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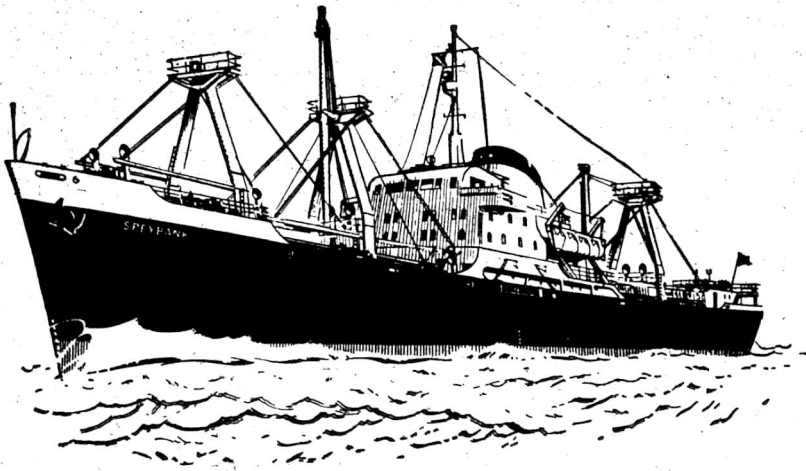
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PHILLIPS REPORT 1962.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FIRM STAND by the United Kingdom Government on any issue of importance to white men in Africa is so extraordinary that Sir Alec Douglas-Home's achievement

Rhodesia's Great Debt to Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has been deservedly described as miraculous. To Parliamentarians in Britain and Africa and to journalists and other commentators throughout the Western world it is indeed sensational to find a spokesman for Britain determined not to abandon principle under pressure of African and pro-African nationalists, who have become so accustomed to appeasement of their every whim since the calamitous Macmillan-Macleod days that it was to them inconceivable that last week's London Conference should end without commitments which would undermine Southern Rhodesia's political institutions and therefore her economy. So confident were the one-man-one-vote advocates that they spoke in and outside Marlborough House of refusing to sign the final statement and of armed action by Africans if threats against Southern Rhodesia which they considered adequate were not spelt out by the Commonwealth leaders. There was even a proposal for the use of British troops — a discreditable idea which was made still more ignominious by the suggestion, not intended to be hilarious, that they should be aided by men from the East African "armies" which had mutinied only seven months earlier!

When that kind of nonsense had been banded about for a few days by African politicians who since the beginning of 1960 had had conceded to them almost anything for which they organized Internal Affairs Were Discussed. Home decided that the time had come to substitute reality for propaganda and honour for

expediency. His inheritance from the lamentable Macmillan-Macleod-Butler-Sandys era was such that there was apparently no escape from the demands for discussion of Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs, even though there had been practically unanimous prior agreement to deny that country's Prime Minister the right to define and defend its case. To argue that the internal affairs of Rhodesia were not debated is to engage in hair-splitting and double-talk. Had they not been, Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Clifford Dupont, Minister without Portfolio, and virtually Deputy Prime Minister, would have been spared the need to make the blunt statements which are recorded in other columns. Suggestions within the conference for amendment of Rhodesia's Constitution, for pressure upon her to adopt the principle of universal franchise, and for insistence on a constitutional conference (which was even described as an independence conference), all involved interference in internal matters which are constitutionally the sole prerogative of the country's own elected Government. The declared enemies of evolutionary advancement in Rhodesia—the men who had previously offered "freedom fighters" for training and employment against that Commonwealth State—were nevertheless encouraged by the admission of verbal assaults upon that country to persuade themselves that its constitutional defeat was at hand.

They had not then appreciated the toughness of their chairman and his resolve that the conference should put unequivocally on record the legal fact that the question of independence for Southern Rhodesia is a matter for negotiation exclusively between that British territory and the Mother Country. Incidentally, that determination of the Prime Minister cancelled out the recent gaffe of Mr. Duncan Sandys that Commonwealth co-operation

Triumph for the Prime Minister.

should be invoked; but it should in fairness be added that the Secretary of State's incautious remark was a derivative from Mr. Butler's action in embroiling Commonwealth leaders, especially those of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, in the problems of the Central African Federation at a most delicate stage. The reference in the *communiqué* to "sufficiently representative institutions" as a condition for the grant of independence was nothing new, for the Constitution negotiated three years ago provides for progressive enlargement of African participation in the political life of the Colony. Endorsement of Britain's refusal to recognize a unilateral declaration of independence was automatic, and can have caused no surprise. The consequences of disregard of the warning were not, however, listed, as African delegates desired. They had wanted Rhodesians to be told that they must release all political prisoners (though there are none in the proper sense of the word), adopt the one-man-one-vote system, and reconcile themselves to early African domination. Thanks to Sir Alec's courage and skill, no conference view on any of those subjects was recorded, but merely a note of what some speakers had said. It was a triumph for him to secure specific condemnation of the use of violence (through which all the African political parties have risen to power) and acknowledgment of the importance of convincing the European minority in Rhodesia that its interests must be protected.

If Rhodesians had faith that that could be coupled with much accelerated African political advancement their ideas of timing would not differ so widely from those which

Warned by Wreckage Elsewhere in Africa. are pressed upon them from Europe and America and by extremists in

Africa itself. Apart from their knowledge of the unreadiness of their African politicians for grave responsibilities, Rhodesians very sensibly take warning from the catastrophic events of the recent past in countries north of their borders. How can they be other than suspicious and cautious when they consider the wreckage of the Congo, the destruction of decades of admirable work in Kenya, the creation in Zanzibar of a Communist enclave from which all East and Central Africa are threatened, the training of so-called "freedom-fighters" in Tanganyika, the prospect of their transfer to Northern Rhodesia a few months hence, and the knowledge that the Organization of African Unity is committed to the removal of responsible rule in Southern

Rhodesia? Having in mind these and other reservations which are general among Rhodesians, Sir Alec cannot have expected their Government to attend a conference "which would seek agreement on the steps by which Southern Rhodesia might proceed to independence within the Commonwealth at the earliest practicable time on the basis of majority rule".

Why should Rhodesia's leaders become enmeshed once more in such discussions, considering that only three years ago they accepted a new Constitution which the United Kingdom deemed thoroughly satisfactorily—a Constitution which was

Constitution Not Allowed to Operate. approved at the time by the leading local Africans, which was, however, quickly repudiated by them under the pressure of more extreme Africans outside the country, one which the African nationalist parties in Rhodesia have since set themselves to destroy. In these circumstances it is understandable that the Rhodesian Cabinet, and also the Opposition, should insist that independence must be negotiated on the basis of the present Constitution, which has never been allowed to operate properly. Traditional appeasers of African nationalism inevitably resent this stand, but it is high time for these disastrous misleaders to be disregarded. The *Guardian* cynically asserted that "Southern Rhodesia's future matters far more to the African Commonwealth peoples than it does to us". Fortunately, Britain has at long last a Prime Minister who rejects such sophistry and does not shelve his duty for the sake of convenience. Echoing Dr. Nyerere, the militantly pacifist *New Statesman* commented that "if Mr. Smith remains intransigent Britain should use economic and if necessary military coercion" — an idea which Sir Alec had sharply dismissed.

The President of Tanganyika had asked that a Rhodesian refusal to attend a constitutional conference should be interpreted as a determination to frustrate the will of the

Confidence an Essential Foundation.

Commonwealth and incur the same joint action as a unilateral declaration of independence. For Britain to summon such a conference would represent intrusion into the affairs of Rhodesia which would be resented by an overwhelming majority of the electorate and thus strengthen the feeling that inde-

pendence may have to be assumed because it is unlikely to be obtained by fair negotiation. The Rhodesian Front Government would certainly boycott a conference and decline to facilitate the presence of the African politicians (some of whom are under restraint on charges of subversion, violence, and intimidation). That the proposal must therefore be abortive *ab initio* was recognized by Sir Alec, whose triumph at the London Conference has been immediately followed by demonstrations in Cairo of the bitter and basic disunion which characterizes the so-

called Organization of African Unity. Its members denounce one another in public, fight one another with weapons ranging from spears to bombs, beg throughout the world for money which is often misapplied, and yet pronounce judgment, and indeed doom, upon a country in Central Africa which has a record far, far better than any of the States whose spokesmen talk and travel so much but do so little to create that confidence which can alone bring to fruition the hopes and ambitions of the best of their number and still the fears of Rhodesians and others.

Notes By The Way

Two-Minute Comment

TO COMMENT on a many-sided issue in two minutes is more difficult than to speak about it at much greater length. Given only that time by the B.B.C. for an expression of opinion on the Commonwealth Conference, I said after the main news last Thursday evening: "So emotional was the approach to Southern Rhodesia that 18 Commonwealth Presidents and Prime Ministers took hours to agree 327 words on that country for the final *communiqué*. They prove that Sir Alec Douglas-Home, though under the heaviest pressure, stuck honourably to his policy. That needed courage, for on some points he had all the other 17 against him. There has been so much wobbling over Africa that his resolution brings a new factor into play. The African leaders wanted to say in Cairo tomorrow that they had extracted three British promises: (1) to convene a conference on Southern Rhodesia with the intention of transferring power to an African-dominated Parliament; (2) to secure the release of all African political detainees; and (3) to press Southern Rhodesia to move quickly towards the one-man-one-vote system — which responsible Rhodesians, including many Africans, reject because it has done great damage elsewhere in Africa. These were ostensibly their minimum requirements.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Triumph

"NOT ONE is met by the *communiqué*. It says twice that the decision on independence rests with Britain, which promised only to consider what had been said in the conference — where numerous speakers were much less restrained than the *communiqué* suggests. They were unanimous on one point only — not to recognize a unilateral declaration of independence. Some cannot have relished the inclusion of an appeal for non-violence, for violence has been used by all African political parties. Sir Alec having prevented provocation of Southern Rhodesia, its position is no worse than it was 10 days ago. Rhodesians have therefore good reason to renew their personal trust in the Prime Minister, the only member of the Macmillan Cabinet connected with Africa who had not forfeited their faith". There was no time for more. If I had to do it again I should mention the same points.

Bodyguards in London

THE FIRST INDICATION to the British public that an East African Prime Minister had brought African bodyguards with him to London was given when news-

papers reported that such members of the Kenya Premier's entourage had quickly grappled with an assailant outside his hotel. At least one other East African delegation included similar muscle-men, and the President of Ghana had so many that his entrances and departures from Marlborough House made one think of the calvalcade which customarily envelops Mr. Krushchev. Incidentally, when the Press dutifully recorded that Dr. Nkrumah had not gone to Chequers at the week-end because of a misunderstanding about Sir Alec Douglas-Home's invitation, Africans in close touch with the delegation chortled at the suggestion, saying openly that he had been afraid to run the risk of attack on such a journey. Political bosses who go in daily fear of their lives in Africa, and there move only under cover of strong-arm men, cannot conceive that any decent person may move freely about Britain without danger. Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Mr. Winston Field, or Mr. Ian Smith would scorn to bring bodyguards to Britain.

Freedom of Expression

DOUBLE-TALK is common among politicians, who, whatever their opinion of Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, should recognize him as an unsurpassed practitioner of equivocation. Consider, for instance, the words in which he has just assured his country that "the divergent views of the nation as a whole" may find expression through the Voice of Kenya, the name given to the radio and television monopoly imposed by the Government. He said: "Obviously we will use it to popularize Government policies and programmes. The Opposition, if they have something interesting and constructive to say, will be free to use these facilities. We also expect the leaders from other walks of life to use them. In other words, we expect the Voice of Kenya to become a forum for the free expression of opinion by the peoples of this country. I emphasize, however, that this privilege must not be abused. The Voice of Kenya must not be used to undermine the Government or any of Kenya's friends or to work against any individual leader or citizen or section of our society. It must not be used to sow dissatisfaction and dissension".

Half-Free Speech

FREE EXPRESSION of opinion is impossible in such conditions, for a thin-skinned Minister (and some in Kenya are notoriously touchy) will be inclined to consider any criticism as "undermining the Government"

or as "working against" some individual or some section of society. The whole purpose of constructive criticism is to prompt repair of what has been done wrongly or not at all. Nobody, official or non-official, relishes condemnation, even if mild, of his public shortcomings, and it is therefore certain that the criticism required if Kenya is to be healthy and its Government effective will be muted by the knowledge that anyone with the courage to expose defects and failure will render himself liable to very unpleasant consequences. There can be no half-free speech—which is what the Prime Minister of Kenya postulates by implication.

Check on Ministers

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER of the Somali Republic, Abdurizag Hajj Husayn, who is now merely a caretaker Prime Minister, has asked all his Ministers and Under-Secretaries to give him a complete list of their possessions when they accepted office. That unusual step has been taken, according to Radio Mogadishu, in order to create confidence that Ministers will not use the country's money in their own interests. The Prime Minister is said to have told the Cabinet: "Public opinion is preoccupied with rumours that a man who participates in the Government does so in his personal interests or those of the group, region, or district which he serves. People think that the Cabinet does not work for the nation, but helps persons or collaborators of its choice. The Government system and Government funds must therefore be carefully watched, and money must be spent only for the benefit of the nation". Broadcasting of statements made in Cabinet is certainly novel.

Imperialists

WHO ARE THE "IMPERIALISTS" against whom Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, is eager to fight? At the recent ceremonial signing in Peking of an economic and technical co-operation agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of China, he said, according to his own Government: "Our experience here [in China] has instilled into us a driving force in our fight against the imperialists". The "imperialists" with whom the Vice-President and his colleagues have now to deal are the Russian, East German, and Chinese Communists in Zanzibar, but he can scarcely have intended his hosts to consider his remark directed against the agents of those three countries who are exploiting their opportunities in Zanzibar, and of course on the mainland also.

Half-Mast

THE DEATH of a member caused Kampala Club to fly its flag at half-mast. That anyone should have deemed that tribute offensive is difficult to understand. The National Assembly of Uganda has been told, however, that Sir David Hunt, the United Kingdom High Commissioner, has offered an apology—as he did in December for a prank for which a number of Britons were expelled from the country. On that occasion the High Commissioner was understood to have acted on orders from London. He can hardly have consulted the Commonwealth Relations Office over the recognition by the club of the passing of a member. It is astonishing that he should have regarded an unprovocative act of respect as an occasion for apology to the authorities, either from himself or from the club. It seems to me that the club honoured itself in honouring a member in death.

Mr. M. J. K. Smith

MR. M. J. K. SMITH, who captained the M.C.C. team which visited East Africa and India last winter, is to lead the M.C.C. side on its South African tour in the coming winter. He has been a most successful captain

of Warwickshire this season, his seventh in the appointment, his quiet and friendly leadership, tenacity, and example having contributed substantially to the county's achievement in reaching the top of the table. As cricketers in Kenya know, he runs a happy side on and off the field. He captained Oxford University in 1956, and created a record by scoring centuries in three successive Oxford v Cambridge matches, in one of which he made 201 runs not out. He was also a Rugby blue, and was once capped for England against Wales. He has played in 27 Tests but not in this country since 1961, and then only in one game; his luck was dead out, for he got a duck in the first innings and one not out in the second. England's present captain, Mr. E. R. Dexter, asked not to be considered by the M.C.C. as a possible captain for the South African series, for he is to stand for a Cardiff seat in the general election in October. If he is successful he will have Parliamentary duties to discharge. If he is defeated, he may fly to South Africa and serve under Mr. Smith.

Short Trips behind Iron Curtain

A FRIEND who recently returned to London after living in Zanzibar for years has told me of cases of Africans employed by Government departments in that island while it was under British administration who while on a fortnight's leave were whisked away to Moscow and brought back in due time without any indication on their passports that they had gone further than Cairo, if so far. Not until long afterwards did the authorities become aware that these men had been taken behind the Iron Curtain. What can have induced the Communists to go to so much trouble and expense in order to have these visitors for little more than a week? It could scarcely have been hoped that indoctrination for a few days would make them reliable agents of subversion. Some of them, illiterate labourers who had never had more cash than was necessary for family subsistence, cannot have been selected as distributors of Soviet money. Indeed, my friend, who knows most of the Zanzibaris concerned, is convinced that not one of them would have been well chosen as a disburser of funds for propaganda or other purposes. He can offer no explanation for these trips. Can any other reader?

£500 or £3,000?

FOR WHAT SUM should a Member of Parliament be insured? The British Racing and Sports Car Drivers Club, which is organizing a car race in August for members of both Houses of Parliament, has decided that the entrants should be insured for £500 each—a concept of his value which can scarcely satisfy any politician. Their chagrin would be greatly increased if they knew that not long ago the Government of Uganda decided to provide cover of £3,000 for any member of the National Assembly who travelled by air on official duty. Dr. Obote, a Prime Minister with a sense of humour, will doubtless net with satisfaction that the monetary value which he set on his M.P.s. was six times as high as that fixed by an organization in London in respect of the elected representatives of the British people.

Chinese Coup

RED CHINA'S AMBASSADOR in Kenya, Wang Yu-Tien, received last week a £5,600 limousine of American manufacture which is 21 feet long and six feet wide, being thus considerably larger than the car imported for the Prime Minister. The weight, two and a half tons, or 5,600 pounds, is exactly equivalent to the price in sterling. It will be noted that the Chinese Communist plenipotentiary turned to capitalist manufacturers for aid when he sought to create this record in motor-car flamboyance in Kenya.

Conference Communique on Commonwealth Problems

Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Southern Rhodesia Unanimously Condemned

SOUTHERN RHODESIA occupied much of the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in Marlborough House, London, from July 8 to 15. About one-eighth of the final *communique* was devoted to that country.

All the Presidents and Prime Ministers stated that their countries would not recognize a unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home emphasized that Southern Rhodesia was responsible for its own internal affairs and that the grant of independence was a matter for decision by the British Parliament.

Appeals were made for the release of all detained African leaders and for a conference which would prepare the way for independence on the basis of majority rule.

There had been such differences of opinion about the final *communique* that it was issued many hours later than had been expected in official quarters. It said, *inter alia*:-

"Pakistan, Ghana, and Tanganyika and Zanzibar were represented by their Presidents. Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, and Malawi were represented by their Prime Ministers. India was represented by the Minister of Finance; Cyprus by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Jamaica by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

"This was the first meeting at which Uganda and Kenya were represented as independent members. The other Commonwealth Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction at the establishment of Malaysia.

Malawi and Zambia

"They also welcomed the attainment of independence by Malawi on July 6, 1964, and agreed that Malawi should be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth. They invited the Prime Minister of Malawi, Dr. Banda, to join their meeting; he took his seat on July 9.

"They noted that Northern Rhodesia would become independent on October 24, 1964, as the Republic of Zambia; and they looked forward to welcoming Zambia as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary constitutional processes.

"The Presidents and Prime Ministers agreed that one of the most important issues of the day is race relations. It was agreed that the Commonwealth has a particular rôle to play in the search for solutions to the inter-racial problems which are threatening the orderly development of mankind in general and of many particular areas in the world today.

"As a community of many different races, the Commonwealth is an almost unique experiment in international co-operation among peoples of several races and continents. Within their own borders many of its members have faced and are facing issues raised by the co-existence of differing cultures within a democratic society.

"The Prime Ministers affirmed their belief that, for all Commonwealth Governments, it should be an objective of policy to build in each country a structure of society which offers equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed. The Commonwealth should be able to exercise constructive leadership in the application of democratic principles in a manner which will enable the people of each country of different racial and cultural groups to exist and develop as free and equal citizens.

"They will maintain their efforts to reduce the areas of international disagreement by all the means within their power, while maintaining both the strength and the resolution to resist aggression from without or subversion from within.

"They assured the Prime Minister of Malaysia of their

sympathy and support in his efforts to preserve the sovereign independence and integrity of his country and to promote a peaceful and honourable settlement of current differences between Malaysia and neighbouring countries.

"They discussed the great significance of China for South and South East Asia and the question of relations with China and her membership of the United Nations. They expressed anxiety about the continuing tension in South-East Asia and affirmed their support for all measures which might promote a just and peaceful settlement and help to re-establish stability in the area.

"The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the friendly public statements by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India, and expressed their hopes that the problems between their countries will be solved in the same friendly spirit.

"While recognizing that it was not a function of the Commonwealth to act as an arbiter in disputes between member nations, the Prime Ministers agreed that Commonwealth countries could play a rôle of conciliation and, where possible, consider using their good offices to help towards the settlement of disputes between member nations provided the parties concerned accepted such mediation.

"The Prime Ministers renewed their support for the United Nations in its efforts to resolve disputes in various parts of the world. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the Charter and emphasized the importance of reinforcing the strength and capacity of the United Nations to respond to the demands which it must meet if the Charter is to be fulfilled.

"The Prime Ministers expressed concern about the situation with regard to Cyprus. They reaffirmed their full support for the U.N. Security Council resolutions of March 4, 13, and June 20, 1964. The Prime Ministers asserted that the Cyprus problem should be solved within the framework of the U.N. and in accordance with the principles of democracy and justice.

Progress Towards Independence

"Britain made the following statement to the meeting about the progress of British Colonial Dependencies towards independence.

"Already more than 20 countries (with a total population of some 700 millions) had achieved sovereign independence under British guidance. This process was continuing all the time. Northern Rhodesia would be independent in October and the Gambia very soon after. Basutoland had been promised that she could have independence in about 18 months; Bechuanaland would be free to follow when she wished; and Swaziland's new Constitution had set her on the same course. In addition it had been agreed that the Federation of South Arabia should become independent within the next three and a half years. British Guiana would become independent as soon as she was able to assure internal peace.

"Southern Rhodesia would attain full sovereignty as soon as her governmental institutions were sufficiently representative. Other Colonies which already enjoyed a wide measure of self-government included the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, and Mauritius.

"In addition, there were some 20 other Colonies and Protectorates with a combined population of about five million. Of these over three million were in Hong Kong, where the circumstances were exceptional. Of the remainder only two territories had a population of more than 100,000. Several had less than 10,000. The smallest (Pitcairn) in the Pacific had only 90 inhabitants. It was clear that no uniform pattern would fit all these very different territories.

"Some might feel strong enough to proceed to independence on their own. Some might join with others to form larger and more viable units. Some might wish to couple independence with a treaty of friendship such as Western Samoa concluded with New Zealand. Some would for the present prefer to remain as they were.

"The Prime Ministers of British territories to independent membership of the Commonwealth. They recognized that the authority and responsibility for leading her remaining Colonies to independence must continue to rest with Britain.

"At the same time, Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries expressed their views to the Prime Minister of Britain on the question of the progress of Southern Rhodesia towards independence within the Commonwealth.

"They welcomed the decision already announced by the

(Continued on page 884)

PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. K. D. LEAVER, of Salisbury, have arrived in London.

MR. and MRS. M. J. SPICER, of Salisbury, are at present in the United Kingdom.

MENG YING, Chinese Ambassador for the Chinese People's Republic, has left Zanzibar.

MR. C. F. BRAUN has retired from the board of North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON presided at the annual dinner in London of the British-Nigeria Association.

CANON GUY CARLETON, formerly of Kota Kota, Nyasaland, has sailed for Antigua, West Indies.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY gave a garden party at Lambeth Palace last week for missionaries and other overseas visitors.

MR. GEORGE ("DICKIE") DARLOW has left Northern Rhodesia for Durban after 32 years on the staff of the Mufulira mine.

MR. ROLF GARDINER left London yesterday to revisit Kenya, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia. He will return about the end of August.

THE MARQUIS GIOVANNI DI REVEDIN SAN MARTINO, the new Italian Ambassador in Kenya, had previously served in Israel, Albania and Japan.

THE REV. TOM ROBINSON, for the past three years padre to the Missions to Seamen in Mombasa, and MRS. ROBINSON have returned to Eire.

After the QUEEN had received the Prime Minister of Malawi, the Court Circular referred to HER MAJESTY'S visitor as DR. THE HON. HASTINGS BANDA.

MR. ROY GREEN, a director of a fisheries enterprise in Western Australia, has visited Seychelles to assess the prospects of an export trade in frozen crayfish.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, patroness of the England Branch of the East African Women's League, attended its annual garden party last week.

MISS VIRGINIA MCKENNA, a British film actress, broke an ankle while romping in Kenya with two lion cubs which are to appear in the film of the book "Born Free".

MR. JONATHAN MASINDE and MR. JOB TANUI, two Opposition members of the National Assembly of Kenya, have arrived in London to attend a Parliamentary course.

THE HON. MAXWELL STAMP, a director of a City merchant bank, has flown to Northern Rhodesia to advise the Government on the question of the Chartered Company's mineral royalties.

SHEIKH ABEID KARUME, First Vice-President of the Tanganyika/Zanzibar Republic, is still referred to as "President" by Zanzibar Radio, and his Ministry is still called the "President's office".

MR. "TOMMY" PETERSEN has won the Northern Rhodesian amateur golf championship, beating MR. KENNETH TRELOAR by four strokes. One of the winner's rounds, 68, was a record for the Nchanga course.

MR. E. K. K. ARAP BOMETT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power in Kenya; SENATOR N. MUNOKO, MR. J. NJERU, M.P., and MR. V. K. ARAP TOO, M.P., have arrived in England for a visit of a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

SIR LESLIE ROWAN, managing director of Vickers, Ltd., said at the week-end that much of the money going in aid to developing countries from the U.K. and U.S.A. seemed to be getting into the wrong hands. He added: "We should raise this issue with the developing countries, and not be too meely-mouthed about discussing it with them in the concept of partners".

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, who recently visited various African territories, and MISS MINNIE D'ERLANGER were married in London last week. The bridegroom is a son of MR. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and a grandson of SIR WINSTON.

MR. PEREGRINE HUNGERFORD POLLEN, New York representative of Sotheby's, who represented them in the transaction which has given the company control of one of the largest art auctioneers in the United States, was at one time A.D.C. to a Governor of Kenya.

When LORD GRAHAM returned to Salisbury recently from attending the independence celebrations in Malawi as representative of the Southern Rhodesian Government he said that DR. BANDA had told him that he would be delighted to meet MR. IAN SMITH, the Prime Minister, at any time.

DR. T. R. R. MANN, leader of a research team which is investigating animal productivity at Cambridge University, visited Northern Rhodesia to attend the opening of the Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa's new £100,000 animal productivity research laboratories at Mount Makulu, near Lusaka.

MR. DAVID RUBADIRI, the new Ambassador for Malawi to the United States and the United Nations, is, in the view of MR. IAN MACLEOD, M.P., the ablest of DR. BANDA'S lieutenants. MR. MACLEOD, who went to Blantyre for the independence celebrations, describes the "crust of Government" as alarmingly thin.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Minister without Portfolio in Southern Rhodesia, flew from London airport to Salisbury on Saturday. He had been too ill to attend a reception arranged for him on the previous evening by MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the African Committee of the Monday Club, but MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, read the speech which MR. DUPONT had dictated and also addressed members. During his visit MR. DUPONT called on MR. SANDYS.

PROFESSOR J. W. BLAKE, of the University of Keele, an authority on African history, who is to become vice-chancellor of the new University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland at Roma in Basutoland, is the first recipient of a special Commonwealth award of £1,500 from the Department of Technical Co-operation. The awards are for "outstanding men and women going out from British universities to selected posts in universities in developing Commonwealth countries". They are additional to the salaries and allowances for the posts.

Obituary

MR. HORATIO DOUGLAS CURRY, formerly of the Colonial Service, has died in hospital in Nairobi.

COLONEL HERBERT BOWN, O.B.E., who has died in a London hospital, aged 76, was for many years resident in Tanganyika, where he practised as a barrister.

MRS. HELEN AUGUSTA MITCHELL, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 97, was the widow of a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and a daughter of Lord Richard Browne, sixth son of the second Marquess of Sligo.

SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, G.C.M.G., director-general of the British Information Services in New York in 1941-42, and afterwards British Minister in Washington, who has died in London, aged 84, had been a vice-consul in Ethiopia.

MRS. VIOLET CAROLINE FINCH, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 71, was the daughter of the first maternity nurse in Southern Rhodesia. She had lived in Rhodesia since travelling up with her mother by ox-wagon in 1894.

High Tide of African Nationalism

Southern Rhodesia Must Not Be Submerged

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Great care has been exercised in the interest of political expediency to avoid offending the representatives of the new African States. Their aims and claims are given unlimited publicity on television and in the Press, while, as everybody knows, Southern Rhodesia was refused admission to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. This has the effect, of course, of presenting a grossly lop-sided view of the Rhodesian case to the British public.

How many of our fellow citizens are aware, for instance, that when the Pioneer Column, inspired by Cecil Rhodes, first entered the territory, they took over what was at that time a sparsely-populated, disease-ridden, blood-stained rural slum? In a couple of generations British skill, guts, and fortitude, in the face of tremendous odds, transferred the land into one of the most prosperous, progressive, and orderly in the whole Commonwealth, raised the health and living standards of a quadrupled African population to a level unsurpassed in Africa save perhaps in South Africa, established a non-racial university, swept aside nearly all discriminating practices, and adopted a Constitution which clearly contemplates African majority rule in the future.

They could now do more and better, no doubt. But what does the Rhodesian observer find when he looks north across the Zambezi and hears the clamour for an immediate African take-over? Constitutions and eloquent protestations prior to independence count for nothing: the first casualty of *uhuru* everywhere is "democracy". One-party Government has now become the accepted norm of African society.

But more disturbing than forms of Government — and more dangerous from the Rhodesian point of view — are the attitude of the new rulers to opposition of any sort, their contempt for minorities, and the methods used to eradicate them. These vary, naturally. In the case of Guinea and Ghana conformity is brought about by a system that even Hitler might have envied, with the law a mere puppet of the Administration. In Rwanda the method has been genocide on a scale unparalleled since the days of Chaka. In Zanzibar two nights of the long knives eliminated a major part of the non-Negro section of the community.

More merciful means were used elsewhere. For instance, in the Sudan the régime contented itself with expelling the European missionaries from the non-Moslem South as a first step towards enforced conformity. As for the more newly "liberated" States, they are all going the same way. Their leaders clearly indicate this

in their less inhibited speeches to their own tribal gatherings.

In the first few years of African independence more Africans have been slaughtered by fellow Africans than died in all the "Native wars" since British troops first landed in Table Bay.

Another aspect of independence which the Zambezi observer bound to note with apprehension is the extremely tenuous hold which new African leaders have on their jobs. Within months or even weeks of their assumption of power attempts to displace or assassinate the Head of State have been common form. Ghana, Togoland, Mali, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Zanzibar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and most of the others have experienced revolts of one kind or another; and in every instance the attempt was made by members of the educated *élite* — no doubt those with unsatisfied ambitions. It would be naive in the extreme to believe that this process is over.

Other disquieting aspects of the régimes are the fantastic disparity of living standards between the ruling *élite* and the masses; the huge salaries and allowances of Ministers and their friends; an often breath-taking orgy of extravagance; and corruption in high places, particularly in Ghana.

It will be said that all these phenomena are just evidence of growing pains, merely the birth-pangs of the new order. They probably are; but surely there is a case for postponing the submergence of Southern Rhodesia in the tide of African nationalism until time and experience have mellowed and civilized the outlook of Africa's new rulers.

Yours faithfully,

Beckington Abbey,
Bath.

LEWIS HASTINGS.

Kenya Europeans Shock Parliament

Minister Asks Where Their Loyalty Lies

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said when opening a "magnificent" new African shop in Limuru:—

"A large number of non-African friends in the country appear to be banking their money outside the country. It is unpatriotic and bad for our economy for people to call themselves Kenya residents and make money in Kenya and then transfer that money to banks in other countries, particularly as such persons are permanent residents of this country.

"The foreign investor who establishes an industry and provides our people with employment may transfer his profits without criticism. Such a person is not a Kenyan. He has his own country, and one cannot criticize him for transferring his money overseas.

"But a person who lives here and wants to remain here but does not want his money to remain here is a disloyal Kenyan.

"Our Parliament was shocked the other day when we learnt from the Minister for Home Affairs how very few non-Africans who call themselves permanent residents of Kenya have taken citizenship papers. This is an indication that many non-Africans have yet not made up their minds where their loyalty lies. Our Constitution provides that for two years these people need not take their citizenship, but it certainly reflects badly if they are going to take two years to decide whether or not they want to be Kenya citizens. They have lived in Kenya long enough to know whether they like it or not."

An R.A.F. Canberra flying from Nairobi to Khartoum crashed last Thursday on Jebel Aulia mountain, some 30 miles from the Sudan capital. The three members of the crew were killed.

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African Summit Conference in Cairo

Outright Attack on the Liberation Committee

AT THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE in Cairo of the heads of 33 African Governments, President Nkrumah of Ghana argued on Sunday that there was so much disunity among independent African States that their predicament could be cured only by a Union Government for all Africa.

President Nasser had already said that unity of spirit must come before any constitutional forms, and President Bourguiba of Tunisia had dismissed constitutional unity as premature.

Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, said that he could support only proposals for a Pan-African Defence Command and a Development Bank.

Dr. Nkrumah declared that since he had stated his conviction a year ago that the survival of independent African States depended upon a Union Government, imperialists and neo-colonialists had poured money and armaments into South Africa and Portuguese Africa.

Yet the Liberation Committee set up in Addis Ababa last year by the Organization of African Unity had failed to make the best use of its resources and had excluded some military specialists on ideological grounds. The "freedom fighters" would have been better served if the military experience of Algeria and Egypt had been used.

The freedom fighters had not been given the proper instruments for their struggle, nor even food, clothing and medicine for men in training. Indeed, the training scheme had collapsed in two months.

Neo-Colonialism

"By raising a threat in Addis Ababa and not being able to take effective action against *apartheid* and colonialism we have worsened the plight of our kinsmen in Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa. We have frightened the imperialists sufficiently to strengthen their defences and the repression in Southern Africa, but we have not frightened them enough to abandon *apartheid* supremacy to its ill-fated doom".

To say that a Union Government for Africa was premature was to sacrifice the continent on the altar of neo-colonialism. "The Sahara no longer divides us. We do not see ourselves merely as Arab Africa, Black Africa, English Africa, or French Africa. We are one people, one continent, with one destiny".

There should be common action in defence, foreign policy and economic development and a common currency. The O.A.U. should regard Addis Ababa as its provisional headquarters only, and the secretary-general's appointment should also be provisional.

Dr. Nkrumah wanted a Union Government consisting of an Assembly of Heads of States and Governments, who would elect a President. The executive should be a Cabinet with a Prime Minister or Chancellor and a Federal House composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. A Constitution could be worked out by African Foreign Ministers, aided by experts.

Ghana would, he said, meantime discontinue her contributions to the Liberation Committee because of its "inexcusable and unnecessary failings" [The chairman of that committee is Mr. Oscar Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanganyika.] Border disputes from Morocco to Ethiopia and Somalia had, President Nkrumah averred, been "smothered, not settled".

A pamphlet distributed by the Ghana delegation (of 95 members) states that 40% of the Liberation Committee's budget had been consumed by its own expenses. Yet no joint liberation fronts had been established with other African freedom movements. The committee was described as a bureaucracy which had wittingly or unwittingly become a servant of imperialism.

According to Cairo newspapers, Mr. Mboya, Minister of Justice in Kenya, spoke of unnecessary expenditure by some liberation movements. He is even reported as saying that representatives of some such movements spent freely on liquor in bars while people went short of food.

Mzee Kenyatta said that he had made it clear to the United Kingdom Government that Kenya supported the rights of African majority in Southern Rhodesia and demanded the release of all political detainees. There should, he said, be a

bureau charged with the conduct of an all-out offensive against South Africa.

President Nasser saw one of the tasks of independent African States as that of "completing the siege round South Africa and Rhodesia".

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, however, said in a Cairo television interview that evening that the declaration of the London conference about Southern Rhodesia had been all that could be expected. As to a Union Government for Africa, "instead of wasting our energy talking about it we should do more constructive things".

U Thant described the Colonial Powers "and the remaining defenders of racial discrimination" as increasingly isolated in the world. The Independence of African States strengthened the United Nations.

President Tubman, of Liberia, paid tribute to European nations which have given independence to African territories which they had previously ruled.

Dr. Kaunda, of Northern Rhodesia, commented that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was potentially dangerous. Its leaders must either agree to meet under an independent British chairman or they would have to be pushed into such a conference; and then it might be too late for reasonable negotiations to succeed.

Southern Rhodesia is reported to have been a theme of almost every speech.

Aggressive measures suggested by a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union were rejected, African Commonwealth members who had arrived from London arguing that it was still necessary to treat Southern Rhodesia as negotiable—but not South Africa and Portuguese Africa.

As a demonstration against Portugal, it was decided that Mr. Holden Roberto, head of the Angolan government-in-exile, should be admitted as a full member, equal in status to the Heads of State.

Foreign Ministers, who had met four days before the Heads of State began their conference, submitted a secret plan to be put into effect if Southern Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence.

Dr. Nyerere's Bitter Attack on Dr. Nkrumah

On Monday President Nyerere devoted most of a half-hour speech to ridicule of Dr. Nkrumah, whom he accused of lying.

Because the Heads of African States had decided at the Addis Ababa Conference 14 months ago to commit "the unforgivable crime of not including Ghana on the Liberation Committee", Ghana had refused, "in petty perverseness" to contribute a penny towards the liberation of "our suffering brethren in Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea".

Dr. Nkrumah had said that the freedom fighters of the Liberation Committee, which works in Dar es Salaam, were "exposed to espionage, intrigues, frustrations, and disappointments".

"The great Osagyefo then asks: 'What could be the result of entrusting the training of freedom fighters against imperialism into the hands of an imperialist agent?' If my interpretation of the statement is right, and it really means that the President of Ghana believes the Liberation Committee should have been housed in Leopoldville, all I can do is ask you to imagine what the consequences would have been. If the reference to an imperialist agent refers to my country or any of its leaders, those who know my country, its leaders and its people, and all those who have any respect for the truth, know that is a lie".

What was needed was not preaching about unity but its practice. Ethiopia and Somalia had a dangerous border dispute. So had Kenya and Somalia. In both cases the Nkrumah answer was merely "a Union Government".

Ghana Ambassador Rejoiced at Tanganyika's Humiliation

"This Union Government business has become a cover for doing some of the most unbrotherly things in Africa—certainly in our part of Africa. We experience army mutinies in East Africa and have to go through the humiliation of asking assistance from a former Colonial Power. But in my country the Ambassador of a brotherly African country rejoices and I am forced to request that he should be removed. [The reference was to Ghana's Ambassador.—Ed.] What's the reason for this rejoicing at the humiliation of a fellow African State? The answer—Union Government".

Tanganyika was committed to the achievement of a United

Africa under a single continental Government. "We have already surrendered our sovereignty in the name of greater unity. We shall be ready to surrender it again for a bigger unity".

There was loud applause for President Nyerere, who had contrasted Britain's attitude to Southern Rhodesia with that of Portugal to Mozambique and Angola. While Southern Rhodesia would become independent on the basis of majority rule, Mozambique and Angola were claimed to be part of Portugal, which must be driven out of Africa.

Because Dr. Banda recently said that he would "back Dr. Nkrumah through hell and high water", some of the African delegates in Cairo have expressed fears that relations between Tanganyika and Malawi may be seriously strained by Dr. Nyerere's attack.

The Cairo newspaper *Al Moussawar* said that African countries in the British Commonwealth would have to choose between the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity.

Kenyatta Assaulted in London

Incident on Last Day of Conference

AS MZEE KENYATTA left his hotel in Park Lane on Wednesday of last week, accompanied by African bodyguards and other members of his staff, a man who collided with him was promptly thrown to the ground by two policemen and two of the guards and arrested.

The Prime Minister, who was shaken but unhurt, re-entered the hotel, from which a message was sent to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, immediately left to see Mzee Kenyatta, whom he took to Marlborough House in his own car. There Mzee Kenyatta made a protest about the incident, for which Sir Alec Douglas-Home apologized on behalf of H.M. Government. It had meantime received from Dr. Karanja, Kenya High Commissioner in London, a strong protest which alleged that there had been lack of adequate security precautions.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home told the Press that he was "distressed that a guest of the Government should have been subjected to a deplorable attack outside his hotel".

When the Kenya leader returned for lunch, his car flanked by police motor-cyclists, many Africans emerged from the hotel, surged round their Prime Minister, and shouted that they would smash all cameras if photographs were taken.

That night the words "Kenyatta, Mau Mau Leader" were painted in large white letters on the garden wall of Buckingham Palace.

At Bow Street, London, a 21-year-old clerk was charged with assaulting a policeman (whom he had accidentally bumped) and Mzee Kenyatta and with threatening behaviour. A 30-year-old political organizer for the British People's Party who had shouted through a loud-hailer "This is the man who murdered our white brothers in Africa" was charged with uttering insulting words.

Two months ago they broke with the British National Socialist Party, a Nazi-type organization, of which they had been press officer and secretary respectively.

The police asked that they should be remanded in custody. After they had promised to take no part in further disturbances meantime, they were released until July 28 on bail of £50 each.

Protests in Kenya

A Kenya Government spokesman emphasized that there was no wish to exaggerate an isolated attack which did not represent the public attitude in Britain, but suggested that an "explosive situation" might be caused in Kenya.

Radio programmes there were interrupted so that Mr. Murumbi, the Acting Prime Minister, might appeal for the preservation of calm. Police were put on call in case of trouble.

In Nairobi Mr. Ronald Ngala, president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, the Opposition party, led a deputation to lodge a strong protest with Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, the United Kingdom High Commissioner, who was asked to tell H.M. Government that relations between the two countries had been badly damaged.

Mr. Martin Shikuku, general secretary of K.A.D.U., for which he is a front-bench spokesman in the National Assem-

bly suggested that Sir Geoffrey should be expelled in order to demonstrate Kenya's anger.

Mr. Kariuki Njiri, education and publicity secretary of K.A.N.U., the Kenyatta party, said that their leader had now been insulted twice in Britain. On the earlier occasion an egg had been thrown at him while he was attending a constitutional conference.

Mr. Joseph Gatuguta, a K.A.N.U. back-bencher, spoke of the "barbarism and brutality" of some British people. The attack on Mzee Kenyatta had recalled to him "British barbarity during the Mau Mau emergency, when they killed our people and subjected thousands to the most inhuman treatment ever experienced in the world". Unless Britons in Kenya condemned the London incident, "we shall be entitled to assume that the attack on our Prime Minister was a conspiracy between some imperialists in Kenya and their brothers in the United Kingdom".

African Youth Wingers demonstrated on Monday outside the offices of the British High Commission in Nairobi.

Mr. Bildad Kaggia, M.P., suggested that the Government should nationalize a number of British businesses in retaliation for the offence to Mzee Kenyatta.

At a meeting of Kipsigis tribesmen called by Mr. Daniel Moi, M.P., the Government was asked to uncover any Kipsigis in Kenya who support the League of East African Peoples. Until that was done, said Mr. Moi, every white man must be assumed to be a supporter of the league and therefore an enemy of Kenya.

About 30 African students gathered outside the British Embassy in Sofia and threw bricks and bottles through windows, saying that the demonstration was a protest against the London "attack". They seriously damaged six embassy cars. The Bulgarian Government expressed regret and offered to make good the damage.

In Hong Kong, Mr. F. A. Macharia, president of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, suggested that economic links with Britain should be broken.

In Pretoria a fund has been started for the defence of the two men charged in London.

African Constable Murdered

AN AFRICAN POLICE RESERVIST was murdered on Saturday in Tshabalala township, Bulawayo. After the windows of his home had been smashed, he whistled for help, but was stoned and beaten and died in hospital an hour later. On Sunday night African mobs attacked police patrols in Harare township, Salisbury, stoned houses, and burnt cars, and in Salisbury itself a petrol bomb was thrown into an Asian-owned hotel. The police had to fire, and one African was shot dead. The violence is thought to have been caused by reprisal raids by supporters of the People's Caretaker Council against those of the Zimbabwe African National Union. Two Z.A.N.U. cars were burnt and the home of a Z.A.N.U. branch official was badly damaged.

Collapse of Somali Government

THE GOVERNMENT formed in the Somali Republic at the end of June under Abdirashid Hussein as Prime Minister was last week defeated on a vote of no confidence by 59 votes to 57. President Osman asked Ministers to remain in office on a caretaker basis until a new Administration could be formed. The Prime Minister thereupon decided not to attend the O.A.U. conference in Cairo, at which the Somali delegation was led by Mr. Ahmed Yusif Dualeh, the Foreign Minister. Somali Youth League leaders demanded a return to power of Mr. Shermarke, Prime Minister until the recent election.

Sudan to Readmit Missionaries

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT and the Vatican have reached agreement for the readmission of about 100 Roman Catholic priests. The Lebanese Foreign Minister, who acted as a go-between, said in Rome on Monday after an audience with the Pope that President Abboud was also willing to allow Protestant missionaries to return. About 300 Roman Catholic missionaries have been expelled from the Southern Sudan in recent months.

Commonwealth Communique

(Continued from page 879)

British Government that, as in the case of other territories, the existence of sufficiently representative institutions would be a condition of the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia. They also noted with approval the statement already made by the British Government that they would not recognize any unilateral declaration of independence; and the other Prime Ministers made it clear that they would be unable to recognize any such declaration.

Southern Africa

"The view was also expressed that an Independence Conference should be convened which the leaders of all parties in Southern Rhodesia should be free to attend. The object would be to seek agreement on the steps by which Southern Rhodesia might proceed to independence within the Commonwealth at the earliest practicable time on the basis of majority rule. With a view to diminishing tensions and preparing the way for such a conference, an appeal was made for the release of all the detained African leaders.

"The Prime Ministers called upon all leaders and their supporters to exercise moderation and to abstain from violence; and they affirmed their belief that the best interest of all sections of the population lay in developing confidence and co-operation on the basis of tolerance, mutual understanding and justice. In this connexion, they recognized the necessity for giving confidence to the minority community in Southern Rhodesia that their interests would be protected.

"The Prime Minister of Britain said that he would give careful consideration to all the views expressed by other Commonwealth Prime Ministers. At the same time he emphasized that the Government of Southern Rhodesia was constitutionally responsible for the internal affairs of that territory and that the question of the granting of independence was a matter for decision by the British Parliament.

"The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of the policy of *apartheid* practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Some Commonwealth Prime Ministers felt very strongly that the only effective means of dealing with the problem of *apartheid* was the application of economic sanctions and an arms embargo. It was recognized, however, that there was a difference of opinion among Commonwealth countries as to the effectiveness of economic sanctions and as to the extent to which they regarded it as right or practicable to seek to secure the abandonment of *apartheid* by coercive action, of whatever kind.

"But the Prime Ministers were unanimous in calling upon South Africa to bring to an end the practice of *apartheid*, which had been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations and was deplored by public opinion throughout the world.

"The Prime Ministers expressed their regret that Portugal had not so far given recognition to the principle of self-determination for her territories in Africa.

Commonwealth's Unique Contribution

"The Prime Ministers agreed that the issues of Commonwealth and international relations which confront them in the political field, however complex and contentious, must be seen in perspective in relation to the many factors which bring together the peoples of the Commonwealth and enable them to make a unique contribution to the promotion of peaceful development.

"The Commonwealth now consists of 18 independent member countries, widely distributed over the globe and accounting for nearly a quarter of the population of the world. It is, indeed, a cross-section of the world itself, and its citizens have an unparalleled opportunity to prove that, by mutual co-operation, men and women of many different races and national cultures can live in peace and work together for the common good.

"The Prime Ministers reviewed the world economic situation as it affects their countries and re-affirmed the resolve of their Governments to promote the economic development of their countries. To this end they emphasized the need of developing countries for improved and more remunerative outlets for their trade and for increased financial aid on easier terms and on a continuing basis.

"They took note of the problems presented to developing countries by the conditions and terms often attached by donor Governments to their aid, of the desirability of the encouragement of private investment in developing countries, and also of the upward trend in the level of financial aid extended by the more developed countries in the Commonwealth and of the easier terms on which it is offered.

"There was agreement on the importance for all Commonwealth countries of following up the work of the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular with regard to expanding international trade in primary products through freer access to markets, and, in appropriate cases, through commodity agreements and stabilized prices at equitable levels; working out arrangements for increasing access by preferences or otherwise to markets in developed countries for manufactured goods from developing countries; and elaborating proposals for supplementary finance to assist countries whose development might be threatened by adverse movements in their export earnings.

"The Prime Ministers affirmed their intention of working for a solution of these and other problems of the developing countries through the new institutions resulting from the conference as well as through existing international bodies such as the G.A.T.T.

"The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the resolve of the member countries of the Commonwealth to promote the economic and social progress of developing countries. They wished to maintain their support of the work of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the Colombo Plan, and other similar arrangements in this field. At the same time they wished to establish how best the members of the Commonwealth could make a further distinctive contribution of their own to the development of its member countries.

"They conceived that the purpose of any new initiative in this respect should be not merely to increase the economic strength and material well-being of the recipients, vital though these considerations are, but also to strengthen the links between the countries of the Commonwealth by encouraging their peoples to work more closely together in a variety of practical ways. For this purpose they selected for further examination several fields of action in which they believed the practice of Commonwealth co-operation might be extended; and they agreed that these schemes should not be in substitution for existing arrangements but supplementary to them.

Commonwealth Development Projects

"In particular they considered a proposal that development projects might be launched in individual Commonwealth countries which would be implemented by various members acting in close collaboration and contributing whatever resources in men, money, materials, and technical expertise — they could most appropriately provide. Such projects, which would be additional to the support which Commonwealth countries already provide to the United Nations Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, could be directed to a number of different purposes — the improvement of agricultural production and the development of natural resources through extension services, training and research; the enlargement of professional and technical training; the development of new industries; and so forth.

"But they would all be inspired by the common purpose of promoting the development of the Commonwealth by a co-ordinated programme of joint or bilateral projects. The British Government said that they would be prepared to make a substantial contribution to projects of this kind within their expanding programme of development aid. The other member Governments expressed support for the objective of the proposal and agreed that further consideration should be given to the basis on which such a programme might be established.

"Development projects of this kind would need to be planned, carefully and thoroughly, at all stages in their execution; and the Prime Ministers therefore considered that it might be valuable to supplement the existing arrangements for promoting the study of the techniques of administration and development planning throughout the Commonwealth. They considered that there might be advantage in making arrangements, which could include the formation of a new institute, to provide facilities for specialized training and research for senior administrators concerned with administrative and development problems in relation to the needs of new countries. They agreed that further consideration should be given to the most appropriate form for arrangements for additional training, including the strengthening of existing institutions.

"The Prime Ministers took note of the scope which exists for co-operation between the Government and peoples of the Commonwealth in social as well as economic development. They noted with satisfaction that the Third Commonwealth Education Conference will be held in Ottawa in August; and they expressed warm wishes for its success, together with appreciation of the British Government's offer to increase to an average of £5m. year over the five years starting in 1965-66 the capital assistance which they already provide for higher education in developing Commonwealth countries, both independent and dependent.

"They decided in principle that an initiative similar to that which was launched in the field of education by the first of the Commonwealth Education Conferences several years ago should now be taken in the field of medicine, and that for

this purpose consideration should be given to the convening of a Commonwealth Medical Conference during the course of 1965. Such a conference would enable the members of the Commonwealth to discuss mutual assistance in medical education, including links between institutions; the provision of ancillary staffs; the development and planning of health services; and the supply of medical equipment and facilities for research.

"The Prime Ministers recorded their support for the valuable work which the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association performs in bringing together members of the Parliaments of all Commonwealth countries. The British Government stated that they would be prepared, if other Commonwealth Governments would do the same, to increase their contribution to the Association.

Commonwealth Foundation

"The Prime Ministers considered that it might be desirable to establish a Commonwealth Foundation to administer a fund for increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields. This Foundation could be administered by an independent board, and, while it could be financed by contributions from Commonwealth Governments, it would also welcome support from all quarters, public or private.

"Anxious that some permanent expression should be given to the desire evident through their deliberations for closer and more informed understanding between their Governments on the many issues which engage their attention and for some continuing machinery for this purpose, they instructed officials to consider the best basis for establishing a Commonwealth Secretariat, which would be available *inter alia* to disseminate factual information to all member countries on matters of common concern; to assist existing agencies, official and unofficial, in the promotion of Commonwealth links in all fields; and to help to co-ordinate, in co-operation with the host country, the preparations for future meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and, where appropriate, for meetings of other Commonwealth Ministers."

"This Secretariat, being recruited from member countries and financed by their contributions, would be at the service of all Commonwealth Governments and would be a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth."

[Owing to heavy pressure on space some passages have been shortened or omitted, particularly those concerning the international situation, disarmament, satellite communications, and British Guiana.]

Prime Minister Praised

SIR ROBERT MENZIES, Prime Minister of Australia, told journalists on his return to Sydney on Sunday that he had told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London that he was one of the few men at the table who did not imprison his political opponents.

Britain ought not to be handicapped by instructions in regard to Southern Rhodesia from other Commonwealth countries. Despite the fact it had already been made clear that there would be no independence until Africans and Europeans in that country had voting power, the African nations at the conference had called for a constitutional conference on Southern Rhodesia.

MR. HOLYOAKE, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said that the reference to Southern Rhodesia in the *communiqué* "went to the very limits of what some of us could accept"; it clearly recorded that the authority and responsibility lay with Britain to lead Southern Rhodesia to independence. "I was especially impressed by the chairmanship of Sir Alec Douglas-Home."

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Prime Minister, said: "Sir Alec handled the conference with great skill, patience and wisdom."

President Nyerere and Mzee Kenyatta both stated that they expected Britain to use her powers of persuasion to induce Mr. Smith to attend a constitutional conference, the latter adding that the Rhodesian leader should "see sense and release political prisoners."

Dr. Banda said before leaving London that it was an achievement that nobody had walked out of the conference. He was not quite satisfied with the outcome of the discussions on Southern Rhodesia.

"I think it was a mistake to give Southern Rhodesia a Constitution. The British Government must discuss this problem whether Mr. Smith likes it or not. It is not an internal affair, as Mr. Smith suggests. How can it be if it is a U.N. matter? Anybody who thinks the British Commonwealth is on the way out is a fool. Of course the Commonwealth has a future."

Mr. E. Nkala, treasurer-general, Mr. S. V. Mutambanenge, secretary for external and pan-African affairs, and Mr. K. J. D. Mutasa, London representative, of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Southern Rhodesian Nationalist group led by the Rev. N. Sithole, said that Britain would not call a constitutional conference forthwith because she had "once again submitted to blackmail by the minority white Government."

"We would like the world and Britain to note that the African people have done all they could to bring about a peaceful settlement. As Britain won't act, we shall not sit back, but shall meet this illegality and evil of unilateral independence, which they say Mr. Smith intends to declare, with all the force that we can muster. We have come to the conclusion that unless blood is shed, Britain can never awaken to the dangers inherent in their present attitude to our problems."

No Case for Another Conference

Mr. Ian Smith's Rejoinder

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, issued the following statement when he had received the terms of the final *communiqué*:—

"I am extremely disappointed that yet another convention has been broken, and that in addition to my not being invited to the conference, it has engaged in detailed discussions of Southern Rhodesian affairs in my absence. This is contrary to precedent and against the principles of justice as we understand them.

"It is a very few years ago that a Constitutional Conference was held, out of which arose the 1961 Constitution. I cannot see that a further conference with the same representation—and that representation could hardly have been a wider cross-section of the people of this country—can achieve any progress. Therefore, as I have made clear, Government will continue to press for a negotiated independence based on the present Constitution.

"I must make it clear that we have no political detainees—no-one detained simply because their political beliefs are different from those of my Government. We have, however, restricted a number of people on the grounds of subversion and violence and intimidation against ordinary people.

"There are, however, several clear impressions to be gained from those sections of the *communiqué* which directly concern our affairs. In the first place, Sir Alec Douglas-Home has made clear the constitutional position of Southern Rhodesia and has emphasized our responsibility for our internal affairs.

Insistence on Independence

"He has also emphasized that the question of the granting of independence is a matter for agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. I welcome this precise statement of our position, and admire the way in which Sir Alec Douglas-Home has handled a difficult situation."

Later the same day, when addressing the Rhodesian National Affairs Association, he was applauded by an audience of about 600 people when he said that he had no intention of engaging in constitutional talks on the future of the country.

"I treat with the contempt it deserves this interference [by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers] and brush it aside. We will go on striving for independence, preferably by negotiation, but I assure you that it will be independence."

Referring to his annoyance that he had been refused an invitation to a Commonwealth conference which discussed Rhodesian affairs, Mr. Smith said: "I have been told by my advisers in London that H.M. Government were forced into this position and were able to bring considerable restraint on the people involved. I have no intention of adhering to the view that there should be a new Constitution."

If African nationalists were given 51% control of the country, within a matter of days they would have 100% control.

"We have been told that Zanzibar can upset its Constitution and this does not amount to treason because they receive automatic recognition by Britain by virtue of the fact that they are independent. This thing of independence seems to be

a passport to immorality, treason, anything. It turns dishonourable people into honourable people.

"This is the yardstick by which Zanzibar was gauged, and this is the yardstick by which Southern Rhodesia will be gauged once it is independent. Things like loyalty to the Queen will be thrown overboard."

There had been two previous speakers to the National Affairs Association—Sir Robert Tredgold, who repeated that a Government which seized independence would be guilty of treason, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, who said that he was in favour of maintenance of the present Constitution for the time being.

The correspondent of the *Sunday Times* telegraphed on Saturday that Mr. Smith had described himself as "a middle-of-the-road man" and had added: "The right extremists are there. I have as much trouble with the extreme people on the right as I have with the extreme people on the left."

P.M.'s Report to Parliament

Invitation to Mr. Ian Smith

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME told the House of Commons that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference had been most encouraging for those who had the interests of the Commonwealth at heart. Out of it came a remarkable degree of understanding considering the diversity of the interests, peoples and cultures represented round the table.

"The House will expect me to say something about Southern Rhodesia. The first point to which I would like to draw attention is that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers saw this question in the context of the continuing progress of British Colonial Dependencies towards independence within the Commonwealth. The *communiqué* deals in some detail with this question and I will not attempt to summarize it beyond saying that it recognizes two essential facts.

"First, that responsibility for decisions on the progress of Southern Rhodesia towards independence rests with the British Government. Secondly, that as the history of the progressive move towards independence within the Commonwealth illustrates, there are certain basic pre-requisites on which all of us agree before a territory moves towards full independence.

"I have said that the problem of Southern Rhodesia is our responsibility and that all the Prime Ministers recognize that it is. On this basis, I promised to give full consideration to all the views that they expressed, because the final resolution of this problem must affect all of us, and all of us will benefit when it is solved.

Commonwealth Secretariat

"In the long term the strengthening of the Commonwealth depends on such things as development projects, administrative training, educational assistance, the pooling of medical knowledge, and increased contacts between the professions; and here I would mention the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and other initiatives of this kind which are of real and direct benefit to the ordinary people in every Commonwealth country.

"The proposal for a Commonwealth Secretariat is also significant. It is a symbol of the desire of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to maintain a continuing expression of the spirit of the Commonwealth and to continue to strengthen our association for the work which we shall do together in the years ahead."

Mr. Wall: "There were many faint-hearts who before this conference thought that it might end the Commonwealth. Instead it has increased in strength due to leadership, common sense, and humanity shown by the Prime Minister.

"When considering the setting up of a Commonwealth Secretariat, will the Prime Minister consider a regional structure to give frequent meetings of regional Commonwealth Ministers?"

"On Southern Rhodesia, will he confirm that to call a constitutional conference without the prior agreement of the Rhodesian Government would be an infringement of the Constitution and the convention?"

Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "It was the unanimous wish of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that the Secretariat should be located in London. What future development there might be on a regional basis remains to be seen, but we had better get it set up in London first.

"A constitutional conference on Southern Rhodesia cannot

take place unless the parties in Southern Rhodesia are willing to come."

Mr. Harold Wilson: "The House will be gratified that the conference did in the end discuss Southern Rhodesia, in spite of the Prime Minister's repeated assurance that it would not do so.

"Did the Prime Minister, having regard to the fall in Commonwealth trade since 1959 from 36% to 30%, inform the Commonwealth that it will be the policy of the Government to reverse this trend: or is he going to continue to allow it to fall?"

Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "The Leader of the Opposition said that we should not discuss the affairs of Southern Rhodesia. We did not discuss the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia or our responsibilities; all we discussed were steps that might help towards the independence of Southern Rhodesia. This could include a number of things, one of which is a constitutional conference."

Mr. Grimmond: "The Prime Minister has asked the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to come to talks in London, but the *communiqué* suggests that this ought to be extended to all leaders of all parties in Southern Rhodesia. Does the Prime Minister intend to invite all parties? The *communiqué* also suggested an amnesty should be given to political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia. Will this be conveyed to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and the House be informed of the reply sent?"

Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "One first of all deals with Governments, and I have therefore asked Mr. Smith to come here. After seeing him, I shall have to consider what further steps are possible. The amnesty for prisoners is a matter for the Southern Rhodesia Government to deal with. The appeal of one of the prisoners is pending next week. In view of that I had better say no more."

Mr. F. M. Bennett and Mr. Patrick Wall, joint vice-chairmen of the Conservative Members' Commonwealth Affairs Committee, sponsored a motion, which at once attracted massive Conservative support, reading: "That this House joins with the Prime Minister of Canada in congratulating the Prime Minister on presiding over the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference 'with such great skill, patience and wisdom, and on its successful outcome'."

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, said before his departure that Britain was very lucky to have a man like Sir Alec Douglas-Home, "who can sit in the presence of 17 other Prime Ministers and do such wonderful work to help to produce such a remarkably good result".

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Dr. Nyerere on Union with Zanzibar

Not Easy to Unite Independent Countries

PRESIDENT NYERERE OF TANGANYIKA said when addressing some 300 African students in London:—

"We have a desire for unity in East Africa. The question is when. If two countries are ready to unite, do they wait for a third? If three are ready, do they wait for a fourth? If 20 countries in Africa are ready to unite, do they wait for 24? To wait until all are ready makes it possible for a single country to veto the unity of Africa.

"We were ready, we went ahead, and Tanganyika and Zanzibar have united.

"We suspected many years back that our friends the British would feel that the right way to honour their obligations in Zanzibar would be to hand over Zanzibar to the Sultan and a Government acceptable to the Sultan.

"Many nationalists had those suspicions for years, and we tried to get the United Kingdom to change its views. So far only one country of the British Empire — South Africa — had been handed over to a minority — with the consequences which all had seen. The U.K. was asked not to make Zanzibar a second because the consequences were obvious. Unfortunately our friends failed to understand. So-called independence was given to Zanzibar under a stamp of feudalism.

"We believed that this state of affairs could not go on; and within a few weeks there was a revolution. Then the same fellows, who had no reason to misunderstand that revolution, pretended that the revolution was Communist, whereas for years the difference was whether the majority or a small feudalistic minority should govern.

Communism

"There was a big pretence that this was a Communist revolution, and there was a refusal of Western Governments to recognize this Government. The Communists had no reason for not recognizing a Government that had overthrown a feudal Government, and they recognized it. The Western Powers then jumped to the conclusion that it was not non-aligned.

"Then some curious interpretation of the meaning of the union arose in some capitals — that the meaning of the union was some attempt to remove Communism from the island of Zanzibar. Another interpretation was that the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar would somehow solve the problem of the partition of Germany (laughter). Of course, this miracle did not take place (renewed laughter).

"The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is not going to collapse. If you really try to be non-aligned, you get into real trouble. We are going to make a jolly good attempt to be non-aligned in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, irrespective of those who merely pay lip-service to non-alignment."

"Tanganyika was economically one of the most backward countries in the continent. Zanzibar and Pemba were tiny islands with a population of only 300,000, which in 70 years of colonialism could have been turned into a very advanced little area but had been left as one of the poorest places in Africa. "We in Tanganyika and Zanzibar are very backward and cannot intimidate; all we can say is that we shall try to remain independent.

"To unite two independent countries is not easy. There were, for example, suspicions because Tanganyika has a population of 10 million and Zanzibar only 300,000. It was not easy to unite a big and a small country. Psychologically nothing could be more difficult. The union has been called Tanganyika imperialism. However stupid that was, it was a suspicion. You cannot expect a relationship between Tanganyika and Zanzibar that is the same as one between a province of Tanganyika and the rest of Tanganyika. The relationship must be between two countries which have both been sovereign States. We shall get over the difficulties. The union will not collapse."

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga expect this year's output of copper to be rather higher than the 1963 figure of 269,924 metric tons.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., are to pay a final dividend of 5s. 3d. net of Northern Rhodesian income tax of 9s. 6d.; last year, when the tax rate was 8s., the final was 5s. 6d. The total for the year is 6s. 9d. per £1 unit, against 7s. Tax liability rises from £6.6m. to £9.13m. Copper production is up from 175,969 to 208,856 tons, and the operating profit from £17.4m. to £20.3m., the balance after tax amounting to £11.2m. (£10.7m.). Capital expenditure is up by £1m., from £1.25m. to £2.25m.

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Mr. Tshombe's Negotiations

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, and President Kasavubu did not attend the conference in Cairo of the Organization of African Unity, as they had proposed to do, but it is understood that they agreed to absent themselves in order not to embarrass the other African Heads of State on condition that criticism of the Tshombe Government would be allowed to die away.

Representatives of Mr. Tshombe made contact in London during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference with delegations from East and West Africa, the chief negotiator being Mr. Thomas Kanza, Congolese Chargé d'Affaires in London until he was dismissed seven months ago by Mr. Adoula. Thereafter he remained in London on Mr. Tshombe's behalf. There are suggestions that he may soon return to Leopoldville as Foreign Minister.

Some of the Africans concerned in the discussions have said that the white "mercenaries" who trained the Katangese gendarmes and remained with them are to be replaced by Africans holding commissions in the French Army; that General Mobutu will not continue as commander-in-chief; and that though Mr. Tshombe will have no truck with Chinese Communists, he is prepared to accept aid from Russia, though without commitment of any kind.

The release of Mr. Gizenga, regarded as the most influential Communist in the Congo, and the expectation that he will be offered a portfolio in the "government of reconciliation" point to the belief of other African States that Mr. Tshombe's consistent opposition to Communism will be modified in his endeavour to compose bitter differences within the country.

Mr. Tshombe toured Leopoldville by car on Friday with Mr. Gizenga and Mr. Katonji, the former secessionist leader in South Kasai. Mr. Gizenga has agreed to accompany the Prime Minister on visits up-country.

Dr. Connor Cruise O'Brien, sometime head of the United Nations operations in Katanga, and now vice-chancellor of Ghana University, said at a public meeting in Uganda last week that Mr. Tshombe was now a greater danger to the Congo than ever before. At a very high price the U.N. effort to avert war in the Congo had gained only four years of time. The African States could no longer look to the U.N. for their salvation. There ought to be an African observer corps in the Congo to check direct intervention by such Powers as China.

Rebel forces in northern Katanga were reported at the week-end to have taken Baudouville, 125 miles to the south of Albertville. Their leader, Mr. Gaston Soumialot, told journalists that he did not recognize the Tshombe Government, which is to set up a "pacification council".

All Europeans in the Uvira region of Kivu have been rounded up and taken into the town, except missionary priests who are under house arrest. Mr. John Burrage, a missionary recently evacuated from rebel-held territory, volunteered to help rescue 14 isolated Britons, including women and children, at a mission station at Lulimba, in southern Kivu. Rebel authorities refused to allow the British Consul and Vice-Consul in Elizabethville to land at Albertville in that connexion.

The family of the late Patrice Lumumba, the Communist leader who was killed, have been invited to return from Cairo at government expense.

Bishop Departed from Rhodesia

BISHOP RALPH DODGE, head of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique, and Mr. Roberto Epperson Hughes, an American Methodist missionary, were last week served with deportation orders requiring them to leave Southern Rhodesia within a few days. Bishop Dodge was last year declared a prohibited immigrant in Mozambique. He and Mr. Hughes have made a number of public statements on the subject of African rights. Apparently, some of them are officially regarded as inflammatory.

Bishop Dodge said on Friday that he would appeal for a 40-day suspension of the deportation order in order that he might officiate at the marriage of his elder daughter in Umfali on August 17 and attend an ecumenical conference in Salisbury in September. He has been in Southern Rhodesia for seven years and in Africa for nearly 30 years.

On Monday 58 ministers of religion marched through Salisbury to the office of the Prime Minister, whom they requested to rescind the deportation order or at least to give reasons and grant the right of appeal.

Much Quicker Cape-run Voyage

Two-Day Cut from Next July

ON JULY 16 next year the Union-Castle Line will accelerate its service between Southampton and Cape Town, reducing voyage time from 13½ to 11½ days. The eight ships now on the run will be reduced in number to seven, all with accelerated power. They will call at Las Palmas in both directions, and at some seasons three of the newer vessels will also call at Madeira in both directions.

In October a new non-passenger-carrying mailship, SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE, will be launched, and GOOD HOPE CASTLE, of similar type, will follow in January. WINDSOR CASTLE will inaugurate the quicker service.

ATHLONE CASTLE and STIRLING CASTLE are to be withdrawn from the fleet.

Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., owners of Union-Castle, Clan, and other lines, said in London last week that political stability was essential if the East African territories were to achieve their aim. They offered great possibilities, but political uncertainty and dissension could prevent progress.

Rhodesian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., is to transfer its Ndola refinery to a new Northern Rhodesian company, Ndola Sugar Ltd.

Charterland and General, Ltd., reports net profit to May 31 after tax at £44,655 (£67,580). The 19% distribution is repeated.



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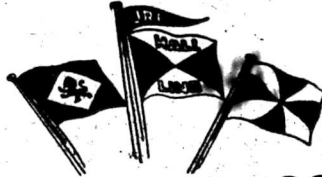
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Reckless Decisions at African Summit Conference

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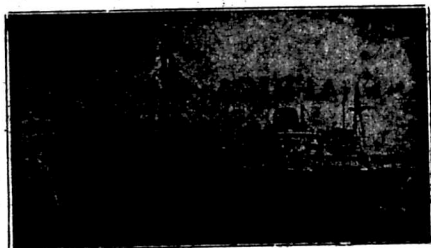
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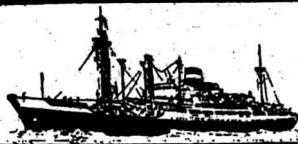
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY of the Organization of African Unity was emphasized at its conference in Cairo last week when Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers from thirty-four independent African States decided to

Crazy Instruction To African States.

"take the necessary steps to refuse any aeroplane or ship or any other means of communication going to or coming from South Africa the right to fly over the territory of member States or utilize their ports or any other facilities". If it were made effective, that reckless resolution would impede the movement of aircraft, vessels, and even road vehicles bound for and from the Republic of South Africa, and do immense harm to the East and Central African territories which now enjoy frequent, regular and relatively inexpensive air and shipping services with the wider world only because the lines can also spread their costs over the much more important South African traffic. If they must forgo South African revenue as a condition of using East African airfields and ports, it will not be East Africa which will be given the preference.

Indeed, though Dr. Banda and Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Ministers of Malawi and Northern Rhodesia, appear to have voted for a motion to which they have no intention of

Blunt Warning from Malawi and N. Rhodesia.

adhering in practice, they made it clear that their countries cannot sever their lifelines through South Africa and Portuguese East, through whose ports alone their exports and imports must pass. It was presumably to meet the predicament of Dr. Banda and Dr. Kaunda that Mozambique and Angola were omitted from the obligation accepted by the conference. Portuguese Africa had been under attack for days, and the decision not to couple it with South Africa in the resolution in its final form was

so obvious an embarrassment to the Africans who had declared their determination to "besiege" all Southern Africa that the terms of the decision, though the most important of all those taken in the Egyptian capital, were omitted from the official statement which purported to be a record of the proceedings. The text became known later only because European journalists refused to be satisfied with anything less than the precise phraseology used.

Ministers in the Kenyatta Government in Kenya had for some weeks evaded pressure from the Mombasa Dockworkers' Union for a complete boycott of ships on their way to and from South Africa by assurances that the matter was to be given far wider significance

East Africa Would Suffer Seriously.

through O.A.U. There has been no suggestion so far that reservations were made in Cairo by Kenya's spokesmen, who, on the contrary, gave Press representatives to understand that the prescribed boycott of shipping and aircraft would be strictly imposed in their country. In that event Kenya will quickly begin to realize the high price of such lunacy. So will Uganda, whose coffee, cotton, tea and other exports reach world markets through Mombasa. Tanganyika will presumably share their self-imposed misery. Shared calamity may solace politicians, but scarcely the sufferers from their foolishness. The overwhelming majority of ships carrying cargo to or from East African ports include South African harbours in their scheduled services, and the Southern African trade, which includes that of the Rhodesias and Malawi, is almost always of far greater value to the lines than the East African. If shipping companies are driven by the obduracy of newly-independent African Governments to choose between Southern Africa and East Africa, their preference will certainly not be for East

Africa, which will suffer chaotic and costly dislocation of its import and export arrangements, and inevitably pay substantially higher inward and outward freights for much less frequent services. Air traffic must also suffer.

* * *

Most African politicians have been misled by the Dictator (*alias* the Osagyefo, or Redeemer) of Ghana into acceptance of his assertion that all things will be added

Dilemma of Nationalists.

if they seek first the political kingdom. Those countries which will be directly affected by the folly enjoined in Cairo will discover some of the harsh facts of economic life; but many of the States there represented will be entirely exempt from repercussions. When transport charges rise, as they must, and the intervals lengthen between shipping opportunities, as they will, East African produce which has hitherto sold easily on world markets, often on a premium basis

because of good quality and dependable deliveries, will meet sharper competition and less eager demand, and therefore realize lower, perhaps much lower, prices. Producers, many of them Africans, will not only lose the good will of old customers and receive less for their consignments but simultaneously pay more for goods from overseas. The resultant dissatisfaction will be yet another impediment to the greater production for which the Governments incessantly plead; and the disappointment of their expectations will make the nations of the West less inclined to increase their financial aid for development and other purposes which are seen to be frustrated, not by natural or historical causes, but by deliberate political spite. African-dominated Governments in East and Central Africa have now to bear the opprobrium of breaking faith with O.A.U. on a major matter or the responsibility of inflicting great and permanent damage to the economy of their territories and the living standards of their people. Either course will be dangerous.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Tshombe's Courage

ALMOST ANY POLITICIAN would have guessed that Mr. Tshombe would set about creating his "Government of Reconciliation" in the Congo by distributing the offices at his disposal among the most powerful personalities in the various parties, in the hope that by skill, tact, and pressure he could get them to work together. Instead of following precedent, he has chosen men who are little known except in their own groups. Indeed, not one of the eleven whom he has made Cabinet Ministers had previously held a portfolio in the Central Government. Apart from having to train and supervise a team of amateurs, Mr. Tshombe has thus deliberately ranged against himself many men who have enjoyed power, prestige, and perquisites, all of which have been suddenly wrenched from them. Nor can most of them consider that there is much likelihood of their restoration to office — which among Africans is the quickest way to affluence. These are solid reasons for the development of a bitter anti-Tshombe *blot*.

Jobs for the Boys

IT IS TOO SOON to prophesy how the administrative shape of the Congo will develop. The new Prime Minister, a federalist by conviction, though perhaps temporarily a centralist by force of circumstances, probably intends to create a federal structure based on the previous six provinces. In any event, he will not perpetuate Adoula's 22 ramshackle provincettes, each with its President and Parliament, which were brought into being in order to find "jobs for the boys". When that extravagant folly is ended the number of anti-Tshombe politicians and their dependents will run into thousands; and few of them will hope to get comparably lucrative employment (or a continuation of leisure with high pay). It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Tshombe is showing

great courage. No man in Africa faces greater difficulties, and few can face greater dangers.

Lobbying M.P.s.

LOBBYING OF M.P.S. is inevitable, and indeed necessary, for the good Members are very busy men who need to be reminded about this and that, and the not-so-good, who form the large majority, require constant prodding. That some of the prodders have financial motives which may not be apparent is undeniable. In a leading article on the subject *The Times* has written: "There was the much-publicized case of the firm which made a habit of flying M.P.s. round the Central African Federation. It is scarcely a very dignified proceeding for Britain's elected representatives to place themselves in the position of being thus beholden to interested parties. In theory procedures of this kind could lead very quickly to corrupt practices. In practice most M.P.s. who submitted themselves to this treatment formed a clear appreciation of the political realities of the situation, though whether it was a worth-while exercise from the point of view of the sponsors is a different matter".

Without Strings

THOSE WORDS do not seem to me to put the matter in the right perspective. I was made privy to the plan before it became public, was shown the letter of invitation sent to M.P.s., and was repeatedly told by those who had visited the Federation as the guests of its Government that they had been given every facility to talk with anyone of any race whom they wanted to meet and to go wherever they wished. All were told that they should feel perfectly free to speak or write about the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on their return in whatever way they might decide, and that there was no intention to take them to a few show-places, load

them with documentary information favourable to the Government, and expect them to judge accordingly. On the contrary, it was made plain that the Federal Cabinet hoped that its Parliamentary guests would extract whatever information they most wanted, assess the quality of achievement and policy in Central Africa, and, in the light of that experience, make the problems better understood—by criticism if necessary. Whatever *The Times* may think about the theory of such tours, I cannot conceive that there could have been even a suspicion of corruption in practice.

Faithless and Faint-Hearted

OUTSPOKEN CRITICS of European enterprise in Africa were among the Socialists who accepted invitations; and among those who made the journey were some so-called Conservatives whose public statements bore close resemblance to those of Labour extremists. It can certainly not be said that invitations were given only to men who could be counted upon to praise the Federal Government. Now that the Federation has been destroyed—to the continuing disgrace of the Macmillan Government—the exercise may be said not to have been worth while to the sponsors—who naturally discontinued the invitations when they realized that the doom of their country had been sealed by faithless politicians in London. When Sir Roy Welensky took the initiative, however, he still believed that there were men of independent mind in the House of Commons who, if shown the realities of the situation, would have the courage to stand out against betrayal. The tragedy is that so few would risk unpopularity with the party hierarchy by insisting on the fulfilment of British pledges. The Conservative Parliamentary Party was to prove as faithless as its leaders.

Commonwealth Awards

A COMMONWEALTH PRIZES INSTITUTE has been established for the purpose of making annual awards of £1,000 each to Commonwealth citizens who have made significant contributions to society within the Commonwealth, the number of awards to depend upon the success of appeals for funds. The trustees must be well aware of the high responsibility and evident difficulty of their task, to which they must bring exceptional judgment, and indeed devotion, if their decisions are to win the approbation of well-informed and impartial assessors of merit. A sound precedent was provided by the Royal African Society when it created its medal for "dedicated service to Africa" and decided to restrict its possession to men and women, white and black, whose work had borne the stamp of dedication. Instead of taking the easy course of naming people whose names had already appeared in an Honours List—though there has, of course, been no discrimination against them—the selection committee has consistently tried to bring recognition to persons who, despite outstanding records in many cases, have been overlooked by the State.

An Example to Follow

THE NEW INSTITUTE, which might well follow the R.A.S. example, has as its chairman Sir Leanie Constantine, the former Test cricketer, who was afterwards High Commissioner in London for Trinidad and Tobago, and is notably urbane and fair-minded. Since his colleagues include the Aga Khan, Lord Listowel, Lord Cobham, Lord Thomson of Fleet, Sir Julian Crosslay, Sir Kenneth Bradley, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, and Mr. Jo Grimond, it is reasonable to expect impressive and imaginative results. They will themselves know of many deserving cases, but if the other names regularly submitted for their consideration are to be really meritorious someone will have to do a great deal of research. To have the right secretary will immensely increase their power to use their prerogative wisely. If

that be the result of their labours, these new awards should serve a very useful purpose.

Two Voices

WHO HAS INSPIRED the violence and threats in Kenya of the past few days? Inspiration from persons in positions of power is not to be doubted, for everyone knows that there would be short shrift for organizers of incidents which do Kenya great harm unless they had the protection of men for whom such demonstrations are convenient and advantageous. Though Kenya Africans were promptly told from London by Mzee Kenyatta not to regard the attempted assault upon him as anything more than a mad act of no political importance, it has been repeatedly exploited as if it had been a major diplomatic matter. When he returned to Nairobi on Sunday, the K.A.N.U. leader spoke, as he had done on so many previous occasions, with two voices: Kenya Africans were ordered to forget an action in London by a man who was no friend of his own country, but their nationalistic anger was also incited by the ridiculous remark that if Sir Alec Douglas-Home had had the experience in Kenya which he (Kenyatta) had had in England, the British Navy would have been sent to Mombasa and an expeditionary force to Kenya. What was the purpose of that absurd exaggeration? — which, it was interesting to notice, was omitted by quite a number of United Kingdom newspapers which emphasized the appeal to forget the incident. The threat, or promise, to deal with men who receive money from foreigners was repeated. It has often been made, and nothing has yet happened. The Prime Minister well knows the identity of those persons, some of whom have ostentatiously paraded their self-confidence. They, at least, do not take the threat seriously.

Buying Rhodesian

MANUFACTURERS in Southern Rhodesia are being challenged to find new and larger export markets, especially in the United Kingdom, and in that connexion Mr. J. Maltas, chairman of the recently established National Export Council, and Mr. J. Penman, its executive officer, have just paid an exploratory visit to London, the first result of which is likely to be an exhibition of Rhodesian-made clothing. Some such articles are already selling here quite promisingly. I have been told that a trial order for 200 garments placed by one large retailer was quickly followed by one for 2,000 and that there have been several repeats of that quantity. At least one Rhodesian clothing company must be enthusiastic about sales prospects in the Mother Country, and the reward of its initiative should induce alert competitors to press their claims. I also learn that Rhodesian tinned fruit may soon appear on the English market. The first product to arrive may be grapefruit in segments, for which the demand has increased tremendously in recent years both from household buyers and hotels, which, facing staff difficulties, often serve segments from cans instead of the fresh fruit.

K.A.R. COLOURS

Colours of the 2nd and 11th Battalions The King's African Rifles — These Colours will be handed over for safe keeping to the National Army Museum, R.M.A. Sandhurst (Indian Army Room), by Major-General W. A. Dimoline at 3 p.m. on Sunday, August 9. Past members are cordially invited to attend, and should inform Captain M. J. Smith, Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, Hampshire. (Tel: Fleet 360 from August 5 onwards).

The Speech Which Rhodesians Could Not Hear

Opposition Party's Statement on Independence

THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION of Southern Rhodesia recently declined to allow the Rhodesia National Party, the official Opposition, to reply to a broadcast given by the Prime Minister.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA therefore asked for the text of the statement which Rhodesian listeners were not permitted to hear. Unfortunately, the postal strike in Britain considerably delayed its delivery.

From the statement the following salient passages are taken:—

"Mr. Smith's Government is seriously considering initiating, in fact seizing, independence by unilateral action, an act of revolution.

"In his broadcast Mr. Smith tried to cloud this issue by attempting to smear all those Rhodesians who disagree with him and suggest that our loyalty is in doubt. This is nonsense. Neither loyalty nor patriotism is the sole prerogative of any political party. Loyalty to our country means loyalty to the lawfully constituted State of Southern Rhodesia. Most decidedly it does not mean, as Mr. Smith suggested, a passing loyalty to the Government of the day, whether it be the Rhodesia Front Government or the Conservative Government in the United Kingdom.

"Every Rhodesian, whether he has taken an oath or not, owes loyalty to the Constitution and the State. Many thousands of us who have taken oaths of allegiance are specifically bound to uphold the Constitution and to uphold Southern Rhodesia as a lawfully constituted State. That is our loyalty, and our only loyalty, for Governments come and Governments go.

Crisis of Conscience

"It is the duty of the Opposition to oppose and to place before the public the alternatives, the dangers, and the threats constituted by Government action and Government policy; and it is the duty of every responsible person to express his views on national issues. An Opposition must mobilize massive public opinion against Government actions or policies which they believe to be against the national interest.

"When we talk of opposing a unilateral declaration of independence we are not seeking support for any political party. Unilateral independence involves us in an act of revolution and all that that implies, and transcends party politics. It is a crisis of conscience, and could even mean the destruction of our country.

"Mr. Smith made it clear that, provided the Government has substantial electoral support and that further negotiation with Britain fails, it proposes to take independence unilaterally. He has said that he regards the chances of any negotiated settlement as remote.

"It is our right and duty as the Opposition to demand from the Prime Minister what he means by 'substantial support'. How will he test this support? Will he go to a referendum of the electorate or hold a general election? Or does he judge the support of the electorate as a whole by the amount of applause he gets at public meetings? He has refused to tell us.

"I have deliberately used the words 'initiating independence unilaterally', because, as we have made clear, if the British Government were to break the convention and so interfere in our affairs, we should have no hesitation in supporting the Government of the day in defying them.

"There are only two methods of obtaining independence—constitutionally or by revolution. The Opposition party, are pledged, as all of you are pledged, to uphold the Constitution. The only way to achieve independence is the constitutional way. We are not pre-

pared to behave like the inhabitants of a banana republic, tear up the Constitution, lock up the Governor, sack the judiciary, and replace them with people who will be more amenable to the views of the Government of the time.

"It is the duty of all of us, in and out of public office, to uphold the Constitution and the law. The legality of our position is the very foundation of the Rhodesian State. Yet we have Ministers of the Crown openly advocating an unconstitutional and illegal act. What an example we are setting to people we call extremists by publicly discussing, debating and canvassing the pros and cons of a revolution!

Issue of Loyalty

"The issue of a unilateral declaration of independence is being brought to a head by actions of the Government. It is causing a rift between our peoples. Even if we are prepared, which we in the Opposition are not, to forget about loyalties and legality, how can we stand aside? We must point out the disastrous consequences which would follow an act of such incredible folly.

"Mr. Smith has pointed out possible advantages that would be gained by achieving independence. All would be illusory if the only way they could be achieved was by an act of revolution which in itself would destroy them.

"If we were to wake up one morning and find that independence had been seized, those of us who have taken an oath of allegiance, such as any officer of the courts and members of the armed forces and police, would immediately be confronted with an issue of loyalty. Can we expect or give unquestioned loyalty in such circumstances when the people have not had an opportunity to express their views for or against the republic? Has the Government considered how many people it would have to restrict or detain in those circumstances?

"Mr. Smith said in his broadcast that he had placed all the facts that he knew before us. In fact, he told us almost nothing. He failed to mention the very real dangers of unilateral action. The British Government has recently said that it has made known to Southern Rhodesia the probable consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence. It is our duty as the Opposition to consider the consequences—as it is the Government's clear duty to place all the relevant information before the public.

"What of the future of tobacco?—Southern Rhodesia's principal export. Can the Government assure us that the preference will continue, or, even better, that other markets could be found to relieve the effect of any action that Britain may take?

Economic Consequences

"What of the development of the lowveld, so closely associated with sugar production and so vital to our economic health? Should we continue to enjoy a sugar quota?

"Then there is the question of the denial of funds from such bodies as the World Bank and even private sources because the British Government would no longer be guarantor of our borrowing.

"How grave would be the effects of a unilateral act of independence on the trading relationships between ourselves and our traditional trading areas of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland?

"What would be the position of funds of non-residents of Southern Rhodesia? It is almost certain that there would be a drain followed inevitably by the introduction of harsher exchange regulations. It could well arise that to meet this possibility residents' holdings of shares and securities outside Southern Rhodesia would have to be recalled.

"What would our position be in relation to the sterling area? What would be the value of the Rhodesian republican pound?

"Much has been made by the Prime Minister of our position in relation to the monarch. It has been suggested that Rhodesians can have two types of loyalty. We, the Opposition, believe that from the moment independence is seized and a republican Government formed outside the Commonwealth, that not only do we sever our connexion with the Queen, but also cease to be British subjects.

"Other problems arising through a unilateral declaration of independence would range from passports to travel facilities.

"You have been told that there are two major reasons for taking drastic action on independence—firstly, the threat of some future British Government interfering with our Constitution or breaking the convention of non-interference. The Opposition do not believe that they will or can do so. The only effective way they can act in the matter is by armed intervention, and this can be ruled out.

"Secondly, we are told that it is essential to stop some of the extremists who live in this country from looking over their shoulders to London. This might be effected if independence were achieved constitutionally, but the Opposition believe that if independence is taken illegally all that will be achieved will be the transfer of the centre of ultimate responsibility from London to the United Nations in New York.

"We have few friends, and we don't want to lose their support. The impression has been conveyed that we could look to South Africa; but it is seriously believed that the legal and orthodox Government of the Republic of South Africa could actively associate itself with a revolutionary Government?

"I speak for the loyal Opposition, loyal to the Constitution and country. We appeal to all Rhodesians to make their voices heard. It must be made absolutely clear that we, every one of us, will not allow by default a unilateral declaration of independence.

"Remember that 'All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing'."

Anxious for Talks with Mr. Smith

Prime Minister's Statement in Commons

THE PRIME MINISTER said in the House of Commons last week: "I am most anxious to have confidential talks with Mr. Smith about the whole question of independence for Southern Rhodesia, and I have invited him to come to London for this purpose. Meanwhile I think it better to say nothing which would make it more difficult for Mr. Smith to accept my invitation or which would increase the pressure upon him to take unconstitutional action."

MR. WARBEY: "Is the Prime Minister aware that very few people in this country and the Commonwealth will have much faith in the Government's belated conversion to the idea of knitting the Commonwealth more closely together, especially after yesterday's statement by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development and the frequent displays of adolescent arrogance by the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Will the Prime Minister now be honest with the House and admit that he can contribute nothing to this process, and that several of the African and Asian Prime Ministers would have walked out of the recent conference had they not known that there was going to be another Government in this country in about three months' time?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. gentleman is so wide of the mark in all the statements he made that I do not think it is worth my answering a single one of them."

Not An Economic Secretariat

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Is the Prime Minister aware that in the debate on Commonwealth co-operation last year, when the formation of a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat was suggested from this side, the Government spokesman said that the other Commonwealth countries did not want it? May we be assured that the Government will be more enthusiastic now about the establishment of a Secretariat than they were in the past?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. gentleman really gave himself his own answer, because, from the point of view of a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat, the Prime Ministers still do not want it. What they want is a secretariat to exchange information and help them to understand inter-Commonwealth affairs."

The Commonwealth Relations Secretary having stated that a reply was awaited from Mr. Ian Smith to an invitation to come to London for discussions,

MR. STONEHOUSE asked: "Is the Secretary of State not aware that Mr. Smith really represents only a minority of a minority and that if there is going to be peaceful development towards an agreed independence the other political leaders

must be consulted. Is the Secretary of State pressing for the political leaders, like Mr. Nkomo, to be released forthwith, and for the constitutional conference to be held at which all the political groups are represented?"

SIR CYRIL OSBORNE: "Would not my hon. friend agree that this very difficult problem would be solved more easily if we stopped niggling so much about it in this House?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Does not the Secretary of State think it rather farcical that just two hours after the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, at which the leaders of Commonwealth countries had urged in strong terms that H.M. Government should do something about Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister should appear at a Press conference and treat the matter so lightheartedly as a mere nothing and about which he proposed to do nothing?"

MR. SANDYS: "I do not accept that description at all."

MR. TURTON asked what offers of assistance towards secondary and technical education in Southern Rhodesia H.M. Government had made since 1962.

MR. SANDYS: "In 1962 we provided a loan of £355,000 for African education, and we have recently made a gift of £1,850,000 for the University College in Salisbury. We have recently told the Southern Rhodesian Government that we would be willing to discuss with them the provision of assistance to accelerate the expansion of education, including administrative training for Africans."

MR. TURTON: "Does my hon. friend appreciate that there are now 25,000 Africans ready for further education, that another 500 teachers are required, and that this number will rise by about 5,000 a year? Can he explain why we are so parsimonious towards Southern Rhodesia and so generous to other countries in this matter of development?"

MR. SANDYS: "We have made a proposal to assist in education. The Southern Rhodesian Government have shown interest in our proposal, and we shall be discussing the matter with them further."

Aid With Strings

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Will the Minister at least assure the House that there will be no question of providing this educational assistance in advance of his consultation with Mr. Ian Smith and before an assurance from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that there will be a constitutional advance towards majority rule?"

MR. SANDYS: "The party opposite has always told us that we should not provide aid with strings. That is what he is now proposing."

MR. A. LEWIS asked if the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies would take the necessary action to change the name of his Department to that of Commonwealth Relations and British Protectorates Overseas.

MR. SANDYS: "No."

MR. LEWIS: "Will the Secretary of State find some other way of getting rid of the word 'Colonies' from his administration? [HON. MEMBERS: 'Silly']. It is not silly, because our friends from overseas do not like being called colonial in view of what has happened in the past."

MR. SANDYS: "The Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office are due to be merged as soon as possible after July 1 next year. In the interval we shall be giving thought to what is the most appropriate name for the combined department. I am not attracted by the hon. Member's suggestion."

When Mr. Patrick Wall suggested that there were at least 100 compassionate cases in Kenya of Europeans who should be helped to leave the country, and asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary to consider that matter and the second phase of the million-acre land scheme as issues of urgency, Mr. Sandys replied "Yes."

British Colonies in Africa which have become independent since 1945 had at the time of their change in constitutional status populations totalling 61.5m., Mr. Sandys told the House.

In answer to another question, he said that when President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was recently in London he had not discussed with him the position of British officials and businessmen still resident in Zanzibar.

Sir John Eden and Messrs. J. Biggs-Davison, A. Fell, P. B. H. Wall, and Paul Williams gave notice of motion: "That this House take note of the vindication of Monsieur Mossié Tshombe, formerly President of Katanga, welcomes his return to the Republic of the Congo, wishes him well in all that he and his Government may do to secure for his country peace, reconciliation and a freer union, shares his desire for fraternal Afro-European co-operation, and calls on H.M. Government to furnish, subject to higher claims within the Commonwealth, technical and other assistance to the Congo, co-ordinated so far as may be possible with that of other European and Commonwealth countries."

"No good Rhodesian wants intervention from outside our borders" — Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia.

O.A.U. Committed to Absolute Boycott of South Africa

Points from Speeches and Decisions at Cairo Conference

THE AFRICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCE in Cairo called on all independent African States to take a vigorous stand against any declaration of independence for Southern Rhodesia by a European minority Government and to pledge themselves to join in appropriate common measures, including recognition and support of an African national government-in-exile.

It was decided to establish within the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity a section charged to bring about immediate and unconditional independence of Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea.

All independent African States were urged to combine in a total boycott of goods for and from South Africa, and to refuse over-flying and port facilities to aircraft and ships on their way to and from South Africa. That ban, previously applied only to South African Airways, was henceforth to include all air and shipping lines.

Cannot Cut Malawi's Throat

Dr. Banda and Dr. Kaunda, Prime Ministers of Malawi and Northern Rhodesia, voted for the boycott resolutions, but explained the dependence of their countries on Portuguese and South African ports, Dr. Banda saying that he could not be expected to cut Malawi's throat.

Members of East African delegations told correspondents that their countries would certainly impose the boycott, and that if adequate shipping services were not continued by the present companies they would establish an East African nationalized shipping line.

O.A.U. is to maintain a full-time boycott bureau to co-ordinate the work of committees which are to be set up in countries in many parts of the world to bring economic pressure on South Africa and Portuguese Africa, Oil producing States, especially those in the Persian Gulf, are to be asked to deny supplies to South Africa.

Permanent headquarters for O.A.U. in Addis Ababa will be under Mr. Diallo Telli as secretary general, with four full-time deputies. Mr. Telli, now Ambassador of Guinea to the United Nations, is described as a dynamic personality.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recorded last week the very critical references to Dr. Nkrumah by President Nyerere of Tanganyika. His attack was censored from the Egyptian Press.

Emperor and Dr. Obote

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia said that in the past year he had visited 12 African countries and been impressed by their readiness to seek an ideal African unity. All Africans still under the yoke of imperialism must be freed, and there must be an end to racial segregation and discrimination.

Non-alignment, which must be maintained, did not mean adherence to a particular system in a particular country, but consolidation of freedom on a superb international level. It would allow every State to decide freely and frankly its attitude to world problems. By creating an African identity they would not create a third bloc, but a flexible situation in the political current. Africa's power lay in not imposing its principles by force.

Given courage, patience, and endurance to suppress selfishness, the African nations could surmount all moral difficulties and rid themselves of enslavement to personal domination.

DR. OBOTE suggested a Pan-African trade conference. He also said:—

"The greatest challenge is the work of the Committee of Nine, the Liberation Committee. It is absolutely essential that every member State which has ratified the Charter should pay its contribution to the work of the committee and to the regular budget of the secretariat. The intention in establish-

ing the Committee of Nine was to avoid the disparate and unco-ordinated aid which was being given unilaterally by several African countries to African nationalist movements. To continue to usurp the functions of the Committee of Nine is to duplicate the job which is being very ably carried out in Dar es Salaam and do a grave disservice to the cause of African unity.

"To expect Africans to believe that a part of Africa is an integral part of metropolitan Portugal and that certain African inhabitants of that territory should be regarded as Portuguese citizens is completely to underestimate our intelligence. The relationship between arms supplied by N.A.T.O. and the prolongation of Portuguese imperialist wars in Africa is there for everybody to see. That the U.S.A., the greatest champion of democracy and freedom, should maintain an unholy alliance with Salazar, the greatest exponent of Fascism, is a most vivid example of a bankrupt national policy based solely on a nation's own selfish interests, regardless of how detrimental that may be to all concerned. Portugal did not even align herself on the side of freedom during the last world war.

"No African State is completely free from the threat of neo-colonialism. I very much regret that my great neighbour, the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), is not represented here. I pray that they will find a way of truly setting up an African State, an African Government in that great, unfortunate country. Time is by no means on our side, and a special committee of the Committee of Nine should be appointed to investigate the extent of these invisible forces which are the instrument of neo-colonialism in the second scramble for Africa."

Dr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda

DR. KAUNDA said that some of the heroes of his country had lost their lives in the struggle for independence. At his suggestion there was a minute's silence in memory of Africa's martyrs.

While the colonialists boasted that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had come to stay, Africans showed that it had come to decay. Their brother Holden Roberto should take courage that what at one time was impossible, then became just possible, and then happened. Help should be given; and there should be no talk about it. That should apply also to Joshua Nkomo in Southern Rhodesia and to others toiling and mulling in many parts of Africa.

Africa was yet to be the biggest battle-ground for the disruptive forces of imperialism and colonialism; but Africa had the priceless inheritance of being prepared to forgive.

He hoped to see fulfilled the dream of Cecil Rhodes of a railway from the Cape to Cairo. There must be cheaper travel between African countries.

It was sad that some African leaders rejoiced over the misfortunes of their brethren. If any African country fell into difficulty the shame was suffered by all.

DR. BANDA said that he had broken the puppet Federation and won independence for Malawi by courage, determination, and inflexibility of will. He had had material help from the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Presidents of Ghana, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Liberia.

He believed in an all-African Government, in the British Commonwealth, and the United Nations.

Malawi's independence was meaningless so long as an inch of African soil remained under colonialism; but not all independent African States were in the same position. Malawi and Zambia used the ports of a neighbouring foreign Power, and could not export anything without the good will of that Power. To help brothers and sisters still under colonial rule a country must not cut its own throat. Malawi's geographical position made it impossible for the country to sever all diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with a neighbouring Power. The economic strangulation of Malawi would become political strangulation.

PRESIDENT ABOUD of the Sudan urged measures to prevent the success of the plot against the people of Southern Rhodesia, so that the white minority should not proclaim a false independence.

Because the Geneva Trade and Development Conference had not realized the great hopes of Africans, there should be speedy bilateral negotiations among neighbouring African States as a basis for the creation of an African Common Market.

(Continued on page 900)

Zambia Independence Bill

Debated in House of Commons

THE ZAMBIA INDEPENDENCE Bill has been passed by the House of Commons.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, described Dr. Kaunda as "that remarkable leader of the Zambian peoples, modest yet visionary, of great moral fibre, a captain of minds as well as of sport".

The Westminster model of democracy did not travel too well in Africa and Asia, and Zambia would be the first of the British Dependencies to negotiate a republican status for independence. There were solid advantages in going straight to a republic instead of retaining the monarchical form for a short time. It had been done with propriety and courtesy to the Queen and with the desire for continued links with Britain and the Commonwealth.

Zambia's wish for an executive President with wide powers, giving firm and effective leadership, did not mean dictatorship, against which there were many checks and balances.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE described Zambia's new Constitution as partly patterned on United States practice. The President, to whom Ministers would be responsible, would normally preside over the Cabinet, but he would not sit in the Legislature although he might address it. He could make "state of the nation" speeches but could not take part in the hurly-burly of debates.

MR. PATRICK WALL agreed that it was better for a territory to go straight to a republican form of Constitution than to tear up constitutional safeguards only recently negotiated with Britain, as was about to happen in Kenya.

Love-Hate Relationship

Destruction of the Central African Federation had been a disaster for which the full price had not yet been paid. In 1961-62 there had been a love-hate relationship between the leading African politicians and this country. That relationship was typified by a letter written to the principal of a technical college in Lusaka by his students. It read:—

"We your faithful students, are now your enemies, because for 12 months you have proved yourself an enemy of U.N.I.P. and of all true African people. On Thursday you brought the police into the college with guns to kill us. You must now die. Hodgson must always be U.N.I.P. and any principal must allow us FREEDOM. No gaitting, no stupid rules, no punishments. These are the terms upon which we return. You are our enemy and never again will you be our principal. In a short time your head will not be on your body, and no one will ever find it. We burn down buildings, four at Hodgson. We will kill people. Remember our motto, 'Deeds, not Words'.

"From your true and loyal U.N.I.P. students".

"That typifies, amusingly and quite genuinely, the love-hate relationship of those years. It has given place to a genuine friendship between the political leaders of Zambia and this country. We all feel that Dr. Kaunda is largely responsible for the change".

When recently in Dar es Salaam with Mr. Stephen Hastings, he (Mr. Wall) had seen a large number of offices of the revolutionary movements for the liberation of various States in Southern African. It was said that all were to be transferred to Lusaka. He hoped Dr. Kaunda would not allow emotional nationalism to take charge. The frontier between black-governing and white-governing Africa was a very sensitive spot, to which Chinese Communism, starting from Zanzibar, might move. Zambia, if she stood against outside disrupting influences could be an example of races living in peace and harmony.

MR. MAURICE FOLEY sharply criticized the agreement recently made with the Litunga of Barotseland, saying that it had been ignominious to bring "the most unhappy man in Central Africa" to London, not for talks about independence, but at the end of them, and to present him at 10 o'clock at night with a document for signature whereby his power was transferred to the national politicians of Zambia. Northern Rhod-

esia had, he thought, the greatest potential of any African country.

MR. R. H. TURTON testified that he had found less racial prejudice in Northern Rhodesia than elsewhere in Central Africa. It was a mistake to imagine that that problem disappeared just because everybody was given a vote. Maintenance of the rule of law and prevention of corruption were far more important. He hoped that the Litunga would not be put into a position similar to that of the Asantehene in Ghana, where tyranny had deprived him of all his power and made the tribe unhappy.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE emphasized that Zambia could not afford to pay the "extortionate royalties" hitherto received by the Chartered Company, which might, he suggested, voluntarily renounce those rights on independence day. The Minister of Aviation, a former director, might perhaps persuade the company to act on that idea. If the company did not co-operate the Government of Zambia would have to "act hard".

Majority rule by Africans had been conceded by Britain in Malawi and Zambia. How could it be other than right to grant a similar Constitution to the neighbouring country south of the Zambezi? "It has been proved in Kenya, Zambia and Malawi that Europeans are more secure as a result of a democratic constitution".

MR. CHARLES LONGBOTTOM hoped that Zambian independence on October 24 would not be clouded by the foolish actions of short-sighted politicians south of the Zambezi. Because of its copper wealth, Zambia had perhaps a greater chance of becoming really independent and viable than any other country in Africa. Unfortunately too few Britons went out to take employment because of a faulty system of advertising and publicizing Northern Rhodesia's opportunities.

Disgracefully Treated

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY paid tribute to the moderation and good sense of the Europeans occupying reserved seats in the Legislature, especially mentioning Mr. John Roberts. He was convinced, however, that the disadvantages of the concept of reserved seats for Europeans outweighed the advantages.

Non-designated officials had, he considered, not been fairly treated, for in their work they were usually not distinguishable from designated officers. One group had been "quite disgracefully" treated, namely, those recruited in Britain for the Colonial Service, seconded on its creation to the Federal Civil Service, joining it at the direct request of the Secretary of State, and now in a vastly inferior position to men of the same seniority who had remained in territorial service.

He regretted that the Prime Ministers of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia had not been invited to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

"The mental attitudes of Mr. Ian Smith and his colleagues can lead only to disaster and death. What we have to hope for in Southern Rhodesia is a change of heart, and we must trust that this change of heart will come from a process of hope and not of fear. If it can be shown, as I am convinced that it can, that the European can live in Zambia without fear under a black majority Government, that lesson may be learned, and learned only just in time, south of the Zambezi in Southern Rhodesia".

SIR RONALD RUSSELL recalled that until Dr. Kaunda became Chief Minister two years ago he had been a revolutionary rather than an evolutionary leader. He had become a statesman, whereas previously he had not been very good at preventing his party from causing violence. Because he had now shown himself worthy of the support of the local Europeans, he commanded confidence in Britain.

Barotse Agreement

MR. TILNEY suggested that in his remarks about mineral royalties Mr. Foley had overlooked the fact that from its establishment in 1889 the Chartered Company had not paid one dividend until 1924. If Mr. Foley's views prevailed all private enterprise would be frightened away from all developing countries. The freely negotiated Barotse agreement of this year was very fair.

MR. RONALD BELL said that the negotiations had lasted for 11 months, and that a signature at 10 p.m. had no particular significance as a ceremonial ending to long, hard, and extremely useful negotiations. Parliament reached most of its decisions about the same hour. The agreement signed at 10 p.m. was virtually identical with one signed in the full light of day in Lusaka three months earlier.

It was not true that the agreement removed Barotseland's rights and distinctive way of life. It preserved all the traditional rights of the Litunga and all the traditional ways of the Lozi people.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY agreed.

MR. TILNEY said that the possibility of giving Barotseland the same kind of status within Zambia as the kingdoms had within Uganda had been considered but rejected. Barotseland was therefore part of the unitary State of Zambia.

PERSONALIA

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has just passed his 72nd birthday.

DR. WAIYAKI, Deputy Defence Minister in Kenya, is on a 10-day visit to Israel.

PRINCE CARLOS and PRINCESS IRENE of BOURBON-PARMA are to visit Mozambique.

ADMIRAL AMERICO TOMAS, President of Portugal, is on a 15-day visit to Mozambique.

SIR DUNCAN ANDERSON is due back in London this week from a short visit to Rhodesia.

MR. JOSEPH MAHEHEHE, Burundi Ambassador in Tanganyika, arrived in Cuba last week.

SIR DAVID HUNT, U.K. High Commissioner in Uganda, has arrived in England on leave.

SIR ROY PINSENT, who has had interests in East Africa for many years, was 81 a few days ago.

MR. and MRS. L. F. G. ANTHONY sailed on Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE on their way to Lusaka.

MR. A. R. STUMBLES is expected to become the new Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

DR. BANDA spent two days in Dar es Salaam on his way back to Malawi from the O.A.U. Conference in Cairo.

MR. C. N. G. ASCHAN has joined the board of Lewa Sisaal and General Investments, Ltd., from which MR. IAN FRASER has resigned.

MESSRS. L. DE GROOT, G. W. SHAW, C. E. STAMP and A. H. TUGGEY have joined the board of Hogg Robinson & Capel-Cure, Ltd.

MR. C. A. BATTLE, manager in Beira for the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and MRS. BATTLE, are on their way back to P.E.A. in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MAJOR P. J. KENWORTHY, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. M. HELLIWELL has succeeded Mr. T. B. ROUSE as chairman of the board of governors of the Southern Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE was host at a Government luncheon last week for MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

THE QUEEN received last Thursday U THANT, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the PRESIDENT OF THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC and MME. TSIRANANA.

When LORD TWINGING gave a reception last week for the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, was present.

Much organizing work for the City of London Festival, which has just been held, was done by MISS JEAN THORP, formerly an announcer with Rhodesia Television.

MR. H. R. FINN, administrative vice-president in Lusaka of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, will on October 1 take up the duty of resident director in London.

LORD BOYD OF MERTON, prime warden of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London, has been elected an honorary member of the Company of Goldsmiths of Dublin.

MR. T. L. CROSTHWAIT, lately British High Commissioner in Zanzibar, left Dar es Salaam at the weekend for the United Kingdom. The status of the High Commission has been reduced by order of the Tanganyika and Zanzibar Government.

BISHOP RALPH DODGE, head of the American Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, who on being declared a prohibited immigrant in that country said that he would live in Northern Rhodesia, has now been told that he may return to Southern Rhodesia for three days in August to officiate at the wedding of his daughter.

On Tuesday, when the Southern Rhodesian Parliament reassembled, MR. IAN SMITH faced it for the first time as Prime Minister, for it was during the recess that he succeeded MR. WINSTON FIELD.

THE EARL OF SANDWICH has disclaimed his title and become MR. VICTOR MONTAGU. He was for 21 years M.P. for South Dorset as VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE. His elder son will continue to use that title.

MR. WILLIAM MARGOLIS, chairman of the Grain Marketing Board of Southern Rhodesia, MR. T. P. PEATLING, one of his colleagues, and MR. S. P. L. BEAUMONT, the general manager, left London Airport yesterday to return to Salisbury.

MR. THOMAS HYNE, of Penarth, South Wales, and DR. G. B. CHETTI, an Indian born in South Africa, who were serving in Zanzibar as officials of the World Health Organization, were suddenly deported last week without being told on what grounds.

LORD HOWICK, chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, presided on Monday at a private conference in London called to discuss the implications of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, recently held in Geneva.

MR. and MRS. EDWARD HALL, both over 70, mistook a game trail for a road in the Wankie Game Reserve recently and were trapped in sand for three days without food or water, except that from the radiator of the car. They were then found by a search party.

MR. IVOR CHARLES REDWOOD, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, a former civil servant in the Sudan, left £178,023, on which duty of £96,019 has been paid. After family and other legacies, the residue is to be equally divided between Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Fairbridge Society.

DEPUTY YASIN NUR HASSAN, secretary-general of the Somali Youth League, and three other M.P.s, have been expelled from the party because, in contravention of a direction of the executive, they declined to support the Prime Minister, ABDIRIZAG HAJJ HUSAYN, on a vote of confidence.

MR. C. S. DAVIES, Secretary for African Education in Southern Rhodesia, said a few days ago that nearly 25,000 African pupils were now absenting themselves but that the schools remained open. The boycott has been caused by intimidation of the parents by African extremists.

MR. and MRS. SERETSE KHAMA have been in London on a short visit on their way to the U.S.A. MR. SERETSE KHAMA, leader of the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, who is expected to become Prime Minister after the first general election next March, had talks with the Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

LORD SALISBURY moved in the House of Lords on Monday that "undesigned" (locally recruited) officials in Central Africa who had lost their appointments through the destruction of the Federation should receive compensation "more in keeping with the debt owed to them by Britain". The debate will be reported next week.

MR. E. W. W. NAKIBINGE, general secretary of the Uganda Trades Union Congress, MR. F. M. GUTTOSI, general secretary of the Uganda Mines and Metal Workers' Union, and MR. J. B. MUHANUKA, assistant general secretary of the Uganda Public Employees' Union, are on an 18-day visit to Britain as guests of the C.R.O.

Visitors to London from Southern Rhodesia include: MR. & MRS. V. BLYTH, MR. M. E. BUTLER, MR. L. COMPTON-JAMES, MR. S. G. CONSTANT, MR. P. J. A. CUNNINGHAM, MR. & MRS. S. DAVIDSON, MR. & MRS. A. D. DORWARD, MR. & MRS. R. G. D. GRABHAM, MR. E. S. HIGHAM, MR. & MRS. N. G. HODSON, MR. C. F. MITCHELL, MR. & MRS. M. C. MOSSOP, DR. A. B. SWARBRECK, MR. & MRS. P. C. SMITH, MR. & MRS. N. J. SPICER, and MR. F. C. WISDOM.

DR. R. H. MUMFORD, of Nyasaland, is now in the United Kingdom.

MR. AUGUSTINE SAIDI is the first Tanganyikan to be made an associate judge.

MR. HONORE POLNEAU has arrived in Dar es Salaam as Ambassador for the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

MR. C. J. PRIDEAUX has joined the board of Adam Brothers (Insurance), Ltd., a company in the Arbuthnot Latham group.

CANON J. K. ADAMS has returned from Britain to the diocese of Northern Rhodesia and the VEN. C. LACEY to Nyasaland.

MR. J. M. LOWENTHAL, hitherto district manager in Nairobi for Ethiopian Airlines, has been appointed regional manager for Africa.

MR. G. H. H. QUIGGIN, Surveyor-General, has retired after 33 years in Northern Rhodesia. MR. D. J. B. COPELAND has succeeded him.

MR. D. BRUCE TELFORD, a New Zealander, who has been in Northern Rhodesia for about 10 years, is now headmaster of Chingola school.

MR. JOHN BABIHA, Uganda's Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, has been elected a member of the American Veterinary Association.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY, a director of a number of Rhodesian companies, has become chairman of the national council of the National Association of Youth Clubs in Britain.

MR. K. MARTIN has been appointed secretary of the British and Rhodesian Discount House. He succeeds MR. M. G. GIBBORNE, who retains his appointment as manager.

MR. BATARINGAYA, Leader of the Opposition in Uganda, has suggested that the Uganda Army should be increased within the next three years from two to five battalions.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, for years Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now of the Department of Technical Co-operation, has brought together some of the writings of the late A. H. SMITH, warden of New College, Oxford, under the title "Selected Essays and Addresses".

MR. A. W. HUNTER, who has been appointed a director of Emdal Meat Packers, Ltd., a new Anglo-Danish meat processing company, spent many years on the East African staff of Dalgetys and is now London manager of the group and deputy chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. J. C. ("CHRIS") WYKERT, who has left Chingola to live in South Africa, founded the *Northern News* 21 years ago in partnership with Mr. E. B. ("GEORGE") HOVELMEIER, who sold his shares to his partner about 12 years later when he decided to retire to the Union. Not long afterwards Mr. WYKERT sold out to SIR ROY WELENSKY, who later disposed of the paper to a Rhodesian newspaper group.

MAJOR J. M. E. WAINWRIGHT, who has been appointed to the new post of Administrator of Ascension Island, farmed in Kenya from 1950 until he took up temporary duty with the Government during the Mau Mau emergency, following which he became district officer in 1955. He retired last year and has since continued to live in Kenya. After leaving Cambridge he served in the Indian Army from 1937 to 1948, and was then Military Secretary to the Governor of West Punjab.

MR. KENNETH EICKLES, who is on leave pending retirement after 16 years in the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed secretary of Scarborough College, Yorkshire.

MR. AGGREY KABUNGO and MR. SUNEFOORD KAYONDA, technical assistants with the Northern Rhodesian Game and Fisheries Department, and MESSRS. RASHID MENDHRY, NICHOLAS DIERO and R. N. THARARA, Kenya fisheries officers, are on a four-month course in Israel.

MR. W. N. MENZIES-WILSON, who has been appointed a director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., joined the company in 1950 and three years later went to Stewarts and Lloyds of Rhodesia, Ltd. Then he was made managing director of the South African company and a director of the Rhodesian enterprise. He came back to the United Kingdom in 1961 as deputy managing director of Staveley Iron and Chemical Co., Ltd., and last year moved to Corby as managing director of the Iron and Steel Division of the parent company.

Obituary

MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHEN SEYMOUR BUTLER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 83, joined The King's African Rifles in 1905, took part in the Nandi expedition of the following year in Kenya, and in 1908 was seconded to the Egyptian Army. He was engaged in the operations in Kordofan in 1910, and was still in the Sudan on the outbreak of the 1914 war. Later he was Inspector-General of The Royal West African Frontier Force, and then, in 1930, appointed Kaid of the Sudan Defence Force. After the Italian defeat in Ethiopia in 1941 he raised a new Ethiopian Army.

DR. CHARLES MCCONAGHY ROSS, M.B.E., Director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Alupe, on the Kenya-Uganda border, who has died in Nairobi, worked on leprosy in Nigeria for 33 years, first as a medical missionary and then as a Government medical officer. Eighteen months ago, after a year in retirement in Northern Ireland, he accepted the East African appointment, in which he showed his great knowledge and remarkable energy, being supported in his work by Mrs. Ross, a qualified nurse.

THE REV. WILLIAM STEWART ROSS RUSSELL, whose death is reported, was a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda from 1910 to 1940, for the last four years as Canon of Uganda Cathedral. Then, after three years as a vicar in Lincoln, he became organizing secretary for the mission in the dioceses of Durham and Newcastle. He was afterwards Vicar of Egloskerry.

THE REV. FRANK WINSPEAR, a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland from 1906 to 1952, has died in Limbe. He had been priest-in-charge at Likoma for 15 years, chaplain to the Bishop, a canon and sub-dean of Likoma Cathedral, Archdeacon of Shire for 14 years, and priest-in-charge of Mponda's from 1936 to 1950.

MR. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SECRETT, C.B.E., who has died in his 79th year, was one of Britain's outstanding horticulturalists and market gardeners. He had long been interested in African affairs. One of his five sons is a missionary in the Congo.

MR. R. W. BLAXLAND, who has died in Surrey, had served for many years in East Africa; at one period as Director of Education in Zanzibar. When the B.B.C. started broadcasts in Swahili he was appointed language supervisor.

GENERAL MONCLAR, governor of the Invalides, who has died in hospital in Paris, commanded the French brigade which took part in the 1941 battles in Eritrea, notably at Keren.

Uhuru na Especially Kazi!

YOUNG 40, 17 years in Tanganyika as planter, District Commissioner, and Senior Foreign Service official, wants responsible job anywhere, preferably in East Africa. — Box No. 144, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1.

Parity in About Eight Years

Sir Alfred Beit on Southern Rhodesia

SIR ALFRED BEIT has commented on the political situation in Southern Rhodesia in a letter to *The Times*, in which he wrote:—

"Not so long ago Mr. Ian Smith did some harm to the image of Southern Rhodesia by stating that there would be no African Government in his country during his lifetime, if he had anything to do with it. After a rather long time-lag, official sources in Salisbury issued an explanation to the effect that Mr. Smith was only referring to an African one-party dictatorship as exists in Ghana, Tanganyika and Malawi (Nyasaland), and as will undoubtedly come into being before long in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

"Mr. Smith's rejection of the Commonwealth Conference's proposals and his counter-suggestion that independence should come under the existing Constitution of 1961 is in some ways reassuring, because at the time of Mr. Winston Field's resignation there was some doubt whether his successor was prepared to implement it as far as the African franchise is concerned.

Stick to 1961 Constitution

"In my opinion the right course would be to stick firmly to the letter and spirit of the 1961 Constitution. By giving the vote to all persons who have passed their secondary education as laid down in that Constitution, it will probably mean parity between black and white voters in about eight years, and a small but ever-growing African majority thereafter. This means that for the first time in the recent history of Colonial independence there will be a wholly educated electorate instead of one based on universal franchise.

"Furthermore, there will be a period of some years when, owing to the even balance of the two races in the legislative assembly, multi-racialism in high places will become an absolute necessity. Without a multi-racial Government it will be impossible to conduct Rhodesia's business, and a degree of co-operation between the races will come about which has never been achieved and will certainly not be achieved by the universal franchise Constitution in other former Colonies.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND
WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT

WILD LIFE RESEARCH OFFICER (GAME ECOLOGIST)

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED: B.Sc. Degree with Zoology or Botany as the main subject (preferably an Honours Degree or four years University Biology study); post-graduate work in the field of Wild Life Biology or Mammalogy is desirable, but not a condition.

EXPERIENCE REQUIRED: Practical experience in game control and management. Knowledge of range and veld evaluation.

DUTIES will include ecological field surveys to assess game populations, investigations into population dynamics of game communities, propagation and assistance in the application and control of Wild Life Management measures on national and private land in any part of Southern Rhodesia. The successful applicant will be based in Salisbury but must be prepared to travel extensively.

COMMENCING SALARY will depend on qualifications and post-qualification relevant experience, but will not exceed £1,320 per annum, in the scale £780 x £100 — £980 x £75 — 1,280 (scale barrier) x £40 — £1,320 x £75 — £1,695 per annum. *Fares paid, *Generous leave, *Low income tax, *Medical Aid Society, *Secure pension scheme. Application forms and further details from Public Service Attaché, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Closing date: August 15, 1964.

"It was refreshing to see in a recent letter from Miss Margery Perham that she, of all people, recognizes that gradual evolution may suit Rhodesia best, rather than a rush to one-man-one-vote, which in so many other ex-Colonies has meant, alas, one-man-one-vote — once".

Game and Tsetse

HEAVY SLAUGHTER OF GAME in Southern Rhodesia is likely in the next two years on account of the rapid spread of the tsetse fly, which has claimed another 5,000 square miles of territory since mass killing of game ceased in 1960. Whereas 212 cases of sleeping sickness were then under treatment, the number of known cases is now little short of 3,000. The decision is to start controlled shooting, especially of bushpig, warthog, bushbuck and kudu, over some 4,000 square miles on the Portuguese East African border and along the Zambezi escarpment, where it is intended to establish game-free corridors up to 10 miles wide. Mr. J. N. Gibson, director of the Department of National Parks and Wild Life, believes that many of the animals can be got out of the corridors without resort to shooting.

African Development

RESEARCH conducted recently in Southern Rhodesia on African development *vis-a-vis* Western civilization shows that 42,337 in a population of 3,605,805 are "emergent"; that newly-developed Africans number 1,048,033, and "under-developed" 2,515,435. "Emergent Africans" are those who have fully accepted Western culture, live after the fashion of a Westerner, and are familiar with modern communications media through advanced education and experience. "Newly-developed Africans" have been weaned or partially weaned from the concept of land as the basis of estate and have passed through the illiterate stage. "Under-developed Africans" still cling to what they feel is the comparative safety of their own social system compared with the new and to them somewhat suspect culture of the West.

Chair of Race Relations

DR. KENNETH KIRKWOOD, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations at Oxford University for the past nine years, has been granted a year's leave in order to take up the newly-created Chair of Race Relations at the University College of Rhodesia. The chair is to be occupied, normally for a year at a time, by a succession of visiting professors, who are to be asked to direct seminars on race relations and to deliver public addresses on various aspects of the subject. It is hoped that new insight and understanding of local race relations may result.

Malawi Medal

A MALAWI INDEPENDENCE MEDAL has been sanctioned by the Queen for award for outstanding public service to men and women resident in Malawi, including the armed forces, police forces, and civil servants. It bears on one side the Sovereign's head and on the other the Malawi coat of arms. Suspended by a ribbon of three vertical stripes in black, red and green, the medal will be worn after all efficiency and long service decorations and medals.

Malawi's Women Spies

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi (formerly Nyasaland), told the League of Malawi Women on Monday: "You are my spies. You women must tell me everything that goes on". Malawi would soon have "strange people" setting up embassies and trying to corrupt first Ministers and then party executives: "they have done that in other countries and will try it here".

Police Officer Killed in N. Rhodesia

Many Lenshina Fanatics Dead in Clash

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR DEREK PHILLIP SMITH, aged 22, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, and an African constable, were speared in the back and killed on Friday when they entered a village in the Chinsali district which had been fortified by members of the Lumpa Church.

That sect is led by Alice Lenshina, whose followers, numbering about 10,000, believe that she died in 1953, was resurrected, and told by Christ to form the Lumpa Church, which forbids polygamy, drinking, smoking, or participation in politics. On that ground there have been numerous clashes between Lenshina followers and members of the United National Independence Party, and on numerous occasions there have been serious injuries and sometimes deaths.

On several recent occasions the police have been attacked. After one such clash earlier in the month elders of the church apologized to the Government and denounced violence.

After Mr. Smith had been killed Lumpa fanatics, thought to number about 200, refused to surrender his body to the police patrol, which next day stormed the stockaded village, killing 19 men and wounding 17 others. Tear-gas had first been used unsuccessfully. One constable was wounded.

Prisoners taken numbered three men, 33 women, and 55 children. At least 30 men are reported to have escaped into the bush. They fought with spears, bows and arrows, axes, old muzzie-loaders, and small arms carried by the police inspector and the African constable.

Four rifle companies of the 2nd Northern Rhodesia Regiment were flown to the area on the following day.

Cabinet meetings were held on Monday to consider what was being described in Lusaka as an "uprising against the Government". An official spokesman said that, in consequence of a deterioration in the situation during the previous two days, strong military reinforcements were being sent to the Chinsali district. Troops were moved from Lusaka and Ndola.

An aircraft reported seeing some 30 burned-out villages within a seven-mile radius of Chapaula village.

Thirty-one people were reported killed and 15 wounded in recent clashes. Because the Lumpa followers have been told that bullets could not kill them, they had advanced against the mobile police squads waving clubs and axes and carrying spears and bows and arrows.

Alice Lenshina, the "prophetess", is closely guarded by her fanatical followers. Some have modern arms.

Discrimination About Racism

Plea for Patience in Rhodesia

DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA said in a short letter to *The Times*:—

"I oppose the singling out of South Africa for indignation when there are so many other candidates for it in our unhappy world. My point is precisely that there is as much racism in attacking South Africa while keeping silent about, say, Ghana, as there is in *apartheid* itself. Of the four possible cases of oppression—white by black, black by white, white by white, and black by black—why should any one of them be considered worse than the other three?"

Miss Margery Perham wrote:—

"British opinion certainly desires an acceleration of Southern Rhodesia's advance towards majority rule and it is urgent that this should be reflected in bipartisan statements. But the structure of that country, however much past mistakes may have produced it, cannot now be changed by headlong or violent methods without injury to all its citizens.

"Further, important though this racial issue must be to all Africans, it should be remembered that the people there are not suffering anything like the same ill-treatment which other Africans are enduring at the hands

of Africans in, for example, Rwanda, the Congo, or the Southern Sudan, while, as recent court cases show, they have civil rights superior to those in Ghana.

"One of the great needs of our world is that the United Nations should develop methods of publicizing, adjudicating upon, and intervening not only in the few remaining Colonial issues but in the often much more intolerable wrongs within sovereign States.

"Britain has herself committed wrongs and may still be making some mistakes. But in this imperfect world, her record of co-operative Colonial emancipation in the last 20 years is something new in history. It qualifies her to give a lead in extending international action, surely with Commonwealth support, from economic aid to the hungry to political aid, based on the much violated Convention of Human Rights, to those groups, whether religious, national, tribal or racial, which are suffering from gross ill-treatment."

BRIGADIER R. C. BRISTOW wrote:—

"Algeria has been the test case for multi-racial government in Africa. It was considered that a million whites in Algeria would have made a great contribution to the future of that country, and shared in its Government. In two years they have been reduced to 60,000, and even these are rapidly disappearing.

"Not only has multi-racial government not materialized between whites and browns in Algeria, but it has failed between blacks and browns in British Guiana. With this evidence it would seem dishonest for us to insist that it will work in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, and for our Government to support those, particularly the Communists, who work to eliminate the whites in these two countries."

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, former general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, asked in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Is a British Government really prepared to condemn a quarter of a million of our own kin in Southern Rhodesia in a short time to live in a republic owing no real allegiance to the Queen and governed by a one-party dictatorship? In view of what is taking place elsewhere in Africa that is what is likely to happen. Is that what the British people really want?"

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APPLICATION FORMS and further details from (Britain and Europe): The Secretary (R), Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Elsewhere): The Secretary for Health (R), P.O. Box 8204, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

African Summit Conference

(Continued from page 894)

Some imperialists had suggested to men in the Sudan who were clad in the attire of religion that they should meddle in politics, thus contravening the tolerant law of Christianity. It had therefore been necessary to expel them, though full freedom of belief was guaranteed to everyone in the Sudan. "These men misled some of our sons into carrying out subversive and anti-national activities."

KING MWAMBUTSA of Burundi said that Africa must be able to rely on its own strength and therefore have a joint command and a pan-African armed force, ready to attack evil; and evil within was more corrosive, dangerous and subtle than evil without.

AHMED YUSUF DUALEH, Somali Foreign Minister, apologized for the absence of his Prime Minister and said that his country believed the ultimate need to be an African Federal Government. An African Supreme Command would serve them better than reliance on bilateral or regional military arrangements. Why should some African States seek the aid of foreign experts when there were many experts in other parts of Africa? O.A.U. might operate an organization in that connexion.

Decolonization a Main Preoccupation

From a statement issued to the Press on the decisions of the conference the following passages are quoted:—

"The Assembly decided to set up a commission of jurists as one of the specialized commissions of the O.A.U. Thus the Organization has the following specialized commissions: (a) educational and cultural; (b) economic and social; (c) health, sanitation and nutrition; (d) scientific and technical research; (e) defence; (f) jurists; (g) transport and communications.

"The Assembly also adopted the draft protocol of mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

"At the summit conference held last year the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, the Malagasy Republic, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia were appointed to represent O.A.U. member States at the Security Council during its deliberations on the questions of *apartheid* and Portuguese colonialism. They presented their report.

"Decolonization in Africa was one of the main pre-occupations of the Assembly.

"On the question of *apartheid*, the Assembly adopted a resolution (a) requesting the co-operation of all States, particularly those maintaining trade relations with the Government of South Africa, in the boycott of South Africa; (b) appealing to all oil-producing countries to cease immediately their supply of oil and all petroleum products to South Africa; (c) calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Mangaliso Sobukwe and all other opponents of *apartheid* imprisoned or detained under the repressive and arbitrary laws of the Government of South Africa.

"The Assembly decided to set up an office within the general secretariat of O.A.U. charged with the specific task of co-ordinating plans and actions of member States to implement an effective boycott of South Africa. The conference on international economic sanctions against South Africa held in London last April called for the establishment of such an office. The office will also be charged with the task of promoting, in co-operation with other international organizations, the campaign for international economic sanctions against South Africa by all appropriate means.

Attitude to Southern Rhodesia

"With regard to the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Assembly undertook to adopt vigorous and urgent steps against any unilateral declaration of independence by the European minority Government in Southern Rhodesia. The Heads of African States pledged themselves to take appropriate measures, including the recognition and support of an African government-in-exile should such an eventuality arise.

"The Assembly called upon the British Government to convene immediately a constitutional conference of representatives of all political parties in Southern Rhodesia to prepare a new and democratic Constitution that would ensure majority rule on the basis of one-man-one-vote. The Assembly also called for the immediate release of Joshua Nkomo, Ndabaningi Sithole, and all other political prisoners and detainees.

"The Assembly designated the Governments of Malawi and Tanganyika-Zanzibar to offer their good offices to the nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia with a view to forming a united front for the rapid attainment of their common

objective of independence. The assembly also called upon the nationalist movements in Southern Rhodesia to intensify their struggle for immediate independence.

"Regarding the question of territories under Portuguese domination, the Heads of African States and Governments condemned Portugal for its persistent refusal to recognize the right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence and for its non-compliance with the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly.

"The Assembly decided to set up a bureau within the general secretariat of O.A.U. to carry out the following tasks: (a) to co-ordinate between member States the strictest implementation of the resolutions of O.A.U.; (b) to harmonize co-operation with friendly States so as to implement an effective boycott against Portugal.

Liberation Committee

"The Heads of State and Governments decided to maintain the Liberation Committee as presently composed of nine members. The Assembly decided that each member State shall pay for 1964 an obligatory minimum sum to the special Liberation fund until a scale of assessment is established.

"The Assembly asked the commission to draw up a draft convention covering all aspects of the problem of refugees in Africa.

"The Assembly elected Diallo Telli as administrative secretary-general of O.A.U. The Assembly elected four assistant secretaries from Algeria, Kenya, Nigeria, and Dahomey."

Under pressure from European journalists the conference spokesman revealed that the South African boycott decision read that "the conference decided to take the necessary steps to refuse any aeroplane or ship or any other means of communication going to or coming from South Africa the right to fly over the territories of member States or utilize their ports or any other facilities".

One-Party State

MR. THABIT KOMBO, secretary-general of the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar, and a member of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, told a recent rally that everyone should join the party. "The Commissioner of Police must have a card. A police superintendent must have a card. Why should soldiers be outside politics? Everyone must be in politics. Why should a clerk benefit from work in an office if he has no card?"

Kenya Imposes Flogging

THE KENYATTA GOVERNMENT has raised to 14 years' imprisonment and flogging the maximum penalty for stock theft, which, according to the Attorney-General, has become so very prevalent in some areas that it is deemed necessary to make flogging a permissible addition to a jail sentence. Section 278 of the Penal Code now reads: "If the thing stolen is any of the things following, that is to say, a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, ostrich, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, goat or pig, or the young thereof, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years, with or without corporal punishment."

Missionaries Not to Return

THE SUDANESE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, Major-General Muhammad Ahmed Irwa, has denied that his Government had agreed to re-admit missionaries to the Southern Sudan. Neither former missionaries nor new missionaries would, he said, be admitted, but in order that students from the Southern Sudan might receive foreign education in divinity Nigeria had been asked to send some trained African churchmen to fill the gap left by the departure of foreign missionaries. The Lebanese Minister who mediated between the Sudan and the Vatican has also denied the accuracy of earlier newspaper and radio reports, saying that he had no knowledge of what the Sudan had decided.

Reconciliation in the Congo

Mr. Tshombe Meets Rebel Leaders

MR. TSHOMBE spent last week flying around the Congo in order to meet the most influential of the remaining rebels, especially Mr. Pierre Mulele, with whom he talked in Burundi. He is understood to have agreed to take a Mulelist into the Cabinet, which Mr. Gizenga, the former Lumumbist, is also to join. Mr. Tshombe visited the front in Central Kivu.

Military resistance to his Government now continues on a serious scale only in North Katanga and Kivu under the leadership of Mr. Gaston Soumialot, with whom a representative of the Prime Minister has had talks.

On his tour Mr. Tshombe was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Kanza, lately his representative in London, who is expected to be made Foreign Minister, and General Lulunda, formerly a strong ally of Mr. Gizenga. On Sunday Mr. Tshombe laid a wreath on a monument to Lumumba.

Some 5,000 former gendarmes of Katanga are believed to have been enrolled in the National Army.

Kindu, capital of the Manyema Province, fell to the rebels last week, when four Belgians were reported to have been killed. All European women and children had been evacuated some days earlier. European women and children were also flown to Bukavu from the tin mining centre of Kalima.

Since the fall of Albertville early in July more than 500 African refugees from the Congo have crossed Lake Tanganyika in dugout canoes and small fishing boats. They are being accommodated at Kigoma, where an old police barracks serves as an emergency camp.

Mr. Soumialot, who now calls himself Prime Minister of the Liberated Eastern Territories of the Congo, told journalists in Albertville a few days ago that he would guarantee the safety of Europeans except those whose Governments supplied arms to the Congolese National Army. The Tshombe Government was, in his view, "a continuation of the Adoula Government". He and his Ministers therefore affirmed their solidarity with Mr. Christopher Ngbenye, president of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

On Tuesday the rebel leader Soumialot was reported to have announced that his men would kill all Europeans in Albertville, Uvira, and Baudouinville if any Europeans were among the Congolese military or police forces advancing against him.

It also became known that the four Belgians killed in Kindu were a father and two sons, aged 18 and 13, and a Roman Catholic lay missionary. They had been hacked to pieces, allegedly by bandits, just before the arrival of the rebels, who claim to have caught and executed the murderers.

Incitement by Somalia Alleged

"No Border Dispute", says Minister

KENYA AFRICAN POLITICIANS have repeatedly expressed resentment at references to a border dispute between their country and the Somali Republic. Mr. D. Ndegwa, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, has now described as "a gross misunderstanding of the correct position" a reference by the Commonwealth correspondent of *The Times* to talks in Cairo for the purpose of "solving the border dispute between the two countries". He wrote:—

"The proposed talks follow the Lagos resolutions of the Organization of African States by which the two countries were requested to arrange bilateral talks to resolve the difficulties between them. The stand of the Kenya Government is that there has never been a territorial or border dispute between the two countries either during the British administration or now. The problem with which the talks are concerned relates to the *shifita* terrorist activities in the north-eastern region of Kenya. There is ample evidence to show that these activities are organized and actually supported by the Government of Somalia.

"The Kenya Government's intention in these talks is to make it clear to the Somali Government that a policy of territorial expansion by means of terrorist activity will not and cannot succeed, and Somalia should stop supporting by arms *shifita* bandits and making provocative propaganda. It is the Kenya Government's view that without incitement by Somalia there would be no *shifita* terrorism in the north-eastern region of Kenya".

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Kenya M.P.s Smash Portraits

Demand for High Commissioner's Expulsion

TWENTY MEMBERS of the National Assembly of Kenya, all of them belonging to the Kenyatta party (K.A.N.U.), marched to the office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, last Thursday with a memorandum of protest about the incident in London a few days previously in which Mzee Kenyatta had been assaulted.

Because the High Commissioner sent a message that he would receive only a delegation of three, and that their influx infringed diplomatic immunity, the whole party walked back to Parliament Buildings, shouting abuse at Europeans in the street and calling "Nationalize, nationalize!"

About 50 M.P.s and senators then proceeded to smash the framed portraits of former Speakers. When European police endeavoured to dissuade them from the destruction, they were pushed out of the building.

Members of the Kenya African National Union Parliamentary Group then passed two resolutions demanding (1) the instant recall of Sir Geoffrey de Freitas and (2) the immediate dismissal and deportation of a British policeman who was alleged to have shown disrespect to Kenya by obstructing members of both Houses and by insulting them by calling "chaps." The resolutions were read to reporters by Mr. Edward Khasakala, M.P.

The memorandum intended for the High Commissioner stated that if there were any further anti-Kenya incidents in London public men in Kenya could not be held responsible for any repercussions affecting British citizens in the country.

On Friday 30 members of the Youth Wing of K.A.N.U. demonstrated outside the British High Commission.

On that day Mr. Simeon Kamunde, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, dissociated the Parliamentary group of K.A.N.U. from the action taken by its Senators and M.P.s on the previous day in smashing portraits of five former British Speakers and Clerks to the Assembly.

Kenya Farmers Told to Quit

"Farming Must be Made Impossible"

THE GENERAL SECRETARY of the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union, Mr. Herman Oduor, hitherto regarded as a moderate union leader, issued in Nairobi on Friday a prepared statement which said: "We give notice to all Europeans who have British nationality and own farms in Kenya to pack up and go."

Alleging that that decision was in retaliation for an assault in London on Mzee Kenyatta, he recommended European farmers to leave before August 28, for on that date members of his union would start non-co-operation, go-slow tactics, and sporadic strikes. On August 15 a conference of union officials would prepare detailed plans for "operation clean-up", the purpose of which was to make "farming impossible for British people".

Mr. Oduor said that farms taken over from Britons would be worked as co-operatives. If driving out the whites brought unemployment, it would be welcomed by his union.

Senator Sijeo moved a resolution at a public meeting in Nakuru calling for confiscation of all farms owned by Europeans who had left Kenya and put managers in charge. Those were the people, he said, who had "organized" the attack on the Prime Minister in London. He demanded the deportation of the many members of the League of Empire Loyalists said to live in the Nakuru area.

About 3,000 British farmers remaining in Kenya employ approximately 220,000 Africans. Africans who previously worked on non-African farms and are now unemployed are officially estimated to number some 700,000.

Mzee Kenyatta Back in Nairobi

Speech After Three Weeks' Absence

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, addressed a monster rally in Nairobi on Sunday on his return after an absence of three weeks at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and the Cairo conference of leaders of African independent States. He declared that the crowd numbered 300,000.

The London incident outside his hotel must, he insisted, be forgotten. He was not hurt. It had been "the act of a Fascist madman who was not a friend of his own country."

"We do not want to follow the example of madmen. There must be no question of revenge. Don't listen to people who say that white men should be beaten up and their land confiscated. Anyone who tells you they are going to seize European land in Kenya is a liar. They reckon without my Government."

Earlier, however, he had excused the strong reaction of Kenya Africans, saying: "You can't expect my people not to react. If Sir Alec Douglas-Home had come to Kenya and been treated in the way I was treated, we should have had the Navy at Mombasa and an expedition coming to Kenya."

He intended to deal with the Members of Parliament who had demonstrated and smashed Parliamentary portraits.

He also denounced those who spread rumours and took money from foreigners to "spoil our Government". Such people would be firmly dealt with.

All the African States represented at the Cairo conference except Kenya had one-party Governments, and the other leaders had shown him that under that system there was faster national progress. "So from today we shall work towards one-party Government."

Mr. Martin Shikuku, organizing secretary of the Opposition party, K.A.D.U., commented later that that was "the quickest way to create another Congo in Kenya."

On the initiative of Mr. Humphry Berkeley (Conservative) and Mr. Dingle Foot (Labour) many back-benchers in the House of Commons have signed a motion regretting the assault on Mzee Kenyatta in London expressing appreciation of his part in the Commonwealth Conference, and assuring Kenya of the lasting good will of the British people. As this issue went to press the motion had been signed by 42 Tories, 82 Socialists, and two Liberals.

"So that neither the minority nor the majority may persecute or degrade their opponents, Southern Rhodesia should have a two-house Parliamentary system".
— Mr. J. Clements, mayor of Salisbury.

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Mr. Odinga's Threats to Africans

Another Outburst About "Imperialists"

THE SPEECH at KANGUNDU, in the Machakos district of Kenya, by Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs, and vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, was more extreme than suggested in the first brief report.

From the summary of the speech circulated by the Government's own news agency the following passages are taken: —

"The imperialists sucked our blood for many years, and while here ruling this country they imprisoned our beloved leader, father of the nation, Mzee Kenyatta, Mr. Paul Ngei, Mr. Kaggia, and many other nationalists.

"Although the imperialists have left Kenya, some spies they left behind are busy confusing people, spreading a lot of false rumours about me and my Government colleagues. These spies have got hold of some Africans whom they are using to cause conflicts. If any of you have information about them, report them to me and I will deal with them without mercy.

"There are strong rumours that I have a plan to overthrow this Government. This is of course stupid rumours, which are carried around the country by the imperialist forces and their few African stooges. If I wanted to rule Kenya, what could have prevented me to side with the imperialists and become the ruler of this country during those days our Prime Minister and all other devoted nationalists were languishing in jail?

"What I did was to press hard for the release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and others imprisoned with him until they were released; and we now have a Government of our own in which I am a powerful Minister. If anybody wants to wreck this Government, I will be the one to fight him, whether within the Government or outside.

"This country requires true and dedicated civil servants, and if there are still some chiefs, policemen, with the old colonial mentality, just mention them to me and I will replace them.

"I do not want to hear reports of thefts. Remember the imperialists carried with them all their wealth when they left Kenya. It is up to you to restore the wealth by hard work.

"You are the bosses now in your own country. Those imperialists who used to demand privileged treatment, requiring everyone to salute them, must remember that the African is the boss in his own country and demands the respect he deserves."

Mr. Paul Ngei, M.P. for Machakos North, presented a memorandum to the Minister on behalf of his constituency asking for the release of all political prisoners serving long terms.

Mr. MacDonald on Civic Responsibility

All Partners in a Joint Enterprise

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor-General of Kenya, said at the prize-giving at Kaptagat School: —

"I won no prizes at school — except for the 100 yards sprint, the 120 yards hurdles, and a few other efforts of that sort. Yet I am now a Governor-General; and I have been a High Commissioner, an Ambassador Extraordinary, two Secretaries of State, and all sorts of other highfalutin' things.

"You should not attach too much importance to a Governor-General. In some ways a taxi-driver is just as important. In fact, a good taxi-driver is better than a bad Governor-General — just as a good Governor-General is better than a bad taxi-driver.

"A bad Governor-General can make a mess of his job and cause a lot of difficulties and trouble for people, whereas a good taxi-driver carries people safely from place to place, enabling them to catch their trains, keep their appointments, and take nice joy rides through the countryside. So a bad Governor-General makes people sad, whilst a good taxi-driver helps to make them happy.

"What is important is not the posts we hold but whether we do our jobs well. We are all partners in a joint enterprise and equal human beings. If one does his job badly, others suffer. If he does it well, everybody gains.

"We are all brothers and sisters. That applies between Europeans and Africans and Asians. Some of the great difficulties and dangers in the world today arise from a failure by us in the older generation to recognize that fact. Quarrels

between nations and races who regard each other as superiors or inferiors still threaten us all with an atomic war which would blow us all to bits. There will be peace, progress and prosperity for mankind only if all peoples of every race work together in brotherly friendship.

"That is one reason why I am glad that this school is becoming an inter-racial school, with European, Asian, and African boys and girls working and playing together."

Irresponsible Talk of Nationalization

"NATIONALIZATION has its evils, especially in a young and developing country like ours, for nationalization scares away capital investment. The Government is doing everything it can to protect monies invested here from outside from nationalization. The East African Power and Lighting Company has not called on the Government to subsidize the company in any way. If a company or an industry is to be nationalized, it is Government's policy to pay full compensation as mutually agreed between the Government and the company. The company should not listen to irresponsible talk regarding claims to nationalize the company. Indeed, the Government has not had such a thought."

— Mr. D. Mwanyumba, Minister for Works, Communications and Power, speaking in Nairobi.

European Stoned

MR. F. A. TOPE suffered skull fractures recently when stoned by Africans whom he found removing the wheels of his car. The Nairobi hospital to which he was taken reported his condition to be serious.

Deaths in Toro

CIVIL DISTURBANCES in Toro, Uganda, since the start of the Rwenzururu movement are officially stated to have caused 116 deaths, believed killed. There have been 118 known assault cases, in some of which more than one person was injured.

First African Pharmacist

THE FIRST BUSINESS in East Africa to employ a qualified African pharmacist is believed to be Grayson & Co., Ltd. Their Kampala branch has just engaged Mr. J. B. Buwembo, a Muganda, who studied at London University School of Pharmacy from 1959 until he graduated last year as a Bachelor of Pharmacy. Having then done a year's work in the dispensary of the Hospital for Sick Children in London, he qualified as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Before returning to East Africa he spent a month in the London offices of United Africa Chemists, Ltd.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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News Items in Brief

An Israeli economic mission has visited Rwanda.
 A Trade Mission from Hungary is visiting Kenya.
 Housing experts from Russia are expected in Kenya.
 A Chinese Scientific Delegation is touring East Africa.
 Pay increases for Uganda teachers will cost £450,000 a year.
 Thirty women teachers from Uganda have been offered training in Australia.

Another 12 smallpox deaths in Northern Rhodesia brings the total this year to 127.

Malawi Rifle Guards, not Malawi Rifles, is the new name of the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles.

Electricity consumption from Kariba for the year to June 30 totalled 4,009m kWh., an increase of 8.3%

Kenya law is to be amended to prohibit the trans-shipment in Mombasa of goods for or from South Africa.

The Sun Life Assurance Company has announced that it has ceased to write new business in Southern Rhodesia.

A £1.5m. company (12m. escudos) is to be formed to exploit a diamond concession in southern Mozambique.

Scholarships in the Soviet Union have been offered to members of the Zanzibar African Shirazi Party Youth League.

Uganda's first African Rugby tourist side beat a Tanganyika Students' XV by 14 points to three in Dar es Salaam.

A tourist information centre will shortly be opened off Piccadilly, London, by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Cow & Gate powdered baby milk is to be made in Kenya by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., in a new factory at Eldoret.

Three officials of the Kenya Federation of Labour have left for Moscow to attend a conference of Soviet social insurance employees.

Shareholders of the Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., are to be offered 2.8m. ordinary shares of 5s. each at 10s. on a one-for-four basis.

Conservation of Wild Life

A Wolfson Centre for Wildlife Conservation is to be established in London with a grant of £100,000 from the Wolfson Foundation.

Anglo American Investment Trust, Ltd., is to subdivide its £2.5m. ordinary shares of R2 (£1) each into four ordinary shares of 50 cents (5s.).

Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Kenya, report trading profits to February 28 at £182,764 and pre-tax net profit at £173,065. Shareholders receive 35%.

The South African Mutual group will invest about £500,000 in Southern Rhodesia's lowveld, the chairman, Brigadier G. C. G. Werdmuller, has announced.

Recruits for the African Police Reserve in Southern Rhodesia continue to offer themselves at about 150 a month, despite constant intimidation and thuggery.

Blyth Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., report consolidated profit for 1963 at £253,310 (£172,220) before tax of £169,892 (£113,194). Shareholders receive 15% (12%).

An African was wounded in Bulawayo last week when a police patrol had to fire on rioters. Because buses were stoned they were provided with armed police escorts.

Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son (Rhodesia), Ltd., has received a £1m. contract to build the Manjirenji Dam in the lowveld. It will irrigate some 15,000 acres for sugar growing.

Thirty-one African students' organizations are expected to be represented at a conference next week which is to consider the creation of an all-African students' movement.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has installed an electronic computer at its Nairobi headquarters. The company has invested about £34m. in Kenya during the past four years.

The Sudan budget for 1964-65 estimates revenue at £73.5m. and expenditure at £57m. Cuts in Government expenditure total £4.25m. The surplus of more than £16m. is intended to strengthen independence by increasing self-reliance.

The ban on public meetings imposed in Kenya just before the Army mutiny in January has been removed, but with a warning that it will be re-introduced if meetings are used to undermine Government authority.

Rosehaugh Tea (Holdings), Ltd., announce that £60,000, including a £5,000 loan, has been invested in Rosehaugh (Nyasa-land), Ltd., and that the share interest of £55,000 is valued by the board at a 50% discount.

Free treatment of Africans will continue in Government clinics in Southern Rhodesia, but from October 1 there will be charges in the Ministry of Health hospitals, male out-patients paying 2s. 6d. a visit and women and children 1s. At two main hospitals there will be a single admission fee for in-patients of £2 for men, £1 for women, and 10s. for children. Elsewhere men and women will pay 10s. and children 5s.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation is to lend £200,000 for extensions of the distribution system of the Central Electricity Corporation of Northern Rhodesia. Its centre of operations is Lusaka.

A marathon of 26 miles has been run in the Rhodesian athletics championships in Bulawayo in 2 hours 25 minutes 48 seconds by Mr. Matthew Kanda. Running barefoot, he established a country record. He is to run in the Olympics in Tokyo.

Eight engineers from Soviet Russia have arrived in Kenya to make an economic survey. They are especially concerned with planning Soviet aid in connexion with radio stations, colleges, hospitals, textile factories, sawmills, and fish, fruit and vegetable canneries.

Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., a South African company with large sugar growing interests in the Rhodesias also, reports net profit to April 30 after tax at £4,171,710 (nearly double the previous year's figures). Audited net profit of the group after tax is £4,667,988.

Northern Rhodesian Imports

Of Northern Rhodesia's imports of £14.7m. in the first quarter of this year, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa contributed more than £8.8m., including over £1m. for electricity from Kariba. Imports from other Commonwealth countries have averaged about £1m. a month.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd., reports profit to June 30 at £1,196,000 (£1,150,257) after tax of £828,000 (£789,955). The dividend is 7½d. per 5s. ordinary unit, taking £836,063. and shareholders receive a one-for-five scrip issue. The general reserve is increased by £300,000 (£250,000).

London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Ltd., a group with an estimated capital of £9m. and with interests in Southern Rhodesia valued at almost £1m., reports net revenue after tax to March 31 at £897,665, against £822,467 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 1s. 8d. per 10s. stock unit (1s. 6d.).

Turner & Newall, Ltd., are to capitalize reserves by a one-for-three share issue. The directors hope to recommend a final dividend of 7% on the increased capital, which, with the interim distribution of 5%, would be equivalent to 14½% on the present ordinary capital of nearly £48m. For the year to September last 12% was paid.

Because motor vehicles assembled in Southern Rhodesia have now to pay higher import duties into Northern Rhodesia than the same models assembled in the United Kingdom the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., and the local factory of the British Motor Corporation have announced that they may have to reduce output by about one-third.

Following a retrial ordered by the Federal Supreme Court, an African named Benoni Sibanda was sentenced to death for a second time in Bulawayo on Monday. Mr. Justice Davies said that the Crown had established Sibanda's guilt beyond reasonable doubt. He had been sentenced to death in December by Mr. Justice Denny Young when convicted of a petrol bomb attack on two houses.

Political Prisoners Released

Another 63 political prisoners have been amnestied in Northern Rhodesia, bringing the total to 867 since the country became self-governing. Nearly all had been convicted of crimes of violence arising out of party political activities. Most belonged to the United National Independence Party, but some to the African National Congress—whose supporters have suggested to the Governor that a knighthood should be conferred on their leader, Mr. Nkumbula!

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., which incorporates the Zambia Exploring and Kentan companies, reports net profits for the year to March 31 at £100,634, against £93,117 for the preceding 15 months; but there was a windfall of £56,069 in tax adjustment over past years. Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, of which Rhodesia-Katanga holds more than 98% of the capital, made a profit of £7,239, against a £16,828 loss in the previous year. The dividend of 1s. 6d. per 10s. share is repeated. Profits earned by Elgin Central Engineers, Ltd., Scotland, acquired in February, have not been brought into the accounts.

A Mashonaland Country Districts' cricket team will leave Southern Rhodesia by air on August 6 for a five-week tour of England, during which they will play 27 matches, three against county second XIs. This will be the first visit of a senior Southern Rhodesian cricket team to Britain. They will have net practice at Lord's on August 8, before their first match next day at Uxbridge. They will also play at Weybridge, Bristol, Stroud, Taunton, Trowbridge, Westbury-on-Trym, Bath, Bognor Regis, Hove, Horsham, Winchester, Tonbridge, Middleton, Southampton, Itchenor, Tunbridge Wells, Hampstead, Sunbury-on-Thames, and Beckenham. The county second XI matches will be against Gloucestershire (August 21-22 at Bristol), Sussex (September 2-3 at Hove), and Hampshire (September 4-5 at Southampton).



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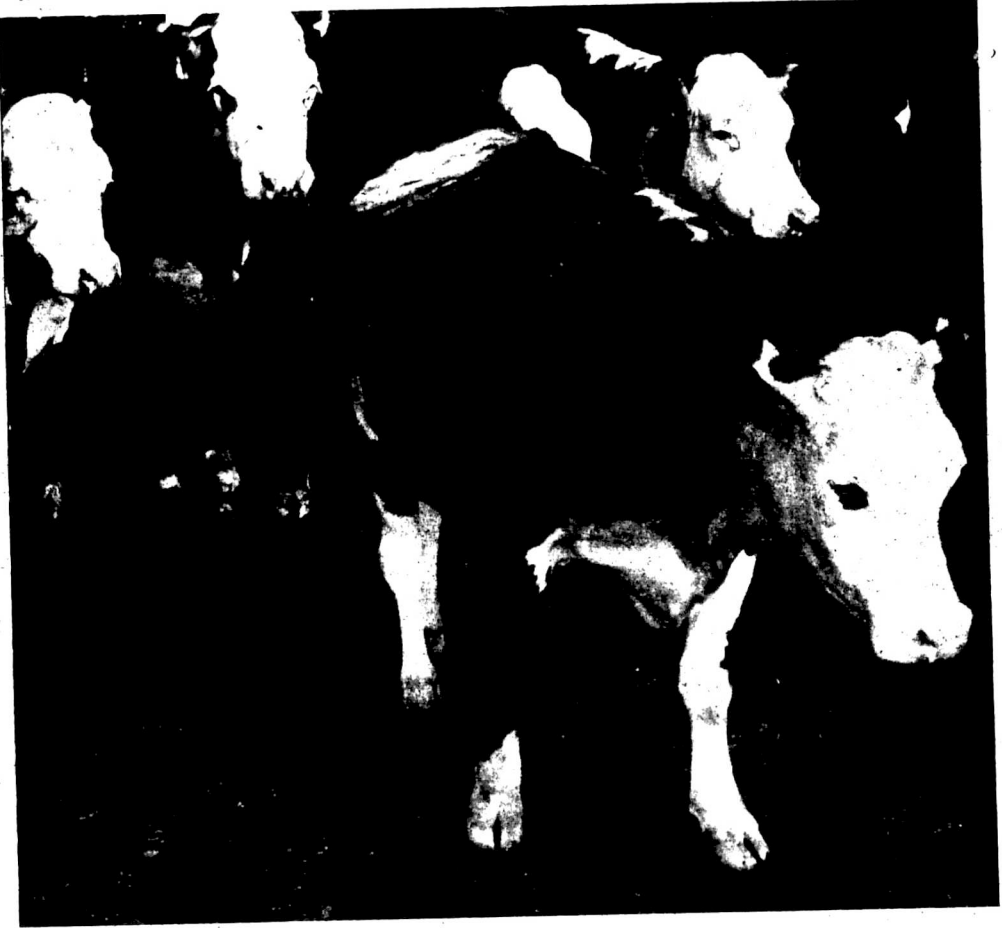
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 6, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A BY-ELECTION must shortly be held in the Avondale constituency of Southern Rhodesia because of the recent death of the Speaker and the election to that office of Mr. A. R. W.

By-Elections No Fair Test of Public Opinion.

Stumbles, a member of the Opposition front bench, and some Ministers and other leaders of the Rhodesian Front are already suggesting that a victory for the Government candidate would triumphantly vindicate the Prime Minister's intention to make a unilateral declaration of independence if that status cannot be gained at an early date by negotiation with the United Kingdom Government. Loss of the seat by the Rhodesia National Party would certainly cause, and obviously justify, jubilation in Mr. Ian Smith's camp, but it could not reasonably be held to corroborate a claim that the country had demonstrated support for unilateral action to safeguard its future. Though the question of independence will undoubtedly dominate the minds of the electors, it would be wrong on so crucial an issue to accept as reliable guidance the outcome of several by-elections, let alone of one. Freak results are common in by-elections in English-speaking democracies, and even if another one or two by-elections suddenly fell to be contested in Rhodesia and revealed a somewhat similar pattern of polling it could still not be fairly said that the voting, perhaps of only a few thousand persons in all, gave the Government a clear mandate to act on a policy which has inevitably aroused a fierce clash of opinion, and indeed of loyalties.

* * *

The most serious issue ever put before Southern Rhodesia is that of independence, which the Prime Minister has pledged him-

self not to declare unless he receives proof that that course would represent the will of a substantial majority of the electorate. The very life of the country being at stake, anything less than a two-to-one majority must be deemed inadequate. Of course, if the United Kingdom Government were to provoke Rhodesia by interference contravening its Constitution — a possibility which can be excluded while Sir Alec Douglas-Home remains in control — Rhodesians of all parties would unite in resisting pressure from London. Some Socialist spokesmen have talked recklessly of suspending the Constitution, and if the party swept back in October with an overwhelming majority, the lunatic left would doubtless howl for that and other follies. Almost all London newspapers and most Parliamentarians are convinced that all that remains to be decided is the extent of the Tory defeat. Far from sharing that opinion, we believe that, because the country trusts Sir Alec, there is a good prospect that he will win a working majority — though his party, staggeringly badly led by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Eden, will have itself to blame if it be thoroughly trounced. Faith in the Prime Minister and fear of Labour may, contrary to all precedent, give the Conservatives a fourth successive victory. Very understandably, Rhodesians do not relish the vagaries of British party politics, and they consequently recognize that their Government, if not brought down meantime by an adverse vote in Parliament, may be tempted to snatch independence in October, the month not only of the general election in Britain but also of independence for Northern Rhodesia.

No Government in Southern Rhodesia, however, could escape severe condemnation if it acted without having held a referendum or a general election at which the disadvantages of a unilateral

Sir Roy Will Lead Again.

declaration were explained quite as frankly as the arguments on the other side. Unless a Cabinet committed to the seizure of independence obtained at least a respectable majority of votes in its favour in a referendum, it would necessarily resign. If it received a fair majority which nevertheless fell short of approximately the two-to-one vote postulated above, a general election would be indicated. Whatever the opposing manifestoes might say, the ordinary man would see the issue in simple terms—whether his country should still let time slide (with increasing prejudice to its economy) or assume the independence which has been most unfairly withheld while it has been granted prematurely to countries in East, Central and West Africa which have nothing like Southern Rhodesia's record and justification for the status. Meantime nothing is to be gained by impatience. Nobody in Rhodesia has demonstrated that fact more clearly, if quietly, throughout this year than Sir Roy Welensky. When the Federation was destroyed by the Macmillan Government—and the Lord Chancellor continues to repeat his ridiculous assertion that it was not killed but just fell apart—we expressed the conviction that there would be so strong a demand for Sir Roy to take charge in Southern Rhodesia that it would become irresistible. That time is drawing nigh. His task will be frustrating and thankless, but he is too good a patriot to refuse to be conscribed—as Prime Minister, we hope, of a middle-of-the-road, all-party Government soon after his election to a Parliament in which he has not yet sat. Not many men have served in the Assemblies of three States, as he will then have done.

** ** **

MZEE KENYATTA boasted at a mass rally in Kisumu on Sunday that he had gained early independence for Kenya by tricking Britain into believing that that was the only way of achieving an

Kenyatta's Trickery.

early federation in East Africa. His confession of bad faith will not surprise the regular readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, for this was the only publication to declare at the time that the Secretary of State was being bluffed, and that when he had paid the price of the premature grant of independence to the Kenyatta (Mau Mau) party, the East African side of the bargain would not be fulfilled. That

forecast was soon proved correct, but not until this week has the chief personal beneficiary of Mr. Sandys's gullibility publicly admitted his calculated deception. President Nyerere has promptly retorted that he signed the declaration "in all honesty, believing that the Federation was genuinely wanted"; and none who know him will doubt that disclaimer. Dr. Obote's objections to over-hasty federation have been consistent; indeed, that was one of our reasons for saying that British Ministers were being bluffed. Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, his predecessor as Prime Minister of Uganda, said in London at the week-end: "Kenyatta has done all Africans a great disservice. It is not that I much blame him for adopting a manoeuvre to speed independence, for that is politics. I criticize him for revealing all this now".

* * *

Kenya's Prime Minister has thus offended political leaders in Britain, Tanganyika, and Uganda—for no better reason than an irresistible desire to advertise what he evidently

Expensive Boastfulness.

thinks to be astuteness while others recognize it as deliberate deception. As was to be expected, he has followed his usual practice of blaming the Press for misreporting him. On this occasion, fortunately, his denial had been denied in advance by his own Government's news agency, which had quoted him as saying: "The three leaders signed an agreement saying that they would federate with one condition: that Kenya was to be granted independence before this could come into being. The British, not knowing the trick for this, invited Kenyatta to London for talks on Kenya's independence, and that is why Kenya's independence was accelerated". Not being able to explain away that official reference to the word "trick", this man of two voices will probably take refuge in silence. But his latest piece of boastfulness will not be quickly forgotten by Africans. It may even alert some of the Europeans in Kenya, nearly all of them in Nairobi, who have so naively taken Kenyatta at the valuation put on him by his *claqueurs*, white and black.

Statements Worth Noting

"The first casualty of *Uhuru* everywhere is 'democracy'".—Major Lewis Hastings.

"The Eastern Districts of Rhodesia can produce coffee of the highest quality".—Lord Graham, Minister of Agriculture.

"Not more than five African Heads of State at the Cairo Conference favoured the Ghana proposal for a Union Government for Africa".—Sir Abubakar Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria.

Government Mean and Shameful, Says Lord Salisbury

Lord Chancellor Again Denies that U.K. Government Destroyed Federation

MEAN BEYOND BELIEF was Lord Salisbury's description in the House of Lords last week of the attitude of H.M. Government to "undesigned" civil servants in Central Africa who had lost their appointments through the destruction of the Federation.

It was "perfect nonsense", he said, for the Lord Chancellor to claim that the Federation had not been broken up by the United Kingdom Government.

The Marquess of Salisbury had moved "That this House is of the opinion that the undesigned federal and territorial officers should receive recompense more in keeping with the debt that this country owes them".

In the debate of June 16 the Government attitude was that it had reached agreement with the four Central African Governments concerned and could not reopen the question. That meant refusal to rectify an initial blunder.

It was shameful that one of the greatest and richest nations should try to equate its position with that of four immature Governments, whose responsibility was not the same or as great as that of the United Kingdom. British civil servants, not servants of those Governments, were in question, and it was a British responsibility to see that they were properly treated.

One of the undesigned civil servants in Nyasaland, the daughter of a former director of public works, had written in desperation to Dr. Banda, who had replied sympathetically and quite correctly that "in essence the issue is one between the officers concerned and H.M. Government; the responsibility for deciding what constituted fair treatment rested with H.M. Government".

Careers Prejudiced by British Policy

During the second reading of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Bill Mr. Butler had said that the future of federal civil servants, European, African, and Asian, lay in Britain's hands. This country ought to pay to the unfortunate undesigned officials lump-sum compensation worked out on an actuarial basis for the loss of their careers. He knew of a married man with four children who, having enjoyed an income of £1,650, was suddenly reduced through no fault of his own to an income of £256; and there were many similar cases.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL emphasized that the civil servants concerned had had their careers prejudiced by the policy of the United Kingdom Government, which had resolved to break up the Federation. They ought to have the compensation for loss of career which had been considered equitable in the case of members of the Overseas Civil Service. The Government's attempt to draw a distinction between officials in Central Africa who were servants of local Governments and those working beside them who were servants of the British Government was unacceptable in principle and imposed intolerable hardships in practice.

As to the relief scheme, what excuse could there be for an application form which required an individual to state the value of his house, his household effects, and even his vehicles? "A man should not be expected to sell his house or its contents or use his personal savings before qualifying for a hardship grant in the circumstances."

The argument was that men had not been designated under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme and therefore did not qualify for lump-sum compensation because they had been recruited in Northern Rhodesia, not by the Colonial Office. To draw distinctions according to the place of recruitment was purely artificial. An Englishman who had gone to Northern Rhodesia at his own expense and there decided to accept a Government appointment was not entitled to compensation; but if he had made the same decision in London and had his passage paid by the taxpayer he would have been designated and entitled to compensation.

Over the years neither H.M. Government nor the Government of Northern Rhodesia had had the slightest idea that the two groups of officials would be treated differently when the country became independent. The injustice done to some officials who had served Britain well in Central Africa had spoilt a record of fair dealing which had existed up to the dissolution of the Federation.

LORD MILVERTON said that the reputation of Britain for fair dealing was at stake, but that the issue was being

approached in a spirit of legalism and accountancy. He pleaded for application of the principle that "High Heaven rejects the lore of nicely calculated less or more". The absence of legal liability should not obscure the undoubted moral obligations.

LORD COLERAINE complained that 16 undesigned officials in Nyasaland were being shabbily treated. Yet that country had had only one service, an expatriate service, and all 16 had come under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State in London. The shortest period of service was eight years, and some had given about 30 years. They had been abominably prejudiced; and if they continued in their jobs they would be passed over for promotion in favour of Malawi citizens, or be under the constant risk of having their appointments terminated without any compensation with which to start a new life. Yet if they had been designated they would have received compensation which in one case would have reached £8,000.

Let Down by British Officials

LORD COLVTON testified that he had been told by Federal civil servants who had attended the special committee set up at the Victoria Falls Conference to deal with the question of civil servants that the British representatives had not pressed for equivalent treatment for all British officials.

The Federal Pensioners' Association had written that "the service in general considers that H.M. Government let it down". The Federal Government, not satisfied with the report of Committee A, had referred it back, and then received a promise of sympathetic consideration in cases of hardship when no offer of further employment could be made. Now there was a "degrading form of means test" in hardship cases.

Some former Federal officials felt unable to accept appointments under territorial Governments; some Africans felt that they might not get fair treatment in Southern Rhodesia, and Europeans were apprehensive about Africanization in Northern Rhodesia. There should be special arrangements for such people. It was said that Federal public servants could not come under the Pensions (Increase) Act of 1962 because they were locally recruited; but many had been members of the Colonial Service, and a large number were recruited from Britain during the period of Federation with the full encouragement of H.M. Government. How could such a service be described as locally recruited?

Why should former Federal officials be denied the right to compete for admission to the Home Civil Service unless they had been members of the Colonial Service? That distinction was invidious.

Lord Chancellor's Reply

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, rejecting the charge of mean and shabby treatment, said that Mr. Butler considered that his assurances had been fulfilled; he was satisfied with the settlement reached through the machinery set up at the Victoria Falls Conference.

Undesigned or non-designated officials were those expatriates who had not qualified under the 1954 White Paper or the Overseas Aid Scheme; the distinction was between expatriates for whom H.M. Government had special responsibility primarily because it had recruited them and those for whom H.M. Government had not that responsibility.

There had never been any question of applying the Overseas Aid Scheme or the 1954 White Paper to the Federal public service, for H.M. Government had had no say in its composition or conditions of service or recruitment.

Pensionable territorial officers in the departments transferred to the Federal Government in 1953 had been compulsorily seconded *en bloc* for two years, after which they had a further three years of secondment in which to decide whether or not to join the Federal service. About 5,000 territorial officers did so decide, and it was made clear to them beyond any shadow of doubt that they would then cease to be regarded as expatriate in any way.

LORD COLERAINE: "Does the Lord Chancellor really believe that if any of those officers had had any idea that there was any likelihood that the Federation would be dissolved by act of the British Parliament they would have exercised the option?"

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: "I dare say that if officers had remarkable foresight and been able to foresee that the Federation would come to an end they might have decided not to join. But they joined of their own free will and with the knowledge that their link with the U.K. Government and the Colonial Civil Service would be terminated on their joining. . . . It was the known policy of the Federation to establish a wholly local public service whose officers would go

home every night, not once in three years; and of course those designated officers who joined the Federal service lost their overseas leave privileges.

"The then Colonial Secretary, Lord Chandos, expressed the hope that the majority of seconded officers would transfer to the Federal service, but that could not be understood to mean that H.M. Government would continue to have responsibility for those who joined the Federal services from the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland services."

At the time of the dissolution there were 35,000 in the Federal public service. Well over half were Africans. Over 15,000 were pensionable. Of these about 55% were European and 45% African.

Could the territorial Government provide fully comparable conditions of employment? Because of its policy of Africanization the Nyasaland Government could not offer employment to pensionable officers not born, bred or domiciled in Nyasaland which could fairly be regarded as comparable. It was therefore agreed that, where appropriate, Nyasaland would have to offer contract terms for the Federal officers it needed to obtain and that otherwise such officers should be treated as becoming redundant.

If the 16 officers mentioned by Lord Coleraine were Federal officers they were clearly entitled to be treated as redundant.

It was decided to allow those who did not wish to transfer to fully comparable employment with a territorial Government to retire with the pension they had earned.

"I find it difficult to quarrel with that decision. An officer who had served a territorial Government in one capacity and then the Federal Government in that capacity was not compelled again to serve the territorial Government in the same capacity when the terms of employment were comparable with those he had enjoyed in the Federal Service. He could refuse to do so. But if the terms of employment were comparable I cannot see that he had any great claim for compensation if he chose not to accept that comparable employment."

Ordinarily an officer does not get a pension except for a full service to the prescribed age of retirement. In this case those who did not wish to accept comparable employment got the pension they had earned, without regard to the fact that they had not reached the age of retirement—and many years before would have become entitled to any pension in the Federal service.

400 Redundant out of 35,000

About 400 out of a total of 35,000 became redundant. Under the Federal conditions of service the form of compensation on abolition of office was earned pension plus up to one-third increase. That was the fair settlement agreed by the five Governments.

"Some of your lordships, it seems to me, take the view that because the British Parliament passed the Act leading to the dissolution, there is a greater obligation on the British Government for the ex-Federal officers, for whom there was no responsibility on the part of the British Government before dissolution.

"Lord Alexander of Hillsborough referred to our 'overwhelming greater responsibility for ensuring justice for the civil servants because the Federation was brought to an end by the decision of the British Government'. Lord Walston said that there was a moral obligation on the British Government to be generous to these officers now that the merger which the British Government had been instrumental in bringing about had broken up. Lord Listowel spoke about our moral responsibility.

"However, while the Federation was in being we had no moral and no legal obligation towards Federal officers; and unless one takes the view that the British Government were responsible for the break-up of the Federation, I do not see how it can seriously be argued that on dissolution a moral obligation on the British Government to the Federal officers arose.

"I reject the contention that we broke up the Federation. In our debate on December 17 I said that our action was simply a recognition of political realities—that the Federation could not be held together except by force. If we had not recognized the situation the Federation would have broken up in chaos.

"There are some who do not accept this view, who feel that somehow or other the Federation should have been maintained, despite the wishes of the vast majority of the inhabitants of two of the three territories. But I feel that their unwillingness to accept the political realities is associated with some unwillingness to face facts which were inescapable. We were not responsible for that situation within the Federation and we are not responsible for its consequences. I reject the view that we have a particular obligation to the ex-Federal officers because the Federation was dissolved.

"Some very wild things have been said about the part played by British civil servants in the negotiations leading

up to the settlement. Lord Listowel on June 16 alleged that they had been instructed to press for no compensation. While it would be contrary to established practice for me to disclose what instructions were given, I hope that the noble earl will accept it from me that he has been misled and that there is no truth whatsoever in that allegation. At no time did British representatives oppose the principle of compensation; and the settlement provides for compensation for redundant officers and for payment of earned pensions to those who did not accept comparable employment despite the fact that the time at which they were entitled to receive a pension had not come.

Charge Unwarranted

"Lord Colyton has thought fit to allege that British civil servants forced ungenerous views on the representatives of the territorial Governments. It is surely a reflection not only on the British civil servants but on the representatives of the other Governments; and it really is not warranted. The settlement was evolved in full and free discussion in which the territorial Governments played a major part as successor Governments. There was no question of influence being brought to bear on them.

"The settlement reached by all five Governments has been compared to-day and on previous occasions with that reached on the winding up of the West Indies Federation, and the British Government have been criticized for not securing on the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland terms for ex-Federal servants as good as those provided in the West Indies. I do not think this criticism in the least justified. The West Indian territorial Governments unanimously and on their own initiative proposed to treat their redundant ex-Federal servants exactly as if they were expatriate members of H.M. Oversea Civil Service for whom the British Government recognize responsibility to provide compensation on redundancy.

"So far as the British Government are concerned, we followed the same course in relation to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We joined in discussions with the territorial Governments. We undertook no fresh responsibilities. In the West Indies Federal Service there were members of the Oversea Civil Service. We recognized and discharged our responsibility to them. We did not recognize or undertake any obligations to other West Indies Federal servants."

The special commissioner dealing with hardship cases among ex-Federal officials has received only 28 applications from 400 redundant civil servants, and 21 had been rejected. The small number of applications suggested that there could have been very little hardship in the general settlement.

"Since the dissolution the Northern Rhodesian Government has adopted a policy of Africanization. It has recognized that that has altered the situation of those ex-Federal officers who joined the Northern Rhodesian service and also of the non-designated officers in their services. They announced in January that all non-designated officers who would previously have forfeited all pension rights by premature retirement could either retire with earned pension at six months' notice or, if they served for two years from January 1964, on abolition of office terms—that is to say, with a pension enhanced up to one-third. They have recently amended the scheme to provide that if any such officer is superseded for promotion or required to retire because of Africanization he may at his option receive in place of the enhanced pension half the lump-sum compensation due to designated officers, plus his earned pension.

Discrimination Rejected

"It is suggested that the British Government should now pay to all Federal servants, or to some categories of Federal servants, sums in excess of those agreed to. Half the Federal service was African. I do not think it can be seriously suggested that all these African officers should have been offered lump-sum compensation as though they were expatriate officers whose careers had been brought to an end through transfer of responsibility from the Federal to the territorial Governments.

"If this is not suggested, then presumably what is suggested is that there should be some discrimination in favour of the non-African Federal servants. I cannot think that this would be right when one bears in mind that there was no discrimination in whose favour it is to be applied? Just to the former members of the Colonial Service who voluntarily joined the Federal service? If you do that, how can you justify treating these former Colonial Federal servants better than those recruited direct from here by the Federal Government or better than European officers domiciled in and recruited from Southern Rhodesia?

"This was a common service in which no distinction was drawn on account of colour, race, or origin. It would be quite wrong to draw any such distinction now. This was a

Federal service for which H.M. Government had no responsibility. We have done our best with the other four Governments to arrive at a fair solution."

Government's "Perfect Nonsense"

LORD SALISBURY said that he was quite unconvinced by the Lord Chancellor's special pleading.

The gist of his speech was that H.M. Government repudiated all liability towards men who had been "our servants — and good servants—for years", and none of whom ought to be left in penury.

"There is a moral obligation. Rightly or wrongly—wrongly, I think—we broke up the Federation. It is perfect nonsense to say that we did not. If it had not

been for H.M. Government I think the Federation would be in existence now. We put these people in their present unhappy situation.

"In these circumstances I cannot regard the Lord Chancellor's attitude, which I recognize is not his attitude but that of the Government, as being anything but mean beyond belief. For that reason I must divide the House. I do it with regret, because I do not like dividing the House against my own party. But here is a case of obvious injustice, and this House has always stood for justice in all aspects and regions of public life."

The motion was lost by 65 votes to 53.

Southern Rhodesian Affairs Not Discussed

Minister's Assurance to House of Lords

PRAISE for the Prime Minister came from peer after peer when the House of Lords discussed the *communiqué* issued by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

LORD CARRINGTON, Minister without Portfolio, who said that he had visited most Commonwealth countries and worked in one for three years, recalled that there had been genuine misapprehension in some quarters that the meeting of Prime Ministers might be the breaking-point for the Commonwealth. Instead the members had shown how they valued the Commonwealth and their determination to strengthen it. Because of its diversity the Commonwealth was a uniquely valuable forum for the discussion of world problems.

The Prime Ministers had not discussed Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs, but simply the steps which might be taken to assist in finding a solution to the independence question which would enable Southern Rhodesia to take her place as a full Commonwealth member.

Objectivity and Restraint

"Discussion of the Southern Rhodesian issue was marked by great objectivity and restraint, even though this issue arouses great feeling throughout Africa. Many of the Commonwealth leaders made clear their concern at the apparent difficulties in the way of Southern Rhodesia's obtaining independence in the same manner and with the same dispatch as have our former territories in Africa where often there were problems but which were in each case overcome.

"I would draw attention to the call of the Prime Ministers for the exercise of moderation and abstention from violence, and to their belief that the best interests of all sections of the population lay in developing confidence and co-operation on the basis of tolerance, mutual understanding, and justice.

"The restraint shown by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London has been reflected at the recent discussion of Southern Rhodesia in the Organization for African Unity in Cairo, where African Commonwealth Prime Ministers took the lead in counselling moderation.

"One of the main advantages derived from the recent meeting in London has been a greater understanding on the part of the Prime Ministers of the complexities of the Southern Rhodesian problem and of the good faith of the British Government in dealing with it. The credit for this lies largely with the Prime Minister."

EARL ATTLEE said that never before had the House discussed a Prime Ministers' Conference. The apparent purpose on this occasion was to boost the Prime Minister and show that the Tories had after all some interest in Commonwealth affairs. He hoped that they had given up the heresy of the Common Market.

LORD GLENDEVON said in a maiden speech that the prime purpose of the Commonwealth was the destruction of racial hatred. The Chinese were "piling into Africa in great numbers, not entirely on behalf of the restaurant business", and African leaders might be expected to see the great virtues of Commonwealth links in Africa.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER emphasized that the future of the Commonwealth depended upon distilling into the rising generation a sense of belonging and of accepting the responsibilities of membership.

"There are still in this country in positions of influence men and women who can speak of the Commonwealth in terms of their personal experience. Many have served in various parts of the Commonwealth as their life's work. Many of my university contemporaries went, with a real sense of service, into the Indian Civil Service, the Sudan Civil Service, the Colonial Service. Others spent long periods overseas in the Armed Services. These people keep alive in this country the knowledge and spirit of the Commonwealth.

Potential Victim of Indifference

"What will happen when there is no longer a body of men and women in this country who can commend what the Commonwealth stands for from their personal experience? I foresee a real danger that the cause of the Commonwealth may then become the victim of indifference."

LORD WALSTON attributed many of the troubles confronting the Commonwealth to the failure of Governments to think five or 10 years ahead.

A unilateral declaration of independence would, he said, be disastrous for all Rhodesians of all colours. A Socialist Government would no more countenance independence without majority rule than a Conservative Government in Britain.

"While I am happy about the recent visit of some African chiefs from Rhodesia, I was very unhappy when I read some of their comments. One wrote: 'We have concluded reluctantly that the way British Ministers have avoided us, or attempted to avoid meeting us, indicates that the British Government does not wish to see us and is unwilling to seek a satisfactory solution to our troubles'. Another writes: 'It is of great concern to us that, having arrived here to meet the Government, we have not been afforded an opportunity to meet the Government leaders. Why, when we came here to talk to them, do the British Ministers appear to be reluctant to talk to us?'"

Turning-Point for World

VISCOUNT BRUCE OF MELBOURNE described the Prime Minister's Conference as the turning-point in the world because upon it had depended the future of the Empire and Commonwealth. Its success had been due in great measure to the leadership, courtesy, tact and understanding of the Prime Minister.

Overseas Commonwealth leaders had shown admirable restraint and moderation. The newly independent countries would come to understand that they could not rely upon the United Nations to safeguard their security and that their voices in the world would mean nothing if they were outside the Commonwealth.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK said that the Commonwealth was neither a gigantic farce nor the ark of the covenant.

If South Africa had acted towards Nyasaland as Indonesia had done towards Malaysia, the conference *communiqué* would have been very much more strongly worded.

"If we cannot call the Commonwealth a unity, and we certainly cannot put a fear into it, what are its major tasks? I suggest that the first is to enable individual members, by giving them all the guidance and advice we can, to provide popular and efficient Governments.

"Lord Walston spoke of majority rule. I hope we shall never adopt that. We do not rule this country by majority rule, but by parliamentary democracy. We should be unwise to suggest that other countries use a form of government we do not use ourselves. A majority has no more right to bully a minority than a minority has to bully a majority.

"The supreme task is in race relations. Nothing fires racial animosity more than lack of human respect, and nothing dis-integrates racial hatred more than the realization of mutual respect. I would regard human dignity as even higher than human rights."

LORD MILVERTON hoped that the new Commonwealth Secretariat would not be modelled on the United Nations or the Organization for African Unity, to whose recent Cairo meeting Mr. Tshombe, Prime Minister of the Congo, was not invited because they did not like him. It had been left to a Commonwealth member to point out that that was interference in the domestic affairs of a member State.

LORD ALPORT welcomed the assurance that Southern Rhodesia's internal problems and politics had not been discussed at the conference.

"All that was done, as I understand it, was to discuss the effects of the situation there upon the Commonwealth, and that was obviously a proper subject for discussion. It is widely believed in Rhodesia that not only are their affairs the football of Commonwealth politics, but also that their affairs are used as a football by political parties in this country. I do not believe that the issue of the Constitution in Southern Rhodesia will affect the election here, or party fortunes, one way or another.

A Fundamentally Sound Constitution

"Some of our difficulties in Central Africa have been due to a reluctance to take the initiative in setting out certain positive lines of policy at a sufficiently early stage to enable us to keep the initiative in our hands. The general public in Southern Rhodesia believe that there is little alternative between the position in which they find themselves and a unilateral declaration of independence in due course. This is not true. There is a third course.

"The assumption on which the 1961 Constitution was based was that expansion of education and economic opportunity would combine to bring over a reasonable period of time—the estimates differed between five and 15 years—a number of Africans into the full enjoyment of suffrage, and thus, by a healthy, reasoned and stable course, ensure a constitutional development which would make it possible for Africans and Europeans to enjoy together political responsibilities and opportunities. It was, I believe, a fundamentally sound attitude to constitutional development in the context of Southern Rhodesia.

"There is now economic stagnation in Southern Rhodesia and increasing unemployment, principally African. The chances of more Africans qualifying educationally or by property qualification to exercise the vote, and therefore to produce that balance between European and African which was the aim of the present Constitution, are becoming dimmer.

"The Constitution was a good one. I believe that in a reasonably short time, had prosperity and stable conditions continued, it would have produced the results at which it aimed. Therefore, H.M. Government has a duty to try to ensure that the Constitution does work in accordance with the original plans and purposes. That can be done only by trying to help materially with the maintenance and extension of the educational opportunities open to the African population.

"A generous effort by this country in that respect—help with the development of secondary education, with the provision of administrative training for Africans, and with the extension of opportunities for professional training for Africans in Southern Rhodesia which their own resources may not be able to provide—would go far to ensure not only a wider understanding of the practicality of the existing constitutional system but also, in the eyes of the world, Britain's good faith in carrying out the experiment to which it set its hand. We have a responsibility, too, to help to ease and get going again the economy of that territory.

"In those circumstances we need not wait until after the election before tackling the problem.

"I see an alarming increase in the Commonwealth and

especially outside it—certainly in Europe, and perhaps in the American Continent and elsewhere—that that nationalism which our generation have assumed will never trouble us again. My experience of the Council of Europe makes it clear that nationalism, 25 years after the beginning of the last war, is once more assuming dangerous proportions.

"We in the Commonwealth have based the approach to constitutional development to independence upon nationalism. We have accepted it, although we have sometimes tried to control its less desirable and destructive elements. But there is in the new nations a strong sense of nationalism.

There is a danger of nationalism in its old sense returning to be the curse of another generation."

Choice of Britain's Representatives

LORD HAWKE said it was important to have in the new countries men who would be in the confidence of the new rulers, playing, eating, and drinking with them, and so being in a position to give timely advice without appearing officious.

Natural products were being increasingly threatened by synthetic substitutes. "If I were a cotton grower I should not view with equanimity the idea of the biggest man-made fibre producers in this country buying up the biggest group of cotton spinners.

"In Africa I regard the economic and political problem to a large extent as that of creating a slightly moneyed middle class. At the moment that does not exist. This is the exact opposite to the East, where often the problem is to try to ease the middle class of some of their ill-gotten gains. Once we have a moneyed class in Africa it will be possible to find local capital springing up, which will make general economic development much easier."

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL said that for the first time the chairman of a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference had had to tear up the agenda because it was not approved by new members. It had been shown that the Commonwealth was in fact an association of equals and that this country was no longer *primus inter pares*.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, commenting on Lord Walston's criticism of the visit of Southern Rhodesian chiefs said that the Secretary of State, who had borne an appalling burden of work, had twice seen deputations of the chiefs to discuss Southern Rhodesian affairs and had entertained them socially. The speaker and other junior Ministers had visited the chiefs.

Sir Alec Wants to See Mr. Smith Talks Better than Correspondence

THE PRIME MINISTER was asked in the House of Commons shortly before it rose for the summer recess if he was satisfied that there would be no unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia before it met again.

SIR A. DOUGLAS-HOME: "I hope we are all trying, both here and in Southern Rhodesia, to prevent anything unconstitutional happening."

MRS. CASTLE: "The other Commonwealth Prime Ministers only signed the conference *communiqué* because they believed the Prime Minister was going to call a constitutional conference."

SIR A. DOUGLAS-HOME: "I made it quite clear to my colleagues that I was hoping to see Mr. Smith, and that as a result of the conversation we should then be in a better position to deal with this complicated and difficult situation, which was recognized as such by the other Prime Ministers."

MR. GRIMOND: "Would the Prime Minister confirm, in accordance with the *communiqué* which he signed, that it is the view of the Government that a conference ought to be summoned which not only Mr. Smith but leaders of the other political parties in Southern Rhodesia should attend?"

SIR A. DOUGLAS-HOME: "What I want to do before we deal with this or try to get a settlement is to see Mr. Smith, because a conversation is much more satisfactory than correspondence."

Hundreds Killed in Lumpa Uprising in Northern Rhodesia

Kaunda Orders "Bring in Alice Lenshina Dead or Alive"

FANATICS of the Lumpa Church in Northern Rhodesia, established and led by Mrs. Alice Lenshina, a so-called prophetess, have extended their acts of violence from the Chinsali district to the Lundazi area, about 100 miles to the south-east and close to the border with Malawi.

Since the outbreak started a fortnight ago at least 300 Africans are known to have been killed. Some were burnt alive in huts set alight by Lumpa adherents, but most have lost their lives in retaliatory actions taken by the troops and police.

At about 3 a.m. on Monday of this week Lundazi was overrun by Lumpa men and women who rushed in to the little township screaming "Revenge for Sione", a village in which about 70 had been killed a few days earlier in an assault by troops and police. Sione, the Africanized form of Zion, was the name given some time ago by Mrs. Lenshina to a settlement dominated by her followers.

Indians Killed

How many were killed in Lundazi is not yet known. Women and children were dragged out of huts and stabbed or beaten to death. Two Indian storekeepers and one Indian woman were killed in bed. A Roman Catholic priest was speared in the arm while rescuing a wounded African.

The mob seized the police station, took 10 rifles, and then continued their indiscriminate killing. Later Police Inspector Paul Gillies, a 27-year-old Londoner, commanded arms from an Asian store and with five men retook the police station. At Lundazi *boma* an African policeman and the families of eight other members of the police were killed. Many surrounding villages have been sacked by Lumpists; at least 18 villages are known to have been set afire.

Troops were promptly flown from Chinsali, where nearly all Northern Rhodesia's military force had been congregated.

"A National Tragedy"

Churohes of the sect in Luanshya and Ndola were damaged at the week-end. In the former town 15 windows were smashed by stoning. In the latter the roof was ripped off a Lumpa church and the walls partly demolished.

Dr. Kaunda told a rally in Lusaka on Monday that "dead or alive, Lenshina must be brought here". She would have to answer criminal charges. Though the Lumpa Church professed to be Christians, Lenshina had disobeyed Christ's teaching by telling her followers to kill. That type of teaching could not be allowed.

On the previous Friday Dr. Kaunda, wearing a black tie for those killed in the Chinsali fighting, had told Parliament that the outbreaks were "a national tragedy". Though he wanted no life to be taken, peaceful citizens had to be protected against fanatics.

Nearly 2,000 men were, he revealed, engaged against the self-styled "prophetess". Government forces had on the previous day stormed the Lumpa headquarters in Sione village, where 66 members of the sect had been killed; and others had since died in hospital. Altogether 112 persons had lost their lives in the area.

The Prime Minister appealed for the peaceful surrender of Mrs. Lenshina and her followers. He said of the leader: "Here is a woman who misleads her followers into believing that they should be prepared to die. Yet she runs away into hiding. They are dying for absolutely nothing."

Major-General G. H. Lea, commander of the defence forces, and Brigadier C. M. Grigg, the army commander, had flown to Chinsali to direct operations, in which 20 men, 169 women, and 165 juveniles had then been arrested.

The Prime Minister attended the funeral in Lusaka Cathedral that day of Inspector Peter Jordan, aged 27, who had been stabbed to death by a Lumpa follower three days earlier.

Dr. Kaunda told journalists that there was no intention to

ban the Lumpa Church or interfere with freedom of worship. At the week-end, however, after the outbreak in Lundazi, the sect was declared unlawful, with imprisonment for up to seven years for anyone assisting in the management of a Lumpa Church branch, indicating his membership in public, or attending a Lumpa Church meeting.

Referring to that decision in a broadcast talk, Dr. Kaunda said that it was still not the policy of the Government to suppress the Lumpa religion, though the events in the Chinsali district in the past week and the happenings in Lundazi in the past 24 hours had satisfied him that the activities of some branches of the church were incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order and good government. He hoped to be able to revoke the ban in about a month, if law and order had been restored.

Later he told a large crowd that in Lundazi at least 150 people had been killed, some having been burnt alive in huts.

On Monday 72 Lumpa followers were killed in the fortified village of Chipoma, five miles from Lundazi. Of 54 taken prisoner 43 had been wounded. There were no casualties among troops or police.

Political Thugs Started the Trouble

It is being said in Northern Rhodesia that not all the fault is attributable to the Lumpa Church, members of which had been intimidated, attacked, and even killed by U.N.I.P. thugs because they resolutely refused to join the party, or indeed, any political organization.

On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* said on this matter in a leaderette:—

"It is unfortunate that the Government of Northern Rhodesia, which has shown skill and moderation in coping with problems of an emerging country, should have entangled itself so deeply in the disgraceful suppression of the Lumpa sect. Within a few days the death roll has reached 300, and the slaughter on both sides goes on.

"The sect's adherents, followers of the 'prophetess' Alice Lenshina, are officially recognised as 'bloodthirsty fanatics' whose strange creed has impelled them to rebellion and murder. Yet the only crime of the Lumpa, apart from what they have been driven in desperation to do, was and is that their creed strictly forbids them to engage in politics in any form.

"They refused to join the ruling United National Independence Party. This soon made them targets for political intimidation. Their huts and crops were burned; they were attacked, some were killed. They built isolated stockaded villages, where they defended themselves against all comers.

"Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, intervened after an affray last Christmas in which 20 people were killed, and gave the Lumpa a respite. Then came self-government and the promise of independence in October. Party militants persuaded the Government to order the Lumpa to disperse from their villages. The Lumpa, fearing that under the new régime they would get no protection at all against the party, refused. Troops and police were sent in and the one-sided battle was on.

"Even if Alice Lenshina is captured the affair will not be over. She has 30,000 desperate followers. The amiable Dr. Kaunda faces the sternest test so far of his mettle and principles."

Most reports have given 10,000 as the approximate strength of the Lumpa Church.

Crisis of Conscience

A few days earlier the paper's correspondent in Lusaka had telegraphed:—

"The rebellion has caused something close to a crisis of conscience in the Kaunda Government. Like several members of the Cabinet, the Lumpas of the northern region belong to the Bemba tribe.

"Their puritanical creed also stems from the Church of Scotland, at one of whose missions in Bembaaland the Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister received his early education. His brother Robert was once a member of the Lumpa Sect.

"Fighting started because of Alice Lenshina's command to her followers that they should not join political parties. This led to fighting between the sect and members of Dr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party. To its credit, the Government has done its best to curb the militancy of its followers in the Northern Province. It has also reacted promptly to the crisis by sending social workers as well as troops."

PERSONALIA

A novel by SIR ROGER CHANCE is shortly due for publication in London.

DR. PETER G. GRIFFITHS is in England from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

ADMIRAL AMERICO TOMAZ, President of Portugal, is visiting Mozambique.

MRS. H. WEPENER, a town councillor in Gwelo, has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

DR. KAUNDA is the first president of the newly-formed Zambia Association for National Affairs.

CANON G. S. FAUSSETT has returned to the Masasi diocese from leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. APOLLO KIRONDE, Uganda's representative at the United Nations, has arrived in Uganda.

MR. C. J. PRIDEAUX has been appointed a managing director of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd.

MR. R. C. BUCHANAN has been appointed surgical specialist to the Ministry of Health in Malawi.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX is resigning from the board of the Standard Bank owing to other commitments.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE addressed the annual meeting of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship.

MR. G. K. BARR is now chairman of Abercorn Town Management Board. He has succeeded Mr. P. M. METCALFE.

THE REV. A. E. PEASTON, chaplain at Kericho, has been made an honorary canon of the Diocese of Maseno, Kenya.

MR. E. K. SEMPEBWA, Uganda Students' Adviser in London for the past two years, is on six weeks' leave in Uganda.

CANON R. L. CRANSWICK, for the past 11 years rector of Avondale, Southern Rhodesia, is now rector of Famaona, Bulawayo.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, who was Acting Prime Minister of Kenya for about three weeks, has been ordered a fortnight's rest.

MR. A. I. ALIHKANOV, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has visited the Somali Republic.

SIR HUMPHREY MYNORS, lately deputy governor of the Bank of England, is now financial consultant to the Imperial Tobacco Company.

THE REV. S. J. HARLAND, a former Canon of Dodoma Cathedral, Tanganyika, has been appointed chaplain of Christ Church, Amsterdam.

Of every 100 children born in Tanganyika, 40 will die before they are 15, MWALIMU NYERERE told the *Umoja wa Wanawake* conference.

MR. DUNSTAN KAMANA will shortly arrive in London on appointment as Northern Rhodesia's first information officer sent to an overseas appointment.

GENERAL SIR NEVIL BROWNJOHN and LADY DOWLING are two of the trustees of a fund created to make a film about the danger to wild life in parts of Bechuanaland.

A novel entitled "Weep Not Child", written by MR. JAMES NGUGI, an undergraduate at Makerere College, Uganda, is due for publication in London later this year.

MR. M. H. CAINE and MR. M. C. W. WILDY have been appointed directors of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., the parent company of the Booker group.

MR. W. C. SQUIRE, a joint London secretary of the Anglo American Corporation, has retired after 35 years' service. MR. R. V. PRITCHARD is now sole secretary in London.

MR. PETER STRINGER, headmaster of the U.M.C.A. teacher training college in Korogwe, and MRS. STRINGER have left Tanganyika to live in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. OLAJIDE KASSIM, a Nigerian, has been appointed a judge of the High Court and a member of the Supreme Court of Malawi. He is an LL.B. of London University.

MR. J. FAIRHURST, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Independence celebrations, has also been given responsibility for the arrangements for the visit of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

SIR EDWARD FREDERICK MUTESA, President of Uganda, has launched an appeal for funds to finance an Uganda team of athletes for the Olympic Games in Tokyo in September.

MR. SAEED COCKAR, a Nairobi lawyer, who was called to the Bar in Britain in 1947, and has since practised in Kenya, is to be the first president of Kenya's Industrial Court.

MISS LUCY LAMECK, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives in Tanganyika, is on a six weeks' tour of Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany, and Britain.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B. LOMBARD, a former Assistant Commissioner of Police in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed campaign director of the Freedom from Hunger campaign in that country.

MR. A. P. ACHIENG, Permanent Secretary for Natural Resources in Kenya, is leading a delegation to a U.N.E.S.C.O. conference in Lagos on the organization of research and training in Africa.

MISS ANGELINE KAMBA, assistant librarian in the University College of Rhodesia and Nvasaland, is due in the United States in September to study librarianship on a Carnegie Corporation grant.

SIR NUTCOMBE and LADY HUME have left by sea for the Far East, from which they will return through Canada and the U.S.A. They expect to be back in England towards the end of October.

MR. DAVID REID HENRY, of Woodford Green, a bird painter, took to Trafalgar Square a few days ago an eagle with a six-foot wing span which he recently brought back from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. DANIEL MOSS, Junior Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, has just visited Israel and will spend some weeks at the Maxwell School of Public Administration in the U.S.A. and at Syracuse University.

MR. D. MCEWAN, who for the past six years has managed the construction equipment division of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, has been elected to the board. He was a pilot in the R.A.F. during the last war.

MR. E. H. HAWKE, chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and MRS. HAWKE, sailed on Friday for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, in which MR. and MRS. A. GORDON-BROWN were also passengers.

VISCOUNT LAMBTON, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, has written a pamphlet entitled "Harold Wilson and his friends". It lampoons the Socialist claim that it could govern Britain efficiently.

MR. H. B. M. CHIPEMBERE, Minister of Education in Malawi, who is a history graduate of Fort Hare, South Africa, recently lectured to students at a night secondary school in Zomba on "Europe in the 16th Century".

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI, Secretary-General of the East African Common Services Organization, arrived in London last week. He will spend next week in Spain at a summer conference on economic development organized by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Uhuru na Especially Kazi!

YOUNG 40, 17 years in Tanganyika as planter, District Commissioner, and senior Foreign Service official, wants responsible job anywhere, preferably in East Africa. — Box No. 144, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1.

CANON E. A. MAYCOCK, Vicar of Little St. Mary's, Cambridge, is in Africa for three months to conduct retreats in the dioceses of Nyasaland and Lebombo at the invitation of the two bishops.

MR. LESLIE FARRER-BROWN, lately director of the Nuffield Foundation, is to succeed SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS as chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, of which SIR ALEXANDER becomes the first president.

CANON SHELDON JALASI has been appointed Archdeacon of Kota-Kota. He has served the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in Nyasaland for 40 years, for half the time as a layman and for the last 20 years as a priest.

MRS. EVA PLUMRIDGE, of Chingola, who has just celebrated her 80th birthday, went to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia 19 years ago on a short visit to see an infant grandson. She liked the country so much that she has remained there ever since.

THE RT. REV. DONALD ARDEN said when announcing that the Diocese of Nyasaland would henceforth be known as the Diocese of Malawi that he hoped the synod would decide next month on the appointment of the first African assistant bishop.

MR. V. G. CHERTKOV, head of the Soviet Government's Department of Economic Relations with Africa and Latin America, is leading a delegation to Kenya to discuss the technical details of Russia's promise of technical and financial assistance.

MR. ERNEST CLARKE, lately manager and chief engineer of the Zanzibar Electricity Board, has arrived in Eire. Before going to Zanzibar three years ago he had served in electricity undertakings in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda since 1937.

MR. ERIC LLOYD WILLIAMS has been appointed public relations consultant to Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., with headquarters in Lusaka. At one period of the last war he was an agency war correspondent in North Africa and Italy.

PROFESSOR S. CART, head of the Hadasa Social Medicine School of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is spending three months in Uganda to lecture on preventive medicine at Makerere University College. The Israeli Government is meeting the cost of the visit.

MR. HUMPHREY ELLISON, who was a journalist for 14 years before he joined the Anglo American Corporation two years ago, has been transferred to the Central African subsidiary of the group, of which he is now chief public relations representative on the Copperbelt.

MR. LUCAS NDUNGI, an assistant secretary in the finance division of the East African Common Services Organization, has left for New York to spend two months studying forms of technical assistance given to developing countries by the United Nations and its agencies.

AMBASSADOR FOMIN, of Soviet Russia, who has served in Mogadishu for the past four years, "has been the pillar of the present very good relations between the Soviet and Somali peoples", the SOMALI PRIME MINISTER said at a reception before his transfer to another post.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, chairman of the Conservative Party Agricultural Committee since 1951, who is not seeking re-election to Parliament at the general election, has been presented by the committee with an early print of sheep-shearing. He has visited East Africa on several occasions.

MR. ISAAC LUGONZO, who joined the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., in Nairobi in 1946, has been made its public relations officer. He was elected a city councillor of Nairobi four years ago and last October became deputy mayor and an alderman. For the past two years he has been chairman of the social services and housing committee.

MR. H. H. LEGRAND, a French lepidopterist, has catalogued 361 species of butterflies and moths in Seychelles.

MR. STANLEY M. NYARWA, a Southern Rhodesian African studying at Edinburgh Theological College, hopes to serve as a curate for two years in a London parish after his ordination in 1965.

MR. D. KETEL, director of the Africa and Middle East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, who represented the QUEEN OF HOLLAND at the Malawi Independence celebrations, has paid short visits to the East African territories on his way back to Europe.

MR. HUMPHREY NGUNGA, a B.A. of Makerere, who after serving as a district officer in Nyeri recently took a course in provincial administration at Oxford, has come to London for six months in the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office. He is accompanied by MR. KARIFI HARGA, also a B.A. of Makerere.

MR. ALPORT PHIRI, who has been appointed vice-principal of Mufulira Training College, Northern Rhodesia, has taught at Chalimbana for 16 years. He was educated partly in Nyasaland and later obtained a diploma in education from Makerere College, Uganda. He also studied at St. Paul's College, Cheltenham.

MR. F. M. MACHARIA, president of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in Nairobi on his return from attending an Asian Economic Seminar at Pyongyang, North Korea, that he had a "master plan for co-operation with the Kenya Government in the struggle for economic freedom".

DR. GAHIDA MEDARD, representing the exiled former King of Rwanda, addressed M.P.s. of all parties in a committee room of the House of Commons last week. He said that he hoped for the formation of a committee of British sympathizers with the thousands of Tutsi who had been expelled from Rwanda, where thousands more had been massacred.

MR. HENRY KAJURA has been appointed Director of Recruitment and Training in the East African Common Services Organization. He was born in Uganda, graduated B.A. at Makerere, took the Devonshire course at Oxford University in 1958-59, and last year attended a three-months' advanced course in public administration in the U.S.A.

When GENERAL SIR RICHARD GALE recently visited Rhodesia, a number of ex-Servicemen whom he had commanded in France entertained him to luncheon. Without his knowledge they decided to give him a memento of their association. On their behalf MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, presented him on Friday with a table topped with Northern Rhodesian copper which bears the signature of each contributor. GENERAL GALE, who was obviously surprised at the gift, said that Central Africa was fortunate to have men of the splendid stamp whom he had commanded from Rhodesia.

Obituary

DR. JOHN ERNEST AWELRYDD DAVID, of Bulawayo, has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ERNEST REED, whose death in Natal is reported, had lived in Nyasaland for 43 years until August last. He was one of the pioneer tobacco growers.

THE REV. FREDERICK CHARLES MACDONALD, who has died in Deddington, Oxford, at the age of 75, was from 1921 to 1924 principal of the Barotse National School in Mongu, Northern Rhodesia. He afterwards held various clerical appointments in the U.K., being since 1955 a non-residential Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

Commons Debate Southern Rhodesia

Some Fortright Speeches

SOUTHERN RHODESIA was debated in the House of Commons last week.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Soc.) said that before the Prime Ministers' Conference it had been feared that the Commonwealth might founder over Southern Rhodesia. All rejoiced that the conference had succeeded.

Conservative politicians attributed the success to the Prime Minister because the Government, having acquired a reputation for not caring much about the Commonwealth, wanted to use the Commonwealth to restore its tarnished electoral image.

The Prime Ministers of the white Dominions, Africa and Asia had all emphasized that irremediable damage might be done to the Commonwealth if the situation in Southern Rhodesia continued. Particular credit for the success of the conference should go to the African and Asian Prime Ministers, who had shown remarkable restraint in not rocking the boat at a crucial moment.

Mr. Ian Smith having arrogantly dismissed the conference *communiqué*, the Government ought to say bluntly that the time for constitutional change in Southern Rhodesia was long overdue and that economic help would be given as part of an honourable package deal. The people of Rhodesia should be publicly warned of the full consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence.

MR. RONALD BELL (Cons.) said that the speech just delivered explained why Britons in Africa regarded some Socialist M.P.s as their worst enemies. It was a speech filled with hate of the white man. Equally vigorous advocacy of good causes was missing when violence was used by black people against white in Africa.

The hon. lady thought the Government of Southern Rhod-

esia blameworthy for imprisoning Mr. Sithole after he had said that if he and his friends did not get what they wanted quietly they would get it violently. In Britain a person who threatened violence against the Government would get the same punishment. She was also horrified at the idea of sending Africans to prison for throwing stones, which was likewise a criminal offence in this country. In Rhodesia it had recently become a serious problem. The rule of law had prevailed to a remarkable extent in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. DINGLE FOOT (Soc.): "Why is Southern Rhodesia the only territory in the Commonwealth whose Chief Justice thought it necessary to resign because he regarded the legislation then being passed as a complete negation of the rule of law?"

MR. BELL: "That is a very valuable point to Southern Rhodesia — that it is the sort of country where that kind of thing could take place for quite slight causes".

MR. D. FOOT: "Slight?"

1961 Constitution Admirable

MR. BELL: "Yes, very slight. Laws of a far more oppressive character have been passed in Ghana, where the same kind of revulsion among public servants would not take the form of resignation. Members of the Ghana judiciary perhaps would have been wise to protest earlier and to have the merit, as did the Southern Rhodesian Chief Justice, of resigning. Instead they were disgracefully dismissed in the most scandalous circumstances. Southern Rhodesia, judged by the standard of any other African country, has a most wonderful record of moderation, of democratic Government, and of quiet and peaceful progress".

The 1961 Constitution was admirable. The United Kingdom have asked Southern Rhodesia to accept it, having no right to impose any Constitution since Southern Rhodesia was self-governing.

That Constitution was freely agreed to by the representatives of the African population, including, I think, Mr. Sithole. Certainly it was accepted by Mr. Nkomo. The great tragedy is that after it was agreed on all sides and brought into operation by an Act of the British Parliament, pressures, very largely from outside, and very largely from this country, persuaded African leaders to start to boycott the very Constitution to which they had themselves agreed.

The reason the number of Africans registered as electors is small is not that the number qualified is so small; but that many of the African leaders appealed to their African compatriots not to register but to boycott the Constitution.

"We are in grave danger of doing great injustice to British Southern Rhodesians because we can so easily become the prisoners of glib phrases repeated time and time again by the hon. lady and those who think like her. She was really suggesting — and it would seem an enormity to all of us if we had not heard it so often — that there should be rapid progress in widening the franchise in Southern Rhodesia and progress towards universal adult suffrage — one person one vote.

"We started representative parliamentary institutions about the middle of the 13th century and got to one vote for one adult in 1951, just 700 years later, as the result of a long, arduous, and chequered constitutional progress. It took the form of a constant widening of the area of education and economic status so that power was gradually spread over an even wider base.

Where Qualified Franchise Is Sensible

"I am not suggesting that one should ask Africans to wait centuries for universal suffrage. When dealing with a country in Africa whose population is almost wholly African, one may say, even against one's better judgment, 'Let us give universal adult suffrage to these people even though they are not ready for it, because it seems to be the only way in which to deal with the political pressures which have been generated in Africa; and let them make their mistakes and learn from them, for that in the end may be the quickest way of their becoming politically mature'.

"But can one adopt that sort of solution for a country like Southern Rhodesia, which has a quarter of a million British families settled there, many for two, and in a few cases three, generations who regard themselves as Rhodesians? Can we subject them to an African majority by lowering the qualification for the franchise to vanishing point?"

"Southern Rhodesia's Constitution does not take account of the different races who live in the country. There is no question of Africans being disqualified from voting because they are Africans. It is an educational and property qualification. We enlarged our franchise primarily through property qualifications. I do not think that we ever had an educational qualification, but it is a sensible thing to have in the 20th century. Any African who measures up to the qualification goes on the roll.

"Surely the way to build up a good multi-racial society in the middle of Africa is to have a sensible qualification for the responsibility of a vote and not to bother about race. This

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT

WILD LIFE RESEARCH OFFICER (GAME ECOLOGIST)

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EXPERIENCE REQUIRED: Practical experience in game control and management. Knowledge of range and veld evaluation.

DUTIES will include ecological field surveys to assess game populations, investigations into population dynamics of game communities, propagation and assistance in the application and control of Wild Life Management measures on national and private land in any part of Southern Rhodesia. The successful applicant will be based in Salisbury but must be prepared to travel extensively.

COMMENCING SALARY will depend on qualifications and post-qualification relevant experience, but will not exceed £1,320 per annum, in the scale £780 x £100 — £980 x £75 — £1,280 (scale barrier) x £40 — £1,320 x £75 — £1,695 per annum.

*Fares paid, *Generous leave, *Low income tax, *Medical Aid Society, *Secure pension scheme. Application forms and further details from Public Service Attaché, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Closing date: August 15, 1964.

is a society whose Constitution is not based on its races. They are treated as Rhodesians".

Under the 1961 Constitution there would be an African electoral majority in 20 years at the most.

Tragic Ruin

"The Federation has collapsed in a tragic ruin. It was the best hope of a multi-racial community. If it had succeeded, we could have said to Dr. Verwoerd: 'This is how to do it'. Vulgar abuse will not get anyone anywhere; it is much better to show them how to do it.

"The Federation has gone, but Southern Rhodesia is left. In it lies the only hope of showing the world how this can be done. It will be an absolute tragedy if, in order to placate people like Dr. Nkrumah we abandon those in Southern Rhodesia who have the courage to hold on to a steady course, who refuse to be rushed or blown about by the 'wind of change'; who are in a pragmatic, practical and progressive way, dedicated to working a multi-racial experiment based on qualifications for a franchise".

MR. MICHAEL FOOT (Soc.) regretted that Mr. Bell had recently been in Southern Rhodesia, for he must have done a lot of damage; if people there listened to his advice the risk of bloodshed would be greatly increased.

The transition from Empire to Commonwealth had been one of the great developments of the century. "All that good will, all that greatness — in Africa, Asia, and all over the world — could be thrown away in Southern Rhodesia. For this reason we want to know from the Government today exactly how they will carry out their commitments on the two questions of constitutional advance in Southern Rhodesia and the appeal for the release of the prisoners which is essential to help secure that advance".

MR. RAYMOND GOWER (Cons.) said, *inter alia*: "It is folly for us to disregard the fact that in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs our Prime Minister and Government have virtually no power. To compare the position there with that in other territories does not make for a useful debate.

"Our relationship with Southern Rhodesia is completely different from the relationship of other Commonwealth countries with Southern Rhodesia. Those other countries can pass resolutions and say what they like; they have no powers at all in Southern Rhodesia's internal or external affairs. Australia has no powers in respect of Southern Rhodesia. Neither has Canada. If Southern Rhodesia cared to tell them to mind their own business they could do nothing about it.

Importance of Convention

"Convention is almost as important as statute law; the very fact that we have refrained for a very long time from exercising a particular power means that, by the convention of our Constitution, that power may have ceased to exist. Therefore the whole relationship must be one of persuasion.

"I was astonished the other day to read that a distinguished former Southern Rhodesian judge had stated that certain things can be done by the Southern Rhodesian Government that would be illegal. That sort of argument does not help. Blunt speaking may have the most terrible effect on the hope and possibility of an ultimately beneficial solution".

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Soc.) denied that Socialists failed to condemn Africans for violence and intolerance.

Southern Rhodesia should be told that a unilateral declaration of independence would mean expulsion from the Commonwealth, exclusion from the United Nations, the loss of Imperial and G.A.T.T. preferences, and an economic boycott by Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia would become more isolated in the world than South Africa was already.

"The Prime Minister has said that the question of prisoners is an internal matter for Southern Rhodesia. I acknowledge this. But I was delighted when I heard from him in the House yesterday that the British Government had made a protest regarding the prisoners in the Republic of South Africa and had appealed for some clemency with regard to the sentences. How can the Government intervene in the case of the Republic of South Africa, which we welcome, and then fail to intervene in the case of Southern Rhodesia, which is a part of the Commonwealth? I hope that the Government will appeal for the release of Joshua Nkomo and his colleagues and the staying of the proceedings against Mr. Sithole, and thus create an atmosphere there which would be more hopeful for solution.

"America and Russia are now competing for influence in Africa. The cold war is ceasing to be largely a matter of armed preparations and is a competition for the welfare and the support of the new nations. If we fail in this crisis to reflect the views of the Commonwealth Conference and of the United Nations on this issue of Southern Rhodesia we

shall be in very great danger of losing the sympathy, hope, and confidence of the peoples of Africa".

MR. R. P. HORNBY, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, said that the Southern Rhodesian Government had been told that a pre-condition of the grant of independence was the introduction of sufficiently representative institutions and that a unilateral declaration of independence would not be recognized.

The Government very much hoped that Mr. Smith would come to London for talks with the Prime Minister.

High Commissioner in Zambia

MR. W. B. L. MONSON is to be the first British High Commissioner in the Republic of Zambia, the name of Northern Rhodesia after independence. Now an assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Hertford College, Oxford, entered the Dominions Office in 1935, and transferred to the C.O. four years later.

Haile Selassie Awards

THE HAILE SELASSIE I PRIZE TRUST has made its first awards. Dr. W. L. Hansberry, an American, who is Director of African Studies in the University of Nigeria, receives £10,000 for his anthropological, archaeological and historical studies of Africa, and Professor Marcel Cohen, founder of the Parisian School of Ethiopian Studies, receives £2,850. Five awards of £1,000 each are made to Mr. Kebede Mikael, for his Amharic literary work; to Afewerk Tekle for achievements in the fine arts; and to the Y.M.C.A. in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Tyre Economy Plant, and Teka Egano & Co. The awards are to be presented in Ethiopia in October, when Professor F. G. Young, of Cambridge, will preside over a symposium on Africa. Mr. Abebe Ambatchew has been appointed full-time director of the trust, which will also sponsor university students and act as a national research council.

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S. Rhodesia's New Budget

Little Change in Tax Rates

MR. JOHN WRATHALL, Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when introducing his first budget last Thursday that it was the country's first full budget since dissolution of the Federation and that there were no comparable figures for recent previous years for Southern Rhodesian revenue and expenditure, trade or balance of payments.

The economic background was healthy. The gross national product at market prices rose in 1963 by nearly £11m. to £313.4m. African wages and salaries continued to rise though the number in employment fell.

There were increases in 1963 in the consumption of electric power, agricultural production and manufacturing industry, and the consumer price indices rose more slowly than in previous years and at a slower rate than the gross national product. Exports outside the Federation had increased to £82m. This year's trends were encouraging, shop sales turnover having increased and exports of sugar, beef and iron and steel imports being expected to grow.

Though fully reliable Southern Rhodesian statistics would never be available for the Federal period, estimates suggested that the balance of payments on current account was in marginal surplus in 1963 and might reach a surplus of around £10m. in 1964. The reserves of the Central African monetary area were experiencing their normal seasonal build-up, and the introduction of a separate Southern Rhodesian currency in November was anticipated with confidence.

Features of the Budget

The Government's general economic aims were to increase export and home markets, keep down costs, and reduce unemployment. Agriculture and mining offered immediate prospects for future growth, while manufacturing industry had to meet the challenge of the new tariffs in Northern Rhodesia.

There is to be no significant increase in taxation, the proposed changes being expected to increase tax revenues as a whole by only £100,000 to £48,360,000.

Revenue is to be applied to a special debt redemption fund which will be purchase stocks (such as certain external debts maturing in 1968-72) likely to present a refinancing problem.

Current expenditure on African education will increase by £625,000. Expenditure on itself by control will be doubled. Other Government current expenditure has been drastically curtailed.

Agricultural development is the main feature of loan vote expenditure, taking £3.7m., or over one-third of the total of £10m. development expenditure. A tenth of the agricultural expenditure will be used in new schemes for providing loans to African farmers and for assisting to finance contributory purchase and tenant farming schemes.

A small surplus is estimated for 1964-65. The accumulated deficit will be reduced to £98,000 by the £4m. given by the British Government in recognition of the difficulties created by the assumption of approximately that amount of Federal temporary borrowings.

The maximum of personal tax is reduced from £36 to £12. The new rate is £2 for persons with incomes up to £300; £6 for persons with incomes of £301 to £600; and £12 for persons with incomes of £601 or more. Personal tax paid will be deductible from taxable income.

Hitherto public companies have paid 8s. in the £ in Federal and territorial taxes combined; private companies paid 6s. 6d.

on the first £50,000 and 8s. thereafter. The new income tax rate for all companies will be 7s. 3d.

Single individuals will pay more if their taxable incomes are less than £1,200 or more than £1,550, and less between those brackets. Married people with no children will pay very slightly more if their incomes are below £1,200, and more if their incomes are above £2,240, but less within those brackets.

Married persons with one child will also pay slightly more on incomes below £1,200 or over £2,584 and less within those brackets. Married persons with two, three or more children will pay less on incomes below, and more on incomes above £2,728, £2,872 and £3,016 respectively.

The new income tax rates for persons are: 2s. 3d. on the first £300 of taxable income; 3s. 6d. on the second £300; 4s. 9d. on the next £300; 6s. on the fourth £300; and then at the maximum of 7s. 3d.

Abatements

Abatements of taxable income are to be allowed as follows: single person, £450; married person, £960; per child, £144; per dependent, £60 for maintenance (£60-£144), £144 for maintenance (£144 or more); per blind person or blind wife, £960. On insurance premiums, medical aid and provident contributions, £144 maximum; for medical expenses in excess of £50 and invalid appliances, £144 maximum. Total maximum abatements (excluding blind persons), £900 single, and £1,800 married. The new supertax rates (for persons and certain companies liable to supertax) are: family taxpayer: first £1,000 of supertaxable amount, 3s.; balance at 4s. 3d. Single persons and companies liable: first £1,000 of supertaxable amount, 2s.; second £1,000, 3s.; on balance, 4s. 3d. Abatements: family taxpayer, £4,000; single persons and companies liable, £2,000.

The maximum rate for income tax and supertax combined will be 11s. 6d.

Undistributed Profits of Private Companies.—Rates unchanged at 3s. 2d. for the first £2,000 of undistributed profits and 5s. 8d. thereafter. A flat rate of 5s. 8d. will, however, be introduced for 1963, and for the assessment year beginning April 1, 1964, the system of deduction will be altered, all companies being allowed to deduct 33½% from undistributed profits before the tax is calculated.

The present alternative specific amounts will then be discontinued, as will the special rate for companies mainly engaged in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, or transport. Such companies will, however, be able to deduct capital expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery.

Easing Taxpayers' Burdens

Other Tax Concessions.—Medical practitioners or dental surgeons with more than three years' residence will be allowed to deduct from taxable income expenditure up to £1,000 incurred in attendance at any approved post-graduate study course. Taxpayers participating in approved conventions or trade missions relating to their business or professions may deduct expenses up to £1,000.

From April 1, 1964, any covenanted donation to the University College will be allowed in full. Any donation to the Teaching Hospital for capital purposes will be allowed in full.

The maximum allowance of £100,000 to deductions for expenditure incurred in connexion with property or capital expenditure on non-contiguous mines will be removed.

Inspectors will be exempt from supertax, and income from the sale of claims may be deducted from the undistributed profits liable for tax in private companies.

The tax on motor spirit will be reduced by 2½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon.

Other Tax Changes

Transfer duties are to be abolished and replaced by stamp duties at a lower rate and on a simpler basis. Stamp duties on receipts will be abolished.

The sales tax will be continued, but fresh and frozen meat, poultry, fish, and plant and machinery have been added to the list of exemptions.

The Army vote totals £3,019,080, the Air Force vote £2,916,550, and the police vote just over £5m.

Mr. Wrathall said that there would be further talks with H.M. Government in the autumn with regard to possible aid for development and other purposes.

"I wrote to the President of the Republic of South Africa asking him to commute the death sentences passed on some members of groups fighting against racial discrimination. The President had not even the courtesy to acknowledge my letter. I cabled the President after the Mandela trial. Again not even an acknowledgment has come. This is the last serious attempt to establish contact with South Africa." — Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

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High Commissioner Intervenes

Sir Alfred Beit's Estimate Supported

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has denied in a letter to *The Times* the assertion of two M.Ps., Mr. Longbottom and Mr. Foley, that there is little sign of a tremendous expansion in secondary education in Southern Rhodesia.

The High Commissioner continued:—

"My Government's plans envisage a programme of expansion over the next few years which fully merits this description. Mr. Longbottom's and Mr. Foley's interest appears to be confined to the relationship between this programme and the qualifications prescribed for voters on the A roll, so I will reply in the same terms.

"Within the next eight years—the period mentioned by Sir Alfred Beit—Southern Rhodesia will give some 55,000 Africans the equivalent of four years' secondary education. If one takes into account those who already possess the requisite qualifications, adds the Africans who will possess alternative voting qualifications, and bears in mind the influence of cross-voting by B roll voters, there is little doubt that Sir Alfred is correct and that Mr. Longbottom and Mr. Foley are very wide of the mark."

M.Ps. Want New Constitution

Messrs. Longbottom and Foley had written:—

"Sir Alfred Beit makes a strong plea for all to stick firmly to the letter and spirit of the 1961 Constitution in Southern Rhodesia. His plea rests upon his estimate that parity between the races would be achieved within eight years.

"The latest figures give 87,000 European voters on the A roll and 2,268 non-Europeans. Qualifications for the A roll combine income, property and educational standards. To achieve parity in the time suggested will require an economic boom coupled with a quite incredible expansion in secondary education. There is little sign of either. Indeed, assuming a growth rate of 4%, it would take some 50 years to achieve parity.

"The African leaders and Mr. Ian Smith—not in my lifetime—know this to be so; hence the need for a new Constitution which offers real hopes rather than empty promises."

A letter from Mr. Brent Hutton-Williams, which was not published, said:—

"May I, as a former Director of Information in Southern Rhodesia, endorse Sir Alfred Beit's opinion that the right course is to stick firmly to the letter and spirit of the 1961 Constitution.

"Profound misunderstanding of the efforts of the representation and franchise provisions of the Constitution exists in Britain. It is commonly believed, for instance, that since there are approximately 90,000 white voters on the A roll and only about 4,000 non-Europeans, that there could not be an African

majority until something like 90,000 additional Africans were eligible for the A roll.

"The true position is that the Africans, having already obtained control of the 15 B roll seats in Parliament, would require to capture only 18 of the 50 A roll seats to secure a majority. In practice the African voters are highly concentrated; first in the industrial areas and secondly in the rural areas where the constituencies are large and the European population very scattered.

"It is also believed that the African would require a majority of A roll voters in any constituency in order to win the seat; but this overlooks the rights of people on the B roll to vote in A roll constituencies and for those votes to count up to 25% of the A roll or 20% of the total votes cast."

What Africans Must Achieve

"The problem that the African has to face in order to secure a majority in Parliament is not to have more A roll voters than the Europeans on the A roll, but to secure approximately 40% of the A roll votes in 18 constituencies out of 50, which is a very different matter.

"Southern Rhodesia has a first-class record for African primary education. It is now poised for a major advance in African secondary education. Substantial grants to speed up the African education programme are required for secondary, technical and also adult education.

"In the adult education field much might be learned from the Government of the Federation of Malaysia. Extensive civics courses were run for Malays, Chinese, Indians and Europeans for three years before Malaya attained independence. A crash programme of the same type may well be desirable in Southern Rhodesia now."

Dr. Lewis H. Gann, of Stanford University, California, controverted the suggestion of Mr. John Hatch that anti-colonialists aim at an integrated society in Africa. He wrote:—

"African nationalists in East Africa wish to Africanize rather than localize the civil service; they wish gradually to eliminate the permanent European element in the administration, no matter whether white officials hold local citizenship or not.

"Discrimination against economically advanced minorities is not something peculiar to whites. Indian interests are under assault in Burma; the Chinese are being squeezed out from economic life in Indonesia. A Zambian Government in Southern Rhodesia could not easily avoid similar measures. A Constitution cannot safeguard a multi-racial society.

"This dilemma persists under an African Government. Constitutional provisions protecting political and property rights of a white minority in Southern Rhodesia—no matter how guaranteed—could not be enforced against an independent Zambian Government. Any attempt at external interference would simply be regarded as an instance of neo-colonialism."

Life Expectation of Rhodesian Africans

"Mr. Hatch implies that white Rhodesians have not carried out their responsibilities towards Africans during the 40 years of responsible government. In making this assertion he writes solely of the franchise. He does not mention that educational, medical and agricultural services for Africans compare in Southern Rhodesia extremely favourably with those north of the Zambezi. Statisticians have calculated that a Southern Rhodesian African has an average expectation of life at birth of 48 years; a Mexican has 39, a Ghanaian 38, and a Zambian 37.

"The present Government in Southern Rhodesia is admittedly based on a minority. But this minority is well qualified, from the technological, administrative, and entrepreneurial point of view, to carry out its functions. Unlike so many ruling classes in independent Latin American and Asian States, the Southern Rhodesian whites are prepared to tax themselves to provide effective social services for the underprivileged; administrative graft is almost unknown.

"Minority government, whether exercised by settlers, by a limited group of party functionaries in command of a Ghanaian type of one-party State, or by army officers as in the Sudan, is almost inevitable under present African conditions; hence there is surely more to be said for Southern Rhodesia's present political dispensation than Mr. Hatch and most other anti-colonial thinkers will admit."

The 90-day ban on meetings of the People's Caretaker Council in Southern Rhodesia has been extended for the third time.

All trains in Northern Rhodesia except the night mail from Lusaka to the Copperbelt had to be cancelled on Monday owing to a strike of white fitters and boilermakers.

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Political Moves in Southern Rhodesia

Sir Roy Welensky May Soon Return

MR. IAN SMITH said at the end of last week that statements declaring that his Government was climbing down on the independence issue were "completely misinformed".

On Monday he flew to Malawi to visit Dr. Banda, whom he had not previously met.

On the same day the Rhodesia National Party, led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, announced that its candidate in the Avondale by-election caused by the resignation of Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles on his election as Speaker would be Mr. Sidney Sawyer, a former Federal M.P. and Secretary for Defence, who said that he had accepted the invitation to stand because he believed it to be "the first step towards the emergence of a new political movement which can organize opposition to a unilateral declaration of independence".

In the 1962 general election Mr. Stumbles polled 815 votes, against 632 cast for his Rhodesian Front opponent, Mr. I. R. Selmer.

A party spokesman also said that Mr. Blair Ewing, one of its M.P.s., was likely to resign his seat shortly in order that Sir Roy Welensky might contest a by-election.

Motion of No Confidence

Sir Edgar Whitehead moved a vote of no confidence in the Government in Parliament last week.

The motion read: "That the Government has forfeited the confidence of this House; that the House particularly deplors statements from Government spokesmen which imply that the Government is contemplating a unilateral declaration of independence; and further that the House calls on the Government to state categorically that it will not initiate unconstitutional action on the independence issue".

Neither side of the House, he believed, could negotiate independence on acceptable terms this year, but occurrences in Africa in the next two or three years might cause such changes of opinion that there would be increased British support for a non-racial system like that of Southern Rhodesia. Time was therefore on Rhodesia's side, provided there was no unilateral declaration of independence, which would "ruin the country, alienate all our best friends, destroy relations with our neighbours, make internal unity impossible, and bring an African nationalist Government 20 years nearer than it would otherwise be".

An amendment moved by a Government back-bencher, Mr. W. Cary, claimed that "the Government has the full support of this House in its approach to the British Government for independence based on the 1961 Constitution; that this House particularly deplors statements from certain Opposition spokesmen which imply that the Government is contemplating a unilateral declaration of independence; and considers that these spokesmen are not prepared to abide by those promises made to the electorate in the 1961 referendum".

The debate was adjourned.

Dr. Obote on the Commonwealth

U.N. Far Short of Commonwealth Standard

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, asked by the *Scotsman* to answer a number of questions about the Commonwealth, replied (in part):—

"It is easier to be a dictator in Europe than in Africa. We should not rush to condemn the one-party Governments as undemocratic without examining the circumstances and the traditions of the people. Philosophical and academic arguments cannot assist in making the Commonwealth a strong organization. I would like the Commonwealth to try and achieve the objective of reducing tension within the Commonwealth and outside it.

"The United Nations and other international organizations will take a long time to reach the Commonwealth standard and method of relations between countries. The U.N. General Assembly, for example, is conducted in a manner which instead of bringing countries together at times tends to harden them and separate them. Commonwealth meetings, on the other hand, are at the same time formal and informal. They are discussions, exchanges of view, and attempts to understand the problems facing the world, and although strong language may be used at times, the whole objective remains one of closer co-operation and understanding.

"The proposal for a central Commonwealth body to direct development, to raise and allocate finance, and provide for technical assistance is attractive but is just one of those shining things which, if hurriedly made the principle objective of an organization like the Commonwealth, will destroy it. It is not easy to define which is a developed and which is a developing country. Even if we take Britain as developed, it is still true that Britain has to continue to develop not only for the welfare of the people in Britain but also for Britain's international commitments, including those in the Commonwealth.

"Where products from one Commonwealth country are losing a market, I propose that the firms manufacturing these products give thought to the necessary changes in modernizing their factories and where necessary shifting their production inside the market instead of exporting the product to the market.

"For example, Japan is trying to get into the Uganda market. If a British firm, instead of manufacturing goods in Britain and exporting to Uganda, were to start a factory in Uganda, that market would be safe for the British firm, since the firm would be considered as local and would have protection against Japanese competition".

Tea Tax Withdrawn

THE PROPOSAL in his budget speech of the Finance Minister of Uganda to impose an export duty on tea at the rate of 3d. per lb, has been withdrawn. Mr. Sempa told the Assembly that that decision was the result of representations made to him from Parliament and other quarters. As the change would result in a deficit of about £130,000, he might make new tax proposals before the end of the year.

New Style Trade Union

A TRADE UNION has been formed in Kenya to bring pressure upon trade unions. Called the Kenya Trade Union Employees' Union, its president is Mr. Michael K. Kimani, a former trade union official, who has described Kenya's unions as "the worst employers on earth". He told the Press that in some cases staff salaries have been outstanding for six months.

National Parks Trustees

THE TRUSTEES of the Royal National Parks of Kenya — eight Europeans, five Africans, and one Indian — have been dismissed by the Minister for Natural Resources, who has appointed a new board of nine Africans, one Asian, and two Europeans (Messrs. Victor Matthews and J. G. Williams). Not one member of the old board has been renominated. Among them were Lord Delamere, Sir Charles Markham, Mr. Eric Baumann, Mr. F. T. Holden, and the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours.

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Kenyatta Boasts of Tricking Britain

Federation Used to Expedite Independence

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, said in Nairobi at the week-end that he had relinquish his post in October because the East African Federation which he had expected to be formed by the end of last year because of the declaration by the heads of the Governments of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya was still only in the embryo stage. Though the job in Kenya was important, it was not the one which he had been asked to undertake [which is generally known to have been that of High Commissioner to the Federation].

On the previous day Mzee Kenyatta, the Prime Minister, had told a large rally in Kisumu that he had gained early independence for Kenya by tricking Mr. Sandys, the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary, who had not been keen to grant independence to Kenya but very much wanted an East African Federation.

He (Kenyatta) and the leaders of Tanganyika and Uganda had therefore met in Nairobi and called for federation by the end of 1963 in order to get Britain to name an earlier date for independence for Kenya. The three leaders had signed a declaration that there could be no federation until Kenya was free.

H.M. Government had then asked him to come to London to discuss the matter. When asked if Kenya could federate quickly, he had replied: "If you give me freedom, I shall be able to make federation in a short while". That was how Kenya had got its independence so promptly.

Denial Officially Denied

Next day, when local newspapers reported his reference to having "tricked" the British Government, the Prime Minister announced through a spokesman that he had been misunderstood. He had not used the word "tricked".

Before that excuse was made, however, the Government's own news agency had quoted the Prime Minister as saying: "The three leaders signed an agreement saying they would federate with one condition: that Kenya was to be granted independence before this could come into being. The British, not knowing the trick for this, invited Kenyatta to London for talks on Kenya's independence, and that is why Kenya's independence was accelerated".

[Reference to this subject is made under Matters of Moment.]

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Kenya Police Fired on Own Officer

Low Morale on Somali Border

MR. J. M. GOLDS, a British official, who is the Kenya Government's regional agent in Wajir, and Mr. T. H. Morgan, superintendent of police in the town, were fired on by their own men at the end of April, a Nairobi magistrate was told last week at an inquest into the death of a 70-year-old Somali civilian who was killed in the incident.

Assistant Superintendent Morgan, who was in charge of the police in the Wajir area, testified that the paramilitary police had been there four months by the end of April, a month beyond the normal tour, and that they continually asked to go home and complained that they had not been relieved.

On April 28, when he had to make a two-day safari, he told 20 men of the general service unit that they were to act as his escort. They appeared not very keen to go.

His vehicle, in which he had six policemen, was followed by a lorry carrying the rest. A mile or so out of Wajir the lorry stopped, and he sent his driver back to inquire what was wrong. Firing followed, and two lorry-loads of tribal police then arrived from the other direction and drove past his vehicle and up to the lorry. There he found Mr. Golds, and saw that the police were returning towards Wajir in file, as if tracking Somalis.

There was then more shooting. Most of the rifle fire came from the police, but there was a good deal from Government offices in Wajir, mostly from Bren-guns. Mr. Golds and he walked towards the town, and because of the firing took cover when about 200 yards from the police station, from which they could easily be identified.

Mr. Golds's driver also said that they had been shot at from the police station and the barracks. The police superintendent did not believe that there had been an attack on the police by Somalis, for it was the wrong kind of country for an ambush. He had the police platoon flown back to Nairobi immediately.

The dead man was found on the ground near Mr. Golds, Mr. Morgan, and their driver after they had come under fire.

There have been previous reports of low morale in the Kenya African forces engaged in the border war against Somalis. A senator and a member of the Assembly, in which he represents Wajir, have demanded an official inquiry into an incident in that locality in which police are said to have shot some 200 camels.

Kenyatta Backs Odinga

MZEE KENYATTA said at the week-end during a tour of the Luo area of Nyanza, on which he was accompanied by Mr. Odinga, an outstanding Luo leader and Minister of Home Affairs, that Mr. Odinga was "a champion of liberation". There had been repeated rumours, to which Mr. Odinga had referred publicly, that he and the Prime Minister were estranged.

Ngala's Threat

MR. RONALD NGALA, Leader of the Opposition in the Kenya National Assembly, and president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, is reported to have said that if Mzee Kenyatta tries to impose one-party rule on the country by armed force because of his dictatorial desire to "impose his will on the people, force would be met by force."

Threat to Kenya Farmers

MR. ODUOR, general secretary of the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union, said at the week-end that its demand for the expulsion of all European farmers from Kenya before the end of this month had been dropped because the farmers had dissociated themselves from the assault upon Mzee Kenyatta in London.

Uganda Army Africanized

ALL BRITISH OFFICERS have now left the Uganda Army. Colonel C. Groome, the officer commanding, and a number of other British officers flew from Entebbe to London at the week-end.

News Items in Brief

A three-member trade delegation from Madagascar is visiting Kenya and will go on to Uganda and Ethiopia.

A loan of 23.5m. dollars (£8.4m.) has been made by the World Bank to Ethiopia for electric power development.

A new low-grade sulphide ore roasting plant has been commissioned at the Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia.

For African graduates of Nyassaland origin the Government of Sierra Leone offers two scholarships at Fourah Bay College.

An order worth £1.2m. has been placed with the English Electric Co., Ltd., for extensions to Khartoum power station.

David Whitehead and Sons (Pvt), Ltd., are expanding their mill in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of about £100,000.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. is to subscribe for £2.5m. shares of £1 each in Bank of London and Montreal, in which it will thus have a one-third interest.

An elephant killed in Malawi by an African game guard after he had tracked it for seven days had tusks of nearly 100 lb. each. He had previously shot 23 elephants.

A Territorial Force Rifle Company, about to be formed in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, will be commanded by Captain J. Coleshaw, a master at Hillcrest High School.

The £35,000 stadium in Biantyre, to which extensions have recently been made at a cost of £40,000, has been renamed the Central Stadium. It was previously the Rangeley Stadium.

Sisal outputs for June: Bird & Co. (Africa), 2,005 tons (1,618), making 20,662 for the July-June period (19,996); Dwa Plantations, 209 tons, making 957 tons for six months (722).

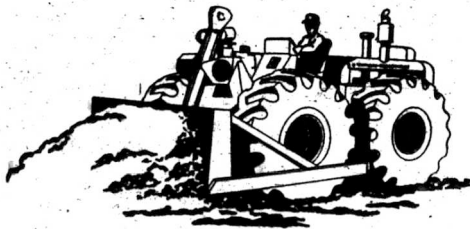
Deaths in road accidents in Northern Rhodesia in the first six months of this year totalled 140. Thirty-two were killed in June. On the Copperbelt roads 19 people were killed and 89 injured.

The town of Eckernforde in Western Germany being a "sister municipality" of Tanga, that coastal town in Tanganyika has been visited by Dr. Werner Schmidt, mayor of Eckernforde.

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Nyassaland Railways, Ltd., report a group loss after tax for 1963 of £47,297, against a profit in the previous year of £102,278.

Twenty post-graduate scholarships in Britain have been offered to the Sudan, to which H.M. Government is to make a further loan of £5m.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, announce an estimated net profit for the June quarter of £74,173. The March quarter profit was £85,290.

Activities by Somali *shifita* is the reason given by the Ministry for Agriculture in Kenya for delay in experimental work in the Tana River district by the United Nations Agricultural Authority.

European pupils at schools in Northern Rhodesia decreased between July last year and February by nearly 20%, to 14,581. In February there were about 3,500 fewer European pupils than in the previous September.

The African Loan and Finance Co., Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, contemplates extending its operations beyond the agricultural sphere, in which it provides medium-term credit facilities for Africans. Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick is the chairman.

Uganda Short of Teachers

Secondary schools in Uganda, which now have 592 teaching posts, will require 787 teachers next year. Of the graduate teachers only 36 are now Uganda Africans. Since 84 of the existing posts are unfilled, the Government intends to recruit in Britain.

Globe Telegraph and Trust, Ltd., announces that quoted investment standing in the books at £13.2m. had a market value on June 30 of £44.6m. Unquoted securities of a book value of £7m. are considered by the board to be worth double that sum.

Northern Rhodesia's first cotton ginnery has been opened in Lusaka. It is expected to gin 3m. lb. of seed cotton this year, but has a 7m. lb. capacity. The cost has been about £94,000. The break-even operating point will be at about 10m. lb. of seed cotton annually.

The 48,266 civil servants in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar have been told by Ministers that they should join the Tanganyika African National Union and the Afro-Shirazi Party. The Finance Minister said that that would bring the parties an additional £14,450 a year.

The United Touring Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., has been formed by the merger of two leading travel organizations in Southern Rhodesia, namely Express Motorways Africa (Central) Ltd., and Overland (Pvt), Ltd. The managing director of the new organization is Mr. W. Seeman.

United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has Rhodesian subsidiaries, reports net profit after tax to June 30 at £1.8m., against rather less than £1.4m. in the previous year. The dividend is increased from 26½% to 30%, taking £1.1m. Taxation totals £2.6m. (£1.6m). The carry-forward is £1.1m.

Government to Compete in Insurance

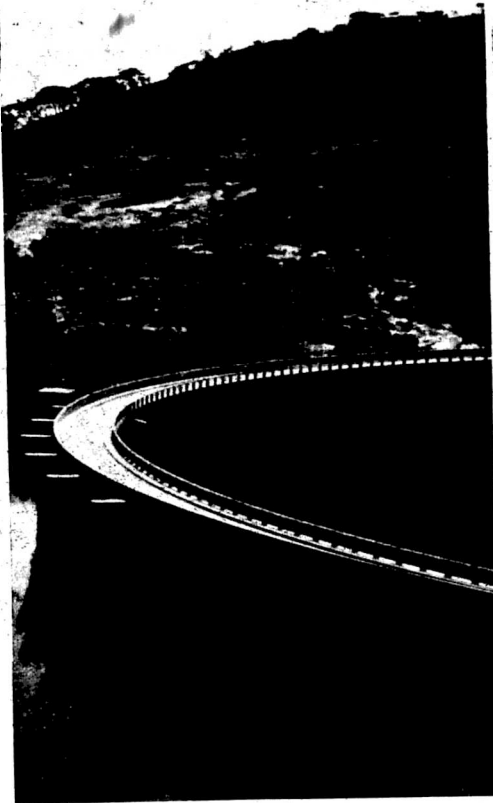
A National Insurance Corporation with an initial capital of £250,000 subscribed by the Government is to have a Swiss manager and a Uganda African as understudy joint manager. It is officially stated that the corporation will undertake all branches of insurance business in competition with existing companies.

The Mombasa Dockworkers' Union and the Zanzibar and Pemba Seafarers' and Allied Workers' Union have issued a joint statement endorsing the O.A.U. Conference call for the boycott of all South Africa-bound ships. It also urges the removal from Africa of I.C.F.T.U., which is described as "one of the most active imperialist agencies."

Politically-inspired cases of arson in Southern Rhodesia last year numbered 52, against 150 in 1962. The sharp reduction is attributed by the Commissioner of Police in his annual report to the introduction of the mandatory death sentence. The report states that there has been wider use of explosives of alien origin and that a number of Africans have returned after receiving sabotage training in other countries.

The British South Africa Company announces estimated royalty revenue for the quarter to June 30 after providing for the 20% payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government at £4,350,000, against rather less than £2.6m. in the corresponding quarter of last year. For the first nine months of the current financial year the total is £10.8m. (£7.5m.).

Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., report profit after tax for 1963 at £374,633 (£250,243). Ordinary shareholders receive 2s. 6d. tax free, taking £62,500 (£37,500) and the transfer to contingencies reserve is increased to £200,000 from £100,000. Issued capital is £2.8m. Fixed assets total £2.7m. and net current assets £1.1m. The report states that A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., the associated East African company, had a profitable year.



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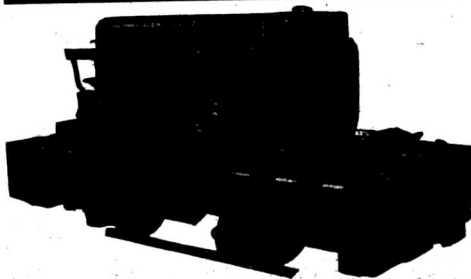
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OTHERWISE SENSIBLE PEOPLE in the Western world, and even in Africa itself, show themselves resolutely determined to be surprised by occurrences in East and Central Africa, particularly in Kenya, which harsh experience should have taught them to expect. Even now there are renewed expressions of astonishment whenever a prominent African politician does or says something outrageous. Though all kinds of intolerance, oppression, and persecution have been practised for years by the African political movements, which have indeed achieved power through violence, there is still a widespread refusal to recognize the certainty of repetition of the pattern. Again and again and again, after some Minister in Kenya has added to the long tally of malice, reporters on the spot and commentators in other countries have veiled their embarrassment with the threadbare remark that "this is a blow to the morale of the Britons in the country". Any Britons in Kenya who had not reckoned long ago with the inevitability of such behaviour must be incredibly naïve, for nothing could have been made plainer than the fact that there will be no limit to the victimization of white men if that course be momentarily convenient to the Kenyatta establishment—the more prudent members of which are kept quiescent by regular reminders of the continuing power of Mau Mau and its offshoots.

had to deal last week with the vindictive expulsion of Mr. Ian Henderson, not an expatriate official on assignment to Kenya, but a man born in the country and as much and good a Kenyan as any black African. Many columns about his deportation had appeared in leading London and provincial newspapers before there was any hint of an explanation. Yet the reason was obvious: that he knows too much, for until he started his retirement leave a few days ago he had been head of the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, the intelligence service charged with the duty of assembling and keeping up to date the records of the worst elements in the community. In Kenya that does not merely mean the thugs. On the contrary, there are in many positions of influence politicians and their parasites who have been thus rewarded for criminal activities of all kinds. No white man in the country can have had surer information on the subject than Mr. Henderson, whose presence was therefore unwelcome to many men with guilty consciences. Moreover, he had rendered wonderful service against the Mau Mau gangs, and by his ability and cool courage had eventually captured the nefarious "field marshal" Dedan Kimathi, who was hanged for his crimes—and whom Kenyatta and his cronies have lately acclaimed, erecting a statue and renaming streets in his "honour".

To know too much about the involvement of many of Kenya's African leaders with Mau Mau and other forms of subversion, some of them Communist, is to be exceptionally vulnerable to the enmity of Ministers; but even that simple fact did not occur betimes to the journalists and broadcasters in Britain who

Whether Mr. Henderson's banishment was ordered at the instance or with the approval of the Prime Minister is not known. It may have been arranged without his knowledge by the Minister for Home Affairs. Even if the head of the Government initiated or sanctioned the ejections—for there were three others also—the odium might be attributed wholly to Mr. Odinga, for sycophants in the

**All the Leaders
Are Expendable.**

K.A.N.U. hierarchy make a practice of absolving their leader from blame for his foolish statements or deeds, and Mr. Odinga, one of the toughest characters in the party, is unconcerned about criticism (which, indeed, he sometimes seems to invite). He is quite capable of acting high-handedly without confiding his intentions to Mzee Kenyatta, who despite much provocation from his powerful left-wing associate, has gone out of his way to praise and placate him. He took him on his recent tour of the Luo area (Mr. Odinga's own stamping-ground) and commended him to the people for his services (which cannot have pleased Mr. Mboya, another Luo, who is a bitter rival of Mr. Odinga within the party and the Government). Yet on several occasions the Prime Minister has publicly threatened retribution upon members of K.A.N.U. who do not toe the line or who accept funds from foreign

sources: and Mr. Odinga has on occasion taken a strong individual stand and has publicly boasted of receiving money from Communist sources. Without that money, however, K.A.N.U. would probably not have won the last general election. It should not be forgotten that foreign money, and the equipment and services which it bought, propelled Mzee Kenyatta to the top. His debt to Mr. Odinga is therefore immense; but that does not necessarily mean that he may not jettison him at a convenient moment. One of the frightening facts of political Africa is that all the leaders everywhere, including the extremists, are regarded as expendable by other men (in some cases Cabinet Ministers) who themselves covet the highest office. It is consequently absurd to refer to stability in the situation, as so many superficial commentators persist in doing. Deterioration, not improvement, is in prospect.

Notes By The Way

New Name Wanted

THE MERGER of the People's Republic of Zanzibar with the Republic of Tanganyika was arranged so suddenly that there was not even time to agree a suitable name, and the union therefore declared itself under the ungainly style of The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. That was, of course, inconveniently cumbersome, and the unattractive abbreviation "Tanzan" came quickly into use, not merely by journalists needing to save space and cabling costs, but also by some African speakers (including Ministers) who were impatient with the long official designation. President Nyerere has now invited members of the public to submit suggestions for a new name, one which "gives the sense of unitedness and should be easy to pronounce". He is believed to favour "Azania", a term used in pre-European times, first to indicate what is now the coast of Somalia, and afterwards an extension of the area southwards to perhaps the Rovuma River, which has become Tanganyika's frontier with Mozambique. Ptolemy used the word in a map drawn in the first century after Christ. It occurred frequently in the writings of the nineteenth century explorers.

Azania

THE GUARDIAN, which so readily pontificates about Africa, is apparently unaware of these well-known facts, for it advocates rejection of the ancient word on the ground that it was used in his book "Black Mischief" by Mr. Evelyn Waugh for an underdeveloped country ruled by "the Emperor Seth, Chief of the Chiefs of Sakuyu, Lord of Wanda, Tyrant of the Seas, Bachelor of the Arts of the University of Oxford". Not many Africans are likely to have read that book, and those who have would scarcely think it a sound reason for discarding a title which has antiquity, attraction, and the very solid advantage that its possession would put the country near the top of the list in international gatherings, at which States are named in alphabetical

order. Tanganyika-Zanzibar representatives would thus have precedence over all other ex-British States in East, West, and Central Africa. A very good alternative indeed would surely need to be proposed to justify forfeiture of that advantage. The Government approaches this matter in so thrifty a spirit that no more than £10 is offered for success in the competition. If Azania be selected, the reward for each person submitting the proposal might be only a few cents!

Counter-Espionage

THERE ARE SPIES in Uganda, and it is the duty of the Government to set up a counter-spy organization, Mr. Felix Onama, Minister for Internal Affairs, has told the National Assembly. That statement would not have been made unless the actions of a number of individuals had caused anxiety in the highest quarters. Espionage in most countries is concerned with military matters or with industrial and economic factors which are of great importance from the military standpoint. That can scarcely be the case in Uganda, where there are no secrets of that kind. Any agents of foreign Powers are therefore probably engaged in subversion through politicians, civil servants, or other people with exceptional influence upon such men. That needs watching, but, so far as the outsider can judge, Uganda is less vulnerable in these respects than its neighbours. In Kenya and Tanganyika everyone knows of Communists and pro-Communists in positions of authority, and that other Africans would follow their lead if they challenged the Government. Uganda also has among its citizens some who have boasted of their contacts in Russia and China, but their influence has never been great, and is probably less than it has been. The opening of Communist embassies since Uganda became independent has, however, brought into the country Europeans and Asians who are ostensibly diplomats but may in fact be subversive political agents. That may be the reason for the anti-spy organization.

Shameful

VICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION of Southern Rhodesia is all too common in influential newspapers in Britain. *The Scotsman* has not only dragged into a leading article the suggestion that the Lumpa rising in Northern Rhodesia will be liked by Europeans south of the Zambezi, but in the very next sentence referred to Sir Roy Welensky's return to public life, as if there were some connexion. The concluding paragraph of the leader read: "The Lumpa Church's primitive fanaticism—it even uses records of Sir Winston Churchill's war-time speeches to imitate the voice of its god—no doubt brings joy to the hearts of more sophisticated di-hardts south of the Zambezi. In Southern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky's return to politics seems imminent. That might help to exorcise the threat of unilateral independence, but it would not bring lasting salvation unless Sir Roy is ready to alter his ideas on the timetable for African political rights". The allegation that white Rhodesians will find "joy" in the slaughter of primitive and fanatical Africans is shameful. That that charge should be immediately followed by the reference to Sir Roy can be left to the judgment of fair-minded men.

Observer

THE OBSERVER has been no friend of European endeavour in East and Central Africa, and I cannot recall Mr. Bernard Levin writing favourably about the achievements of the white man in Rhodesia or Kenya. He has, however, now written in the *New Statesman*—a journal with a long record of enmity to British activity in East and Central Africa—a few words which may appeal to readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. They are: "I sometimes think that the only thing to be done with all those worthy people who run the *Observer* is to stuff them with nails and boil them to death in green ink". The pro-black bias of some of them would make black ink more appropriate.

Think of a Number

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, was reported to have said that 300,000 people were present at the great Nairobi rally which he addressed on his return from Cairo last week. A statement issued to the Press by the Kenya Government has given the number as 150,000. A cynic might comment that to halve K.A.N.U. claims is still generally to exaggerate greatly.

Kenyatta Government Expels Four More Britons

Mr. Ian Henderson, G.M., Capturer of Bedan Kimathi, Among Them

MR. IAN HENDERSON, who was awarded the George Medal in 1954 and a bar to that medal in 1956 for gallantry against the Mau Mau, and who until a few days ago was head of the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, was served with a deportation order on Wednesday of last week and told that he must leave the country within 24 hours.

Similar expulsion orders were issued at the same time against Mr. Walter John Edward Whitehead, a civil servant in the Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Gordon T. P. Hender, of the engineering department of East African Railways and Harbours; and Mr. Richard Kisch, correspondent in Kenya of the *Dar es Salaam* newspaper *The Nationalist*, which is the official organ of the Tanganyika African National Union, of which Mwalimu Nyerere is president.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home has protested to Mzee Kenyatta at the expulsions.

"Contrary to National Security"

The deportation orders were made by Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs, who a few weeks ago deported at 24 hours' notice Assistant Commissioner of Police Leslie Pridgeon, and then said that that was the beginning of a "cleaning out process", the purpose of which was to rid Kenya of "ill-intentioned colonialist remnants and rumour-mongers".

Mr. Pridgeon's expulsion was declared to be for "security reasons". The presence of Messrs. Henderson, Whitehead, and Hender is now stated to be "contrary to national security". Mr. Kisch's alleged fault is to have misreported a speech of the Prime Minister.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, knew nothing of the expulsions until he heard the news on the radio. His request that more time should be given to the persons concerned in order to deal with their affairs was rejected.

Sir Richard Catling, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. L. G. Mitchell, Deputy Inspector-General, and about 30 other colleagues went to Nairobi airport to see off Assistant Commissioner Henderson. They had acted

similarly when Mr. Pridgeon was expelled early last month—and were sharply criticized in Parliament.

Mr. Henderson, aged 37, was born in Kenya, speaks fluent Kikuyu, and was an outstandingly successful pseudo-gang leader against the Mau Mau terrorists hiding in the forests. His greatest achievement was to track down and capture the self-styled "field marshal" Dendan Kimathi, most notorious of the Mau Mau gang leaders, who was widely believed to be commander-in-chief of the whole rebel movement. The story of his capture is told in Mr. Henderson's book "The Hunt for Kimathi". The man was hanged for his crimes, but one of Nairobi's main streets was renamed in his memory immediately after independence.

Third Generation Kenyans

Until the end of last month Mr. Henderson was head of the Special Branch of the Kenya Police.

He told reporters in Nairobi that he had been given no reason for being expelled. His wife, their two children, and he are all Kenya-born, the children being third-generation Kenyans.

On Thursday evening he was put aboard an aircraft for London, where he expects to be joined in a few days by his wife and family.

That evening the Voice of Kenya broadcast messages from members of the National Assembly and leaders of trade unions congratulating the Government on sending Mr. Henderson away. One of the messages proposed the immediate expulsion of all Indians and Pakistanis.

Mr. Kisch, who had already left the country before the issue of the deportation order, was officially stated to have "misreported" a speech of the Prime Minister on August 2. His offence, according to the Government news agency, was to write that Mzee Kenyatta had spoken of using "a trick" to accelerate the date of independence, when in fact he had used a Swahili word meaning "ingenuity". The Government news agency had, however, itself used the word "trick" in an earlier news release [as stated in a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week]. Nevertheless, use of "trick" by Mr. Kisch—and other local journalists—was described as "a malicious fabrication by mischief-makers". According to other reports, Mr. Kisch had used the word "hoax", not "trick".

Until he went to East Africa about a year ago he was London correspondent of the Nairobi *Nation*. He had freely expressed left-wing sympathies, and has been in close contact with Kenya politicians.

Mr. Whitehead flew to Johannesburg on Friday. Mr. Gordon Hender left for London with Mr. Henderson.

According to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, the British community are "appalled". They are said to resent deeply "treatment which they feel can be meted out to British citizens more easily than other nationals because of Britain's

desire to preserve the Commonwealth. Few are prepared to be quoted because of the danger that they will join the list of deportees, but one settler said today they don't try this kind of thing with Frenchmen, because De Gaulle would not behave like a gentleman if they did.

"The expulsions have an insidious effect on race relations... tending to make the whites feel spiteful and embarrassing many of the Africans, who find Mzee Kenyatta's speeches and subsequent denials as ludicrous as anyone else. They also have a deplorable effect on local investors."

Mr. Robert Matano, an Opposition member of the National Assembly, sharply criticized the Prime Minister in Parliament, saying that no-one would trust Kenya's word after Mzee Kenyatta's revelation that federation was not a serious proposition. "We seem to be saying one thing today, and tomorrow we say 'No, we did not say it'. To make everything a mockery, the Press is blamed for misreporting."

On Friday afternoon Sir Geoffrey de Freitas and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Governor-General, saw the Prime Minister. Both are believed to have emphasized that the deportations must adversely affect the morale of the British community.

Mr. Henderson said after arriving in London that he would see whether the Department of Technical Co-operation had a vacancy suitable for him. Hundreds of people, including many strangers, had written to offer him help and even a home. "Everybody has been wonderful, especially the Press". He has still had no statement from the Kenya Government giving reasons for his deportation.

Demand for Dismissal of Sir Richard Catling

In the House of Representatives Mr. Z. N. Anyieni, a K.A.N.U. back-bencher, asked the Government to remove Sir Richard Catling forthwith from his post as Inspector-General of Police, "in view of his past notorious history" and of his action in going to the airport to see off Mr. Henderson.

Dr. Waiyaki, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence, replied that there could be no question of immediately removing Sir Richard, but that as soon as there was an African capable of taking over the post he would be put forward.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the Opposition, then asked: "Would the Minister not deem it right to make a specific statement now, supporting the Inspector-General in the difficult work he is doing in this country and also assuring other officers of the police that his work which is well appreciated by the country and there is certainly no question of removing him suddenly?" Dr. Waiyaki answered: "That remark has been noted."

Mr. Ngala afterwards told reporters that he had put his question because Sir Richard's confidence must have been shaken by M.Ps. having twice demanded his removal from office. He added: "I believe that the Government has confidence in Sir Richard's work and should say so now."

A leading article in *The Times* described the deportations as "a disgraceful example of petulant intolerance and inhumanity". It continued:—

Spiteful Immaturity

"The manner in which the Kenya Government exercises its rights—the shortness of the notice—is inexcusable, and must lead people to look beyond official statements for an explanation. It is unnecessary to look far. Early in July Mr. Oginga Odinga, the Minister for Home Affairs, who has been signing expulsion orders, said the Government was seeking out ill-intentioned colonialist remnants, and added: 'We have been saluting the imperialists when they were in power. Now it is their turn to salute us'. That is the philosophy of spiteful immaturity. It contrasts strangely with Mr. Kenyatta's remark later in the month, when he was calming feelings justifiably upset by the attack on him in London. He declared: 'We are grown-up people'."

"In tackling its grave economic and military problems the Kenya Government has sought and received British help on a large scale. The need to attract overseas investment has been recognized, and legislation introduced to provide guarantees for investors. The best guarantee of all must be a sense of stability and racial peace, the knowledge that people can expect to be treated decently, and not made victims of xenophobia and tyrannical action. If Mr. Kenyatta's utterances and attitudes are a true indication of his Government's policy he should ensure at once that that policy is reflected in practice. Otherwise sympathy with and confidence in Kenya will quickly evaporate."

The Daily Telegraph wrote editorially:—

"Three days ago we expressed the view that the recent startling contradictions in the Kenya Government's policy towards Britain and its own white population were due to a struggle between the moderates led by Mr. Kenyatta and Communist-led extremists. Immediately afterwards came the brutal expulsion, as on previous occasions at 24 hours' notice, of four Britons, including Mr. Henderson, Assistant

Commissioner in the Special Branch. For the British Government, and for the 50,000 whites who were persuaded by Mr. Kenyatta to cast in their lot with Kenya, this is a test of his good intentions and of his control over his own Government.

"Once again the Communist-supported Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister of the Interior, revelled in the expulsions, of which he was almost certainly the originator. All the indications are that he confronted Mr. Kenyatta and the Cabinet with a *fait accompli*. Mr. Henderson seems to have been the object of Mr. Odinga's personal and political revenge because he knew too much about the latter's activities and connexions. Mr. Henderson was also a marked man with the extremists because of the outstanding part he played against Mau Mau. There is no reason to think that Mr. Kenyatta bore him any spite. On the contrary, it is widely believed that he stayed on after independence at Mr. Kenyatta's special request to do political intelligence work.

"It is understandable that Mr. Kenyatta should put off the showdown with Mr. Odinga that is inevitable if Kenya is to control her extremists and keep the 50,000 whites on whom her economy so greatly depends. Mr. Odinga has a powerful tribal following, and there are deep personal ties from the past. But now Mr. Kenyatta has the clear duty and the broad-based support to take the upper hand. The longer he hesitates the more it will be doubted whether he has the will and the vigour."

In the *Sunday Express* Mr. Colm Brogan wrote:—
"This is a crime against humanity, and its implications for the future of the white citizens are deadly serious. It means that in the eyes of African politicians no whites, no matter how deep their roots, are anything more than aliens, and so can be flung out as undesirables. Racial partnership and common citizenship is not merely a figment. It is a farce."

"Mr. Malcolm MacDonald should have told Mr. Kenyatta: 'Immediately cancel the expulsion order, with due apologies, or else we shall immediately cancel all forms of aid to Kenya'."

"The idea of gratitude for huge favours received never seems to cross Mr. Kenyatta's mind. He acts as if the hand-outs are restitution of stolen goods by meagre instalments, as if the British are blood-suckers who grew fat on the savage exploitation of the noble and long-suffering Africans."

Many Police Officers Will Resign

A British inspector who has served in the Kenya Police for 10 years told Mr. Rene MacColl of the *Daily Express* in Nairobi on Sunday:—

"Our morale has completely gone now. Most of us feel that this is the end. The feeling runs right through the remaining white members of the police force. Many resignations from the force have already been written out, mine among them."

Mr. MacColl also said:—

"I have been shown a list of Britons, including Sir Richard Catling, and men very prominent in Kenyan affairs who are said to be for the high jump."

"Mr. Reginald Alexander, a Kenya-born white M.P., told me: 'I intend to seek an early meeting with Mr. Kenyatta. I'll say to him: "Wouldn't it be wise to tell us what it is the others were doing wrong so that we can avoid doing the same thing?"'

The Nairobi *Standard* asked:— "Who is going to leave home for work in Kenya if he is expected to live in perpetual fear of expulsion?"

The *Sunday Telegraph* published what is believed to be the reasons for the expulsion last month of another senior police officer, Mr. Pridgeon, who had been picked in June for command of the Nairobi district. Mr. Odinga, the newspaper wrote, did not want Mr. Pridgeon in that appointment, and, having no power of intervention, ordered his deportation.

During the visit to Kenya of the Emperor of Ethiopia Mr. Kenyatta's car was sent to Tree Tops to bring them back. On the way it was involved in an accident with a police car and the off side front wing was badly damaged.

"Mr. Kenyatta flew into a towering rage and demanded the instant dismissal of the police driver Mr. Pridgeon, as officer in charge of the area, refused to dismiss his policeman without proper inquiry. He has lost his job through defending the rights of an African."

"After Mr. Pridgeon's refusal to dismiss his policeman Mr. Kenyatta summoned Sir Richard to his office to complain about Mr. Pridgeon. Present at the interview were Mr. Mboya, the Justice Minister, and Mr. Odinga."

"Sir Richard asked whether he was to understand that the Prime Minister no longer had any confidence in Mr. Pridgeon. When Mr. Kenyatta said that was the case Sir Richard asked to speak to Mr. Kenyatta on his own, and the two

(Continued on page 931)

Lumpa Church Followers Suffer Very Heavy Casualties

Official Confirmation of 491 Killed, 344 Wounded, and Thousands of Refugees

ON MONDAY it was officially announced in Lusaka that known deaths in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia had numbered 491 in little more than a fortnight. The number of wounded was given as 344. The probability is that the deaths considerably exceed the number officially reported.

At one centre alone there are more than 2,000 homeless refugees, and there are thousands more at various mission stations.

At Chaba, 80 miles south of Chinsali, troops and riot police met stiff resistance from men of the Lumpa Church. In a sharp action on Monday 55 were killed and 38 wounded. One African soldier died of wounds; five others were also wounded.

Though declining to be more specific, Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, said in Lusaka that there had been "outside interference" in the disturbances, which had been "definitely exploited by some better-informed minds in the military sense". When journalists asked for amplification, he replied: "I have my own thoughts, but it would not be right for me as Prime Minister to hazard a guess".

He complained of the coverage of the Lenshina uprising by Northern Rhodesian Television, against which he threatened "very harsh action". The Prime Minister objected to pictures of alleged "brutality" by the security forces and the absence of proof of fanatical attacks on the forces by Lenshina followers.

On Monday 12 parsons, led by the Rev. Colin Morris, president of the United Churches of Central Africa, left for the Chinsali district in an endeavour to persuade Lumpa Church followers to lay down their arms. Some Lumpa members from a detention centre are co-operating with them. Mr. Morris said that there were rumours that many Lumpa adherents wished to surrender but would not do so to Government officials or the security forces.

Anti-Social Independence

DR. KAUNDA has said in a broadcast: —

"Over the last year or so a large number of followers of the Lumpa Church, for reasons best known to themselves, have tended more and more to disassociate themselves with the activities of the ordinary peoples in the Chinsali district to the extent of setting up separate villages, and to an ever-increasing degree have demonstrated their unwillingness to abide by the normal laws of the land.

"I visited Chinsali in January and addressed a personal appeal to the leaders of the religious sect. Ministerial colleagues and Parliamentary Secretaries have done likewise. As recently as July 13 in my capacity as Prime Minister I again went to Chinsali after there had been assaults on the police to try and persuade the leaders of the Lumpa Church that the only peaceful long-term solution to the situation was for the followers of that church to abandon their segregated way of life and return and take their place within the society of the district. I also addressed influential persons in the registered villages, including regional and constituency leaders of the United National Independence Party, and I received assurances of full co-operation from them in the scheme to resettle the Lumpa people in their original villages.

"It has become clear that these people are not prepared to listen to reason and are bent upon pursuing their own independent ways in defiance of orderly and good administration. This defiance culminated in the wanton attack on a police unit engaged in its normal course of duty, and resulted in the murder of two police officers and injuries to others. I have also received reports of ruthless attacks on the villages of law-abiding people, causing further loss of life.

"Freedom of worship I and my Government hold very dear, but these people have gone out of their way to become anti-social, and it is now essential to take extraordinary measures to deal with what amounts to an emergency situation".

In another statement in the Legislature, Dr. Kaunda

said that Lumpa attacks had been made in the middle of the night. It was a queer teaching that men must kill others before they died. The actions of the security forces had been beyond reproach.

"We are naturally in danger of being criticized for killing members of a religious organization, but we are dealing with a completely fanatical sect whose members are not only prepared to die for their faith and consider it a passport to Heaven to do so, but who are also prepared to kill as many other people as they can before they die themselves.

Guilty Must be Brought to Justice

"In the circumstances our present operations are unavoidable, and although the action we are taking is utterly distasteful to me and my Government, my conscience is perfectly clear. I am more determined than ever that the guilty among the Lumpa Church shall be brought to justice as soon as possible and that those responsible for these recent outrages shall receive their just reward.

"I warn any other organization, whether religious or not, that might consider starting similar troubles that I shall be most stringent in my duty of maintaining law and order. I will not tolerate similar action from whatever quarter it may come.

"My attention has been drawn to comments that have appeared in at least one newspaper in Britain which alleges that the Lumpa followers have been driven in desperation to do the disgraceful acts which have occurred in the last few days of intimidation and attacks previously directed against themselves by members of the United National Independence Party.

"I take the opportunity of putting allegations such as this in their right perspective. Although in the period prior to the 1962 elections there may have been some pressure brought to bear on Lenshina individuals to support my party, this is not altogether unreasonable in the context of a general election. If there were any individual occasions when my followers went too far, that is a matter of considerable personal regret to me.

"But whatever shortcomings there may have been on the part of my followers at the time of the elections, I can categorically say that subsequently U.N.I.P. leaders in the Lenshina areas have repeatedly demonstrated their willingness to co-operate and to receive the Lumpa people back in their original village without fear of persecution. To try and justify the barbarous and savage attacks perpetrated by Lumpa followers on innocent unarmed people by allegations of this nature should, in my view, be treated with the contempt it deserves".

On Sunday troops found 46 bodies in a Lumpa Church settlement named Paishuko, 90 miles north of Lundazi and near the border with Malawi. They had been killed by local tribesmen, who said that only seven had escaped.

A strong police force sent to Chipoma, which troops had occupied five days earlier after violent resistance, found about 250 Lumpas still there, 31 of them wounded. They set free 19 women and children who had been held as hostages.

Conflicting reports continue about the whereabouts of Alice Lenshina. After rumours that she was in the Wankie area of Southern Rhodesia had been officially denied, she was said to be living in caves some 60 miles from Chinsali. Church elders denied all knowledge, but the local district commissioner gave them a message promising her "fair treatment" if she surrendered.

It was announced that three of the 81 killed in Chipoma were deacons. The number killed in Sione has been confirmed as 65; about 50 were wounded, including six soldiers and one police officer.

At Pikamalaza, near Lundazi, Lenshina followers killed 17 people and took 50 as hostages, of whom 25 escaped later.

Among the dead in various actions have been men and women who charged the troops carrying in their hands papers marked "Passport to Heaven".

U.N.I.P. Pressure

According to the Lusaka correspondent of the *Financial Times*, the main cause of the outbreak has been the inability of members of the United National Independence Party and of the Lumpa Church to live side by side.

"Recorded incidents between the two groups are numerous over the last 18 months and unrecorded incidents must make an even greater number. A typical instance occurred last October in the Lundazi district when some Lenshina followers shot a buffalo. There was a fight with some U.N.I.P. followers

over the division of the kill which ended with six people killed and many wounded.

"As a preventive measure against the numerical superiority of U.N.I.P. followers, the Lumpa Church decided 18 months ago to build villages which were to be peopled exclusively by church members. Part of the Government's present campaign includes razing the 20 or so Lumpa villages to the ground. It was perhaps a sense of *esprit de corps* nurtured behind the stockades of their own villages which gave the Lumpa Church the fortitude to sally out against U.N.I.P. It had had enough of what it considered the wrong end of the stick.

"Antipathy between the church and the nationalist movement really began only when it became a social necessity for Africans in the Northern Province to belong to U.N.I.P. and U.N.I.P. became more important than the church. It was then, about 1961, that the uncatologued series of incidents began.

"One well observed feature of African nationalism is its all-embracing nature, and in this respect Northern Rhodesia is no different from Tanganyika or Ghana with their one-party States. This is as much a social as a political phenomenon. When Alice Lenishina forbade her followers to take part in politics she was committing a social crime, for which the full penalty is being exacted."

Calls for Commission of Inquiry

The correspondent urged the need for a commission of inquiry.

In the *Spectator*, Mr. Harry Franklin, lately a Minister in the Northern Rhodesian Government, also called for an inquiry. He wrote (in part) from Lusaka:—

"The authority of the chiefs, district commissioners and Colonial police has become undermined in years of political campaigning against the 'imperialist Government'. With independence the district commissioners disappear and are replaced by Africans, often political nominees—perhaps in areas where political support for the ruling party is not great. There are conflicting loyalties, mixed emotions, local rivalries and feuds, stirred up during the period of political aggression. At this stage an unscrupulous and ever-present local leader, political or other, can stir up a clan, even a whole tribe, to a violent outlet for frustration and bewilderment.

"Alice Lenishina and her followers came into no conflict with the law. They wanted only to be left in peace to pursue their quaint religion; and the Government wisely left them in peace. But as the rise of passionate politics reached its peak about a year ago the Lumpa churchmen came into conflict with local U.N.I.P. enthusiasts in the Eastern Province.

"One of the less crazy tenets of Alice and her devotees is that they do not believe in politics—only in God. They will not therefore join a political party or (perhaps more importantly) subscribe financially to one. The annoyance of minor, sometimes self-appointed U.N.I.P. leaders of village localities is understandable. Party enthusiasm, personal vanity and prestige, even subsistence (from contributions) are involved. Who is going to be the master of the villagers, the politico or the religious?"

"In the Eastern Province, as later in the North, the local politicians bullied Alice's followers to buy party cards, and the Lumpa leaders chivvied them not to. Alice occasionally had a round-up of her people, confiscated any party cards, and burnt them.

Quarter of Country Lenishina-Infected

"The situation is very serious indeed. More than a quarter of the country is Lenishina-infected, though not yet affected except in three districts. The infection might even spread to Malawi. There have been minor incidents in some of the main towns of Zambia.

"With Congo chaos across one border, Southern Rhodesian unrest across another, and uneasy conditions in the two contiguous Portuguese territories, absolutely no chances can be taken over the stability of Northern Rhodesia—not even if this means deferring the birth of Zambia. It is sometimes necessary, as Dr. Kaunda has said, to be cruel to be kind. It would be no kindness to the Prime Minister to hand over to him a disordered country."

Mr. Paul Clairmonte, formerly an administrative officer in the Lundazi district, wrote in *The Times* that the Lumpa Church had stirred the valley tribes of Senga and Chewa when scarcely anything else moved them; at all times of the year large number of men made long journeys, of perhaps 200 or 300 miles, to visit the Bemba prophetess Alice Lenishina, who is known to her people as "Mama" (mother).

"She offered a separatist Church in the usual mould with a direct appeal to African people. They were the chosen people. Lacking material wealth in this world, they would go to heaven. The Europeans, who had all the good things of

life, would go to hell. Even the White Fathers, with their vow of poverty, were tarred with the brush of economic superiority: they had a Land-Rover and guns and employed servants.

"Lenishina offered a bowdlerized and simplified version of Christianity with little dogma, and, that uncertain. It had immediate response from uneducated and superstitious people.

"The faith which the prophetess brought not only incorporated the more desirable elements of that canvassed by the alien missionaries: salvation, immortality, God on their side. It also offered a highly prized sense of exclusiveness which fitted well into the conformist framework of village life. This sense of exclusiveness was double-edged. It gave a sense of security to belong, but, in a traditionalist society, dissent was dangerous.

"The conclusion forced upon me was that Lenishina's Lumpa Church was based in the last resort on double fear, the fear of what one might be exposed to by failure to belong, and the fear of being labelled non-conformist.

Cruz of Alice Lenishina's Power

"The fever spreads rapidly with the proximity of the prophetess. It needs a strong-minded villager to refuse to make at least one token pilgrimage and thus lay himself open to a charge of witchcraft. This was the cruz of Lenishina's power: she came to stamp out witchcraft, of which the uneducated African went in daily fear, and those who were not with her were against her.

"Those who paid her no homage immediately fell under suspicion of witchcraft, be they Catholic, Watchtower, or merely pagan. The villager either belonged to the Lumpa Church or he did not.

"Soon what had begun with the few fanatics was perpetuated for the majority through fear. The Lumpa *simapepas* (office-bearers) began to appear in chiefs' courts charged with intimidation. Threats and violence, to enforce membership or contributions, became more common.

"But at this time the over-riding preoccupation of administrators and police alike was with the struggle for independence. Beside this the doubtful methods of Lenishina's followers paled into insignificance and were largely ignored. A stage had been reached at which Lenishina's scruffy, uneducated *simapepas*, often drunk with sudden access of power, seemed at times to rule even over the Native authority. Their use of their newly acquired power was usually marked by vicious intolerance."

Persecution by Nationalists

Mr. P. K. F. V. van der Byl, Parliamentary Secretary for Information in Southern Rhodesia, said last week that there had been thoroughly misleading reports about recent events in Northern Rhodesia.

"As a sound public opinion in Southern Rhodesia depends on accurate reporting, especially of events on the African continent, I consider it my duty to point out that there is strong evidence that the root cause of the trouble in Northern Rhodesia was the persecution of adherents of the Lumpa Church for their refusal to participate in African nationalist politics and subversive activity—a fact which has not been given the prominence it deserves.

"Hostility between the Lumpa people and U.N.I.P. came to a head early in 1963 when the churchmen resisted intimidation and would have no hand in widespread public disorders which included the placing of barricades across main roads.

"This statement must not be construed as any criticism of the actions of the Northern Rhodesian Government, which has the unenviable and unavoidable task of restoring order, but only as criticism of the Press for its handling of news of the utmost importance to this country."

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"

Telephone: WHItchall 8888 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Sir Roy's Return to Public Life Leader of a New Rhodesian Party

SIR ROY WELENSKY is on the point of announcing his entry into active politics in Southern Rhodesia as leader of a new Rhodesian Party, on behalf of which he will contest the by-election in the Salisbury constituency of Arundel caused by the resignation last week of Mr. Blair Ewing, a member of the Opposition front bench, who is being transferred by his company to its Johannesburg office.

The new party — which takes its name from that which obtained self-government for the country 41 years ago — will have the backing of the Rhodesia National Party, led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, which has 25 seats in Parliament, 12 held by white members, 12 by Africans, and one by a Euro-African. Sir Roy will also have the support of a number of his old Federal colleagues, including Sir John Caldicott, Sir Malcolm Barrow, and Sir Atholl Evans.

If he wins the Arundel seat, as is almost certain, Sir Roy will become Leader of the Opposition.

The party will stand for racial reconciliation, abolition of the few remaining racial discriminations in public places, the development of good relations with Northern Rhodesia and Malawi, and opposition to a premature declaration of independence.

It is the fear that the Rhodesian Front Government may make a unilateral declaration of independence within the next few weeks which has led to talks with leading opponents of that policy and Sir Roy Welensky's agreement to return to Parliamentary life.

He is adamant that the Rhodesian Government should continue negotiations with the United Kingdom Government and not declare independence unless under strong provocation.

If negotiations show that no progress is possible on lines acceptable to Rhodesians, as he fears, the policy would be to refuse to change the Constitution and make renewed endeavours within its provisions.

Since the nationalist leaders have prevented thousands of Africans from registering as voters, and have consequently frustrated the intentions of the Constitution, he is not disposed to make concessions to them. He would resist present changes in respect of the A roll, but increase the number of Africans on the B roll.

A new constitutional conference would be acceptable only if convened in Rhodesia by the Government. There would be strenuous opposition to a conference called by the U.K. Government. Sir Roy has said more than once that he resents the idea that Rhodesians must make concessions under pressure from British politicians.

Mr. Ewing's letter of resignation expressed the hope that his constituents would elect "a person who will form part of a broader political group than any which exist today. From this will emerge, I hope, a truly national spirit and approach to the country's affairs."

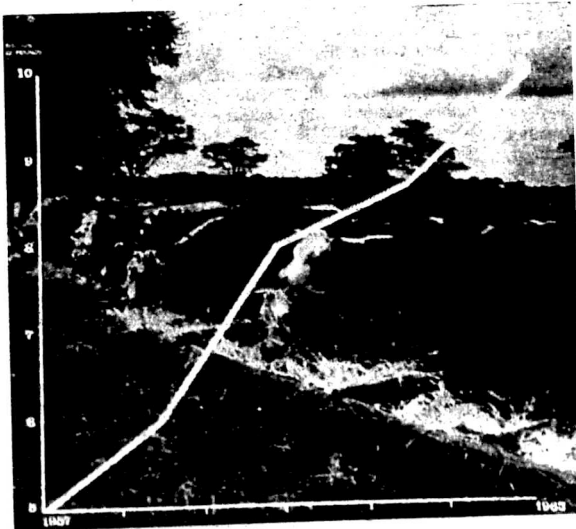
Mr. Smith Coming to London Sir Alec Douglas-Home Urges Talks

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME has again urged Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to come to London soon for talks. He feels that nothing more can be achieved by correspondence, and that discussions are urgently necessary.

At the week-end Mr. Smith said again that he would resort to a unilateral declaration of independence only after he had placed the full facts before the electorate and had been assured of majority support. There were circumstances in which it would be the duty of the Government "to save Southern Rhodesia for all its people". As he was still negotiating with the United Kingdom Government on independence, he had not given "detailed thought to what action should be taken if negotiations failed". There were means of ascertaining support other than a referendum or general election.

As this issue closed for press it was learned that Mr. Smith would arrive in London on September 6. His letter refers to "personal and informal discussions" and to his views that "we must proceed to firm conclusions".

Invest in Rhodesia's rocketing Beef Industry



The Cold Storage Commission has been directly responsible for the spectacular development of Rhodesia's Beef Industry. Their beef throughput has soared from 5 million to over 10 million pounds sterling in six short years. The Commission's progressive domestic and export marketing policies, coupled with the forward guaranteed cattle prices, safeguard all investments in cattle production.

THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
'SERVES THE NATION'

PERSONALIA

MR. G. HORNUNG is in London from Salisbury. COLONEL T. P. J. LEWIS is in London from Lusaka. MR. AND MRS. N. J. B. SABINE are on holiday in Madeira.

MR. M. A. E. MORTIMER, of Chilanga, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

M. JEAN DE BEAUSSE has arrived in Kenya as the first French Ambassador.

MR. B. NABWERA, Kenya's Ambassador in Washington, is visiting East Africa.

MR. F. SEEBOHM, director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is revisiting the Rhodesias.

M. RENE SERVICE, Chargé d'Affaires of France in Kenya, has returned to Paris.

MR. B. PONTER has been elected mayor and MR. G. HARPER deputy mayor of Salisbury.

MR. JUSTICE A. F. SPRY and MRS. SPRY sailed on Thursday for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE.

PRESIDENT LUEBKE, of West Germany, will pay a State visit to Ethiopia from October 20 to 26.

MR. A. E. DORMAN, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, is in the United Kingdom on leave.

MR. JOHN CRAMPTON, proprietor of Crampton's Inn, Kitale, arrived in England a few days ago from Kenya.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA has promised to launch the mail cargo liner SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE on October 20.

DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, opened the Royal Agricultural Show in Lusaka last week.

SIR DAVID HUNT, U.K. High Commissioner in Uganda, and LADY HUNT have been received by THE QUEEN.

MR. E. T. S. BROWN, a director of the Anglo American Corporation, has been appointed to the executive committee.

MR. A. R. MACDONALD, retiring chairman of the Public Service Commission in Kenya, arrived in the PRETORIA CASTLE on Friday.

The 15-member mission led by MR. ACHIENG ONEKO, Minister for Information in Kenya, spent three days in Karachi last week on its way to China.

MR. P. K. MULALA, lately D.C. in Lundazi, is now "Shadow" Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia.

THE REV. W. H. WATSON, for many years a Church of Scotland missionary in Nyasaland, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Aberdeen University.

MR. R. W. D. FOWLER, British High Commissioner in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and MRS. FOWLER were received by THE QUEEN last week.

MR. COLIN CAMERON, the only white Minister in the Malawi Cabinet, has resigned. He would say only that a matter had been raised in Cabinet which he could not support.

MR. PETER BOWRING, a director of C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd., a group with substantial East African interests, has been co-opted to the board of Jos Tin Areas, Ltd.

MR. JOSEPH NYERERE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Tourism in Tanganyika, has spent a week in Yugoslavia and gone to Israel for a fortnight.

MR. J. W. PITHEY, a former Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, will be the Rhodesian Front candidate in the Avondale by-election. His opponent will be MR. S. S. SAWYER.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, since 1945 M.P. for Newbury, and for the past 13 years chairman of the Conservative back-bench agriculture and food committee, has been made a life peer.

RAS ANDARGACHEW MESAI, husband of PRINCESS TENAGNE of Ethiopia, was flown to London last week for medical treatment. He was recently seriously injured in a car crash.

MR. and MRS. W. R. FERRIS and their two children sail today in the WINDSOR CASTLE for Durban, on their way to Southern Rhodesia. MR. FERRIS has 10 weeks' leave from Rhodesia House.

MR. B. V. EWING, of the Rhodesia National Party, resigned last week from the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia. There will consequently be a by-election in the Arundel constituency.

DR. J. KARANIA and MR. BURUDI NABWERA, Kenya's envoys in the United Kingdom and the United States, visited the North Eastern Region of Kenya last week and have now returned to their posts.

MOUSTAFA EL-ESSAWI, Egyptian Ambassador in Dar es Salaam, said last week on returning from Cairo that PRESIDENT NASSER hoped to visit the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar next month.

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLES, of the Opposition front bench, has been elected Speaker of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, which at the same time elected MR. LANCE B. SMITH as Deputy Speaker.

MR. J. A. N. KIBUE, appointed Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Kenya, graduated B.A. at Roma University, Basutoland, in 1940, and has since served in the Department of Co-operative Development.

MR. K. NORVALL, a dairy farmer in the Bulawayo area of Southern Rhodesia, and a member of the Dairy Marketing Board since its inception 12 years ago, has been appointed chairman in succession to MR. T. C. PASCOE.

MR. JIM REDMAN, the Southern Rhodesian motor cyclist, has become this year's world champion by winning the 350cc. race in the Ulster Grand Prix on Saturday. He created a new lap record at just over 96 m.p.h.

M. AUGUSTIN MUNYANEZA has presented to THE QUEEN his letters of credence as Ambassador for the Republic of Rwanda. MADAME MUNYANEZA and M. SYLVESTRE KAMALI, Counsellor to the embassy, were also received.

MRS. M. M. NGOBI, wife of the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives in Uganda, has returned after spending four months in Israel studying community development work. Five other Uganda African women took the course.

On Sunday MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, the last Colonel Commandant of The King's African Rifles, handed the Colours of the 2nd and 11th Battalions to the National Army Museum, Sandhurst, for safe custody.

MR. RON SMITH, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, who came into prominence during the recent strike, flew to Northern Rhodesia on the first jet service to Lusaka in his capacity as a part-time director of B.O.A.C.

JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, a trustee of the Ford Foundation, and a former U.S. representative on the governing body of the International Labour Organization, and MRS. WYZANSKI have been visiting East Africa, where DR. F. X. SUTTON is resident representative for the foundation.

Uhuru na Especially Kazi!

YOUNG 40, 17 years in Tanganyika as planter, District Commissioner, and senior Foreign Service official, wants responsible job anywhere, preferably in East Africa. — Box No. 144, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, who said not long ago that he would not be a candidate in the general election in October, may be considered as a Socialist candidate for Kettering, whose M.P. has just been made a life peer.

MR. C. A. PERRY has been seconded for a short period from Associated Industrial Consultants, Ltd., to act as managing director of Hughes, Ltd., Nairobi, the Ford distributors in Kenya. MR. P. J. HUGHES has been appointed to the board.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., has called in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia for termination of the contract as Information Adviser to the Government of MR. I. BENSON, who recently arrived from South Africa. His salary is £375 a month.

MR. JAMES OSOGO, junior Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Kenya, is leading a five-member delegation to the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Poland for the special purpose of seeing how State farms operate.

MR. J. C. FERGUSON, sometime Director of Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia, received the Draper Memorial Medal from the Geological Society of South Africa during its recent congress at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. MR. FERGUSON has just arrived in England.

We regret that MR. E. H. HAWKE, now outward-bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, was erroneously described as chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., instead of as chairman of the subsidiary Manica Trading Company (Lourenço Marques) Limitada. The chairman of the parent company is, of course, MR. M. G. M. Bevan.

SIR HUGH FOOT has been commissioned by the World Council of Churches to report on Church effort in Africa, particularly in connexion with refugees. The World Council has allocated £116,000 for aid for Africa. Some of the money is to be spent on the resettlement of refugees from the Sudan, Rwanda, Mozambique and Angola.

MR. CHRISTOPHER PASTOR NGAIZA has been received in audience by THE QUEEN, to whom he presented his letters of commission as High Commissioner in London for the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He was accompanied by MR. O. ZAHARAN, First Secretary, and MR. E. P. MWANYIKA, Information Officer. THE QUEEN also received MRS. NGAIZA.

When the Northern Rhodesian Parliament last week approved a motion of tribute to SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, the Prime Minister, DR. KAUNDA, said: "For us Sir Winston is already something of a legend, and those who have studied his life and political career will share my humble admiration for the brilliant qualities and achievements which these portray".

MR. DAVID J. K. NABETA, lately assistant general manager in Uganda of Madhvani Sugar Works, Ltd., has succeeded MR. ISAAC OKWIRRY as chairman of the Public Service Commission of E.A.C.S.O. Before going to the Madhvani group he had been Minister of Works, Minister of Health, and Minister of Local Government in Uganda, and also Commissioner for Africanization. MR. OKWIRRY is leaving the public service to farm.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include MAJOR & MRS. I. BIGWOOD, MR. & MRS. J. M. BOWLES, MR. & MRS. D. A. G. CHISHOLM, the REV. & MRS. J. E. CLARKE, the REV. & MRS. N. H. DODMAN, the REV. & MRS. G. HINKLE, MR. & MRS. C. J. W. HODGSON, the REV. & MRS. F. G. HOLDER, MR. R. J. G. LE BRETON, DR. & MRS. A. SMITH, and MR. J. R. R. SWIFT. Passengers for Dar es Salaam include DR. & MRS. D. N. SELL, and for Beira MR. & MRS. F. E. BARFOOT, ALDERMAN (MRS.) H. CHARLES-SMITH, MR. & MRS. G. N. C. FLINT, DR. & MRS. R. M. NGONYAMA and LIEUT. & MRS. H. RUDLAND.

MR. NEVILLE RUBIN, a London University lecturer, who has been detained for six days by the Mozambique police, was put on a train for Rhodesia on Sunday. He is to continue in Northern Rhodesia a line of research into African life and customs on which he had been engaged in Swaziland. The British Consul in Lourenço Marques said that he had been held in jail on suspicion of an intention to engage in subversive activities in a Portuguese territory. MR. RUBIN, whom he had seen on several occasions, had been well treated.

Visitors to the United Kingdom from Southern Rhodesia include MR. P. BOND, MR. & MRS. J. C. O. CHITTY, MR. & MRS. J. S. COCKBURN, MR. R. N. GRAHAM, MR. M. GREENSPAN, MR. J. H. HAMPTON, MR. & MRS. K. S. HARPER, MR. J. L. M. MCCULLOCH, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. P. T. MCGILL, DR. & MRS. J. MACLEOD, MR. & MRS. J. C. MARTIN-TURNER, MR. & MRS. G. A. MAYNARD, MR. A. MORRIS-BYTON, MAJOR & MRS. T. PATTISON-APPLETON, MR. R. S. PHILPOT, MR. & MRS. E. SIBLY-WARNE, MR. H. G. THYNE, MR. R. D. WALKER, and DR. G. M. WOOLFORD.

MR. JOSEPH A. NAMATA, Administrative Secretary in the Directorate of Development Planning of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has been appointed Acting Permanent Secretary to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet, thus becoming head of the Civil Service in the United Republic. An old boy of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, he graduated B.A. in the U.S.A. in 1957 and then took a course in public administration at Cambridge University. Three years later he went to the University of Pittsburgh for a four months' course in economic, social and industrial development.

Obituary

THE REV. RICHARD JAMES CORNELIUS, of Dawlish, whose death is reported, was at one time a missionary in Uganda.

PRINCESS THERESA SAPIEHA, who has died in Nairobi, had lived in Kenya for nearly 20 years. Her husband died in Nairobi in February.

MR. WILL EVANS, C.M.G., one of Kenya's leading farmers, has died at his home in Rongai at the age of 83. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. ANTHONY STRIDE, a British journalist on the staff of *Zambia News*, was killed at the beginning of the week when his car overturned near Choma.

MR. V. W. ("LYNX") SOLTAN, who has died suddenly in London, was for many years in Tanganyika. He afterwards lived in Malaga and Devonshire.

MR. W. ADAM, who has died in Seychelles, had lived in Kenya from 1919 until recently, for much of the time in Eldoret, where he was managing director of Egleton, Ltd., until two years ago.

CAPTAIN HUGH MONTGOMERY ARCHDALE, who has died in Nairobi, aged 65, was a well-known horseman and racing trainer. As a young man he joined the Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, in which he served for many years.

DR. K. V. ADALJA, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 63, arrived in Kenya from India in 1926, and was the first Asian to become president of the local branch of the British Medical Association (1958-59). He was at one time a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

LADY ROBINS (née Adeline Annie Ayling), wife of Sir Reginald Robins, a former general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has died at her home in Hindhead, Surrey. They were married in 1914. She is survived by a daughter and a son. Lady Robins lived for many years in East Africa.

Stanleyville Taken by Congo Rebels Chinese and Other Communist Help

STANLEYVILLE, third largest city in the Congo, with a population of some 300,000 Africans and about 800 Europeans at the beginning of this month, has fallen to the "People's National Liberation Army" of the National Liberation Committee (C.N.L.), whose president is Mr. Christophe Gbenye, successor to the late Patrice Lumumba, first Prime Minister of the Congo.

The commander of the "Liberation Army" is Gaston Soumialot (the French rendering of his original name Sumayili; he was born in southern Kivu). He said from Radio Stanleyville on the day of its occupation: "Lumumba said that someone stronger than himself would complete his work. I am that man. I will soon come to Leopoldville".

He denies being a Communist, but admits having made "fellowship visits" to Prague and Peking. When his headquarters were in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, he was in close touch with the Chinese Embassy, from which he is believed to have received various forms of help. At different times there have been reports of Chinese advisers and instructors with his forces, and literature printed in Peking has been found on captured rebels.

Baudouinville, about 350 miles north of Elizabethville was recaptured at the week-end by Katanga gendarmes. The rebels are said to have lost at least 150 killed, compared with two dead and three wounded on the Government side.

On Monday in Leopoldville some 250 Africans burst into the Burundi Embassy in protest against Burundi and Chinese help for the Soumialot forces. An embassy car was set alight and the Chargé d'Affaires was slightly hurt.

Burundi Blamed

On the previous day, Mr. Tshombe had openly accused Burundi of aiding subversion.

A few days earlier he had summoned foreign diplomats in Leopoldville to see arms and explosives made in China, Russia, the United Arab Republic, and Algeria, which had been captured by the army from a rebel group. There were also copies of anti-Russian broadsheets issued in China, a French translation of Mao Tse-tung's military writings, and a copy of a book by a leading guerilla expert in Cuba.

"Lieut.-General" Nicolas Olenga, who described himself as "commander of the People's National Liberation Army" after Soumialot had assumed the title of Regional Premier of the Eastern Congo, said in a broadcast from Stanleyville in French:—

"The army under my command has routed the puppet Congolese National Army, instrument of the neo-colonialists. This triumphant entry into the capital of the Orientale Province and the headquarters of the Third Army Group, despite its considerable resources in heavy arms, is proof that nothing can match the people's anger against an unpopular Government.

"The People's National Liberation Army emanates from the National Liberation Committee. It is therefore not a rebel army commanded by bandits whose object is to loot property and massacre people. The People's Army consists exclusively of active volunteers who have embraced the C.N.L. programme of getting rid of the neo-colonialist puppet regime of the present Congolese Government. Its principal objective is to fight against imperialism, capitalism, and neo-colonialism in all its forms. It is an army of popular revolution, intended to set up a true, democratic, and popular Government capable of ensuring respect for the inalienable rights of the people.

"To achieve this objective it is essential to disarm the entire Congolese National Army. I therefore address a warm appeal, constituting an ultimatum, to all citizens, including the military who were unwittingly armed to fight us, to hand over their arms, whereupon it is envisaged that our courts martial will pronounce clemency in their favour. If after two days my search parties discover anyone in possession of any weapon he will be tried by a court martial.

"We are neither rebels nor Communists. We are a popu-

lar and revolutionary army, determined to continue this revolution as long as there is in the Congo a neo-colonialist Government which does not meet the people's aspirations".

In another broadcast in Swahili, Olenga said:—
"If a soldier surrenders his arms he will be set free. If he wishes he can join the Liberation Army, which is the voice of the country and the voice of God; and no one can fight the voice of God. People think that we have medicine which gives us strength; but our strength and inspiration is from God.

"Kasavubu, his servants, and his American masters are planning to escape. If we get one of them, you will find him dead. The Liberation Army has already occupied Man'yema, the whole of North Katanga, Kivu, Uruwa, and Kabinda, and it will chase away the remaining American imperialists from Kasai Province".

Restriction Powers Not to Lapse

MR. LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Law and Order, said when moving the extension for two years of the powers of restriction which would otherwise lapse on September 1, that the two African nationalist factions in Southern Rhodesia, backed from outside the country, were striving against each other and committing serious crimes. There could be no concession while they continued in that course and insisted on immediate one-man-one-vote rule.

Statistics showed that 57% of the political crimes in the country in June occurred in the African townships of Salisbury. Highfield seemed to be the headquarters of both Z.A.N.U. and P.C.C.

In order to indicate an "explosive situation", attempts had been made to promote violence during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. African nationalists trained in sabotage outside Rhodesia were known to have entered the country to disturb the lives of peace-loving citizens.

When Mr. Nkomo and other nationalist leaders made public appearances, violence and intimidation always followed. A Government must have power to restrict individuals for intimidation and other activities which would undermine the economy and cause people to leave the country.

Peace-loving Africans were helping the police to arrest intimidators and law-breakers.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA MINISTRY OF HEALTH

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

To the general practitioner, interested in medicine, surgery and obstetrics, these vacancies offer interesting, challenging work of great variety.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS

GOOD STARTING SALARIES: £2,000—£2,400 per annum, gross emoluments depending on experience, rising to £2,800 per annum.

PROMOTION PROSPECTS: with over 60 senior posts (including those in the main specialities) with gross emoluments of up to £5,100 per annum normally filled by the promotion of suitably qualified serving officers.

GENEROUS VACATION LEAVE (Study leave may also be granted to officers wishing to obtain higher qualifications).

SOUND PENSION SCHEME

FARES paid to Southern Rhodesia for selected applicants and their families.

SUNNY CLIMATE: Excellent local holiday attractions and facilities to enjoy them.

CONTRACT APPOINTMENTS

For three years in salary scale £1,600—£2,000 depending upon experience, rising by £100 p.a., plus a fixed allowance of £500 p.a., are also available with return passages paid.

APPLICATION FORMS and further details from (Britain and Europe): The Secretary (R), Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Elsewhere): The Secretary for Health (R), P.O. Box 8204, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Inspector-General Almost Resigned

(Concluded from page 924)

Ministers withdrew. Sir Richard then undertook to obtain Mr. Pridgeon's voluntary retirement on the understanding that Mr. Pridgeon would retain his full pension and entitlements. He explained that this would avoid any unpleasantness and avoid upsetting the morale of the police force. Mr. Kenyatta assured Sir Richard that he would be given time to handle the matter in his own way and that no action would be taken against Mr. Pridgeon by the Government.

"Next morning Sir Richard flew to the troubled Northern Frontier District to inspect security operations against the Somali guerrillas. Hardly had his plane touched down when he received a signal stating that Mr. Odinga had issued a 24-hour deportation order against Mr. Pridgeon. Sir Richard immediately flew back to Nairobi and went straight to the Prime Minister's office.

"Two interviews that day nearly resulted in Sir Richard's resignation, an eventuality which some Kenyan Ministers doubtless hoped would occur. Mr. Kenyatta explained that Mr. Odinga had jumped the gun and issued the deportation order against Mr. Pridgeon without first informing him. Mr. Kenyatta apparently did not feel he could publicly countermand an expulsion order issued by his own Home Affairs Minister against a European policeman.

"It has since been suggested that Mr. Kenyatta was prepared to countermand Mr. Odinga's order until Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, the British High Commissioner, lodged an official strong protest against Mr. Pridgeon's proposed expulsion when it would look as though he was giving in to British pressure. But it is more widely believed that once Mr. Odinga had issued the order Mr. Kenyatta had no intention of interfering."

Mr. Henderson grew up among the Kikuyu, playing with Kikuyu boys of his own age, sharing their thoughts, and speaking their language as fluently as his own. Thus exceptionally qualified as an intermediary with the Kikuyu, he volunteered for the extremely dangerous duty of negotiating with the Mau Mau gangs. He is said to have gone unarmed into the forests more than 30 times in the hope of negotiating a mass surrender, and he made double that number of armed patrols, accompanied by loyalist Kikuyu who were determined to kill the men of their own tribe who were bringing the tribe into disgrace.

Sect Violence in Kenya Also

A CHURCH at Kapsengere, Kenya, belonging to the African Divine Church sect has been burned down during clashes between Abaluhya and Kalenjin tribesmen on the border between the Rift Valley and the Western regions. So far 149 huts in the Rift Valley and 108 in the Western Region are officially stated to have been destroyed by fire. When a school house at Ginariani was set alight a teacher was killed.

More than 220 Abaluhya families had been rendered homeless at a time when only 32 Kalenjin were said by a Government spokesman to have suffered the same loss. Two men of the Nandi tribe have been seriously wounded. Arrests announced number 20 Abaluhya and 16 Kalenjin.

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Too Frightened to Answer Back

African Politicians Feel Free to Kick Britons

SOME AFRICAN POLITICIANS in Kenya believe that they can "kick the British as much as they like", said Mr. Richard Cox in *The Times* on Tuesday. He was recently expelled from Kenya. His letter said:—

"In my case (and I am sure in the current ones) Sir Geoffrey de Freitas and his staff in the British High Commission in Nairobi did everything in their power to persuade the Kenya Government not to expel me.

"They succeeded in getting me a 48-hour stay of execution on the grounds of my wife's illness. They had to work on a public holiday (May Day) and against the 'unavailability' of the Minister who signed the expulsion order, Mr. Oneka.

"Ironically, the only person who was able to see the Minister on that day about my case was Mr. Richard Kisch, who has himself now been expelled. But the difficulty of dealing with the Ministry of Home Affairs is not the only factor that our diplomatic staff have to contend with.

"British representatives depend also on their instructions from the British Government. Since I left Kenya various Members of Parliament, on both sides of the House, have been kind enough to take up my case. It is evident from their inquiries that the Government has not been prepared to put any weight behind the appeals of private citizens who are being expelled from Commonwealth countries in Africa.

"A comparison with the United States attitude is revealing. In January a deliberate campaign was mounted for the expulsion of an American journalist from Kenya. Later it was suddenly dropped and Mr. Oneka actually issued a statement defending the journalist. The State Department had apparently pointed out that while the Kenya Government was within its rights in expelling an American citizen for no good reason, the United States Government would then consider itself justified in reconsidering the aid it was giving to Kenya.

"Over the past decade Britain has given £57m. in loans and grants for development to Kenya. In underwriting the land settlement schemes she has made a major contribution to stabilizing relations between the settler and the African after independence.

"But unless Britain insists occasionally that Commonwealth relations are a two-way traffic, and that Britain herself ought to command as much respect from other Commonwealth members as they do from her, then arbitrary deportation of British subjects will continue.

"Certain East African politicians believe that they can kick the British as much as they like, because Britain is too frightened to answer back. It is a sad reflection on our present Government that this estimate appears to be perfectly correct."

Kenyatta Party's Idea of Freedom

Proving K.A.N.U. Worthy of Its Name

MR. E. N. MWENDWA, who is Minister for Labour and Social Services in the Kenyatta Government, and also chairman of the Machakos branch of the Kenya African National Union, recently issued the following statement through the Kenya Government's news agency:—

"I take this opportunity to warn, very seriously, all the candidates who have stood independently to oppose the K.A.N.U. candidates in the Ikanga, Mutonguni (two seats), Katse, and Mui locations. I now give the candidates concerned 24 hours' notice to withdraw their candidature or I shall expel them from K.A.N.U.

"I want to state very clearly that I, as the chairman of K.A.N.U. in Machakos, cannot stand any nonsense from anybody standing to oppose a K.A.N.U. candidate if that candidate has been nominated democratically by the location people. The time has come when every single person who calls himself a member of the party should be sincere and honest to that party and should be prepared to abide by the decision of the party, if that decision has been arrived at democratically. This is the only way in which our party will show the world that it is a party worthy of a name."

"At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London I cited Kenya as an example of racial harmony."—Mzee Kenyatta.

Workers in Zanzibar Warned

WORKERS IN ZANZIBAR were criticized the other day by Vice-President Karume of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, who said to a gathering in the municipal gardens:—

"In all departments workers have slackened off without any reason. This state of affairs was all right during the old regime. Today everyone must work with more vigour and fulfil his pledge to obey the Government of the workers. Now that our country has achieved a Government of the workers our duty is to exert more effort. Workers of Zanzibar, we must stop saying: 'Now that we have realized our Government, let us enjoy ourselves'.

"Many times we have received guests from foreign countries, and we have noticed that the workers have not bothered at all. This is not right. You should offer all assistance to the Government of the workers. You must also obey senior officials. Labour officials will be given full power to replace any worker who is not doing his duty well.

"Zanzibar has a one-party Government, the Afro-Shirazi Party. Any worker who serves the Government serves the Afro-Shirazi Party."

The Chinese Ambassador went to State House that morning to meet Vice-President Karume and sign the £5m. interest-free loan agreement. The loan, to be granted in instalments in the form of equipment and technical assistance, will be repaid over the years 1975-85 in cash and exports. China is to provide experts in accordance with the requirements of the Zanzibar Government. The signing ceremony was attended by Mr. Abdulaziz Twala, Minister of Finance and Development, and Mr. Rajab Saleh, secretary of the Revolutionary Council.

Russian harbour and economic experts have arrived in Pemba.

At a session of the National Assembly in Dar-es-Salaam that day, 12 new Zanzibar members were sworn in.

Pattern of Communist Take-Over

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has written in a letter to *The Times*:—

"As one who has recently visited Zanzibar, may I stress the value of the advice to President Nyerere to act soon if he wishes to prevent Zanzibar taking over Tanganyika? The President's charm and ability are well known, as is his devotion to the cause of African freedom and unity. This may cause him to delay taking positive action to consolidate the Union; but I am convinced that any further delay will be fatal not only to the Zanzibaris but to Tanganyika and possibly to Tanganyika's neighbours.

"The Union exists on paper only; even the customs agreements have not been implemented, and during President Tubman's visit only two Tanganyika flags were displayed on an island literally covered with Zanzibar flags.

"The pattern of the Communist take-over is interesting: the Soviet and their East German friends concentrate on the Government ministries, the army and the port.

"By contrast, the much larger Chinese Communist delegation makes its direct impact felt not on the Government but on the people—plane loads of youngsters are sent to Peking, tractors arrive, each, it is said, with a driver and an interpreter, which then disappear into the countryside. The Chinese, both as Asiatics and agricultural people, represent the greatest of the 'have-not' Powers and they have no hesitation in calling the Russians white, industrialized and rich.

"The degree of Chinese penetration across Africa is already frightening—Zanzibar-Tanganyika-Burundi-Kivu and Congo-Brazzaville. It can be said that Africa is being cut in half from east to west, but one can only guess at the ultimate objective—solidarity with the Africans, the creation of chaos in Western-orientated Africa, or a possible outlet for the most rapidly expanding population in the world—1,000 million by the turn of the century?"

Foreign Aid for Uganda Trade Unions

MR. GEORGE MAGEZI, Minister of Housing and Labour in Uganda, has told the National Assembly that the Uganda Trade Union Congress and the Uganda Federation of Labour are financed by different outside Powers, which appear to be ideologically opposed to one another. He did not agree that civil servants should be allowed to participate in trade unions.

The country was handicapped by a shortage of architects, quantity surveyors, and valuation officers, and he had asked the ambassadors of Israel and West Germany for urgent technical aid of that kind.

As to East African federation, decisions had still to be made on such important matters as citizenship, the federal capital, agriculture, higher education, and the animal industry. In what way, he asked, would the common man in Uganda benefit from federation? If that point could be satisfactorily answered federation could be arranged within a week.

More Technical Aid for Africa

£17M. WILL BE SPENT in the current financial year by the Department for Technical Co-operation on bilateral technical assistance to Commonwealth countries in Africa. In each of the two previous years the total was about £14½m.

Referring to the increase in the House of Commons, MR. VOSPER said: "The most substantial item, just over £13m., is required to finance the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, whereby developing countries are helped to retain and recruit experienced expatriate officers to fill posts in their Government services. Some £2½m. will be spent on the training of African students in the United Kingdom, the supply of experts and consultants, and on geodetic and topographic surveys. Nearly £1m. will be spent on assistance to research and £387,000 will be devoted to education".

American Peace Corps

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked for a statement about American Peace Corps operations in British territories.

MR. VOSPER: "There are 147 Peace Corps volunteers serving in British overseas territories: 34 in British Honduras, 36 in North Borneo, 21 in Sarawak, 42 in Nyasaland, and 14 in St. Lucia. They are employed in teaching, agriculture, surveying, engineering, and community development".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "In view of the American mythology about colonialism and the strange activities of some United States consular and information officers in British overseas territories have the Government been assured, and are they confident, that these operators, whose good intentions and good work we warmly applaud; will refrain from intervention in the politics of these territories?"

MR. VOSPER: "In each case an agreement has been entered into between the dependent Government concerned and the American Peace Corps organization. A request for further Peace Corps volunteers has been made by four of the five countries. That is some indication that the volunteers are performing a useful task and are not engaging in the activities which my hon. friend had in mind".

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that what should be first and foremost in our minds is the tremendous need of the developing countries for all forms of technical assistance from the more developed countries? We should welcome all the help which the American Peace Corps can give us in English-speaking territories in Africa, and should regard it as a challenge to ourselves to do a great deal more in voluntary service".

MR. VOSPER: "I agree. We are increasing our voluntary effort, and this year will send 250 graduate volunteers, some to the countries in question".

MR. ROBERT JENKINS, M.P., who has just returned from a visit to Angola, expressed his conviction that "Portugal has set an example to the world on how to produce a multi-racial society in Africa.

"If all the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique—black coloured, and European—stand firmly together against outside influences—which are wholly responsible for the terrorism—then these provinces can look forward to an increasing standard of living for all, peace, prosperity and progress".

Northern Rhodesia's Under Ministers

NORTHERN RHODESIA has now eight Under Ministers, nominated by the Prime Minister to take charge of the seven provinces and Barotseland. They are Messrs. H. M. Kikombe, M.P., Under Minister for the North-Western Province; R. S. Makasa, M.P., Northern Province; J. M. Monga, Barotseland; A. B. Mutemba, M.P., Western Province; M. M. Sakubita, Southern Province; H. Shamabanse, M.P., Central Province; A. K. Sharp, M.P., Luapula Province; and A. J. Soko, M.P., Eastern Province.

It has been officially stated that "in order that the Under Ministers will be effective in their contacts with political parties as well as in their interpretation of Government policy, it may be necessary in certain circumstances for political advisers to be appointed to assist them".

The Under Ministers designate will shortly attend a three-week seminar in Lusaka, before taking up their appointments early next month.

MR. H. M. KILOMBE, M.P., has held provincial political appointments since 1958. He is M.P. for the Kabompo (main roll) constituency.

MR. R. S. MAKASA, M.P., at present Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, was the United National Independence Party's representative in Dar es Salaam from 1961 to 1963.

MR. J. M. MONGA joined the Education Department in 1944, and has served at Chalimbana Training College. He obtained a teaching certificate at the London University Institute of Education in 1950. For the past few months he has been an inspector of schools.

MR. A. B. MUTEMBA, M.P., has been engaged in politics for many years, and last year became the first African councillor in Kitwe. In April, 1964, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Kitwe North in the vacancy created by the resignation from Parliament of Mr. A. C. Chikwanda.

MR. M. M. SAKUBITA was educated at Munal, Chalimbana Training College, and London University Institute of Education. He joined the Education Department in 1944 as a teacher and has served in many parts of the country, being promoted an education officer in 1962.

MR. H. SHAMABANSE, M.P., was educated at Chikuni Mission, where he qualified as a teacher. He has held various political appointments and was elected M.P. for Lukanga at the general election.

MR. A. K. SHARP, M.P., is U.N.I.P. secretary in the Kewambwa region and M.P. for Kasama North. Last year he attended a six months' local government and administration course in the U.K.

MR. A. J. SOKO, M.P., at present Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and regional president of U.N.I.P. in the Eastern Province, was the successful candidate in the Lundazi (main roll) constituency in the January general election.

No Criticism

MR. SOLOMON KALULU, Minister of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, is reported to have said that when that country becomes independent as the Republic of Zambia any criticism of Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, will be considered conspiracy against the State. He praised the situation in Malawi, in which "no-one may speak ill of Dr. Banda", and in which measures had been introduced "to teach those fools" how to obey and respect the leader of the State.

"I warn those receiving bribes from foreigners in order to cause confusion in this country that a full-scale investigation is going on. When the result is known they will be dealt with severely".—Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, speaking in the National Assembly.

"The Kenya Government is settling approximately 1,000 African families each month in areas previously occupied by white settlers. That means approximately 15,000 acres a month. The immediate target is 28,000 to 30,000 acres".—Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry, addressing Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Rhodesian Cricketers in England

CRICKETERS from the Country Districts of Mashonaland are to play 27 matches in England between August 9 and September 13. Two-day games against the second XIs of Gloucestershire, Sussex, and Hampshire, and against Sussex Martlets have been arranged.

MR. DONALD C. BAILEY, the captain, is a left-hand bat and medium-paced right-arm bowler, aged 28, who was last year's captain of the Mashonaland Country District team. Born in Que Que, he graduated as a mining engineer at Camborne.

MR. D. B. ARNOTT, the vice-captain, also 28, is a wicket-keeper and right-hand bat. Born in Bulawayo, he has played cricket for Mashonaland and Rhodesia as their regular wicket-keeper and as either an opening or No. 3 bat. He grows tobacco at Wedza.

MR. C. A. BRAY, 31, a right-hand bat and seam bowler, was born in Salisbury. He grows tobacco in the Tengwe area.

MR. K. P. CURRAN, 35, a right-hand bat and off-spin bowler, was born in Gatooma and started tobacco farming when he left school. He has played Rugby for Rhodesia and cricket for Matabeleland, Manicaland, and Rhodesia, including matches against the M.C.C. and the Australians.

MR. P. N. DENSEM, 24, a right-hand bat and leg-break bowler, has grown tobacco in the Salisbury South district since leaving Rhodes University, South Africa. In club cricket last year he scored four consecutive centuries.

MR. G. R. DEARY, 27, is a right-hand bat and leg-spin bowler who grows tobacco near Trelawney. He was born in Salisbury and has often played for the Country Districts.

MR. W. H. HODNETT, 20, is a wicket-keeper. Born in Gatooma, he was captain of Midland Schools for two years and toured England two years ago with the Rhodesian Fawns. He has played for Mashonaland and kept wicket for Rhodesia against Cavaliers last year. In Mashonaland and District Cricket he has scored 17 centuries.

MR. A. H. DUNCAN, 28, a right-hand bat and additional wicket-keeper, once scored 121 for Mashonaland Districts against Nyasaland. He was in the team which beat the New Zealanders three years ago. He grows tobacco near Trelawney.

MR. J. DE WINTON KITCAT, 36, a change bowler, has played for Rhodesia against the Transvaal, for Manicaland, and for Mashonaland Districts, and has scored many centuries in representative cricket. He grows tobacco in the Makoni district.

Played Lancashire League Cricket

MR. RAYMOND LEES, 43, is the opening left-hand bat and right-arm medium-paced seam bowler. Born in Oldham, he played in Lancashire League cricket until he went to Rhodesia 12 years ago. He has scored 16 centuries in Mashonaland Districts cricket and taken more than 200 wickets. For five years he captained Marandellas.

MR. N. T. WALKER, 34, a right-hand middle-order batsman and right-arm off-spin bowler, born in Salisbury, has captained the Centenary side for the past six years and has played 35 times for Mashonaland Districts since 1954. He captained the side against the New Zealanders and against the Cavaliers two years ago. He grows tobacco.

MR. CHARLES POSTLETHWAYT, 28, is a fast medium right-hand bowler, born in Salisbury. He played cricket for Cape Town University for three years and has turned out for Mashonaland Country Districts since 1958. He grows tobacco near Karoi.

MR. C. A. E. WILSON, 40, is a right-arm opening bowler. Born in India, he was educated in Australia and New Zealand, and played for New Zealand Colts. During the last war he played for the South African Army. Since going to Rhodesia in 1955 as an accountant he has played for Mashonaland and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. N. R. WILLIAMS, 25, a right-arm seam bowler and left-hand bat, born in South Africa, went to Rhodesia to farm hand bat, and has since captained the Trelawney side. In last year's final against Northern Rhodesia he took five wickets for 60.

MR. P. R. CARR, the manager, was born in British Guiana, educated in England, and went to Rhodesia in 1938 to grow tobacco. He served in the last war in the R.A.F. and then returned to Rhodesia.

MRS. CARR accompanies the team as scorer. The first match played at Uxbridge, was won. The home team made 165, which the Rhodesians passed with three wickets in hand.

On Monday Sir Ronald Prain's team, playing at Weybridge, declared at 227 for 8 and dismissed the visitors for 119 runs.

Northern Rhodesia's Advantages

NORTHERN RHODESIA will become independent with prospects and advantages which hardly any other country in Africa at a similar point of development has been fortunate enough to enjoy, said Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, when opening Katete Show. He continued:—

"Race relations are good, and no significant element in the country denies or wishes to resist the authority of the Government. The Government is in the firm hands of some responsible, high-minded leaders, whose sole purpose is to work with dedication for the welfare and advancement of all the country's citizens. There is an efficient civil service. Above all, there is a strong economy based on the wealth of the copper mines but relying also to an ever-increasing degree on the expansion and improvement of agriculture and the development of the rural areas.

"Perhaps the spearhead of agricultural advance is here in the Eastern Province, where the quality of the people, the comparative richness of the soil, and the reasonable co-operation of the climate have worked together to make possible the most significant progress achieved in agriculture and the development of natural resources.

"Agricultural officers have always been happy to be posted to this area, because it is a pleasure for them to work with people who are responsive and so obviously want to progress. They are here to help the farmers to help themselves, for only on the hard work and co-operation of the people can real progress be founded.

"Sixty-three agricultural co-operative societies are now registered in the province, with a membership of 17,000.

"This is the foremost groundnut producing area in Northern Rhodesia, and the Eastern Province groundnut has a world-wide reputation. The new factory in Fort Jameson for nut grading and oil extraction is a valuable development.

"Advance in the production of burley tobacco is significant, and prospects for cotton growing are good in some areas. A ginnerery nearing completion in Lusaka will be ready to handle this year's crop, and it is possible to think in terms of a separate ginnerery in the Eastern Province if local farmers can grow about 1,500 acres of cotton at a yield of 1,000 lb. per acre — not by any means an impossible target."

Diverse Collection of Nations

Commonwealth of Peoples, Not Governments

MR. R. H. TURTON, M.P., chairman of the Commonwealth Industries Association, said at the annual meeting:—

"As Colonies have hastily been allowed to celebrate independence without receiving the training in development so necessary to enable them to play an independent rôle, the Commonwealth has become a diverse collection of nations with very differing views on the rule of law and on Parliamentary democracy, and sharply divided between the rich and the poor.

"It is not surprising that the Communist Powers, both Russia and China, have regarded some of these countries as fertile soil for the planting of their anarchist theories. More unfortunately, the example of the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference encouraged some of the new Commonwealth countries to interfere in much the same way in the internal affairs of other countries.

"If this diverse Commonwealth is to survive, it must be recognized as a Commonwealth of peoples, and not of Governments. Otherwise the opportunities for co-operation will be thrown away in long wranglings over the internal affairs of Governments that are out of sympathy with the views of other Governments in the Commonwealth.

"Secondly, we must accept the conclusion that all Commonwealth Governments may not wish to take part in all inter-Commonwealth activities. Although the majority of Commonwealth Governments are determined on active opposition to Communism, it is unrealistic to believe that neutralist Commonwealth Governments would be willing to take part in a Commonwealth Defence Council. It would, however, be most improper that a demand of unanimity should prevent the establishment of such a Commonwealth defence association."

More British Aid for Tanzan

H.M. GOVERNMENT is to lend the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar another £7.5m. for capital development works during the first two years of the new five-year plan. In that period H.M. Government will also provide technical assistance worth about £4m. On condition that the Government of the United Republic accepts responsibility for the obligations of the former Government of Zanzibar towards British officials, there will be a grant of £408,000 to cover the Zanzibar share of compensation and commutation of pensions. Britain has also renewed an earlier offer of a grant of £550,000 as budgetary aid to the United Republic up to the end of June next. Tanganyika's five-year plan (which did not include Zanzibar) is estimated to cost £246m.

Board of Commerce and Industry

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, and chairman of the new Board of Commerce and Industry, presided at its first meeting. The vice-chairman is Mr. Jan Mohamed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry. Among the 24 members are Mr. Eric Baumann (Kenya Association of Chambers of Commerce), Mr. A. H. Stoneham (Development Finance Company of Kenya), and Mr. Teita Towett (Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives), Senator R. M. Gikunju (Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry), Miss Margaret Kenyatta (Kenya Council of Women), and representatives of commerce and industry committees in different areas of Kenya.

Pressure from Germany

WEST GERMANY is pressing the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for a clear-cut decision on diplomatic representation, and the West German Ambassador in Dar es Salaam has been recalled to Bonn for consultations. When Mr. Kambona, the Foreign Minister, was there in May he promised that the East German Embassy in Zanzibar would be downgraded to a trade mission. West Germany, which has meantime increased substantially its economic and military aid to Tanganyika, is dissatisfied that that promise has not been fulfilled.

Coy

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT, said Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture, in answer to a question in the National Assembly, is discussing with a "Socialist country" the possibility of launching an agricultural project in western Kenya which would eventually evolve an expenditure of £8m. to £9m. Kenya's ambassador in that "Socialist country" had, he said, assured him that the project was being considered as a "number one priority"; it could become that Government's second largest undertaking in Africa.

East African Coffee Quotas

THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL has approved initial export quotas for the next year. The total of 47.5m. bags represents an increase of 2.67%. East Africa's quotas in 60 kilo bags, with previous figures in brackets, are: Kenya, 530,629 (527,947); Uganda, 1,938,121 (192,323, plus 300,000, plus 32,049); Tanganyika, 447,080 (444,820, plus 7,393); Congo, 975,355 (970,425, plus 16,128).

East African Shipping Line

THE GOVERNMENTS of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda have agreed to establish an East African national shipping line, and Mr. George Kahama, Communications Minister in the United Republic, has said that he hopes the first three cargo vessels will be commissioned by the end of next year.

Rhodesia-Katanga Company

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., reports profit for the year to March 31 at £100,634, against £93,117 in the previous 15 months. The 15% dividend is repeated at a cost of £75,966, and the carry-forward is up from £670,040 to £775,842. Profits of a Scottish company acquired in February are not included. Losses of the company available to be carried forward for taxation purposes are just under £1m. in respect of income tax and £1.3m. in respect of profits tax.

Issued capital is £826,843 in 10s. ordinary shares, and there are outstanding unsecured loans of £499,168. Group fixed assets total £1.1m. and current assets £1.3m., consisting mainly of investments in subsidiary, associated, and other companies. Current liabilities are £277,916.

Kentam Gold Areas, Ltd., Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd. and Zambesia Investment Co., Ltd., are wholly-owned subsidiaries, and there is a 98.6% holding in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Zambesi Exploring holds half the share capital in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

The market value of that part of the group's holding in Tanganyika Concessions which appears as a fixed asset was £463,725 at the end of March, compared with a book value of £869,346. Run-down of the Geita mine should produce more than enough to cover the book value of the assets, £127,562.

Mr. E. F. O. Gascoigne is the chairman, Mr. M. T. W. Easby the managing director, and the other members of the board are M. Charles de Bar, Messrs. J. Genis, R. F. Medlicott, Mr. N. C. Selway, and Captain Charles Waterhouse.

Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., reports fixed assets at the end of December of just under £7.5m. and current assets less current liabilities of nearly £7.7m. Outstanding 5½% debenture stock is just under £6.4m. The issued equity capital is a nominal £100. Revenue reserves total £141,824. Operating expenditure amounted to £516,882; debenture stock interest cost £359,452; the debenture sinking fund received £165,401; and the reserve and equalization fund £22,500.

The reserve of the chairman, Mr. V. A. Maddison, appears elsewhere in this issue. His colleagues on the board are Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, E. T. Jones, J. C. Mundy, and T. C. J. Ramru.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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Office of the High Commissioner,
Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: COVENT Garden 1212

Commercial Brevities

A French trade mission and a German trade delegation have visited Northern Rhodesia.

A new factory for the Turners Asbestos group has been opened in Chilanga, Lusaka.

Revenue of Rhodesia Railways for the year to June 30 at £32.1m. represented an increase of about £1.2m.

Lonrho Group, Ltd., has increased its holding in British Central Africa Co., Ltd., which is now a subsidiary.

The House of Manji, Nairobi, is to manufacture under licence in a new £150,000 factory some 30 lines of English sweets and toffees.

Anglo American Corporation has taken an interest in exploration in the Timmins area of Ontario, in which Canadian province there have been large copper-zinc discoveries.

M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., recovered 3,078 short tons of copper in the June quarter from milling 305,000 short tons of ore. In the March quarter production had totalled 3,345 tons.

The Polish Government has agreed to build a sugar refinery and glass, ceramics and bicycle factories in Uganda. Poland will buy Uganda coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce.

Mann George & Company (Central Africa), (Pvt.), Ltd., have acquired the business of Pickering & Co., Ltd., travel, shipping, and forwarding agents in Rhodesia and South Africa.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., is to expand its Rodia factory, Salisbury, which will have a new sulphuric acid plant with an annual capacity of about 50,000 tons.

An air services agreement between Kenya and France gives East African Airways traffic rights in France and Air France rights in East Africa on its services to and from Madagascar.

F.O.B. Wilson, Ltd., of Ulu, Kenya, have invested £120,000 in acquiring 20,000 acres at Kilifi, on the coast, for a dairy and milk processing farm. By April the cattle herd is expected to be about 1,500 head.

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., reports net profit after tax to March 31 at £703,000 (£670,000). Dividends take £500,000 (the same). Fixed assets are just under £6.6m., but there are net current liabilities of £592,000.

Metal Industries, Ltd., of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman, announce group profit after tax to March 31 at £823,556, against £1,231,103 in the previous year. Shareholders again receive 15%, taking £762,482.

Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, reports a working profit for the three months to June 30 of £1,820. In the March quarter the working profit was £638. The comparative gold yields were 3,526 and 3,274 oz.

Railing of copper ore from Nchanga to Bancroft has begun. Altogether 4.5m. tons are to be moved for refining. Early next year the traffic should reach about 110,000 tons monthly, which will require six trains each way every day.

Sisal production in Madagascar is rising substantially, and is estimated at about 24,600 tons for this year. The 1963 and 1962 totals were 22,685 and 20,471 tons. Previously the highest annual output had been 13,227 tons in 1961.

Maize producers in Southern Rhodesia have received a supplementary payment of just over 1s. 7d. per bag, bringing the total for the season to 39s. 10d., the highest price paid to growers since 1959, when they received 41s. 6d.

United Trades Union Congress officials in Northern Rhodesia have assured the Minister of Labour and Mines of "complete backing and co-operation". They have pledged themselves to "maintain stability and industrial peace at all times".

Benguela Railway Company reports net operating receipts for the first six months of the year at £1,212,112, against £891,628 in the corresponding period of last year. Mineral traffic for the half-year totalled 279,681 tons (227,825), producing revenue of £1.6m. (£1.4m.).

Rhodesia Railway African Workers' Union and Rhodesia Railways have reached an agreement by which some 17,000 employees will receive basic wage increases of £2 monthly, together with improved conditions of leave, sick pay, night working, and married accommodation allowances.

By a new agreement in Southern Rhodesia between the Transport Workers Union and the Transport Operators' Association, loaders and drivers' mates now receive £3 a week. The pay of drivers rises to between £5 and £8 10s., according to the size of the vehicle. Taxi-drivers are to receive 7s. 5d. a day plus a minimum of 3s. 8d. commission on each £1 of takings.

Hulett's Sugar Corporation, Ltd., is to be the new name of Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., which is reconstituting its board and organization in consequence of the expansion of the business. Its interests in Rhodesia are in Hulett's (Rhodesia), Ltd., Triangle, Ltd., Lowveld Development Co., Ltd., Milklikew Sugar Co., Ltd., Tokwe Development Co., Ltd., and Triangle Animal Feeds, Ltd.

Company Report**The Kenya Power Co., Ltd.****Mr. V. A. Maddison's Statement**

The annual general meeting of The Kenya Power Company, Limited, will be held on August 25 at the Company's head office in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by MR. V. A. MADDISON, C.M.G., the chairman, which was circulated with the report and accounts:—

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1963, show a further increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorized distributor, The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited. The nominated demand during 1963 was 27 MW, and resulted in 307.38 million units being delivered, compared with 297.95 million units in 1962. 1963 was the last year of the initial period of supply under the terms of the Kenya/Uganda Electricity Agreement. With effect from January 1, 1964, the agreement provides for a minimum supply of 30 MW. The aggregate maximum demand from our supply to the Western Kenya areas of the authorized distributors was 49.3 MW. The balance was provided from our own hydro-electric stations at Wanji and Tana.

I am pleased to report that agreement was reached with the Uganda Electricity Board in December 1963 for the resumption, with effect from December 6, 1963, of the arrangement to take "spill" units at a special price which will be reviewed annually.

The Government has agreed, in principle, to a proportion of the reserve and equalization fund being applied to meet essential items of capital expenditure, subject to the agreement of the authorized distributors. It is understood enabling legislation is being enacted so that the bulk supply licence may be amended shortly. This will permit payment of some £67,000 to be made from the reserve and equalization fund in respect of capital works necessary to safeguard the power stations against further flooding.

In terms of the debenture stock trust deed, £236,965 of the debenture stock was purchased for redemption during the year, making the total amount redeemed £1,139,565, and the amount of the stock outstanding £6,360,435.

Rail Strike in Northern Rhodesia

THE RAIL STRIKE in Northern Rhodesia caused copper prices to rise sharply on Monday on the London Metal Exchange, where quotations advanced £7 during the day to £353 per ton—as against the £244 fixed in March by the two mining groups as the contract price to their customers.

The *force majeure* clause in the contracts has now been invoked in consequence of the strike. There is, however, no question of immediate interruption of supplies, and substantial quantities are in transit.

The strike started in Broken Hill, Kitwe, and Livingstone on August 3, when fitters and boilermakers ceased work in the running sheds in protest against the amount of overtime they were required to do owing to staff shortages. They demanded an increase in their hourly rate from 10s. 1d. to 15s. Most of the 82 men on strike are members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Locomotives not having been serviced, drivers would not operate trains.

The Minister of Labour and Mines, Mr. Chimba, has expressed regret that representatives of the union refused to attend a national industrial council meeting with the railways' management and the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union on the ground that the A.E.U. was the only body concerned in the dispute. According to the management, members of both unions are involved.

News Items in Brief

The new resident magistrate in Pimba is a Nigerian who had previously served in Tanganyika.

Broadcasts in Portuguese, intended for listeners in Mozambique, have begun from Radio Dar es Salaam.

An aircraft has been presented to the Game Department of Kenya by the Louwana Fund of the U.S.A.

The Kenya Government has refused registration to the Kenya Federation of Progressive Trade Unions.

The Federal German Republic has sent enough polio vaccine to Tanganyika to immunize 200,000 people.

Seven Kenya African settlement officers have returned after spending two months on an instruction course in Israel.

All Federal postage stamps are to be withdrawn from circulation in Northern Rhodesia at the end of this month.

The next meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity will be held in Kenya.

A new Masonic lodge named Mthkwe, No. 7979 E.C., has been consecrated in the Triangle district of Southern Rhodesia.

Teachers recruited for East Africa by H.M. Government in the past three years have numbered 107, 205, and 379 respectively.

Nearly 2,000 African primary school children in Southern Rhodesia have had their tuition fees remitted by the Ministry of Education.

A reporter of an African newspaper in Southern Rhodesia has been fined £25 for writing an article likely to bring chiefs into contempt and disrepute.

Four community development assistants from Tanganyika have arrived in Denmark for a five months' course at the Rural Development College, Holte.

West Germany has agreed to grant to the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar equipment, aircraft, and air-training of an estimated value of 40m. marks.

A Department of Technical Co-operation White Paper entitled "Research Assistance for the Developing Countries" is available from H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. (Cmd. 2433).

A contributory national provident fund for employees is to be established by the Kenya Government. The Kenya Federation of Labour has protested that employers only should be made to contribute.

Two-fifths of the "dissolution costs" of making terminal benefit payments to some former members of the Federal Civil Service will be met by H.M. Government, which expects to have to pay about £1m.

From Zanzibar to China

A Zanzibari employed by the Department of Information left a few days ago for China to work for Radio Peking. Four members of the Afro-Shirazi Youth League have also left for China to take a two months' course.

A loan of £1.5m. dollars for the University of East Africa is to be made by the United States Agency of International Development for the second phase of the capital development programme of University College, Dar es Salaam.

A three-member trade union delegation, led by a member of the secretariat of the All-China Trade Union Federation, is in Tanganyika for 10 days. It brought medical supplies and promised the National Union of Tanganyika Workers the gift of a press on which to print a workers' newspaper.

Nearly 2,000 Africans from Uganda are now studying overseas, half the number having been sent by the present Government since it took office under Dr. Obote, who intends to spend almost £1m. next year on scholarships, bursaries, and courses of instruction. Three years ago one-tenth of that sum was so spent.

The central committee of the Somali Youth League has pardoned and readmitted to membership all who were disciplined between January 1 and August 4 of this year. Fines imposed will not, however, be refunded, and those who held office will not be reinstated. That applies particularly to Deputies of the S.Y.L. Parliamentary Group.

The Japanese Government is to provide teaching staff and equipment for a small industries research and training centre at Nakuru at a cost of about £200,000. The Kenya Government will contribute £75,000 to local expenses. The East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has offered to lease factory premises for use by the centre at a rental of 1s. annually.

Four members of the youth wing of the Uganda People's Congress who were convicted of assaulting and confining a director of the Uganda Argus after the Tank Hill party have been released by order of the President of Uganda. In January the High Court reduced their sentences to between 12 and 18 months' imprisonment. They have, however, served only seven months.



Picture by Gallaher Ltd

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Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.



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