to traffic at the end of August, thanks to the rebuilding of the Lualaba and Lubilash bridges by private industry.

The investments required to maintain the production capacity and safeguard the considerable value of the whole of the mining and metallurgical installations were pursued. They concerned mainly the new underground mines at Kamoto and Kambove, the Kambove,

Kakanda and Kamoto concentrators, the Lulu metallurgical plant, and miscellaneous electrical installations.

At the end of December 1963 the total strength of the company's personnel amounted to 22,179. The events of these last years have unfortunately influenced its stability. Union Minière actively continued its social policy and increased its efforts as regards the education and promotion of the Africans on its supervisory staff.

Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka

Effects on Economy of Fraudulent Traffic in Congo Diamonds

SIBEKA, Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka (formerly Société Minière du Bécéka), has held its annual meeting in Brussels.

Diamond production from the Congo, which had represented 60% of world output in 1958, was reported to have fallen to 45% in 1962, after averaging 50% in the two previous years. Since almost all the output was of inferior industrial board, the share of the Congo by value had been only 9.5% in 1963, compared with 12% in 1962. World sales of gem and industrial diamonds had almost reached £116m. last year, against £96.2m. in 1962.

The sole Congo producer last year had been the Société Minière de Bakwanga, in which Sibéka has important holdings, but sales had been reduced by fraudulent practices. Moreover, intensive scientific research continually increased competition from synthetic diamonds, for which new uses were being found.

In Southern Kasai the African and European staff had shown devotion, but there had been an alarming increase in fraudulent traffic in diamonds, with disastrous effects upon the economy of the country.

Serious Threat of Illicit Operations

Peasants who had discontinued their agriculture to engage in the traffic had become demoralized, and the main beneficiaries had been intermediaries and alien traffickers. Illicit operations had been technically ruinous because they had exploited the most profitable areas and made it impossible to work the rest of the properties rationally at a later date. The Government had been deprived of its 50% share of sales, of receipts from export duty, of foreign exchange, and of the duties which would have been collected on imports financed by legitimate trade in the diamond production.

If more effective measures were not taken by the authorities against illicit operations M.I.B.A. contributions to the public revenues and the Monetary Council would be seriously reduced.

In the hope of contributing to an alleviation of the position the company had continued to finance a technical mission and an agricultural mission and would build five community centres in rural areas. These were additional to help for Baluba refugees, medical, social and educational services, contributions to the cost of building a new capital for South Kasai named Mbuji-Mayi, construction of a pumping station for drinking water, and a plan to establish a brewery and lemonade plant.

Another hydro-electric station on the Lubilash was necessary, half of the output being required by M.I.B.A. and the balance for local needs; the cost was therefore to be met equally by M.I.B.A. and the

Government with the eventual help of international organizations.

The Government had demonstrated its confidence in the company, whose plans depended upon arresting the hæmorrhage of the fraudulent dealings in diamonds.

Higher Wages and Devaluation

Higher costs of living had necessitated two increases in basic wages, which had risen 117% since May 1962. Nevertheless the attractions of illicit working had caused a recrudescence of absenteeism. Production had totalled 14,763,863 carats.

Of M.I.B.A.'s distributable balance of 620m. Congolese francs the Government received half. In November 1963 devaluation had made 300 Congolese francs the equivalent of 100 Belgian francs when buying, but when selling 360 Congolese realized only 100 Belgian francs. That difference represented a tax on exporters of 16.7% in local currency.

S.I.B.E.K.A. had a profit before tax of 346,459,071 Belgian francs, from which 109m. were due to the State. The dividend would be F200 per share.

Southern Rhodesia's Big Tobacco Crop

Search for Larger Continental Markets

TOBACCO GROWERS in Southern Rhodesia, though now assured that United Kingdom manufacturers will buy at least one third of the present record crop, which is half as large again as last season's outturn of fire-cured leaf, are worried at the heavy drop in prices on the Salisbury market, where the average paid to the end of May was no more than 28.38d. per lb., compared with 42.8d. at the same date last year. In 1963, when the weather was more favourable, the general quality was better; and, as with many commodities, there is a marked difference between quotations for top qualities and the rest. Britain, which buys the best, pays substantially more than the Continental purchasers who take much of the balance.

Unless there are large purchases for stock by the United Kingdom, there may remain more than 200m. lb., the equivalent of the total crop last year, for which non-British outlets must be sought.

To explore sales possibilities in Europe Mr. John Graytin, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, who was recently in London, is about to make a tour of Continental countries.

Rhodesia's heavy crop does not please the Americans, who fear that it may deprive them of part of the market in this country, which takes about half their exports; and old stocks in the U.S.A. are estimated at 700m. lb.—large in comparison with Rhodesian production, but not with America's yield in 1963 of 2,272m.

Despite all the propaganda against smoking, U.K. tobacco imports are not much reduced. That must satisfy the Treasury, for it takes 3s. 8d. in duty for every packet of cigarettes sold at 4s. 10d.

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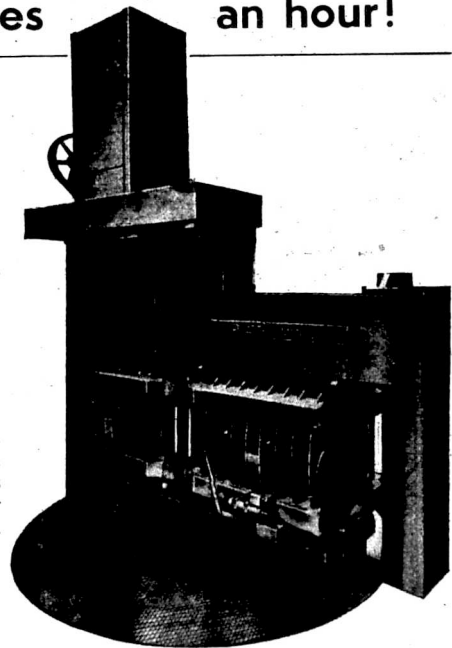
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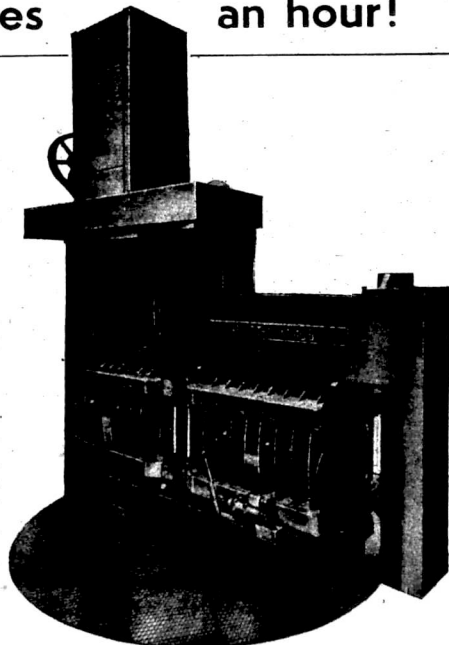
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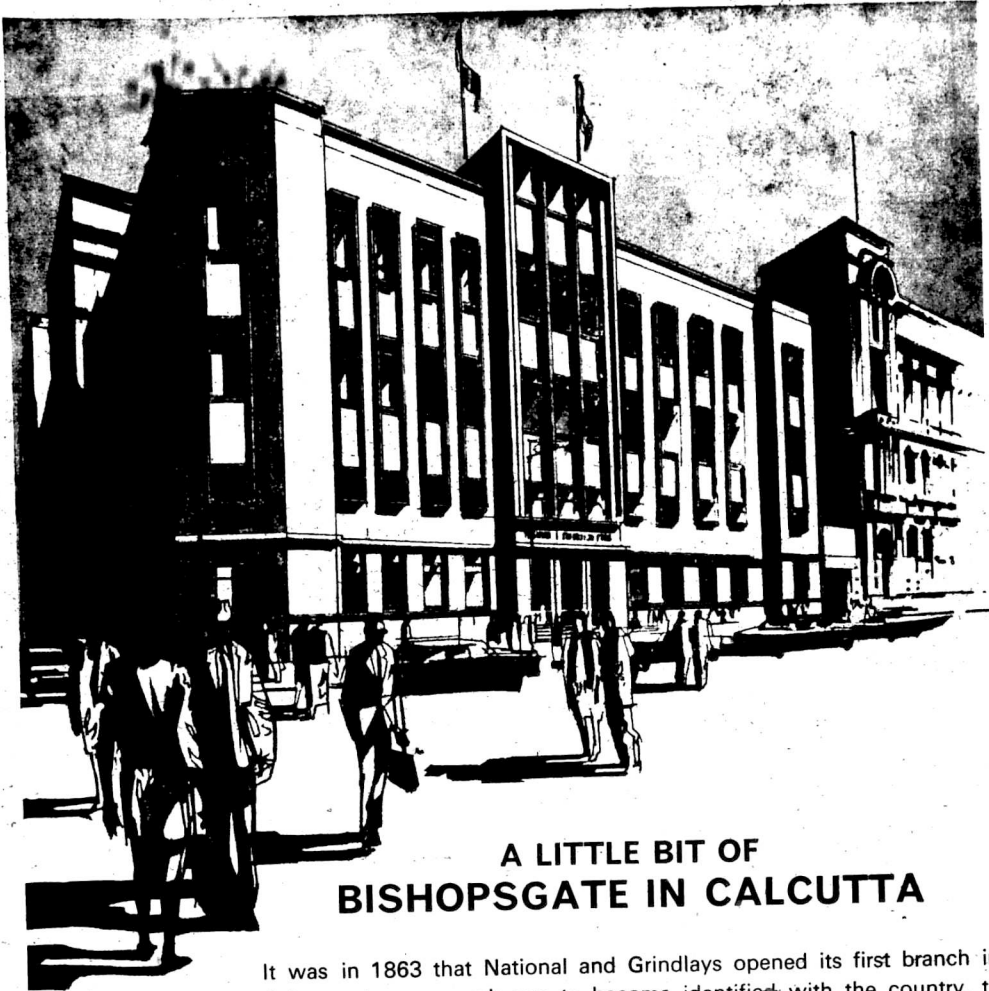
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SCPTICISM about the success of the *coup* by which President Nyerere of Tanganyika recently united his country with the Communist-dominated People's Republic of

Communists Consolidate Their Power in Zanzibar.

RHODESIA (and scarcely any other publication), is already proved to have been justified. It seemed to us absurd to assume that the Chinese and Russian plotters for power in so important an offshore island would tamely accept defeat from a mainland territory which (in common with Kenya and Uganda) had just suffered a mutiny in its so-called "army" (a defence force of no more than two battalions) and had had to call upon Nigeria to lend a few hundred troops (whom their Government would assuredly not want to see embroiled in external adventures). As on previous occasions on which this journal was later proved by events to have judged accurately, we were quickly charged with unwarranted pessimism. Admission of this error has not yet come from even one of the accusers, but neither they nor anyone else can now doubt the reality of the Communist reaction to the political stroke by Mwalimu Nyerere. It can, of course, not be known whether he signed the agreement of union with Sheikh Karume (who was in his debt for considerable financial and other help) in the expectation that danger would thereby be averted, or in doubt about the outcome but in the hope that it was worth taking the risk of bringing into the Government of the United Republic zealots from Zanzibar who made no secret of their Communist sympathies. Whatever the impulse, the result is now seen to be perilous.

land neighbour, Zanzibar already presents a threat, not only to Tanganyika, but to a vastly greater area of Africa. At the time of the revolution in January we wrote

Control of Forces And Civil Service.

that the Communists had created another Cuba, from which they would operate against the security of Central as well as East Africa. The idea of an East African Cuba was scorned by the journalists on London daily and weekly papers who have been so tragically wrong over every East and Central African issue of recent years but have nevertheless continued to pontificate with obsessive assurance. Unable to explain away the happenings of the past few days, they have taken refuge in silence—as they did for a while when their reckless dogmatism was exposed by the three East African mutinies early this year. It is known that several hundred tons of automatic weapons, guns and tanks have now been supplied to Zanzibar by Russia and China; that Soviet instructors are training in Zanzibar a force which is believed in ministerial circles in Dar es Salaam to have an initial target of well over two thousand men (eight times the number of Tanganyika police on duty in the island); that automatic weapon drill is openly undertaken; that President Karume last week ordered "freedom fighters" and men of the People's Liberation Army to report in order to receive arms and ammunition with which to deal with "imperialists and counter-revolutionaries"; that movement is now restricted from midnight to daylight; and that Arabs and Africans from Zanzibar have been sent to Russia, East Germany, Cuba, China, and even Indonesia for training. Nor do these military measures represent the full threat. In order to secure their base administratively, the Communist Powers have taken general control of the country. Russians run the port, Chinese the agricultural department, and East Germans

Instead of becoming subservient to an immensely larger and more populous main-

the finance, broadcasting, information, education and health services; and about as many European and Asian Communists are thought to have been installed in key positions in a few months as there were Britons in the island before H.M. Government so recklessly thrust ostensible independence

upon a Protectorate with a population less than that of Nottingham and with no foreseeable hope of proving itself autonomous in finance, man-power, or industry. The responsibility of United Kingdom politicians of all parties is grave. So is the consequential threat to Africa.

Notes By The Way

Awards to Politicians

POLITICIANS received six of the seven highest honours in the Prime Minister's section of the Birthday Honours List on Saturday. On the following day a poll conducted on behalf of the *Sunday Telegraph* showed that politicians ranked only seventh in the opinion of persons invited to state their opinions about different kinds of employment. Whereas doctors came first in 47% of the replies, only 3% gave the place of honour to civil servants, business executives, architects or politicians, who ranked after teachers, scientists, clergymen, lawyers, farmers, writers, musicians, artists, actors, engineers, and sportsmen. But in every Honours List for many years politicians have had disproportionate awards—and not only in the United Kingdom of course, for that has been outstandingly the case in East Africa also.

Broadcasting in Africa

MR. GEORGE BAKER, one of the few Colonial administrative officers who became a really successful head of an Information Department (in Tanganyika), packed illuminating facts into a racy address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies. It must have been news to almost all his audience that 44 broadcasting stations in Africa now send out programmes in at least 121 languages, the Ivory Coast having nine and Nigeria seven stations, and that 16 countries have television and another eight plan its early introduction. Within five years half of the countries of Africa might have TV. Eleven of the 16 which already possess the medium have become independent within the past decade or will reach that status this year. Proportionate to population, Africa has already double India's total of radio receivers. Though there must be at least 10,000 radio sets for every television receiver at present, Mr. Baker is convinced that it will soon become the most important of all means of communication. Yet that possibility has been overlooked by most African Governments which have shown themselves eager to learn about radio from the B.B.C.; it has so far given training courses to 268 students from 25 African countries, 21 of which have become independent since 1952.

News and Comment

THE THIRST for news in and about Africa is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in the past five years the wordage received by Reuters from African States and transmitted by that agency to Africa has increased 40-fold. Communist broadcasts, said the speaker, had to be lived with; the best reply was to be sure that British transmissions were accurate and impartial, for that would retain the trust reposed in them while much that came from behind the Iron Curtain would increase the discredit which had already been created. Asked about American activity, Mr. Baker suggested that the main reason for its success was that

it was accompanied by personal relationships. When invited to comment from the African standpoint on the adage that a country got the Press it deserved he dismissed it as inapplicable to most of Africa because there was shortage of money, a great lack of trained journalists, and in places even of news; and in such circumstances newspapers could not be as good as was desired and deserved. In reference to censorship, he commented that Ministries of Information in newly independent States regarded themselves as trustees of the national image and consequently resented the publication of matter damaging to that image.

Angled News

ADMIXTURE of news and comment in what purport to be the news columns of the Press has in recent years given millions of British readers a badly biased view of changes in Africa. In its report of a London luncheon at which Sir Roy Welensky spoke very candidly about the state of the Commonwealth, the *Scotsman*, having summarized the speech, proceeded to describe it as "rabble-rousing—that is if an elegant, middle-aged, be-hatted, tear-filled, empire-mourning, overwhelmingly female audience can be counted as a rabble". The concluding paragraph read: "Introducing Sir Roy, Lord Sandwich, formerly Lord Hinchinbrooke, said that 'destiny has already made an appointment with him'. The few more realistic members of the audience could be forgiven for applying to the unrepentant backwoodsman one of the many telling phrases he himself used to describe the modern Commonwealth: 'An amorphous body very rapidly getting nowhere'". The place for such comments, if made at all, is not a news column, in which readers should be assured of finding news which is not stamped with the prejudices of the writer. On the leader page there was an editorial comment, which at least acknowledged that "an excess of unfledged democracy can be just as dangerous as repression". If that truth had been recognized by United Kingdom politicians of all parties, how very different Africa would look today!

God of Malawi

"WE DO THINGS HERE in our own method, the method of Malawi, the ways of the God of Malawi. We have to have our own judge who will interpret the law and custom of this country according to Malawi ideas and image of this Malawi God".—Dr. Kamuzu Banda, Prime Minister of Nyasaland.

Ngwazi's Effigy

"THE EFFIGY of the Prime Minister is to be on Nyasaland's new coins and his portrait on the notes".—Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, Minister of Finance, addressing the National Assembly.

Africa Paying the Price of U.N. Folly and Expediency

Sir Roy Welensky's Analysis of the Present State of Africa*

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE of present-day Africa is the clamour for the immediate severing of Colonial ties and the monotonous cry for self-government on the basis of one man one vote.

The most important single factor encouraging this development has been the existence of the United Nations Organization. It has provided a world forum and led to the emergence of caucusing pressure groups, vote trading, and lobbying.

Africa is now represented at the United Nations by a larger number of States than any other continent. The General Assembly has increasingly devoted its attention to questions of African self-determination.

I believe the Charter to be full of sound principles, drawn up by wise and experienced men, who were for the most part motivated by the highest ideals of international unity. I have great admiration for what has been achieved through the dozen or so specialized agencies.

The World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development — to mention only a few — have done outstanding work of value to countless millions all over the world.

Afro-Asian Votes Now Dominate United Nations

But no organization is perfect, and U.N.O. is certainly no exception. I don't think the founders contemplated the enormous expansion of membership or that the organization would develop the use of the bloc and group system as it has. Membership has more than doubled in the first two decades — from 51 to 112. In 1945 the member States from Asia and Africa numbered 12. At the beginning of this year they were five times that figure. Its African members have grown from four to over 30.

This increase has completely changed the General Assembly. Afro-Asian votes can now command a majority, and they create a third force between West and East. Hence the Afro-Asian countries have had a far greater effect on the policies and actions of the United Nations than is justified by their importance in terms of population, wealth, or military power. When the balance of power is held in inexperienced and irresponsible hands a potentially dangerous situation is created.

Traditional diplomacy has given way to "parliamentary diplomacy" — which is characterized by "fixing" rather than by finesse. It has been responsible for the abandonment of principle and the bland recognition and acceptance of expediency — the predominant feature of the present international scene.

Agreements reached by traditional methods of diplomacy tended to reflect the realities of a particular situation. They depended on the support or acquiescence of the parties concerned, and they took account of the balance of power.

Distortion Is a Weapon

Parliamentary diplomacy is very much the opposite. Its object is to parade grievances and wrongs in a maximum blaze of world publicity; to manipulate the rules of procedure to score a tactical advantage, and to lobby for support in the voting on a basis that more often than not has nothing whatsoever to do with the merits or demerits of the subject at issue. A majority confident of its support in U.N.O. sees no need to compromise. It bends the rules and the law to its will.

The new diplomacy's chief weapons are exaggeration, dis-

ortion, and propaganda. Differences become magnified out of all proportion. What in the old days was an exercise conducted behind the scenes by seasoned and experienced men on a basis of cold logic and facts has degenerated into an emotional charade, acted out by dangerous demagogues and blindly supported by unsophisticated millions, who are not encouraged to look behind the plywood and tinsel facade.

Speeches at the United Nations are on occasions designed not to throw light on the subject under debate but to strike attitudes and to appeal to the emotions of a carefully conditioned electorate in the home country.

Nauseating Lectures

Pious preaching is all too frequently indulged in by countries whose record is anything but unblemished. I find it nauseating to be lectured, for example, on the rights of man by delegates from Russia, Cuba, Ethiopia, or Liberia; or on the peaceful settlement of disputes by India, Egypt, Indonesia or Cyprus; or on the rule of law by Ghana or Algeria.

In this way the Organization is being exploited as a tool to influence public opinion, and not used for the calm examination and discussion of international problems or for the seeking of solutions and the avoidance of tensions, as its founders intended.

It is common these days to think of colonialism as an unclean, slightly dishonest, and entirely selfish action. It is blamed for the wide gulf that often exists between the living standards of the old and new countries. This picture is in almost every case completely false.

As an example of this mendacious nonsense, let me remind you of the attack made by Soviet Russia — of all countries — on colonialism in 1960. Mr. Krushchev said: "For how many centuries did the colonialists squeeze the sweat and blood out of your peoples, mercilessly exploiting them, suppressing the very life of your countries? Now that they can no longer carry on in your countries their policy of plunder, violence and murder, they profess to be your benefactors". He was talking mainly to the African and Asian countries which had recently gained their independence, saying precisely the things they wanted to hear.

Recently Mr. Chou En-Lai expressed the same sentiments in Mogadishu, when he boasted that "Africa is ripe for revolution" — Communist of course.

I do not suggest that the colonization of Africa was without self-interest. Most advances in this world have had their origins in self-interest. We don't live in Utopia. This self-interest varied from the aggrandizement of the metropolitan country to the desire for space in which to expand, the search for raw materials, and strategic considerations.

Benefits of Colonialism

But, despite these basically selfish motives, colonialism provided the means of advancing very backward people in Africa to a stage at which they were in sight of being able to manage their own affairs. It provided the incentive for heavy capital investment, introduced modern concepts of law and justice, improved the standards of health, education and social services, and held at bay Africa's oldest foes — poverty and hunger.

It was the only practical means of condensing the overall development of backward countries into a few short decades. More could, and should, have been done on the economic and educational fronts; but it is easy to be wise after an event.

The tragedy of the prevailing emotional and distorted thinking on colonies is that, in its laudable effort to prevent the continued suppression of backward peoples, it has fallen into the trap of handing many of them over to tyrannical exploitation by their own people. Independence has been given before the mass of the people were in a position to preserve their own freedoms.

I am not suggesting that new African countries have not produced men who in wisdom, experience, and knowledge are the equal of men in the older countries. These men exist. I have met some of them. But sound government calls for more than an educated elite, and where many of the newer African countries fall down, because they have been rushed too quickly over the last few hurdles, is that the gap is too great between the minority of educated and experienced administrators and the vast bulk of the predominately illiterate population.

When the Belgian Congo became independent in July 1960 there were no trained Congolese doctors, no trained nurses, one trained lawyer, and a handful of trained senior adminis-

* Being an abbreviated version of his address in Zurich to the Swiss Institute of International Studies.

trators. Independence on this basis is clearly absurd — as events quickly proved.

Because of this gap between the educated minority and the predominantly illiterate population many new countries are unable to sustain a system of democracy. Somebody has said that democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people. But ordinary people with extraordinary possibilities cannot comprehend the tenets of democracy or vote intelligently if the level of their education is only high enough for them to be able to recognize an animal symbol on the ballot paper. They become tools in a game of political intrigue which has as its end result the elimination of all opposition and criticism and the promotion of a system of dictatorship — nowadays euphemistically called one-party Government.

Electing African Oppressors

In Africa democracy gives every man the right to elect his own oppressor.

There are notable exceptions to this trend. I would not include Nigeria or several other West African Governments in this category.

U.N.O. is largely to blame for the rush to grant precipitate independence to the backward areas of Africa. Almost from the start its outlook on colonialism was very different from that of the old League of Nations.

Russia and America emerged from the war as the two dominating world Powers. Both were opposed to colonialism as practiced by the European countries. This opposition was largely calculated and political, certainly in the case of Russia. Europe, backed by extensive Colonial interests, might regenerate too well and too quickly; a sure way to prevent this was to deprive it of its Colonies. America's strong anti-colonialist bias had its roots in her own revolutionary history — though, as someone recently pointed out, the American revolution — to be consistent — should have been undertaken to restore authority not to the settlers but to the indigenous Indians.

The resurgence of Asia brought into international life many countries previously subordinated to the West. Strongly anti-colonialist, they eyed the wealth of the West resentfully.

The European countries were in no position to resist these pressures, even if they recognized them from the start — which I doubt. They were weakened economically and politically. Their prestige was damaged and their ideological beliefs undermined. They fell easy victims to a widespread colonialist guilt complex.

A world war having been fought against a tyranny which had denied the right of peoples to choose their own Government, a new impulse was given to the principle of self-determination — which was soon applied to countries which had been neither tyrannized nor subjugated.

To these factors must be added the great expansion of news and information media, a wider consciousness of economic inequality between the developed and under-developed countries, and the upsurge of racialist resentments and complex demanding expression. These are the ingredients of the post-war anti-colonialist brew.

Anti-Colonial Bias

It is not surprising that the United Nations policy towards colonialism was much more censorious than that of the League of Nations, which, by its mandate system, had succeeded in arriving at a compromise between the rights of the indigenous people and the legitimate interests of the protecting Power.

U.N.O. scorned any such compromise. It nailed its flag firmly to the mast of paramountcy of indigenous interests. It advocated self-determination and self-government for the Colonial peoples at the earliest possible moment (see Chapter XI of the Charter and Article 73). While the mandate system of the League sought to improve standards, the aim of U.N.O. has been to liquidate colonialism.

Its anti-colonialist bias has become more pronounced. The accession of new States with Colonial backgrounds, the clash of interests in the cold war, the shrinkage of the world resulting from faster and easier travel, the vast expansion of the means of propaganda — these factors turned the Colonial issue into a highly charged controversy bursting with emotionalism. No country has wished to risk being labelled colonialist, and no member of the Afro-Asian group has dared to get out of step and risk the opprobrium of being called "soft".

Many new Asian and African countries became independent and joined the United Nations, so that by the end of 1960 — in which year 17 new African members were admitted — the Declaration on Colonial Independence went through with 89 votes in favour and nine abstentions. Needless to say, it had the support of all the African members.

It contained a paragraph stating that inadequate preparedness of a country should never be allowed to serve as a pretext for delaying independence. Surely a strange sentiment to have been adopted by a supposedly responsible world authority!

In November 1961 the General Assembly adopted an Afro-

Asian resolution setting up the Spécial Committee on Colonialism, by 97 votes with only four abstentions. The pattern was set.

Emotionalism has so coloured the approach to colonialism that in many cases the interests of the African people have been seriously and even lastingly damaged and their welfare threatened or undermined.

Ruanda-Urundi was visited in 1955 by a special mission of the Trusteeship Council which by a majority vote recommended that Ruanda-Urundi might be able to achieve self-government in 20 to 25 years — that is, by 1970 or 1980. It urged that there should be an intensive education and training programme in the interval, and considered that, until this had been fruitful, self-government would be impossible.

Forced by world opinion as expressed in the United Nations, Belgium reluctantly conceded independence to Rwanda and Burundi in 1962. Within months barbarism was firmly in the saddle and murder on a vast scale had become an accepted tool of policy. Hunger and disease were in the ascendant, and poverty was far worse than it had ever been. The United Nations, however, has not thought it necessary to debate the situation.

Events in the ex-Belgian Congo were of particular interest to the Government I then had the honour to lead. The Federation shared a 1,200-mile border with the Congo. We had a tradition of good neighbourly relations with the southern province of Katanga, with which we had traded extensively for many years. We shared long standing historical and tribal links with the people. We were deeply concerned at the prospect of chaos and ruin so close to us. In addition, we were aware of the very real risk of a successful Communist penetration into Central Africa.

High Price of Afro-Asian Aspirations

Within 10 days of its independence the Congo was aflame with internal dissension, and its Prime Minister was industriously flirting with the Russians. On the 11th day the comparatively unaffected and staunchly anti-Communist province of Katanga declared its secession from the rest of the Congo. Two days later the United Nations were involved.

On the issue of whether Tshombe was a vile villain or a wise statesman there was an immediate split. Some countries declared that he was no more than a stooge of the former colonists, a puppet of international finance, and a disgrace to the movement of African supremacy in Africa. Others felt that the people of Katanga had the right to protect themselves from the misery, poverty and tyranny which was developing elsewhere in the Congo.

Wasn't it possible that the overthrow of the Katanga régime would add considerably to the already overwhelming economic and political difficulties facing the rest of the Congo? And wouldn't the example that Katanga offered in maintaining law and order and a thriving economy be the best hope for a return to sanity and good government?

Regrettably the largely Afro-Asian, Russian, and American view prevailed in the United Nations, and after a long struggle between United Nations and Katanga forces — surely one of the least creditable of all United Nations episodes — President Tshombe and his Government were overthrown.

Katanga, like the rest of the Congo, has almost reverted to the jungle. There is widespread poverty, unemployment, hunger and disease and an almost complete absence of any sort of law and order — except that of the gunman. This is the price paid by the people of Katanga to satisfy Afro-Asian aspirations and anti-colonial phobias.

Independence, far from removing shackles from the people of the Congo, has brought them poverty, instability, misery, untold horrors, and death.

Greatest Jeopardy

Much the same thing on a smaller scale has happened elsewhere in ex-Colonial Africa. Within the past year there has been political bloodshed or revolt, military or otherwise, in at least 12 African countries represented in the United Nations — the two Congos, Dahomey, Togo, Algeria, Ghana, Sudan, Somalia, Gabon, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

Only the British military base in Kenya prevented the whole of Africa from going up in flames in January. The Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Chad, Guinea and the Central African Republic are all dictatorships. Some of the other countries mentioned, if not already ruled by one-party Governments, are well on the way to creating them.

It is against this background of events that one must examine the influence of U.N.O. and its anti-colonial policies. The integrity and rule of law which most of the former metropolitan Powers upheld is in the greatest jeopardy. The turmoil, hatred, hardship, and disillusionment that have come to Africa in the past 15 years has to be measured in any attempt to assess the real gains and losses.

The advancement of the few has been paid for by the masses in the bitter currency of blood and misery.

E. and C. Africa and the Queen's Birthday Honours List

Knighthoods for Mr. Julian Crossley, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, and Mr. Derek Erskine

VISCOUNT

MACLAY, JOHN SCOTT, P.C., C.H., C.M.G., M.P. since 1940. Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1956-57; then Secretary of State for Scotland until 1962.

BARON

LORD JOHN HOPE, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1956-57.

PRIVY COUNSELLOR

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, 1960-62; Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies since 1962.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

CROSSLEY, JULIAN STANLEY, chairman, Barclays Bank D.C.O. A past president of the East Africa Dinner Club.

ERSKINE, DEREK QUICKE, for political and public services, Kenya.

PHILLIPS, HENRY ELLIS ISIDORE, Minister of Finance, Nyasaland.

RUNGE, PETER FRANCIS, president, Federation of British Industries; vice-chairman and managing director, Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

UDOMA, ETHELBERG UDO, Chief Justice, Uganda.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, lately Speaker, Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

ORDER OF THE BATH

C.B.

(Military Division)

LEA, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HARRIS, late Infantry, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

C.B.

(Civil Division)

MONSON, WILLIAM BONNAR LESLIE, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary, Colonial Office.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

POYNTON, SIR ARTHUR HILTON, K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary, Colonial Office.

K.C.M.G.

BISHOP, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., British High Commissioner in Cyprus; lately Director of Information Services, Commonwealth Relations Office.

EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, C.M.G., Governor of Seychelles.

C.M.G.

BEAN, LEONARD, M.B.E., Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Northern Rhodesia.

CLARKE, GERALD BRYAN, I.S.O., Secretary to Prime Minister and Cabinet, Southern Rhodesia.

CROSTHWAIT, TIMOTHY LELAND, M.B.E., British High Commissioner in Zanzibar.

HAWKER, ALBERT HENRY, O.B.E., lately Financial Secretary, Zanzibar.

HORNER, ARTHUR WILLIAM, T.D., director, Independence Celebrations, Kenya, 1963.

MACOON, MICHAEL JOHN, O.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, Uganda.

MILES, FRANK STEPHEN, Acting British High Commissioner in Tanganyika.

MITCHELL, LEWIS GEORGE, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Kenya.

ROBERTS, BRIAN CLIEVE, Q.C., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, and Solicitor-General, Nyasaland.

VERNON, JAMES WILLIAM, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.
WALKER, HUGH SELBY NORMAN, Secretary to the Treasury, Nyasaland.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E.

FAWCUS, ROBERT PETER, G.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

HOPE-JONES, ARTHUR, C.M.G., for public services in Kenya.

C.B.E.

(Military Division)

JACKSON, BRIGADIER DENIS WARBURTON, late Infantry, Kenya.

C.B.E.

(Civil Division)

AITKEN, IAN HUGH, Principal Immigration Officer, Kenya.
BARFOOT, FRANK ERIC, Commissioner, British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

BELL, THOMAS STEWART, lately Secretary, Federal Department of Transport, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

BROWN, JAMES ROBERT, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare, Northern Rhodesia.

DEWAR, ROBERT JAMES, Chief Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland.

GILBOY, FRANK FIRTH, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Treasury, Kenya.

GORDON, JOHN GUNN DRUMMOND, Superintendent of East African Branches, National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., Kenya.

LEWIS, ARTHUR EDWIN, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Northern Rhodesia.

PHILLIPS, LESLIE ROY, Controller, Commonwealth Division, British Council.

STORRAR, ALEXANDER, Director of Settlement, Kenya.

O.B.E.

(Military Division)

GOODWIN, WING CMDR. CHARLES SIDNEY VINCENT, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

LEWIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS PAUL JOHN, lately O.C. 1st Btn., K.A.R., Nyasaland.

MILLIGAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERICK GEORGE, O.C. 7th Bn. The Royal Rhodesian Regt.

PRINGLE, GROUP CAPTAIN HAROLD JAMES, M.B.E., Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

STUCKEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL KENNETH MARK, the Staffordshire Regiment (the Prince of Wales's), Nairobi, Kenya.

O.B.E.

(Civil Division)

BENSON, CONSTANTINE WALTER, biologist, Department of Game and Fisheries, Northern Rhodesia.

BUTTOLPH, GEOFFREY GEORGE, senior engineer, Crown Agents.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM EDWARD WIMHURST, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, for services to agriculture.

COLLINS, HENRY MICHAEL, Secretary, Council for Technical Education and overseas training, Department of Technical Co-operation.

DAMERELL, ROY ARTHUR JAMES, Chief Industrial Relations Officer, Kenya.

DORMAN, ANTHONY EDGAR, Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.

DOUGALL, HUDSON WILLIAM, pasture research chemist, Kitale, Kenya.

GRAY, GORDON JAMES MUIRHEAD, assistant Labour Commissioner, Kenya.

HAMLIN, REGINALD HENRY JAMES, obstetrician and gynaecologist, Princess Teahai Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa.

HUNTER, CHARLES JOHN, Director of Education, Bechuanaland.

KNOWLES, OLIVER STANFORTH, Under-Secretary in charge of Development, Planning and Development Expenditure, Kenya.

LITTLE, LESLIE ARTHUR, M.L.A., for public services in Nyasaland.

LONG, PETER, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland.

MCBRIERLEY, THOMAS PATERSON, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

(Continued on page 806)

PERSONALIA

THE REV. F. B. REA has left London for Rhodesia. MR. R. KNOWLES is now Under-Secretary to the Treasury in Nyasaland.

SIR ERIC MILLBOURN is to be deputy chairman of the National Ports Council.

MR. EDWIN MTEI has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury of E.A.C.S.O.

MRS. ZOE SHEARER, manager of the Central African Trade Fair, is visiting Europe.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written another novel, entitled "A Man From Nowhere".

LORD BADEN-POWELL has joined the board of the Perpetual Investment Building Society.

MR. N. J. ROBSON has been appointed joint managing director of Dawson and Forbes, Ltd.

On his way back to Lusaka from London DR. KAUNDA called on PRESIDENT TITO of Yugoslavia.

MR. J. F. G. SYKES has been appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission in Bechuanaland.

MR. ISMAIL KASSAM SURTEE has been elected Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Nyasaland.

MRS. GOULA CONWAY, public relations officer for the Tanganyika/Zanzibar national festival, is in London.

CAPTAIN A. R. COLLIER, port manager of Mombasa, and MRS. COLLIER arrived on Saturday in the UGANDA.

MR. BARRIE REYNOLDS is now chairman of the Northern Rhodesia National Monuments Commission.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER had to cancel her engagements last week on account of acute laryngitis.

SIR WILLIAM CAMPBELL MITCHELL-COTTES, second baronet, left £13,787, on which duty of £3,324 has been paid.

THE HON. ANGUS OGILVY was the principal guest of the Press Association at its annual luncheon in London last week.

MR. W. MARGOLIS, chairman of the Grain Marketing Board of Southern Rhodesia, will shortly be in London for a brief visit.

MR. E. W. HILL, general manager of Ruo tea estates, sailed in the RHODESIA CASTLE on Friday on his way back to Nyasaland.

MISS MARY NONGAUZA is the first African woman teacher to join Gwelo teacher training college in Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. LESLIE has been appointed secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Power in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. TOM PARKER, a former mayor of Lusaka, has been appointed secretary to the Provisional Council for the University of Zambia.

COLONEL V. C. THOMPSON, managing director of the Uplands Bacon Factory, Ltd., and MRS. THOMPSON are in this country from Kenya.

MR. R. W. D. FOWLER, deputy High Commissioner in Nigeria, has been appointed U.K. High Commissioner in Tankanyika/Zanzibar.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, president of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, will attend the annual meeting in London on June 23.

MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives in Tanganyika, has visited Spain to attend the Barcelona Trade Fair.

MR. R. H. ABEL SMITH, for many years chairman of Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., left £72,371, on which duty of £35,283 has been paid.

MR. D. TAYLOR, a trade unionist who has lectured since 1961 at the I.C.F.T.U. African labour college in Kampala, has left Uganda for Canada.

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER, who has paid several visits to East Africa, has been appointed chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board for England.

MR. BRIAN MILTON, who has been appointed assistant industrial relations manager at Nchanga, joined the mine nearly eight years ago as a chemist.

PROFESSOR ISAAC SCHAPERLA, Professor of Anthropology in the University of London, is to be the guest of the Monday Club at dinner on June 29.

MR. JIM REDMAN, of Southern Rhodesia, covered the 226 miles of the Isle of Man 250 c.c. lightweight race at an average speed of 97.45 miles per hour.

MR. ELWYN J. DOUBLEDAY has arrived in Uganda to organize preparations for the opening in January, 1965, of the A.I.D.-financed Tororo Girls' School.

LORD COLYTON has been re-elected chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, of which LORD HOBSON and MR. D. C. BROOK are the joint vice-chairmen.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, chairman of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., and a director of East African Airways, and LADY PHILLIPS have arrived in London from Dar es Salaam.

MR. S. G. PARIREWA, representative of Z.A.N.U. in Northern Rhodesia, has been deported to Southern Rhodesia for not having complied with immigration formalities.

SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, Q.C., lately Deputy Governor in Kenya, has been appointed a director and elected chairman of United Sua Betong Rubber Estates, Ltd.

DR. MARGERIE PERHAM is to receive the honorary degree of D.Lit. and VISCOUNT CHANDOS the honorary LL.D. from London University on Foundation Day, November 26.

MR. R. S. WALKER, president of the Southern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, has suggested that the Government should establish a Mine Bank, similar to the Land Bank.

MR. J. W. OWUOR is now Labour Commissioner in Kenya, being the first African to hold the post, in which he had acted since December. He is a B.A. of Delhi University.

MR. ABDUL ALIDINA and MR. LAURENCE IRAFAY, of the Mwananchi Development Corporation, have left Tanganyika for Japan for a year's training course in the fishing industry.

MR. C. M. RAIT, now one of the two deputy chairmen of the National Bank, is a director of the Charterhouse group and deputy chairman of Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd.

Four Ugandans, Messrs. A. M. LACHEK (Gulu), J. W. BYABAINAZI (Kigezi), S. S. KYAMA (Busoga), and I. M. DUKU (West Nile), have begun a year's training with the British Forestry Commission.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, who will be THE QUEEN'S special representative at the Zambia Independence celebrations, is due in Lusaka on October 22 and will return to London on October 28.

MR. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, accounts office manager of R.S.T. in Salisbury, has resigned to become chief accountant of Triangle, Ltd., the largest sugar producing company in Southern Rhodesia.

VICE-PRESIDENT RASHIDI KAWAWA is leading a Tanganyika/Zanzibar economic mission to Peking, accompanied by MR. NSILO SWAI and MR. MOHAMMED "BABU", Ministers of State for Development.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided last week at the annual dinner of the Corona Club. The only former Secretary of State present was MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, M.P.

MR. ROBERT GIBSON JARVIE, who has been a director of United Dominions Trust, Ltd., since 1951 and joint deputy chairman for the past 10 years, is to quit the board "by mutual agreement" at the end of September and is now on leave of absence. His father was chairman for many years until he retired in 1963.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, who is both Minister for Labour and general secretary of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, visited Mali on his way to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference.

MR. M. MACCOUN, lately Inspector of Police in Uganda, has been given the new office of Police adviser to the Government, so that his former post may for the first time be filled by an African, MR. E. W. ORYEMA.

MR. CHARLES RICHARD ("DICK") WHITTINGTON, a London stockbroker, has been elected City Chamberlain. One of the unsuccessful candidates for the post was MR. PATRICK ROBERTSON, lately Deputy British Resident in Zanzibar.

LADY ROBERTSON, president of the Women's Corona Society, took the chair at the annual dinner in London last week. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, was the guest of honour. LADY BLACKBURNE replied to the toast of the society.

LIEUT. LAMECK MBEWI, the first African to receive a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Army, carried the regimental colour of the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment at a parade in Lusaka on Saturday to mark the birthday of THE QUEEN.

MR. WILBERFORCE ARAP KISIERO, an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of Kenya, and a B.A. of Makerere, has been granted a United Nations fellowship to study diplomatic and consular practice and procedure in Geneva and New York.

A suggestion that Kenya commercial organizations and banks should jointly advance 60% loans to Africans wishing to acquire share holdings in businesses and industry was made by MR. JAN MOHAMED, Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

MR. PETER D. MARRIAN, who has resigned his post as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement and his seat as a National Member, said his resignation was for personal reasons and in no way reflected any lack of confidence in the Kenya Government.

The 2nd Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, founded in 1939, disbanded in 1946, and recently reformed, has received its first Colours. They were presented on behalf of THE QUEEN by the Governor, SIR EVELYN HONE. The O.C. is LIEUT.-COLONEL C. E. WELCH.

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, is attending the international trade conference in Geneva after spending a few days in Spain at the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce of that country. He will return to Nairobi about the end of the month.

MR. H. F. AKEHURST, executive director (export) of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., will retire shortly after 34 years' service, mainly overseas. MR. W. FRASER, executive director (overseas companies), is to become managing director (overseas), with responsibility for overseas subsidiary and associated companies and for B.I.C.C. export divisions.

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, has returned from a brief visit to East Africa. He is the first British Minister to visit Zanzibar since the revolution. He declined to comment on Communist involvement, but said that political developments there affected the climate for investment elsewhere in East Africa.

Four African women from Tanganyika are spending a month in this country as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are MRS. ABDALLAH and MRS. MTAKI, who are the wives of the Regional Commissioners in Tanga and Dodoma respectively, MRS. SAWE, a qualified teacher and wife of the regional education officer in Mwanza, and MRS. CHIHOTA, who is in charge of a community centre for widows in Dar es Salaam.

Kenya delegates to the I.L.O. conference included MR. E. N. MWENDWA, Minister for Labour and Social Services (who is visiting Holland, Denmark and Israel before returning), MR. M. A. O. NDISI, his Permanent Secretary, MR. J. W. OWUOR, Labour Commissioner, MR. DAVID RICHMOND, of the Federation of Kenya Employers, and SENATOR CLEMENT LUBEMBE, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., now Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, who was previously in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been elected deputy chairman of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association on the appointment of LORD MARTONMERE (SIR ROWLAND ROBINSON) as Governor of Bermuda.

SIR RICHARD LUYT, who recently left Northern Rhodesia to become Governor of British Guiana, had to declare a state of emergency on Saturday, when the Deputy Premier and other political and trade union leaders of both Government and Opposition parties were arrested. Since a strike in the sugar industry began 123 days earlier 47 people have been killed and hundreds injured.

The Ven. PETER MWANGOMBE, since 1956 Archdeacon of Mombasa, is to be Bishop of Mombasa, a new diocese embracing the municipality and the Taifa, Giriya and Digo areas. The Most Rev. L. J. BEECHER, Archbishop of East Africa, and hitherto also Bishop of Mombasa, will take the title of Bishop of Nairobi and have jurisdiction over the rest of the old see of Mombasa.

Passengers for Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE, now outward-bound *via* the Mediterranean, include MR. & MRS. R. H. BOLTON, MR. & MRS. L. BOUND-FORD, MR. & MRS. S. L. CAIN, MR. & MRS. A. B. CARLES, MR. & MRS. A. R. CHADWICK, the REV. R. CORNELIUS, MR. D. W. DE LA HEY, the REV. P. DUGGAN, MR. & MRS. P. H. GATLEY, MR. & MRS. J. W. GURR, MR. & MRS. R. B. HALLAM, MR. & MRS. HAYDEN-WILLIAMS, MAJOR & MRS. R. JARVIS, DR. & MRS. P. J. LEONARD, the REV. J. MCCARTAN, MR. & MRS. H. R. PARKER, the REV. J. L. PATERSON, MR. & MRS. C. A. PILLIERON, MR. & MRS. D. A. H. TAYLOR, MR. J. C. TAYLOR, MR. & MRS. R. A. WILLIAMSON, and MR. & MRS. G. D. WILSON. MR. & MRS. G. J. J. MATTHEWS are passengers for Dar es Salaam.

Obituaries

MR. HENRI BUTTGENBACH, an honorary director of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, whose death in Belgium is reported, was a mining engineer who first went to the Katanga in 1902. Four years later he was elected to the board of the company, and from 1907 to 1912 he was executive director. He remained on the board until 1957, when he decided to retire. He had been professor of mineralogy at the University of Liège.

SIR IVOR COX, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 73, was a former deputy chairman of Associated Electrical Industries Overseas, Ltd., and a director of various A.E.I. subsidiaries in Africa, Australia, and India.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY DE STAGE, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 90, was from 1925 to 1931 Ceremonial Secretary to the Colonial Office.

MR. CHARLES TE WATER, South African High Commissioner in London between 1929 and 1939, died in Cape Town recently at the age of 77.

COLONEL CHARLES TREVOR has died in Bulawayo from complications arising from bee stings received in the Caprivi Strip some weeks ago.

No Prospect of Negotiating Independence

Rhodesians Must Seek Unity and Then Decide

SIR ROY WELENSKY said at London Airport on Saturday before leaving for Salisbury:—

"After fairly extensive soundings in this country I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is at present no prospect of negotiating independence for Southern Rhodesia on terms that would be acceptable to a majority of the electorate in Southern Rhodesia.

"In these circumstances I feel that Southern Rhodesians must now take a completely dispassionate and objective view of the future. The whole question of independence should be examined without emotion, and Rhodesians should make up their minds in the light of the full facts.

"Would we be better on our own? Could all races stay and prosper under the existing Constitution? Would our prospects of survival be better if we were outside the Commonwealth? What would be the economic repercussions of such a step?

"It is my view that whatever decision we arrive at — to go it alone or stay as we are — this should be done only after the greatest effort to obtain the maximum unity among all our people

Onus of Severance on U.K. Government

"I have in no way deviated in my loyalty to the Crown. I owe no allegiance to any elected Government in the United Kingdom. I have no say in their choice. If there is to be any severance of our connexions with the Sovereign, then that must be done on the advice of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. We should do nothing to destroy the loyalty and affection of the vast majority of the people of Rhodesia for the Sovereign.

"I want to say to my fellow Rhodesians that I do not fear any aggressive or other measures that any Labour or Tory Government might institute against us. I think those days are past.

"We Rhodesians must now coolly and without emotion decide what is in our best interests. We must make the decision. We have many friends, influential and otherwise, in the United Kingdom. I have been tremendously impressed with the extent of the support and good will towards us."

On arrival in Rhodesia Sir Roy expressed the view that nothing but a miracle could prevent a Socialist victory in the general election in the autumn. That prospect, however, should not frighten Rhodesians.

American Attitude to S. Rhodesia

Mr. O. B. Bennett's Report to Ministers

THE TIMING, not debate on its principles, is the problem facing Southern Rhodesia, Mr. O. B. Bennett, special representative in Washington, said in Salisbury on Monday during a visit for consultations with the Government.

His task in the United States was to present the correct image of the country, and influential people there were becoming aware of it, coupled with their disappointment at the situation in some of the newly independent African States. He kept emphasizing that Southern Rhodesia had no connexion with South Africa and its *apartheid*, but had a Constitution under which African government was inevitable in the course of time.

He had told Ministers that America would not recognize any régime set up as a result of a unilateral declaration of independence, either white or black. The situation was a great embarrassment to the U.S.A., which was attempting to gain the favour of the Afro-Asians while feeling that she had to abstain from votes about Rhodesia in the United Nations. That was destroying her image.

America was extremely anxious for a satisfactory solution but would not intervene. The U.S. Government fully agreed with Britain that independence should be withheld until Africans had greater political representation.

Parliament

"Nearly All" Reject Rhodesia

Growing Intolerance in Commonwealth

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, asked about his consultations with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers as to whether an invitation should be extended to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to attend the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, said in the House of Commons last week:—

"I have now completed my consultations with other Commonwealth Governments on the question whether the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia should be invited to attend our meeting next month. I have informed Mr. Smith that the consensus of opinion is conclusive that in view of the size of the modern Commonwealth the meetings of Prime Ministers should in future be confined to the representatives of fully independent states.

"I also told Mr. Smith that I would welcome a general talk with him in London either before or after the Commonwealth conference. He has thanked me for this invitation, but has asked that it should be left over pending further correspondence between us."

No Conference

Mr. Bottomley: "Is it not a fact that the communication represents the united views of all the Prime Ministers and not of one group alone? If we are to create a multi-racial Commonwealth, does it not follow that H.M. Government have responsibilities not only towards 250,000 white settlers in the Southern Rhodesia area but also towards nearly four million Africans there? In those circumstances does he see any useful purpose being served in, at the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, calling together African representatives and Mr. Smith at the same time?"

The Prime Minister: "The last suggestion would be in the nature of a conference, and I have no reason to believe that all the parties in Southern Rhodesia would attend.

"Answering the first part of the supplementary question, I used the phrase 'the consensus of opinion is conclusive', and I think that the rt. hon. gentleman would therefore, be right in assuming that this was the feeling of a very large majority, indeed nearly all."

Mr. Turton: "Will my rt. hon. friend repeat the assurance which he gave to the House on April 30 that it would not be the practice of a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to discuss the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia at any formal meeting? Will he give the House an assurance that as chairman he would rule such discussions out of order?"

The Prime Minister: "I never disclose to anybody the agenda of a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, but I confirm that we do not discuss each other's internal affairs at formal meetings. But, of course, there are many occasions outside on which these matters are discussed."

Survival Endangered

Mr. Grimond: "As I understand, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has alleged that this was a breach with precedent and that Southern Rhodesia has some right by precedent to be present at these conferences. Can the Prime Minister make it clear that that is not so and that there is no breach with what has been done before? Will he make it clear that the consultations which he undertook with the other Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth and their unanimous decision, as I understand the position, may have made a new precedent, but that it is not contradictory of anything which has previously been done?"

The Prime Minister: "Yes, sir. I can confirm that, and I have done so at an earlier date."

Mr. Biggs-Davison: "Is there not a long tradition that Southern Rhodesia should be represented at this conference? Does my rt. hon. friend realize that many of us will regret the absence from the conference of a Prime Minister whose Battle of Britain record symbolizes the sacrifices made by Southern Rhodesia for the Commonwealth in two world wars? May we be assured that everything possible will be done at the forthcoming conference to check a growing intolerance within the Commonwealth which endangers its survival?"

The Prime Minister: "I hope that there will be no evidence of intolerance when the Prime Ministers meet. In fact, I am sure that there will not be."

"Southern Rhodesia has been a most loyal supporter of the United Kingdom in two wars and in many ways, and I hope that both sides of the House will combine and co-operate to try and find a solution to the problem of the future of Southern Rhodesia which is acceptable to the House, broadly acceptable in Southern Rhodesia, and to the Commonwealth."

Mr. Bottomley: "Will the Prime Minister accept it from me that what we are all anxious to do is to secure the maximum co-operation so that good will and harmony will prevail in Southern Rhodesia? This can be done not in terms of black and white: there are blacks and whites who have to live together and the blacks are overwhelmingly the greater in number. In view of this, would he not give further consideration to the suggestion which I made of trying to get around a conference table, at the same time as the Prime Ministers' meeting, representatives of both Africans and Europeans of Southern Rhodesia?"

The Prime Minister: "I do not think that I can encourage the Rt. hon. gentleman in thinking that his latter suggestion is practicable. What I can say is that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia provides for a multi-racial country and that if the Constitution is worked we shall have a multi-racial solution."

Through Friendship to Understanding The Only Way to Remove Animosity

MR. TIMOTHY BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner for Uganda, emphasized at the annual meeting in London of the East and West Friendship Council that "friendship is the only sure way to remove animosity in the world, for it cuts across rank, colour, creed, culture and race, and brings the two parties to par. It gives them a chance to understand each other and exchange views, to study geography, history and their respective cultures indirectly in easy and happy circumstances.

"London and other big cities can be very lonely. In my first days here I found myself surrounded by so many people that I could hardly move. Yet I was so very lonely. The evenings seemed unduly long and boring, the week-ends unending, and everything and everybody unfriendly. My first reaction — and I was surprised to find later that it was the reaction of many other people — was to pack up and go home.

"Unless one arrives here with friends or acquaintances it can be a nerve-breaking experience. Many of us come from rural areas, and even those from urban surroundings find they were not of the magnitude of the towns in this country. It is important to get contacts during these vital early days. They more often than not turn into acquaintances who ripen into real and lasting friends.

Future Leaders

"Africans place a great deal of importance upon friendship. Children are taught to make friends and respect them. In my area they are told that if one betrays a friend, one's stomach swells.

"Friendship and understanding, besides their immediate value to an overseas visitor, can have very far-reaching effects in the world in the years ahead, in building a peaceful and friendly future between people and countries, to help avoid crises, or act as bridges (through having a friend at court) when economic, industrial or educational aid is sought. Most of the people who come here from overseas are or will be leaders when they return home.

"These contacts teach us to live internationally, interracially and urbanly, to widen our horizons, and to accept all peoples, irrespective of their curly hair, as brothers and sisters and children of the same 'Old Man', and as fellow-citizens in the international world.

"The world is shrinking very rapidly. The wonders of science have made us come so close together that we cannot ask lightly, in order to justify ourselves, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' or 'Who is my neighbour?'. Kampala is only eight hours away by jet plane, only seconds by phone, telegraph or telex. America is with us through Telstar. Europe is in our sitting-rooms through Eurovision. So we might as well stop retreating from reality, accept as our neighbours all the human race, and learn to live together."

Africa's tragedy was that the new nations were rejecting the good things brought by the West, said Mr.

Philip Mason, director of the Institute of Race Relations. A danger to the world almost as great as the nuclear bomb was approaching — that of division into two camps, one held by the rich white nations, and the other consisting of the poorer countries whose people happened to be coloured.

The world's wealth had been greatly increased, but not its evenness of distribution. Traditional values were being questioned. The speed of communication had brought individuals of different backgrounds closer together on an intimate basis of personal friendships, but had not produced understanding between groups of people. In fact, there was more hostility and a greater lack of understanding.

There was a contrast between the countries in which people had more money than they knew how to spend sensibly and those whose inhabitants never felt really well on account of malnutrition. The sin of indifference to their lot had culminated in the attitude that they could be forgotten. Corresponding rejection of the whites by the blacks had naturally followed, and was highly dangerous.

It was often said that if white people would only learn to be friendly and tolerant all racial problems would end. That was not so. The new African States, with confidence engendered by their independence, were rejecting what the West and "whiteness" represented.

"They have seen through our pretences. We brought them much that was good, and some things that were not as good as we thought—but Africa is rejecting what is good too. This is a great tragedy."

It was as difficult to make people feel concerned about South Africa as it was to get Africans to realise what had happened in Hungary. There was an overall failure to exercise a sympathetic tolerance towards differing viewpoints.

Sir Patrick Renison, lately Governor of Kenya, presided.

African and Asian students in British universities and technical colleges, on industrial courses and training as nurses were stated to have numbered 49,170 last year. Ethiopia had provided 110; Kenya, 1,532; Mauritius and Seychelles, 735; Nyasaland, 155; N. Rhodesia, 219; S. Rhodesia, 393; Somali Republic, 159; Sudan, 414; Tanganyika, 825; Uganda, 1,121; and Zanzibar, 306.

African to be Bishop of Mbale

THE VEN. E. K. MASABA, M.B.E., the first Mugisu to be ordained, who served as a chaplain in the King's African Rifles throughout the 1939-45 war, is to become Bishop of Mbale when the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher-Watson retires next month.

When he was demobilized he was appointed vicar of Buhugu, a large rural parish in the then diocese of the Upper Nile. Ten years ago he spent about 12 months at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead. Then he was made Rural Dean of Bugisu and later the first Archdeacon of Mbale and afterwards the first Archdeacon of Bugisu. When the Anglican Province of Uganda was formed he was elected chairman of the House of Clergy of the Provincial Assembly.

NORTHERN



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Challenges to African Nations

Colour No Basis for Unity

THE URGENT IMPERATIVE of each African State today is action, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia told the National Assembly during his State visit to Kenya.

"Ordinary men, confronted by events beyond their control, find themselves thrust upon the world stage, and more is demanded of them than they have been prepared to deliver. Faced with such circumstances, men find within themselves untapped and unknown resources. It is our good fortune to live in the period of the deliverance of Africa, and our fate to live at a time when history demands of us exceptional efforts and achievements. The challenges of Africa are today almost beyond our capacity to meet. But the choice is no longer ours; events have overtaken our direction.

"Let me harbour no vengeance against the colonialists. Otherwise the task we have set for ourselves will be harder to achieve.

"We are challenged to prove to the world that we possess that maturity and judgement requisite to the establishment and maintenance of a free society. Let us demonstrate that our liberty is not an idle gift, to be squandered in bootless endeavours. Let us not involve ourselves in the ideological quarrels, the power struggles, which today occupy so much of the attention of the major blocs, but devote ourselves to the advancement of our peoples and their way of life.

Reality Far Off

"So long as the least of our brethren, in whatever part of this continent, is denied the status of free men, for example, in Mozambique, Angola, and South West Africa, we can take no satisfaction in the achievements of the past years. We are called on to renew the struggle against *apartheid*, that inhuman creation of a decadent and corrupt South African régime, and not to falter until Africans in that nation have been restored to their full dignity as free men.

"Unity is still an ideal, a far distance from reality. But we can show in our daily arranging of affairs that this long-sought-after goal will be realized for our people. This we can achieve by co-operation in the routine business of our daily life—in communications, transportation, trade, commerce, defence. In these fields it is realistic to envisage the slow birth of union. Upon achievements in these fields the ultimate unity may be built.

"It is a gross error to assume that identity of pigmentation of the skin is alone enough—that on so feeble a base unity can be built. Were this so the Sino-Japanese war would never have occurred, nor the Franco-German conflicts. Race is but one element among many in shaping the fates of peoples, and by no means the determinate factor.

"Kenya and Ethiopia are fortunate. Sharing a common geography, linked by history, devoted to identical principles, the road ahead has been cleared. The concepts of respect for the territorial integrity of nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States—concepts which find us today united in resistance to a common threat which would dismember and mutilate both our territories, concepts which are at the foundation of the drive to African unity to which we are equally dedicated—work for us, as we labour for them. If we can translate verbal goals into realistic programmes, our combined futures are indeed secure, Ethiopia will not fail to bring to this endeavour all the vigour and energy of which she disposes."

Unholy Ideas

MZEE KENYATTA reaffirmed that Ethiopia and Kenya had much in common.

"We have a common boundary; our economies are primarily agricultural and pastoral, we need to develop our industries and strengthen commerce. We need to improve the basic living standards of our peoples. Above all, we must resist our common enemies, not only those who war against us with guns, but the more insidious opponents of disease, ignorance, poverty, and illiteracy.

"Our problems can be solved only by hard and patient toil, by the utilization of all available resources, and by mutual co-operation between the countries of Africa and the world. With these objects in view our two countries have denounced those possessed with unholy ideas of territorial expansion.

"Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have developed common and close ties of friendship. It is my Government's earnest desire to strengthen our common links by the formation of

a federation. Your Majesty will recall your initiative in promoting the Pan-African Movement of East and Central Africa. Should the federation come to reality it will give additional manifestation of Your Majesty's foresight and love of African unity.

"The Organization of African Unity, born in Addis Ababa last year, was a great personal triumph for Your Imperial Majesty's vision and statesmanship. Through the organization the hopes of creating a strong United Nations Organization have come nearer to reality; so are hopes of liberating from racial domination our brothers in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique.

"Kenya has completed a defence treaty with Ethiopia providing for mutual assistance should this be necessary. The Ethiopian Government has agreed to make training facilities available to the Kenya Armed Forces, and it has been agreed that there will be co-operation between our Governments to protect those of our peoples who live on our frontiers.

"With great satisfaction we have noted a start to build a highway to make road communication easier between our two capitals. At long last agreement has been reached on the delineation of the Ethiopian and Kenya frontier. This has been the result of many years of patient surveying.

"Every effort must be made to control border raiding, a source of constant anxiety. Many innocent lives have been lost. Both Governments will do all in their power to put an end to these frontier incidents and to persuade the inhabitants of the frontier areas to live in peace with their neighbours."

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor-General, praised the Emperor's insistence that Ethiopia should not fall behind in the march of modern progress. It was an example for all developing countries.

"Some of them tend to neglect good, inherited characteristics which are fundamentally their own, and to discard them for novel manners borrowed from alien ways of life which may be sophisticated but are not always wise."

Ethiopian decorations given to the Prime Minister and the Governor-General respectively are the Grand Collar of the Distinguished Order of the Queen of Sheba (the highest Ethiopian decoration), and the Grand Cordon of the Order of Trinity. The Speakers of both Houses received the Order of Menehik II; and each Cabinet Minister was given the Distinguished Order of Ethiopia.

Mzee Kenyatta said that he had never accepted decorations but as that came from a brother and was given with hearty sincerity he accepted it with pride. Kenya had not created decorations to confer on distinguished persons, but he would confer the "Golden Heart of Kenya" upon the Emperor.

Emperor's Visit to Kenya

DURING HIS VISIT to Nairobi His Majesty Haile Selassie laid the foundation-stone for a new Ethiopian Embassy, the land for which had been presented by the Kenya Government.

The Emperor, who promised a similarly prominent gift of land in Addis Ababa for a Kenya Embassy, said in a short speech:—

"What are we to do with our independence? The most important task is to bring material and spiritual progress to our people. On the basis of the Charter for African Unity we must assist one another to reach this era of prosperity, abundance, and freedom.

"The collaboration of African States to help free their brothers in some parts of Africa who are still under Colonial oppression is part of the task. Prosperity, closer bonds of unity, perhaps the elimination of boundaries, will take time. We cannot be criticized for the beginnings we have made."

The Prime Minister of Kenya said in his reply: "There is no difference between Kenya and Ethiopia. They are one. When I was in Ethiopia as your guest I did not feel at any time that I had come from another country. I was completely at home. Even if we call you Your Imperial Majesty we also want to call you

our brother. We hope you will take our greetings to the people of Ethiopia, assuring them that we now have one common achievement."

When he visited the Kenyatta National Hospital he met the Director and Deputy Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. C. Likimani and Dr. A. S. Mbutia, and the matron-in-chief, Miss M. W. Koinange.

One night was spent at Tretoop Hotel to view game. The Emperor was accompanied by his daughter, his Foreign Minister, and his Ambassador in Kenya, Mr. G. Mekasha. Mzee Kenyatta (who wore a London School of Economics blazer) took with him his daughter, Mr. R. Achieng Oneko, Mr. L. Sagim, and Dr. Njoroge Mungai.

When visiting the City Hall, the Emperor presented Nairobi with an Ethiopian carpet. Alderman Charles Rubia, the mayor asked permission for a street in the city to be named after the Emperor.

At a civic luncheon the mayor described the Emperor as the personification of the struggle against colonialism. He had tempered retribution with humanity.

"Ethiopia had trade links with Eastern Africa perhaps 2,000 years ago. Remnants of trading towns along the Ethiopian borders, cultural links found in Uganda, the probability that Ethiopian traders and adventurers pushed south in search of gold and other minerals to the Congo and the Rhodesias bespeak past contacts. It is against this background that Your Majesty's plans for a new road link with Kenya assumes great significance."

In Mombasa the Emperor visited Fort Jesus and the new oil refinery, whose general manager, Mr. J. G. W. Wessels, gave a speech of welcome. In reply the Emperor declared that Ethiopians and Kenyans were "one people with the same destiny".

Kenya gave him a lion and a cheetah — a lion "as a symbol of royalty and high courage, and a cheetah because it runs straight and swift to its goal".

Kenya Six-Year Development Plan

MZEE KENYATTA has said that Kenya's 1964-70 development plan is so designed "that our African citizens will play a greater rôle in the economy and thereby substantially increase their share of its benefits — more and better food, clothing and shelter. The plan predicts that the economy will grow rapidly to yield £360m. a year by 1970. Each of our 1,800,000 families will then have an average income of £200, despite the increase of 400,000 families. By 1970 we plan to have two-and-a-half times the number of Form 4 school-leavers that we had in 1963. The plan provides for new health facilities, new housing schemes, a national youth service, and a provident fund.

"If we achieve our goal, we shall be producing almost twice the tea and 10 times the cotton we now produce, and most of the increased output will be grown and sold by African farmers. For every one tourist who visits us now we hope to be visited by three in 1970. Additional projects for road, rail communications, postal and telecommunications services, and electric power are envisaged. All will help to reduce unemployment."

Mr. J. Gichuru, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, announcing details, said the gross domestic product was expected to reach £280m. a year in 1970, an increase of nearly 60% over the output two years ago. "The income per family is expected to rise by £30 to £200 a year. To achieve these results capital formation of £317m. is required over the six-year period. The public sector will provide £129m. and the private sector is expected to supply the balance."

African Managers

With increased agricultural production, it is hoped that exports would increase to £80m. a year. Private investment was expected to supply 57% of the capital required. The Government would continue to encourage private investment by ensuring security, providing protection of new ventures where needed, and continuing the present tax incentives. It was hoped that in return investors would encourage participation by Kenyans both as owners and as high level managers.

The plan incorporated several schemes for introducing greater numbers of Africans in the monetary economy to ensure that the benefits of growth were shared more equally than at present. Co-operative development, the completion of the settlement schemes, continuing land consolidation, and programmes to help African small-holders and Africans in

industry were important items. Nearly £10m. would be spent on higher education.

The largest single allocation of Government resources over the next six years would be to improve and expand such basic services as roads, railways, and power facilities. Other services to be improved were health, police, prison security, and defence facilities.

The Government had no intention of imposing currency control, but if much money was taken out of the country it would have to consider imposing control.

Real per capita income last year expanded by about 3%, a rate of growth equal to that recommended to Government as the target rate for the development period 1964-70 by the Planning and Development Advisory Council. That statement was made in the current Economic Survey.

"Not all sections of the population benefited from the additional wealth created during the year, and it is a matter of utmost concern that when production and incomes are rising the level of recorded paid employment should be falling. The problem of the unemployed landless families is of such magnitude as to remove any feelings of complacency with regard to economic achievements of 1963".

External trade was "buoyant", with exports outside East Africa up 14% and a similar percentage rise in exports to Tanganyika and Uganda. Imports rose to a lesser extent, although there was a 25% increase in imports from Tanganyika and Uganda. The normal adverse balance of visible trade was reduced to about £12m., the lowest in recent years.

Earnings of the agricultural industry rose 9%, due to a large extent to a marked improvement in sisal prices. Output of the manufacturing sector rose by about 3%, with increased production occurring in the beverage and tobacco industries and the printing industry in particular.

There was an increase of 23% in the number of visitors entering East Africa through Kenya; the average rate of expansion of the tourist industry in recent years has been of the order of 15% per annum. In 1963 visitors spent about £7.2m. in Kenya, compared with about £4.6m. four years ago. As a source of foreign exchange tourism ranks third to coffee and sisal.

No Investment

Concern is expressed that there was no revival in investment; indeed, there was a further decline in capital formation, and the survey remarks that the economy is now sustained by investments undertaken a few years ago, and that the present level of investment is almost certainly too low to keep the economy moving faster than the 3% annual increase in the population.

"However the climate of confidence so necessary to attract new capital has improved, and straws in the wind suggest that a higher level of investment may be expected. The building industry appears to have passed through the worst of its depression. Machinery and equipment imports are higher, and a number of industrial projects are reaching an advanced planning stage."

Progress this year will be measured as much by the extent of a revival in investment and an expansion of employment opportunities as by the growth in the gross domestic product. However, agricultural incomes are expected to rise by 6% or 7% and exports may rise by a further 7% although a sharp increase in imports by about 10% is expected.

"Overall an assessment of the Kenya economy suggests that there will be further expansion in 1964 but that the rate of growth is likely to be less than in 1963. The gross domestic product should rise by approximately 4%, although a substantial revival in investment would have the effect of increasing this rate to a more satisfactory level."

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Birthday Honours List

(Continued from page 799)

MATTHEWS, NORMAN DEREK, Senior Assistant Secretary, Nyasaland.
 MURPHY, MISS JULIA SHEILA, lately matron, Government Hospital, Zanzibar.
 NICOLLE, JOHN LE MAISTRE D'AUVERGNE, for services to agriculture in Southern Rhodesia.
 LE PAGE, WILLIAM CHARLES, Chief Electrical Engineer, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Northern Rhodesia.
 PAWLE, ROGER WILLIAM DAWES, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, Northern Rhodesia.
 PHILLIPS, CHARLES MALCOLM, specialist ophthalmologist, Northern Rhodesia.
 POLLARD, GABRIEL FRANK, senior administrative officer, Nyasaland.
 PRINGEUR, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID GORDON FREMOULT, senior superintendent of Police, Kenya.
 RICHARDSON, PHILIP ARTHUR, Under-Secretary, Nyasaland.
 ROPER, RONALD FREDERICK, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources, Uganda.
 ROUSE, TREVOR BERTRAM, chairman, State Lottery Trustees, Southern Rhodesia, 1956-1963.
 USHER, MISS ELIZABETH MARGARET, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.
 WOOD, STANLEY CHARLES, Chief Education Officer, Uganda.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

DAYNES, W/O I. STANLY, ARTUR, 2nd Battalion, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Southern Rhodesia.
 LAMBE, MAJOR IAN CRANMER, Royal Artillery, Gtigi, Kenya.
 PRETORIUS, CAPTAIN (QM) JOHN DANIEL, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Southern Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ADAMS, MRS. JANET, of the British Red Cross Society, for services in Zanzibar.
 BISHOPP, MISS MOLLY PATRICIA EILEEN, personal secretary to Minister of Agriculture, Kenya.
 CARSON, LESLIE DAVID, headmaster, English School, Addis Ababa.
 CHITTYA, JOSEPH MULENGA, district assistant, Northern Rhodesia.
 DALE, NORTON DOUGLAS, supervisor, document reproduction centre, Northern Rhodesia.
 ELLIOT, MAJOR MORRELL GEOFFREY, sergeant-at-arms, National Assembly of Kenya.
 FITZ, MISS MAEEL AGNES WALLACE, officer in charge, Treasury Records Office, Southern Rhodesia.
 GIBBS, PETER BAWTLES, reserve superintendent, B.S.A.P. Reserve, Southern Rhodesia.
 GIOIOLI, ENZO GEORGE, manager, Mwena Irrigation Scheme, Kenya.
 HALL, MICHAEL HOWARD SPENCER, administrative officer, Nyasaland.
 IREAY, IAN GUY, for services to the community in Blantyre and Limbe, Nyasaland.
 LOW, GEORGE WILSON, livestock improvement officer, Kenya.
 LUCHEYA, THE REV. MATTHEW SHITALIMI, formerly chairman and general superintendent of the Methodist Church, Northern Rhodesia.
 MADIMA, JOHN NDIRININGI KNOX, for social services in Southern Rhodesia, particularly to the physically handicapped.
 MARTIN, MISS PATRICIA JANE, personal secretary to the Inspector-General of Police, Kenya.
 MAYNARD, JOHN EFFES, administrative officer, Nyasaland.
 MORGAN, DONALD, veterinary inspector, Seychelles.
 PATEL, GOOLAMMUHAMMAD SULAIMAN, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, for services to the community.
 PETERS, HAROLD SYDNEY, deputy chief local courts commissioner, Nyasaland.
 PULLICINO, PHILIP, Clerk of the Uganda National Assembly.
 STERNKAMP, PHILIP LAURENS, district commissioner, Bechuanaland.
 STREETE, MRS. GWENETH MARGARET, Government reception officer, Office of the Prime Minister, Kenya.
 TEREKO, TEREKO, tribal secretary, Batwana tribe, Bechuanaland.
 VALE, KENNETH GEOFFREY, senior planning assistant, Ministry of Lands and Works, Northern Rhodesia.
 VINDING, MISS ROWENA ADELAIDE, senior information officer, C.R.O.
 WATSON, MRS. FLORENCE, nursing sister, Luampa Mission, Mankoya, Northern Rhodesia.
 WELLSWOOD, WALTER DOUGLAS, lately senior captain, B.O.A.C.
 WILLIAMS, ELLIS WILLIAM, Treasury officer of accounts, Uganda.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military Division)

MBISKA, W/O II MORTON, 1st Bn., Northern Rhodesia Regt.
 MUTUPPA, W/O II JAMES, Rhodesian African Rifles.
 NYIWA, W/O II TAIKU, 2nd Bn., N. R. Regt.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

ASHBY, BRIAN REGINALD, B.S.A.P. reservist.
 CHIPANDA, WILFRED DRIVER, Government House, Nyasaland.
 CHUNG, BENNETT, head chauffeur, Government House, Northern Rhodesia.
 FORBES, KENNETH EDWARD, B.S.A.P. reservist.
 GENDRON, ALBERT, inspector of plantations, Seychelles.
 HOWES, STWARD NELSON, overseer, Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Southern Rhodesia.
 LIVESEY, NORMAN, laboratory technologist, health department, Zanzibar.
 MURKWA, TIMOTHY, head district messenger, Northern Rhodesia.
 MUTWALA, ENOS, medical assistant, Northern Rhodesia.
 TEMBO, PAUL TIMOTHY, technical agricultural assistant, Northern Rhodesia.

AIR FORCE CROSS

WHITHEAD, MAJOR STUART RUSSELL, Army Air Corps, Nairobi, Kenya.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL for Distinguished Service

MOORE, DENNIS BENJAMIN, senior assistant commissioner, Nyasaland;
 SPINK, JAMES, senior assistant commissioner, B.S.A.P.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL for Meritorious Service

ATKINSON, G., chief supt., B.S.A.P.; ATYENBOUGH, J. B. supt., N.R.; BARKLEY, R. J., supt., N.R.; COLOURNA, W. E., supt., B.S.A.P.; KARAGE, G. M., det. asst. insp., N.R.; KALENJA, H. I., det. sub-insp., N.R.; KATIMWA, S., det. sub-insp., N.R.; LAMOND, L. A., ch. supt., B.S.A.P.; LAYTON, G. H., supt., N.R.; LINDSAY, C. H. M., supt., Nyasaland; MACKINTOSH, I. R., supt., N.R.; MURCH, P. F., senior supt., N.R.; MWELWA, R. C. L., det. hd. const., N.R.; NYAMAYARO, det. stn. sgt., B.S.A.P.; NYAMKAPA, D. K., sgt., B.S.A.P.; NYIKA, P. M., sub-insp., B.S.A.P.; PARRY, A. M., sen. supt., Nyasaland; SHOKO, A. G., sgt., B.S.A.P.; SUTTON, L. J., sen. supt., N.R.; TAYLOR, H., asst. supt., N.R.; WEST, K. H., asst. supt., N.R.

Communists Running Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR LEADERS are in the grip of Communist personnel receiving their orders from the Russian and East German embassies. Mr. Denis Phillips, former chief accountant of the Public Works Department, told journalists when he arrived in Nairobi on Monday after being expelled from the island at 24 hours' notice without any reasons being given.

Union with Tanganyika did not exist, he said. The Tanganyika police contingent guarded only the Cable and Wireless office, "as if it was their lifeline".

Communist arms were pouring into the island, one concession apparently being stored in the Chinese Embassy itself. According to another report, arms are also stored in the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Phillips's expulsion seemed to him to be part of a deliberate policy of ousting the remaining Britons, who numbered about 50. He had received written permission to remain from the then External Affairs Ministry when his job ended on April 30, and his wife had agreed to run an hotel while its owner was on leave in England. Last week, however, the immigration authorities had seized their passports, told them they had no right to be in Zanzibar, and issued an expulsion order.

Arms Drill

Mr. Phillips called on Sheikh Hassan Moyo, Minister of Justice and Works, to seek clarification. The Minister shouted at him as he entered his office, said that he would be arrested, ran out of the room, and returned with a "freedom fighter" armed with a sub-machine gun who was ordered to mount guard while the Minister phoned for a police car. Mr. Phillips was treated politely at the police station and released after being advised not to visit Mr. Moyo again. Shortly afterwards he was served with 24 hours' notice to quit the island.

Mr. Phillips, who worked for the Zanzibar Government for 15 years, had been detained during the revolution and man-handled. Mr. Moyo had been a carpenter in his department at one time. Later Mr. Phillips had been responsible for disconnecting Mr. Moyo's phone when he failed to pay a bill.

Vehicle movements at night have been restricted in Zanzibar, where some 400 Africans are being drilled openly with automatic weapons by Russians, while others patrol the island night and day with guns at the ready. About 200 people are alleged to have been beaten on Pemba for refusing to participate in a "voluntary nation-building project".

Tanganyika officials were refused entry when they arrived to gather facts and figures relating to the merger. Tourists, journalists and Western businessmen are banned. Permanent residents must have re-entry permits from the officially defunct External Affairs Ministry.

As many Communists "expatriates" are now said to be engaged in all departments of Government service as there were British staff before the revolution. Mobile units are showing Communist films continually. Chinese films are screened regularly in the three cinemas, and Communist literature abounds. The American and U.K. information services are not allowed to distribute literature.

An arms issue to be made to all ex-Servicemen and revolutionaries at the week-end was postponed because of the Emperor of Ethiopia's three-hour visit. The Royal Navy has denied that three of its vessels are standing by in the area to evacuate Europeans.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports net profits after tax for 1963 at 372m. Belgian francs, compared with 658m. in the previous year, no less than 262m. francs having been lost to the company by the double rate of exchange imposed by the Congo authorities and by taxation taking 250m. (190m.). Depreciation of shareholdings in consequence of the situation in the Congo amounted to 97m. francs.

The issued capital is 8,000m. francs. Fixed assets stand in the books at 9,541m., shareholdings at 1,113m., stocks of ores and metals at 4,115m., and cash at 1,070m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by 1,962m.

In the early months of the year operations were seriously interrupted by political disturbances, which caused the destruction of railway bridges. Not until early April were normal working conditions restored at the mines. Nevertheless, the production totalled 269,924 metric tons of copper, about 25,000 tons less than in 1962, and 7,376 tons of cobalt. The group also produced zinc, cadmium, germanium, silver, gold, radium and uranium.

Many of the European staff left the Congo, and there was difficulty in recruiting experienced technicians and others. More than a quarter of the African senior staff left owing to the state of the country or to enter politics.

Mr. E. VAN DER STRAETEN is the chairman. Mr. H. Robiliart, the vice-chairman, recently died. They and two other members of the board visited Katanga or lived there for some time during the year.

Selection Trust's Profit of £2m.

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports net profits after tax to March 31 at £1,988,355 (£1,977,517), from which dividends of 2s. 9d. less tax on the 5s. shares will take almost £1.4m., the issued capital being £4,153,369.

Quoted investments standing in the books at £5.8m. had a market value of £39.9m., net current assets exceed £2.7m., and fixed assets total £1.8m.

The company's interests in the Rhodesias, South West Africa and South Africa account for 31% of the assets and 32% of the income. Some 49% of the assets and 30% of the income are North American through a large holding in American Metal Climax. Diamond interests in West Africa approximate 14% of the assets but produce 35% of the gross income, the disparity resulting from the poor quotations for West African shares.

Selection Trust's holding of Amex shares represents 12.2% of the equity, with a current market value of about £30m. Amex owns 46.12% of the capital of R.S.T., the market value of the investment on December 31 exceeding £89m., and providing interests of about 30% in the Mufulira, Chibuluma and Chambishi mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty is the chairman and Mr. E. C. Wharton-Tigar the managing director. The other directors are Sir Ronald Prain and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (who was managing director for 14 years), C. B. Forgan, E. J. T. Goudie, D. D. Irwin, R. H. Macwilliam, W. T. Padgett, R. M. Petersen, and S. D. H. Pollen. The secretary is Mr. L. A. Cook.

U.E.B. Expects No More Deficits

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD had a deficit in 1963 of only £53,699, a figure £293,027 below the shortfall of the previous year, and no further deficits are expected.

At the end of the year the number of expatriate employees had fallen to 79; it is intended to release another 18 this year, to bring the total down to 43 next year, and to retain no more than 20 in 1966, all in the technical departments.

The chairman and four of the other five directors are now Africans, the only European being Mr. H. W. Povey, the deputy chairman and managing director. The secretary, commercial engineer, and chief personnel officer are Africans, and an African is to be appointed chief accountant in a few months. The report suggests that no other electricity undertaking in Africa has carried out a localization policy more swiftly.

Income at £2.6m., showed a 124% increase. Units of power sold in Uganda exceeded 270m., an increase of 18%, and sales to Kenya were 190m. (189m.).

TanESCO

THE GOVERNMENT of Tanganyika having acquired at par the East African Power & Lighting Company's £2,955,000 holding in Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., has appointed to the board Messrs. J. K. Chande, J. Faudon, J. H. Griffiths, J. D. Namfua, A. J. Nsekela and P. Wise.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK, D.C.O., which has an issued capital of £19,125,000, has issued a statement of accounts at March 31 showing advances to customers at £440m., investments at £168m., bills discounted at £104m., cash and bank balances at £89m., money at call and short notice at £63m., bank premises at cost at just under £20m., remittances in transit at nearly £15m., and the holding in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation at £5m.

British & Commonwealth Shipping

THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., reports group profits for 1963 at £7,878,000, against just over £7m. in the previous year and £6.4m. in 1961. Depreciation charges have risen to £5.6m., leaving £2,270,000 (£1.6m.), from which tax of £689,000 has to be deducted, leaving £1,581,000. In the previous year more than £1m. of tax had been recoverable, so that profit after all charges amounted to almost £2.7m. Ordinary stockholders received a 7% interim dividend on a capital of £7m., and it is proposed to pay 7½% on capital increased to £15.6m. by a 12-for-10 bonus issue, together equivalent to 231% on the old capital, against 20% paid for 1962. Trading profits in the current year show some improvement.

Forestral Land, Timber & Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS CO., LTD., reports group profits after tax for 1963 at £422,250, against £313,833. An 8% dividend takes £274,400. The issued capital is just under £7.5m. Capital reserves amount to £4.6m. and revenue reserves to £3.3m. Fixed assets appear at £7.3m. (not counting the £5m. investment in the Argentine company), and net current assets at £3.2m.

Among the many companies in the group are East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd. (of which Mr. J. L. Riddoch is chairman), Nairobi Wattle Co., Ltd., Plateau Wattle Co., Ltd., Sotik Wattle Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Wattle Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. C. Soffe, chairman).

Mr. George F. Taylor is chairman and managing director, Lord Glenconner deputy chairman, and Mr. L. J. Leathers vice-chairman.

British Central Africa Company Ltd.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., is to make a rights issue to stockholders of two new 2s. shares at 2s. 3d. each for every three stock units held on May 29, and the directors expect that the dividend can be maintained on the increased capital. The issue will provide £336,375 of £562,500 needed to purchase the whole of the issued share capital of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., the board of which recommends the acceptance of 17s. in cash for each of the 10s. shares. The B.C.A. board expects additional revenue of at least £90,000 a year, representing earnings of about 30% on the new capital to be subscribed. Central Line is now a subsidiary of the B.C.A. Company, whose three directors, Mr. A. H. Ball, Mr. R. W. Rowland, and the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy, have been elected directors of the sisal company.

Africans now produce 28% of Kenya's milk and 25% of the butter.

The London Metal Exchange price for copper wire bars has dropped more than £30 per ton in three weeks.

Dutch experts are conducting a transportation survey in Northern Rhodesia, commissioned by the World Bank.

In the first three months of this year sisal production in Tanganyika increased 2,592 tons of 51,732 and in Kenya and Uganda by 1,307 to 17,271 tons.

Tanganyika's budget envisages capital expenditure of £22,089,766. Recurrent expenses rise by £8m. to £26,252,104. Defence requires £1,763,445 (£619,954).

Northern Rhodesia's first quarterly trade figures show that the country imported goods worth £5,759,381 from Southern Rhodesia in the first three months of this year.

New companies registered in March and April in Southern Rhodesia with nominal capital of £3,987,000 compared with 140 set up in Northern Rhodesia during the quarter with £1,525,000 nominal capital.

News Items in Brief

Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., intend to raise about £5.5m. by a rights issue.

Southern Rhodesia's £24m. short-term loan was over-subscribed on Monday.

Nyasaland's independence celebrations are to cost the Government about £117,000.

An African was battered to death on Sunday in a riot in Harare township, Salisbury.

In a car crash in Nairobi last week two British soldiers were killed and three injured.

Thirteen Russians arrived in Zanzibar a few days ago "to train Zanzibaris to operate the port".

The name of the country has been dropped from the title of the paper known for many years as the *Nyasaland Times*.

Non-Africans migrating from Southern Rhodesia in May numbered 917. The April and March figures had been 676 and 821.

Stemssen Hunter & Co., Ltd., leaf tobacco merchants, report current assets of £1.4m. and current liabilities of £693,566.

A pilot scheme to eradicate leprosy may be undertaken by the British Leprosy Relief Association either in Nyasaland or Kenya.

A grant of £409,000 over the period 1964-67 has been promised to the University of East Africa by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The United Kingdom practice of driving on the left of the road has been dropped by Ethiopia, which last week changed to the Continental system.

The public relations secretary of the People's Caretaker Council in Southern Rhodesia, the party led by Mr. Nkomo, has been restricted for another year.

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., propose a one-for-five rights issue to raise £3.6m. The directors hope to maintain the 46% dividend on the higher capital.

A pedestrian in Zomba was killed recently when a car driven by a member of the National Assembly (whose name has not been mentioned) skidded and knocked him down.

Coffee Prices Drop

About 20 **Tanganyika Africans** are to be trained as air pilots by West Germany, which is to supply about the same number of aircraft to the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Coffee prices have fallen sharply. Early in the year they shot up from about £290 to £336 a ton two months ago because of the exceptionally poor Brazilian crop. Now the figure is about £281.

The Manjirenji Dam in Southern Rhodesia, 30 miles north of Chiredzi township in the lowveld, which will be larger than the McIlwaine Dam, is to be built by the McAlpine group at a cost of about £1m.

A service of thanksgiving for Malawi independence is to be held in Westminster Abbey at 11 a.m. on July 6. Applications for tickets should be made to the Nyasaland Office, 11 Stanhope Gate, London, W.1.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral output in the first four months of this year was valued at £8,497,000, an increase of about £750,000 on the corresponding 1962 total. The rise in the case of copper was £261,000 to just over £1m.

Cooper Motor Corporation, Ltd., Nairobi, reports 1963 profits at £220,854 (£153,368), dividends of 25% (22%), and a one-for-one distribution of stock in a wholly-owned subsidiary, A. R. V. Holdings, Ltd., to the extent of £300,000.

The Central Selling Organization sold diamonds in the first three months of the year to a value of £27.3m., compared with £27.4m. in the first quarter of 1963. The comparative results for the first five months were £51.4m. and £47.9m.

Considerable recruitment of overseas staff is needed to avoid serious breakdowns in Northern Rhodesia's postal services. Should standards deteriorate further some less essential services may have to be curtailed, the Communications Minister has said.

Trade missions from Spain and Pakistan have visited Tanganyika, which buys from the first country imports costing about £300,000 a year but sells to Spain items worth only £1,000. Imports from Pakistan last year had a value of £380,000, while exports amounted to less than one-tenth of that sum.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., owners of tea plantations in the East and in East Africa, report group fixed assets at just under £1.7m., and trade investments at £3m., of which quoted holdings of a book value of just over £2m. had a market value of £3.4m.; investments in the ordinary shares of companies interested mainly in Eastern produce standing in the books at £2.8m. had a market value in excess of £6m. Current assets total £6.6m. and current liabilities £3.6m.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has large copper mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, is purchasing from stockholders at 101% their holdings in 64% unsecured sterling loan stock, of which £788,318 is outstanding. The middle market quotation of the stock on the day before the announcement was 98.

The Tanganyika National Fund, opened at independence in 1961, collected £125,862, of which 50% has been apportioned as loans to small farmers and fishermen, 25% for financing self-help schemes (building materials and artisans' wages), and 25% for developing fisheries, crop husbandry and grazing schemes under the three-year agricultural plan.

The Metal Box Co., Ltd., reports profit after tax to March 31 at £5.5m. (£4.9m.) Shareholders receive 14% (11.36%) adjusting for a one-for-ten scrip issue, which raised the ordinary capital to more than £28.7m. Metal Box Company Overseas, Ltd., had a profit after tax of £1,652,000 (£1,494,000). The dividend is raised from 10% to 11%.

Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., a South African company with large sugar interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports consolidated profit after tax to April 30 at £4.6m. (£9.2), almost exactly double the previous year's figure. The directors expect to be able to recommend a final dividend of 20 cents per R1 share on the increased ordinary capital of R17m.

Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd. — not one of the trust companies which have sold all their African holdings — reports revenue after tax to April 30 at £246,639 (£225,539). Shareholders receive 20% (17%). The issued capital is £2.4m. Quoted shares of a book value of £4.8m. had a market value of £9.6m. Sir Nutcombe Hume is the chairman.

Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., which has substantial Rhodesian interests, reports consolidated profit after tax to March 31 at £1,723,000 (£1,546,000). Dividends of 3s. 9d. per £1 share take £976,000. Issued capital is £8.5m. Quoted investments of a book value of £11.3m. had a market value in excess of £25.3m., current assets exceed current liabilities by £6.8m., and fixed assets total £961,000.

The president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, Mr. E. J. Jeffreys, said in Salisbury on Monday that the acreage under five-cured tobacco must be reduced by at least 20%, possibly 30%, next season in order to avoid accumulating a surplus which would overhang the market. Small but steady expansion was still the policy, but erratic growth must be halted. This year's crop forecast is a 320m. lb. The highest previous record was 235m. lb. in 1961. The average price at the current Salisbury auctions is so far about 28d., a sharp fall from last year's 42d. Then £34m. was realized.

A Japanese textile consortium, composed of the Fuji Spinning Company and the Marubenida Trading Company interests, is to provide 1½m. Ethiopian dollars for the State-controlled Cotton Company of Ethiopia, the productive capacity of which is to be doubled. There will be two Japanese directors and 18 other Japanese in the technical and administrative departments. Three other Japanese companies Tokyo Rayon, Mitsubishi Trading, and Sakai Textile Manufacturing Co. — are to build a nylon processing factory near Addis Ababa under the style Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles. The enterprise will be in equal partnership with the Ethiopian Government.

Release of Political Prisoners

THIRTEEN AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS were released in Nyasaland on Monday. The Prime Minister had asked the Governor to set free all the 16 who were still detained, so that they might join with their friends in celebrating Independence Day on July 6. Sir Glyn Jones having rejected the request in three cases, Dr. Banda told the National Assembly that he would release them immediately after midnight on July 5.

Mr. Kawawa in China

A MILLION CHINESE are said by the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to have lined the streets of Peking last week to greet Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic. He was met by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-Lai. At a dinner given in his honour in Shanghai, Mr. Kawawa had praised the People's Republic of China for liberating herself from colonialism and imperialism, and had added: "We in Africa are still struggling to end colonialism in many respects. We are hopeful that the people of China are with us in this strenuous struggle".

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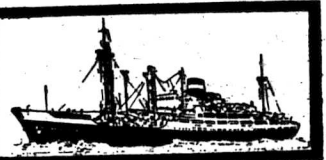
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