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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN have become increasingly reckless not merely in statements made in political and other speeches but in official statements circulated to newspapers.

Kenya Government Fakes the Facts. The Government-controlled Kenya News Agency, which makes

the distribution, is apparently unconcerned with the glaring inaccuracies in some of the material which it handles; so far as can be judged, it does not check scripts for exaggerations or other mistakes, though that would, of course, be the normal procedure in any news agency anxious to establish and maintain a reputation for dependability. An example of reckless misrepresentation is quoted textually on another page. As will be evident to anyone with even moderate knowledge of Kenya's history in recent years, allegations which it presents as indisputable facts are quite untrustworthy. The words are attributed to Mr. Mboya, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, who is also chairman of "Kenyatta Day Celebrations" which are to be held next week. More than once he misdescribes the present Prime Minister as "the pioneer of the African nationalist movement in Kenya". Mr. Mboya ought to know that that sedulously repeated affirmation is false. Kenyatta was not the pioneer. He was, however, sent to London to represent the agitation nearly forty years ago; and he remained for years in the United Kingdom (from which he paid at least two visits to Russia before the outbreak of war in 1939).

The very first sentence contains the claim that he was "arrested by the imperialists in an attempt to stifle African nationalism and entrench European settler domination".

Spurious Version Of Mau Mau Origin.

foul Mau Mau rebellion which will be taught

That, no doubt, is the wholly spurious version of the origin of the indescribably

in Kenya's schools. Leaders of that seditious conspiracy were not tried and sentenced in order "to stifle African nationalism and entrench European settler domination", but because their crimes were heinous—crimes for which the High Court, the Appeal Court, and the Privy Council considered seven years' imprisonment appropriate penalties under the law of the day. Had they been charged under the legislation which was shortly to be introduced they might not have escaped the death penalty. That period in jail is described as one of sacrifice, suffering and resolution; but not a word is said of the thousands of innocent Africans who were killed by Mau Mau thugs and gangsters—whom Mr. Mboya now glorifies as "gallant sons of the soil who gave up comfort, and even life itself, in order that Kenya might be free". The blackguards who did the dirty work of Mau Mau in the early stages were mainly the scum of the towns, ne'er-do-well unemployables who would commit any iniquity, including the murder of fellow Africans whose only offence was a refusal to accept their despicable dictatorship. To call these hooligans and butchers "gallant sons of the soil" is utter hypocrisy. The lives surrendered "in order that Kenya might be free" were usually those of inoffensive Kikuyu peasants. Some were traditionalists who had such respect for the customs of their forefathers that they were prepared to forfeit life rather than submit to the threats and tortures of contemptible knaves. Many were Christians who accepted martyrdom because they knew that the triumph of evil would destroy the best in Kenya; and that is precisely what has happened.

Such is the background to a celebration which is to have "the pomp and dignity that it deserves"! Believe it or not, Ministers

and senior officials are to attend "thanksgiving services in all churches and mosques throughout the country".

Thanksgiving For Mau Mau. Thanksgiving for Mau Mau! And recommended by a Minister for Justice! As if that buffoonery were not enough, the Minister of Health is to organize a nation-wide appeal for blood donations — "symbolic of the struggle through which we have passed and the readiness of our national leaders to shed their blood for Kenya and their fellow men". How many of the nationalist leaders shed their blood? As in every African country which has

moved to what is falsely called "freedom", the political leaders were most careful to run little or no risk themselves, leaving discomfort, danger, desolation and death to their stooges. On this basis of most flagrant falsity, next Thursday is to be a day "for rededication". Dedication implying commitment to the Deity, it is sacrilege to use the term in connexion with Mau Mau. Not content with ordering submissive Africans to "celebrate", Mr. Mboya appeals to "all Kenyans of whatever race or colour to join together in this rededication". Are there Europeans so misguided as to participate in this kind of organized trickery?

Notes By The Way

Aid

AFRICAN STATES which have become independent or hope shortly to attain that status bid openly, incessantly, and competitively for financial and other aid from any country which may be disposed to listen to their Ministers—who circulate ceaselessly, largely in this quest, between the capitals of Powers large and small. Some of them say quite unashamedly in London, Washington, Bonn, and elsewhere: "If the West will not give us what we want, we can easily obtain it from the Chinese or the Russians". I doubt whether that argument in reverse is ever used in Moscow or Peking. It could seldom be necessary, for the spokesmen for the Western world seem never to suggest to African applicants that they might try their luck in the East—or even to mention that they are aware that appeals to the Communist countries will probably be made, if in fact they have not already been made. After they had received large sums from British taxpayers Kenya and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in particular were quick to solicit substantial help from China and Russia, both of which have likewise aided Somalia; and in Malawi Dr. Banda has attributed the disruption of his Cabinet to the influence of Chinese diplomats in Dar es Salaam upon some of his senior Ministers. Political salesmen, who not long ago hunted a little diffidently in Whitehall that if the British response were insufficiently lavish they would turn to the Kremlin, now say from public platforms that funds are acceptable from any source. In that respect at least they practise the "non-alignment" of which it is the fashion to boast.

Misapplied

SIR HERBERT BROADLEY told an Oxfam conference in Oxford the other day that there should be much better supervision of the aid given to developing countries by the Western world. He spoke of equipment left lying in the port of discharge because no arrangements had been made by the recipient Government for its utilization; of money provided for the improvement of housing conditions having been spent on speculative building carrying high profits; of the benefits of improved agriculture going to absentee landlords and moneylenders instead of to the peasant farmers whose needs had been the reason for the grants; of a fishing fleet being taken over by a politician as his personal property; of cheese factories plan-

ned for areas with little or no milk production; and of Governments more interested in the prestige of possessing air services, jet aircraft and steel mills than in the betterment of the social and agricultural conditions of their people. The disclosures—not by any means the first of the kind—could scarcely have received less attention by the Press. Most newspapers ignored the speech entirely. A few published a paragraph or two. Not one, so far as I know, thought it worth editorial comment.

Ministerial Claptrap

MR. S. O. AYODO, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, is either so ignorant of the facts or so careless of the truth that he asserted when opening council offices in Wajir that "for the last 60 years we people of Kenya have been telling the world that we can run our affairs". That is, of course, fantastic nonsense. In 1904 there was not one person in Kenya, white, brown, or black, who thought the country capable of conducting its own affairs. Administration was then still embryonic. Inter-tribal peace was still precarious. The economy had not even begun to develop. Fortunately, there was not one African politician in the whole country. It would not be at all a bad thing if Mr. Ayodo and some other members of the Cabinet were told by the Prime Minister to cease the output of claptrap at public gatherings. In his speech there was, however, one remark which would bear frequent repetition: that "freedom does not mean doing just what we like, but liking what we do".

How Many Are Left?

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS said before he left Nairobi on resignation of the office of United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya that there were about 1,500 European farmers still left in what used to be called the White Highlands. A little later Mr. John Pollard, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, gave 1,300 as the approximate total. A friend who recently arrived from Kenya and has been very much involved in K.N.F.U. matters believes the lower figure to be too high. What is certain is that almost all the remaining mixed farmers would leave if offered anything like reasonable prices for their land.

Sharp Criticisms of Department of Technical Co-operation

Parliamentary Committee Recommends Headquarters Reorganization

POLITE BUT POINTED CRITICISMS of the Department of Technical Co-operation are made in a report of the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Paper 303 (16s. 6d.).

Sir Andrew Cohen, a former Governor of Uganda, who was previously in charge of the African Department of the Colonial Office, is the Director-General of the D.T.C.

The estimate for the Department for 1964-65 is £35,641,000, an increase of £2,522,000. The largest item is £14,716,000 for the Overseas Service All Scheme. The number of staff provided for in 1964-65 is 1,656, (1,549 in 1963-64). The largest items are headquarters staff (950) (880) and 678 staff in three special units (642).

The Department was set up in 1961 "for the purpose of co-ordinating, promoting and carrying out arrangements for furnishing countries outside the United Kingdom with technical assistance, including in particular assistance in the fields of economic development, administration and social services".

In practice the emphasis has been on Commonwealth countries in Africa, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and the West Indies. About 90% of all technical assistance goes to Commonwealth countries.

The term "technical assistance" is taken to cover training in the U.K. and overseas; the provision of experts, administrators and other professional men and women; the provision of advisory technical and consultant services and expert missions; and the supply of equipment for training, demonstration, pilot schemes and surveys.

Of the original headquarters staff of 610 on July 24, 1961, no fewer than 509 were either transferred or seconded from the Colonial Office, whose total staff was reduced between July 1 and 31 from 1209 to 719. The number of D.T.C. headquarters staff on June 30, 1964, was 960.

Not Satisfied with Functional Basis

The report states, *inter alia*:—

"It might be thought that an organization of this type should be on a purely functional basis. Your committee, however, share the view of the working party that the D.T.C. requires geographical as well as functional departments, since they provide centres for receiving requests and information from the developing countries, where financial and economic implications for the region can be considered, priorities weighed and from which a co-ordinated policy for a particular area can be applied. The relevant material can then be transmitted to appropriate functional departments within the D.T.C. or to bodies outside the Department.

"Geographical departments, by enabling the D.T.C. to review all the technical assistance requirements of each region at a single point in its organization, would seem to perform as vital a function in the D.T.C. as in the Foreign Office and the C.R.O.

"Your committee are not satisfied that the organization of the functional departments necessarily represents the best possible distribution of work. They note, for example, that the education department fulfils only some of the educational responsibilities of the D.T.C. It appears, in fact, to be mainly concerned with the administration of two significant sub-heads, Commonwealth educational co-operation and the Colonial Development and Welfare higher education allocation. It is concerned with the supply of university teachers, but supply of teachers at secondary level is the responsibility of the social services recruitment department.

"Your committee accept that it is inevitable that some of the 'subject' departments, transferred with little change in personnel or function from another Ministry, should still be predominantly concerned with particular activities in a limited geographical area, but they consider it unsatisfactory that there should be a large number of small departments with such diverse functions and, conversely, some functions for

which responsibility is spread among a number of different departments.

"On August 1, 1963, a fourth Under-Secretary was appointed, and responsibility for the 18 departments and branches was redistributed to equalize the work load. In the opinion of your committee the organization appears before that date to have been constructed more rationally. Geographical responsibilities were concentrated into one division; the third division was almost entirely confined to recruitment, personnel and staff functions; and only the second division was responsible for two quite distinct functions, education, training and social services on the one hand, and research on the other. To some extent the appointment of a fourth Under-Secretary produced an organization which was less logical.

Illogical Structure

"The Department base their case for a fourth Under-Secretary on the heavy work-load at senior level which derives from administration of the geographical responsibilities, in particular 'the difficulty of arranging for Under-Secretaries to do the amount of travelling which seemed necessary overseas to keep in touch with their responsibilities'. Basically the argument is the same as that expounded by the Director-General when he was explaining another apparent illogicality in the structure, the existence of two (later three) geographical departments under two different Under-Secretaries. The Treasury also informed your committee that 'experience of the first year's working showed that the amount of time the Under-Secretary spent away from London was disproportionate to the amount of time spent in London; that is the reason why that division has had to be brought about'.

"Your committee appreciate that it is necessary for the Department to judge the needs of the developing countries on the spot and to maintain contacts with them at many levels. In this gathering of information and exchange of views every Under-Secretary must necessarily play an important part. But your committee consider that an Under-Secretary who is principally concerned with the day-to-day responsibilities of the departments within his division should not be expected also to lead negotiations with representatives of the developing countries or during tours abroad to make general assessments of technical assistance needs, tasks which require primarily a grasp of the affairs of the whole Department.

"Your committee believe that the Department and the Treasury took too narrow a view in confining their attention to the burden of work falling on Under-Secretaries and failing to look in more detail at the work falling on the Director-General. He too has the pressure of the double duty of overseas travel and administration of the Department, and his absences abroad naturally increase the work and responsibilities of Under-Secretaries, particularly the most senior Under-Secretary.

"Yet the latter is the very man who has the most extensive geographical responsibilities. He supervises international co-ordination and forward planning, to which your committee attaches the highest importance, and at the same time is head of the largest division, consisting of six departments.

Deputy Director-General Recommended

"If a Deputy Director-General were appointed it would enable the Director-General to delegate some of his departmental responsibilities, and might also be able to relieve some of the pressure of work at present falling on the Under-Secretaries. This process would be assisted if the finance department were reconstituted, and, together with the establishment department, made directly responsible to the Director-General or his deputy. Then it might well be possible to reduce the number of Under-Secretaries and revert to the three division system.

"Your committee recommend accordingly that a Deputy Director-General should be appointed, and that the appointment should be accompanied by a review of senior posts with the aim of returning to the three division system of administration.

"Since the inquiry began some geographical responsibilities have been transferred from the finance department. Your committee regret that in order to do this it was found necessary to establish another department. They are still not satisfied with the present arrangement, since they consider it to be undesirable in principle for the central finance department to have other responsibilities. They consider this case to be particularly unsatisfactory since the other functions of the

finance department are geographical responsibilities connected with Tropical Africa, a most important area of D.T.C. activity.

"Your committee are not convinced that the Department yet possesses the most rational and efficient recruitment organization suited to its needs.

"Your committee were disturbed to learn that no cost study has been undertaken to establish whether centralized recruiting would be cheaper than the present system.

"A matter which disturbed your committee was the way that the finance and establishment departments had been incorporated into the general pattern of the Department's organization so that they were immediately responsible to an Under-Secretary. They believe it to be essential that the two departments on which the organization of the D.T.C. must ultimately depend should be directly answerable to the Director-General or a deputy.

"It may well be that the fields in which the D.T.C. at present employs advisers are not those most important for their current and future work. It is significant that the Director-General regards it as necessary at least once a year to consider the general advisory structure of the D.T.C.

"In general your committee consider that the Department may not yet have established the organization best suited to fulfil its diverse responsibilities.

"The time has come for the D.T.C., in consultation with the Treasury, to take stock of its own organization, with a view to establishing an administrative system which will ensure the maximum efficiency in the services provided by the Department to meet the changing needs of the developing countries. The new organization should take into account the necessity of co-operating with other bodies in this field while avoiding duplication of their activities."

"Sense of Security"

MR. S. A. WALDEN, a former provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, and now secretary to the Overseas Service Pensioners' Association, wrote to *The Times*:—

Governor-General's Tribute to Kenya Government

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Assessment of Prospects

A GLOWING TRIBUTE to the Government of Kenya was paid by MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, the Governor-General, when he addressed the United Kenya Club.

He said, *inter alia*:—

"I propose to break one of the rules that should guide a Governor-General's conduct. He is usually supposed to be seen, but not heard. When he does make a speech he is expected to read only the precise phrases drafted for him by Ministers. This afternoon I shall voice some of my own thoughts.

"Before I came here in January last year many people commiserated with me on being made Governor of Kenya. When some of them heard that I had accepted the appointment they declared that I must be going out of my mind, because no sane person would accept such a responsible office in a country where terrible disunity existed between the African, the European and the Asian populations, and where a tragic, chaotic break-up between them was inevitable as soon as independence dawned.

"As soon as I began my consultations with the African national leaders I learned that they were entirely ready to accord the large and important European and Asian populations fair play after *Uhuru*, provided that those people accepted loyally that the Government would be African. I found the European and Asian leaders ready to accept that revolutionary change in a sincerely friendly spirit. Most of those who could not adapt themselves to the right and proper facts of mid-20th century life in Africa had already left or were about to leave. It was a good thing for everyone that they departed. The overwhelming majority of the Europeans and the Asians who have stayed are to be congratulated on their common sense, enlightened self-

"The phrase 'It has brought security to former Overseas Civil Service officers and at the same time has provided the new Commonwealth nations with the trained man-power they need' which appears in the report of the Estimates Committee on the work of the Department of Technical Co-operation betrays an element of smugness which is not borne out by reality.

"The two police officers, among others, who were recently deported from Kenya at 24 hours' notice, would not subscribe to this euphoric statement, as there would appear to be little security for them.

"Educationists who were recruited under the aegis of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for work overseas in university colleges, etc., would likewise not acknowledge this feeling of security, as is evidenced by their dismay at not being included in Public Officers' Agreements which H.M. Government has concluded with the newly independent Governments.

"Although the payment of his pension as at the time of independence is secured by the Public Officers' Agreement, the pensioner who served the Crown overseas, as was shown by the recent income-tax legislation in Ghana, is not protected from a vicious tax. Admittedly as a result of protracted negotiations between H.M. Government and the Ghana Government, the imposition of this tax has been modified, yet no pensioner has so far received any assessment of tax due to him and deductions are taking place in what would appear to be a purely arbitrary manner by the Ghana income tax authorities.

"There would appear, therefore, to be much room for improvement before such a state of security can be said to exist."

interest, and devotion to their lovely homeland of Kenya.

"People in overseas countries are still sometimes given a rather misleading picture of the situation in Kenya. In an article published last February in one of the most reputable and widely read journals on earth, towards the end of a gloomy picture the author wrote that 'the K.A.N.U. Government has basically lost control of Kenya already'. If there had been a word of truth in that summing up of the situation in February the country would have been plunged into chaos long before September.

Press Criticized

"The Press, like all of us, are bound to make mistakes sometimes. Perhaps the tendency of some newspapers to look for sensations makes them report the unhappier events which occasionally occur in Kenya and give them publicity out of proportion to their true significance. Those episodes have a dramatic quality which appeals to readers. But those newspapers do not pay the same attention to some of the good developments and encouraging trends in Kenya. They have no dramatic value, are not associated with any particular startling item of news, and so do not hit the headlines.

"Steady but slow processes which only gradually unfold and reveal themselves tend to be ignored by many newsmongers. Yet they are often the most important and permanent influences at work; and their worth should be judged fairly in relation to less fortunate episodes by anyone who wishes to get a balanced picture of the prospects in this country.

"Such misrepresentation does unnecessary harm, helps mischief-makers who wish to create difficulties for Kenya's Government and people, shakes confidence in Kenya's economic future, and makes investors shy of committing their money here.

"I do not suggest that everything has gone smoothly and successfully since December 12 and that this is a land where conditions are perfect. No one in his senses would suggest that. Kenya is the home of a newly-created, freshly united young nation, and we always expected that it would suffer some serious teething troubles.

"The unemployment problem needs the application of most careful, energetic, and constructive policies by the Government, the employers, the trade unions, and everyone else concerned if a harsh situation is to be averted. Shadows are cast by events in nearby lands, such as the Congo. The difficulties which exist are formidable.

"My impression is that Kenya has a Government entirely capable of tackling and overcoming these difficulties. During the last 40 years I have worked with many Governments—in Britain, Europe, North America, and Asia. Mr. Kenyatta's Government in Kenya can stand comparison for ability, industry, and dedication to great national tasks with the best among those Governments. The Prime Minister is showing himself one of the strongest and wisest African statesmen, and he is supported by a team of Ministers who are as capable, hard-working, and devoted as any that I personally have known. One of Kenya's greatest assets in these difficult but hopeful times is the quality of its Government.

Government Unlikely to Disintegrate

"Sometimes people speculate about the capacity of that Government to endure. There are occasional whispering campaigns—and some of the whispers are shouted around very loudly!—about its impending break-up. It seems to me that this Government is not likely in the foreseeable future either to be defeated or to disintegrate. Its leader is a wise and powerful *mzee* called Jomo Kenyatta who in body, mind, and spirit is remarkably fresh and alert; and, God willing, he will continue to rule Kenya for several years.

"Kenya's team of Ministers is supported by a generally good administration. In some fields there is a shortage of experts; and some of the Africans in positions of high responsibility lack some of the experience which they should have. That is not their fault; they were not given the promotions which they should have been granted many years ago in preparation for the inevitable political changes in Africa. But they possess the right qualities and capacities and are gaining experience fast. They are doing a very good job, and it will become steadily better and better. Meantime they are greatly aided by their experienced expatriate colleagues, who have been promised no victimization but full support by the Government; they will continue to serve Kenya faithfully and well.

"There is much less tribal division and considerably more national unity than many people regarded as possible. Of course, mutual tribal suspicions and rivalries persist to a considerable extent; they could not be continued into disappearance overnight by the waving of a magic wand. They still rumble beneath the surface, and they can only gradually be eliminated.

"The Prime Minister has inspired the spirit of *Harambee* in the new nation; and the patriotism of the leaders of the K.A.D.U. Opposition has discouraged the blowing of whistles, beating of drums, and throwing of spears as methods of political agitation. They have supported the practice of inter-tribal *Harambee* in all important national affairs.

Europeans and Asians

"The sense of true national unity animates also the great tribes of brown Asians and white Europeans who have made Kenya their home. They have their difficulties. The European farmers are troubled in the same way as many African farmers by raids from cattle thieves; but they recognize that the Government are doing their best to deal with law-breakers and other irresponsible elements, and they give the Government their unqualified support. There is a real prospect that Kenya will become a model of a country where citizens of various races live and co-operate in harmony without discrimination as brothers together.

"So in spite of many difficulties, I believe that the strong Government and united people of Kenya can overcome their problems, and that the prospect is one of peaceful and steady progress towards ever more secure well-being.

"Only one possibility might destroy that prospect. Improper interference in the internal affairs of Kenya by foreign interests—either in the Western world or the Communist world—can cause disruptions which would bring disaster.

"If the protagonists on either side in the so-called cold war try to make Kenya a battlefield for their international quarrels, they will do a wicked, violent disservice to the peace and progress which will otherwise prevail here. Kenya is truly non-aligned between the two Power blocs which unfortunately divide parts of the world. I trust that the Governments in both blocs will scrupulously respect Kenya's position.

"I have seen in other continents the terrible tragedies which can befall previously happy peoples in small, peaceful countries when their homeland becomes an area for mutually hostile intrigues, subversive activities, and diplomatic and sometimes armed conflicts between the two rival blocs and their local sympathizers. There are no more peace-loving and friendly people on earth than the Laotians; and yet

because their gracious little land of Laos has become a skirmishing ground for the giant Western and Communist protagonists in the cold war, their country is torn asunder, they periodically fly at each other's throats, and their national well-being has been broken. Much the same can be said of Vietnam, divided into two warring halves.

"The same could happen here if a Great Power on either side in the cold war—America, Britain, Russia or China—endeavoured to interfere improperly in Kenya's internal affairs or if any political faction in this country encouraged one or another of those Powers to do so.

"Kenya welcomes legitimate financial, technical and other constructive aid from the Western and the Communist Governments and all other sources towards the economic, social and cultural development of this potentially wealthy land. It wishes to remain on friendly terms with all other nations who are prepared to treat it in return with mutually respectful friendship. Just as Kenya's leaders believe in a spirit of *Harambee* between all the tribes and races here in national affairs, they believe in *Harambee* between all brotherly peoples in international affairs.

"Independence has been happily gained. Now all men and women of good will here are joined in the task of building a united, peaceful, and prosperous nation. No undertaking in Africa today is more exciting. If we succeed, the characterful, capable people of this lovely land can perform fine services not only to themselves but also to all the peoples of Africa and to the rest of humanity. I believe they can succeed."

Kenya Fakes the Facts

Official Statement About Kenyatta Day

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs in Kenya, Mr. T. J. Mboya, who is also chairman of the "Kenyatta Day Celebrations" has been issued:—

"On October 20, 1952, the pioneer of the African nationalist movement in Kenya, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, was arrested by the imperialists in an attempt to stifle African nationalism and entrench European settler domination. The history of the years that followed is well known for the sacrifices, the suffering, and the resolution of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in the cause of African freedom.

"Next month we celebrate the 12th anniversary of this historic day, and it is fitting therefore that all our people pause and think of those gallant sons of the soil who gave up comfort, and even life itself, in order that Kenya might be free. In the past we have looked upon October 20 as a remembrance day, a day on which we pledged ourselves to fight until Kenya was free, a day on which we pledged ourselves to fight until Kenyatta himself regained freedom.

"This year we celebrate October 20 for the first time as a free and independent people. It is therefore a day for rejoicing in the triumph of all our struggles. It is a day on which we wish to show the world our respect and loyalty to the father of the nation, the pioneer and founder of our nationalist movement, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. We shall also think of those who gave their lives so that our children may be born in a free country.

"The Government and the party have therefore decided that Kenya shall celebrate Kenyatta Day in a fitting manner, with the pomp and dignity that it deserves. The following programme will mark the occasion:—

(a) On October 18 there will be thanksgiving services in all churches and mosques throughout the country and Ministers and senior Government officials will attend the various services. In the evening there will be a showing of the Uhuru film at various cinemas throughout the country.

(b) On October 19 there will be an appeal for blood donations organized by the Ministry of Health. This is symbolic of the struggle through which we have passed and the readiness of our nationalist leaders to shed their blood for Kenya and for their fellowmen.

"On the same day the Prime Minister will broadcast to the nation. In the evening there will be bandnets in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kakamega, Eldoret, Embu, Nyeri and Garissa.

"Those wishing to attend the bandnet will have to pay 5/- per couple in the case of Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu, 50/- in the case of Eldoret, and 30/- in the case of Kakamega, Nyeri, and Embu.

(Continued on page 101)

PERSONALIA

SIR ANGUS GILLAN was 79 on Sunday.

SIR KEITH ACUTT has been elected to the board of Rhodesia Railways Trust.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA will launch the motor ship SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE at Wallsend next Tuesday.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON, an old boy of Sherborne, opened the School's eighth house a few days ago.

MR. L. G. SAGINI, Minister for Natural Resources, has returned to Kenya from a visit to Western Germany.

MR. ZDENEK ROSKOT has arrived in Kenya as the first Ambassador for Czechoslovakia. He was for six years Chargé d'Affaires in Canada.

MR. JOHN KETO, Postmaster-General of East Africa, attended last week's meeting in London of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board.

Uganda's High Commissioner in London and Mrs. BAZARRABUSA held a reception on Friday to mark the second anniversary of Uganda's independence.

MR. L. LUBOWA and MR. W. KALEMA have been sworn in as Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Works and Communications respectively in Uganda.

MR. T. TULLIS, manager of the Lourenço Marques branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has been appointed manager for Mozambique while continuing to act in his present capacity.

MR. D. W. J. BROWN, who 10 years ago joined the Kenya Civil Service at the age of 20, has been appointed Acting Chief Game Warden in Kenya on the retirement of MAJOR I. R. GRIMWOOD.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation since its establishment 40 years ago, will retire on October 19. His successor will be MR. SEMEI NYANZI, now co-chairman.

MR. SOLOMON ELIUFOO, Minister for Education in Tanganyika-Zanzibar, has just spent a week in Bulgaria as a guest of the Government. He is now leading a delegation to a U.N.E.S.C.O. conference in Paris.

MR. G. W. LOCK, who was for many years in charge of the sisal research station in Tanganyika, is visiting Southern Rhodesia to advise the Government on the possible introduction of sisal as an African peasant crop.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Foreign Minister of Tanganyika-Zanzibar, has declined discussions with the Foreign Minister of Portugal unless his Government agrees to grant independence to Mozambique and Angola.

MR. S. P. GILSTRAP, who has assumed duty as United States Ambassador in Malawi, joined the State Department in 1947. He has since served in Cairo, Frankfurt, Manila, Mexico City, Teheran, Seoul, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Sinoia at the week-end that his Government would never be a party to anything which would take away the rights of the indigenous people of the country, "but we have to preserve the rights of the Europeans as well". People were getting tired of hearing that Africa was to be preserved for people of every race except the European.

MR. WILLIAM RWETSIBA, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries in Uganda, has returned after almost a month studying ranching in the U.S.A. He also spent a few days in Britain to see veterinary schools.

THE RT. REV. L. C. USHER-WILSON, lately Bishop of Mbale, Uganda, and now Assistant Bishop of Guildford, has said in London that Uganda is comparatively calm under a stable Government which has pursued enlightened and creative policies in many spheres.

Announcing that COLONEL ALLEN, Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya, had been replaced by an African, MR. ARTHUR SAIKWA, the Minister for Home Affairs, MR. ODINGA, said that that completed the Africanization of his Ministry at senior level. COLONEL ALLEN would now be his adviser on prisons.

MR. JACK THOMSON, vice-president for special duties in Lusaka of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and a director of the parent company, will retire at the end of March, but will retain his association with the group as a member of the London Advisory Committee of the R.S.T., Mufulira, and Chibuluma companies.

Four members of the Uganda People's Congress in Britain for a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office are MR. SHAFIQ ARAIN, M.P., MR. J. B. LUBANDI, M.P., who was a member of the Uganda Electoral Commission, DR. I. M. MAJUGO, chairman of that commission, and MR. P. L. OOLA, secretary general of Acholi District Administration.

Four M.P.s. from the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar have arrived to spend a month in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are SHEIKH THABIT KOMBO, secretary-general of the Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar; MR. N. BUHATWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water; MR. W. D. AZIZ, M.P. for Bagamoyo; and MR. J. G. RUPIA, M.P. for Shinyanga.

Obituary

Sir Philip Mitchell

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., who has died in hospital in Gibraltar, aged 74, had spent 40 years in the Colonial Service, mainly in East Africa, when he retired in 1952 from the office of Governor of Kenya.

An able, active, hard-working man until the latter part of his service, he then tended increasingly to confine his contacts to a narrow circle and to refuse to face unwelcome facts.

Though repeatedly warned of the serious nature of the Mau Mau conspiracy, he dismissed it as of no real consequence, and only a few weeks before his successor, Sir Evelyn Baring, had to declare a state of emergency and order the arrest of the leaders, Mitchell told a large London audience that the state of Kenya gave not the slightest cause for anxiety. This grave misjudgment clouded the rest of his life, which he spent on a farm in Kenya until he left for Spain a few months ago.

A memoir will appear next week.

MR. AMRI ABEDI, Minister of Community Development and Culture for Tanganyika-Zanzibar, who was flown to West Germany two months ago for medical treatment, died in Bonn at the week-end. Food poisoning is suspected according to Mr. Daniel L. Mfinange, the Ambassador for the United Republic.

INDEPENDENCE OF ZAMBIA.—A Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication will be held in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, October 24, 1964, at 11.30 a.m. Those wishing to attend are asked to apply for tickets to the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Estate House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, not later than October 21, 1964.

Southern Rhodesian By-Elections

United Kingdom Press Comments

SIR ROY WELENSKY'S FALL from the heights on which he stood two years ago is poignant, wrote the *Economist*, continuing:—

"His statement that he will fight on is characteristically defiant; sadly, it is also characteristically unrealistic. Like General Smuts, Sir Roy is not a liberal in a British sense of the word, and no true understander of Africans. Yet, as in the case of Smuts, he is a gentleman of the world. Even Dr. Banda of Malawi, while he lasts, will surely find a tear for the wounded but still trumpeting white elephant.

"Sir Roy's defeat is as important for the future of Southern Rhodesia as was the Afrikaner Nationalist victory in South Africa in 1948. In both cases the white electorates stated plainly that they saw no future for themselves in flexible 'Native policies'; the only true security, as these electorates see it, lies in toughness.

"It is clear that Mr. Ian Smith's Government will, so long as it survives, do its best to follow Dr. Verwoerd's course as closely as it can. What is not easy to predict (least of all for Mr. Smith) is whether such a policy can work as well in a country like Southern Rhodesia, where the white are outnumbered by eight to one, as it has in South Africa, where the ratio is about seven to two."

Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., wrote in the *Spectator* that Sir Roy's defeat depressed him. He added:—

"I have more than once in real life and in print found myself in fierce opposition to Sir Roy. All the same, he was a much more likeable man than his opponent, and (in Southern Rhodesian terms) a much more liberal one. It was a sad folly of his friends in this country to urge him to stand.

Dreaming of A White Christmas

"Now Ian Smith is triumphant and the ship crowds on sail as it heads for the rocks. The Rhodesian Front is dreaming of a white Christmas, and will provide one of the first problems for the new British Government. Neither Britain nor the Commonwealth would accept an African verdict relayed by civil servant chiefs, but there is nothing more that Ian Smith can offer. If there is a solution it will have to be a Commonwealth one. Long ago Duncan Sandys said just that."

Southern Rhodesia was back to one political party only, wrote Mr. James Fairbairn in the *New Statesman*:—

"With the danger of a white split thus averted, most white Rhodesians are now blissfully stampeding into never-never land. Knowing Africans only as subjects or as employees, they share the simple-minded Smith's belief that the 'primitive, uneducated rural African is really quite a decent chap', loyal to his chief, and misled into trouble-making only by self-seeking agitators.

"It is small wonder that even Mr. Smith feels able to support the present Constitution, concocted by Sir Edgar Whitehead and Mr. Sandys. Under it Africans can inch forward politically only through increased education and earnings, both of which are subject to white fiat. Under boom conditions it would take them 25 years to become an effective electoral majority; under present conditions, perhaps 50.

"Mr. Smith must spur on his tiger or be devoured by it. A unilateral declaration of independence has merely been shelved. The new British Government will have to reject the rigged results—and promptly face self-righteously renewed threats of U.D.I.

"The only way out lies in Britain calling a fresh constitutional conference, with all groups represented.

"What can Britain do to achieve such a conference and stymie renewed threats of U.D.I.? Plenty. The Rhodesian pound depends on British backing. Rhodesian credits in London could be frozen. Past British loans, which alone have enabled Sir Edgar and Mr. Smith to sustain soaring 'security' expenditure, could be recalled. Over 50% of the tobacco in British cigarettes is Rhodesian. The removal of Commonwealth preference would face hundreds of marginally viable Rhodesian tobacco farmers, Smith's chief supporters, with certain ruin. The Rhodesian economy could hardly survive such British action, even with loans from Dr. Verwoerd."

Quick Change

"STANLEYVILLE is now the capital of the revolutionary Congo, but the statue of King Leopold of the Belgians is still proudly there. The inscription, however, has been altered a little: it says that it is now a memorial to Patrice Lumumba." — *Financial Times*.

Rhodesia Should Get Independence

Mr. Patrick Wall's Adoption Speech

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Hakem-price for the past 10 years, has said in his constituency:—

"We have a special responsibility to our kith and kin in Africa who have spent their lives building up the know-how which makes independence possible.

"I have made it my particular task to speak in Parliament for organizations such as the Overseas Service Pensioners' Association and those representing civil servants in Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Malawi, and Northern Rhodesia, as I believe we have a debt to these men who have loyally served the Crown and are now being displaced in mid-career by Africans.

"We also have an obligation to those farmers who after the two world wars went to Kenya, in many cases on Government-sponsored schemes, and who are now unable to sell these farms. Should conditions continue to deteriorate after the withdrawal of British troops in December, we may be faced with having to evacuate several thousand of our people. They are not unnaturally bitter, and I receive many letters asking why, when we rightly give millions of pounds for African development, we do so little for our own people who believed in our promises.

Abandonment to Chaos

"Four million Europeans in Southern Africa are faced with the choice of maintaining their political majority until the African can take up and maintain existing standards or of abandoning all they have created to the chaos that has engulfed the Congo, Ruanda, Zanzibar, Algeria and other independent African States. Should they be forced to hand over power prematurely, the real sufferers will be the masses of the African people, who in the countries I have mentioned are suffering the horrors of tribal war, starvation, and pillage.

"For this reason alone I believe that Southern Rhodesia must be given her independence as soon as her Government has established that they have the support of the chiefs and village headmen, who are the real representatives of 90% of the rural population."

Rhodesian Referendum

THE REFERENDUM to determine if Southern Rhodesian voters want independence under the present Constitution is to be held on November 5. All on the electoral lists on August 31 will be entitled to vote. Of some 87,000 persons on the A roll about 2,500 are Africans. Nearly all the 10,000 on the B roll are Africans. Rural Africans are to be consulted through their chiefs and headmen. How that can best be done is under consideration by a Parliamentary committee representative of Government and Opposition.

The new Zambia coats of arms is to be added to Government war memorials, but the old crest or coat of arms of Northern Rhodesia will not be removed.

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High Commissioner's Fantastic Claim

Press "Freedom" in Kenya

PROMINENCE was given by the *Daily Telegraph* to the following letter from Mr. F. S. Joelson:—

"Dr. J. N. Karanja, Kenya's High Commissioner in London, asserts that 'there is no Press censorship in Kenya; we have one of the freest Presses in the world'.

"Absence of an official censorship does not mean that journalists in Kenya have the freedom which is automatic in Britain. They have been told repeatedly and pointedly in the public addresses of Ministers that they must not cause embarrassment to the Kenyatta Government. In the Kenya of today a journalist who wrote something which seriously annoyed a powerful politician might be promptly deported. That being understood, nobody is surprised at efforts to deal with borderline matter in a way which will avoid offence to Ministers or at the suppression of news which in Colonial days would have been published without hesitation."

"Not wanting the local Press to be free, the Government of Kenya arranged last year that it should become the sole recipient of news agency telegrams from the United Kingdom, which are transmitted to newspapers only after official editing whenever that is thought desirable. There have been cases of suppression."

Mr. Odinga's Warning

"As recently as September 26 the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism issued a statement which said (in part):—

"The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. A. Oginga Odinga, speaking at the International Press Institute yesterday, warned overseas news representatives in Kenya to check their news. He said that there was news which, if published overseas, might ruin the good relationship between Kenya and over-

seas countries. Mr. Odinga maintained that the Government was struggling for unity in the country and did not want to see this struggle spoiled by the Press.

"He said that there were some journalists who had been employed to distort what was being done by politicians and the Government... Africa was now moving to a one-party State, and the Opposition would have very little strength in the next few years. There was no use for Opposition parties in Africa, and therefore Opposition party organs had no meaning at all."

Mr. Odinga — who is so sure of his position that he is alleged to have ordered the immediate expulsion from the country of senior officials without the prior knowledge of the Prime Minister—clearly meant to imply that journalists should be careful to write nothing which would annoy the Government of a one-party State.

"How would Dr. Karanja reconcile Mr. Odinga's ominous words with his own fantastic claim?"

Strike Threat by Kenya Teachers

Government Appalled at Union Levity

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION in Kenya issued last week a statement saying (in part):—

"The Kenya National Union of Teachers has issued a statement that all Kenya teachers will be called out on strike in a few days' time if the Government does not issue the new terms of service for teachers. It is surprising that such a statement should have come from K.N.U.T. and the Government is very disappointed."

"It is unfortunate that the union issued threats of a strike just before the publication of the revised terms of service, and even more unfortunate that it publishes information which creates wrong impressions about the whole matter."

"In July the Government published a sessional paper dealing with the conditions of service of teachers. It was to be implemented immediately. The union did not like the sessional paper and wanted negotiations with the Government. Although this was a most unusual procedure, the Government agreed. The negotiations were conducted between the union and the Ministry."

"As the union was negotiating on behalf of the teachers, it was assumed that the union would keep them constantly informed of the progress, and not leave them in suspense, as apparently was the case."

"Mr. Lubulelah is reported to have said that these discussions had so far failed. This statement is not true. On the contrary, a high degree of agreement has been reached, and recommendations have now been forwarded to the Government for approval. They will be published and implemented any time now."

"The statement that teachers were promised that their salaries would be reviewed in July 1963, and that so far nothing had happened, is completely untrue. Their conditions of service have been constantly under review since then."

"The acting secretary is reported to have said: 'Of all the public servants in Kenya, the teachers are the ones ignored'. Nothing could be further from the truth. The recommendations include tremendous improvements on the Pratt recommendations."

"Government will continue to give teachers the best treatment possible. This will clearly be seen as soon as the proposed terms of service are published."

"Government is, however, appalled by the union's light-hearted attitude towards calling teachers out on a strike which would paralyse all examinations to be taken this year. Such an action would result in great confusion, and both parents and children would lose a great deal. It is hoped that the union will appreciate the gravity of the implications of such a strike and will steer clear of such action."

A few days later the Ministry of Education announced new salary scales. They are raised at practically all levels.

Responsibility allowances are provided for headmasters and principals of institutions, and special house and other allowances for teachers in townships. Maternity leave for married women will be on half pay for two months.

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Uhuru

BOOKS are to be burnt in Kenya on Republic Day, December 12, "to help to decolonize the African mind". Mr. Mboya told a large rally on Sunday, Decolonization of the mind was as important as Africanization of the public service.

Kenya Fakes the Facts

(Continued from page 97)

"The banquets will include traditional dances and floor shows. Tickets will be available at K.A.N.U. offices, administrative centres, and through Permanent Secretaries and heads of Departments. The Government appeals to all community leaders, the business community, senior Government officials, Members of Parliament, and others who can afford it to contribute generously on this occasion by buying as many tickets as possible. The Prime Minister will personally attend the banquet in Nairobi, which will be held in his honour."

"(c) On October 20 the Prime Minister will enter Nairobi in a ceremonial drive through the city leading to a dais in Harambee Avenue, from where he will take a salute before a May Day-type parade, which will include the Army, the Air Force, the Police, and the General Service Unit, nurses, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, workers, students of the University College and school children and others."

"In the afternoon there will be a public rally at Kamukunji, addressed by the Prime Minister from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. At 4 p.m. there will be a football match between Kenya and the 'rest of the world'."

"The Kenya team will consist of Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Government and Parliament, and the 'world team' will consist of members of the diplomatic missions resident in Nairobi. This match will be followed by another football match organized by the Football Association of Kenya between Nairobi and an outside team."

"These arrangements for Nairobi will be repeated in the eight centres already mentioned, and at least one Minister will represent the Prime Minister at these centres."

"Both the Government and K.A.N.U. regard October 20, 1964, as a day for re-dedication to the cause and service of our nation. Our struggle for independence is over, but our struggle for economic reconstruction has just begun. This is a more crucial struggle, for in our fight for independence we pledged to bring to our people a better life, to remove poverty, illiteracy and disease. On October 20 we shall commit ourselves once again to this struggle under the leadership and guidance of the Father of the Nation, and the pioneer of our nationalist struggle, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. We appeal to all Kenyans of whatever race or colour to join together in this re-dedication."

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Witch-Doctor Challenged in Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has issued the following statement:—

"Witch-doctor Ali Kabwere has been told by the Kiambu Regional Government Agent, Mr. C. C. Murgor, to have his water analysed and tested by scientists and passed by the lawful authorities before a licence can be issued" to him to administer it in Kiambu.

"Mr. Kabwere had earlier attempted to obtain a licence to give Kiambu Christians and non-Christians 12-year protection from witchcraft, claiming that no African was immune from its effects. Asked by Mr. Murgor what was his water made of, Mr. Kabwere claimed that it was made of a secret formula called *ripova* and *lukuta*."

"Kabwere would not admit that he is a Kenyan. 'I am a Tanganyikan', he told Mr. Murgor. 'I got my name from Kabwere of Giriama near Mombasa, who taught me witchcraft since I was a small boy and I honoured him by calling myself Kabwere'. Mr. Kabwere told Mr. Murgor: 'If I cannot practise here I am to try my luck elsewhere'."

Bilkers in High Positions

KENYA AFRICANS who have been lent public money for their higher education owe the Government £12,463. Because many have disregarded warnings, legal action is being considered. According to an official announcement, "the Government is determined to collect this money from the beneficiaries, some of whom hold very high public positions".

"The total of registered unemployed is 205,000"—Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya.

"Kenya's national herd has fallen by 18% over the last year"—Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture.

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Dr. Banda's Powers to Detain

No Reconciliation With Ex-Ministers

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, is reported by the official organ of his Malawi Congress Party to have said: "I will not allow any of the sacked and resigned Ministers to return to Zomba". On September 7 he dismissed three Ministers. Three others thereupon resigned in protest.

A Bill gazetted last week to amend the Malawi Independence Constitution (which became law only three months ago) empowers the Prime Minister to detain anyone "when such detention is reasonably required in the interests of defence, public safety, or public order". He has hitherto been able to issue restriction orders, but has not had powers of detention.

By another amendment he would be authorized to dismiss any Member of Parliament who ceased to represent the political party for which he was elected. When the Bill passes through Parliament Dr. Banda could consequently say that the former Ministers no longer represent the party and must vacate their Parliamentary seats.

Yet another amendment to the Constitution grants power to Dr. Banda to veto any application for Malawi citizenship.

Dr. Banda was due back in Zomba yesterday from his provincial tour.

Mr. Chirwa Reappears

Mr. Orton Chirwa, whom Dr. Banda dismissed from the appointment of Minister of Justice in Malawi, and who had been missing since his car was burned out at a roadblock on the Blantyre-Zomba road a fortnight earlier, has been located in Malindi, near Fort Johnston, where he is staying with Mr. Chipembere, ex-Minister for Education, against whom a restriction order has been issued. Mr. Chirwa dived into the bush when Malawi youth wingers held up his car.

Four members of the League of Malawi Youth have been dismissed by Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary-general of the party, two of whose officials in Blantyre have been replaced.

By order of the Minister of Education, Mr. John Msonthi, the junior college and secondary school of Livingstonia have been closed. The assumption is that this action has been taken because some members of the college gave refuge to Mr. Chiume, former Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Goodwill Chirwa, the headmaster, has been dismissed. Students have been told that when they apply for re-entry to the college their applications will be tested by their loyalty to the party.

The Security Council has unanimously recommended Malawi for membership of the United Nations. She will become the 113th member State.

The British representative, Sir Patrick Dean said: "Malawi's independence under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Banda marks the culmination of a process of constitutional advance which has versed its peoples and its leaders in democratic procedures. I have therefore no hesitation in commending to the council the draft resolution now before it".

Raids into Mozambique from Tanganyika

Portuguese Move Troops to Border

TERRORISTS of various nationalities are stated in an official *communiqué* issued in Lisbon on Sunday to have crossed from Tanganyika into Portuguese East Africa in several groups.

The incursions coincided with the decision of the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Cairo last week that financial and military support should be provided for "freedom fighters" in Portuguese African territories.

These raids into Mozambique are the first admittedly undertaken by the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

According to the official news agency of Portugal, "it seems evident that Tanganyika, a member of the British Commonwealth, is being transformed into a great base of subversion in Africa".

The main Portuguese liberation movement, Fremlo, under Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam, which is also the seat of the nine-member Liberation Committee.

Portugal is known to have reinforced its border posts lately. According to some messages there are now about 25,000 troops in the northern areas of Mozambique.

Outbreak of Smallpox

Thousands of Africans from that country have crossed the Ruvuma River into southern Tanganyika in the past two or three weeks, the numbers being variously estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000. Apparently the Portuguese make no attempt to prevent the exodus. Reports from Dar es Salaam last week attributed the flight of refugees to villages having been burned by Portuguese troops. The *Daily Mail* correspondent in Tanganyika has found no corroboration from fugitives whom he has questioned. The general reply was that they had fled because others were moving.

Refugees have said that new airstrips have been built by the Portuguese not far south of the river.

Smallpox has broken out among the refugees, many of whom have been moved by Government lorries to a transit camp near Lindi, where they are being vaccinated. Those obviously suffering from the disease are in an isolation camp near the Ruvuma. Mr. Sijona, a Minister of State, is supervising the movement to the Lindi camp, which is in his own constituency. Scores of children are understood to have arrived in Tanganyika without parents or guardians.

The latest news is that some of the guerrilla fighters from Tanganyika have been rounded up by the Portuguese, who claim to have captured immediately three of five separate groups, each of about 10 men. Among the prisoners is a man described as a terrorist chief trained in Peking.

Three Russian trawlers have recently appeared off Mozambique. They were thought to be keeping watch on Chinese vessels carrying arms to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Tshombe Appeals to Europe

Tide of Demagoguery Turning

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, arrived in Paris on Monday from Egypt after having been denied admittance to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, to which he had been sent by President Kasavubu as chief delegate of the Congo.

He told journalists that the progressive withdrawal of Europe from Africa had led to replacement by confused, egotistical, and nihilistic men. An arch between the two continents was urgently necessary. The tide of demagoguery in Africa had begun to turn, and the industrialized countries ought not to abandon tens of millions of Africans to anarchy and misery. President Nasser's purpose was to dominate black Africa. Congo rebels had been accompanied to Cairo by Chinese advisers.

Twenty-seven African Heads of State, Governments or delegations had telegraphed to President Kasavubu unanimously opposing Mr. Tshombe's attendance at the conference. Some speakers described him as an agent of imperialism. One newspaper suggested that his attendance would be equivalent to given a seat to the U.S.A.

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News Items in Brief

University College of Nairobi enrolments for the 1964-65 session total 680, against 565 last year.

There has not been one case of political crime in Highfield African Township, Salisbury, since the police round-up of hooligans.

A Welcome Home Association has been formed in Salisbury to help former Rhodesians now in South Africa who want to return.

A two-day match against a Matabeleland side is to be played in Bulawayo next week by the M.C.C. team touring Southern Africa this winter.

An African found guilty of cutting telephone wires in the Wedza Reserve has been sent to prison for six years in Southern Rhodesia.

A British High Commission car stolen in Nairobi a few days ago was used in a £12,500 robbery at a shoe factory some 20 miles away.

Britain has spent £287,393,890 on Commonwealth Development and Welfare schemes since the first Act of 1946. The 1963 expenditure was just over £154m.

The two Rhodesias and Uganda have sent flowers for an exhibition in London from October 14 to 16 in aid of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

French-speaking Canadian teachers from Quebec are to be sent to Kenya, which will also receive 45 more United States teachers in January, doubling the present number.

Dissolution of the Federation has cost £21m., of which Southern Rhodesia had agreed to pay 25%. Mr. J. J. Wrathall, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, has told Parliament.

All beerhalls in Northern Rhodesia are to be closed for three days at the time of independence, "so that celebrations may be conducted in a suitable atmosphere and disturbances be avoided."

The Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the Archbishop of Uganda, and the Mayor of Kampala were among those who bid farewell to the Uganda Olympic team before it flew from Entebbe to Tokyo.

Foreign diplomats in Kenya are not to be allowed to address political meetings. This decision follows criticisms of Russian speakers who told a crowd that they "had not horns", as imperialists had asserted.

Sixty-three British teachers, 18 Americans, and one Australian have just started a one-year diploma course at Makerere College, Uganda. They will then take up teaching posts in East Africa for two years.

Two Gwelo farmers, Leopold Hein and his son Brian, have been found not guilty of the murder of an African who died as the result of a severe beating, but guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

A loaded sub-machine gun was found a few days ago in Bulawayo by a house-owner who had heard three shots fired. Police dogs were called in, and two days later two Africans were arrested some 60 miles away.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia will no longer provide financial assistance for new students attending the Teachers' College in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, but will continue grants to present students until they complete their course.

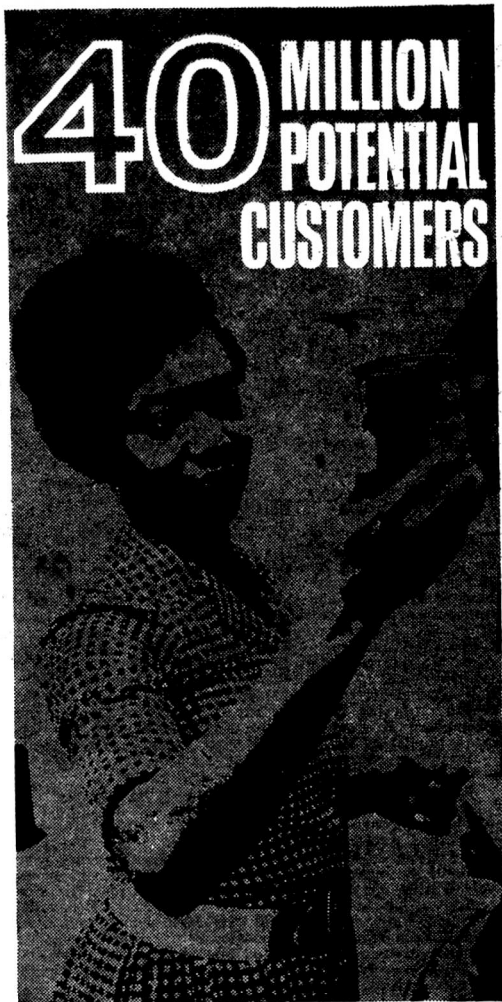
The African People's Party, formed in Kenya last year by Mr. Paul Ngei, now K.A.N.U. Member for Machakos North, has been removed from the register of societies. After last year's general election all the A.P.P. members and senators joined the Kenyatta party.

Two Kenya police constables have been jailed for assaulting an Arab and an Asian with a whip or club while they were being questioned at a police station. One was sentenced to six years' and the other to four years' imprisonment, with 12 and eight strokes respectively.

Eight African men and two girls have been sentenced for intimidation in the Mrewa area of Southern Rhodesia. One man was sentenced to four years and eight cuts; three were sentenced to four years and six cuts; and the others to one year and six cuts. The girls were each jailed for three years.

The Somali National Assembly has unanimously approved a resolution that the Government should not be bound by the recommendation on frontiers passed by the African Heads of State at their conference in Cairo. That recommendation was that frontiers between African countries should stand as they were at the time of independence.

The Sudan Ambassador to the United Nations is entitled to diplomatic immunity in the United States. That ruling was given in a U.S.A. court last week when a 28-year-old American woman brought a paternity case against the Ambassador on the alleged ground that he is the father of a child born last week. She claimed £90 weekly for its support. The woman is appealing.



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Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., announces that consolidated profits to June 30 rose to £17,422,210 from £13,290,341 in the previous year. Taxation, however, is up from £5m. to almost £9½m. Net profit attributable to the company after allowing for minority shareholdings in subsidiaries is not much changed, being £5,899,088 (£5,928,843). The general reserve receives £400,000 (£450,000), and dividends take £4.7m. Profit on sales of copper before tax from the Roan Antelope division slightly exceeded £3.4m. (almost £2.9m.). Dividends from subsidiaries amounted to £7.4m. (£6.7m.). Mufulira contributing £3.1m. (£2.9m.), Chibuluma £265,008 (£292,422), and other companies £235,036 (£204,000). Taxation took nearly £2.3m. (£1.5m.). Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., are to pay a final 7s. gross, equivalent to 3s. 8d. after tax, and Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., 1s. 6d. gross (9.45d. after tax).

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., proposes to change its name to Roan Selection Trust, Ltd., and the present Roan Antelope Division of R.S.T. is to be renamed the Luanshya Division of Roan Selection Trust.

It is considered that when Northern Rhodesia changes its name to Zambia, it would be inappropriate for a group with mining interests centred in that country to retain the word "Rhodesia" in its title, especially as Southern Rhodesia is to adopt the one-word style after October 24.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., reports net profits to June 30 last of £6,956,000, compared with £7.1m. in the previous year. Nothing is added to the general reserve (against £1.5m.), but the total written off investments is £792,000 (against £126,000). The final dividend is 6s. net, and total distribution almost reached £6.2m. (£5.5m.), 9s. being paid against 8s. The company has a 52.4% interest in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a 39% interest in the Nchanga company. Total group profit is £15,654,000 after providing for tax totalling £13,735,000 (£17.7m. and £9m. tax). The proportion attributable to Rho-Anglo is £7,154,000 (£7,962,000). Group profit has been calculated after taking into account expenditure of a capital nature designed to maintain or increase production.

Rhokana Corporation Ltd.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., produced 107,013 long tons of finished copper in the year to June 30 last (97,972 in 1962-63) and 1,048 short tons of cobalt (1,401). Sales were substantially higher, being £22,455 in the case of copper (85,843) and 988 short tons of cobalt (634). The operating profit was up to £7,651,000 from £7,159,000, but taxation rose much more sharply to just over £4m. (against rather less than £2.5m.). Investment income of £4.7m. (which was little changed) brought the total for appropriation to £8,348,000 (£9,507,000). Net dividends totalling 6s. 9d. (7s.) slightly exceed that figure at £8,438,000.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company owning a tea estate in Southern Rhodesia, reports profits after tax to March 31 at £11,164 (£15,258). The dividend is 1d. per 2s. share, taking £21,352, and leaving a carry-forward of £36,562. The issued capital is £512,455. A rubber estate in Malaya was sold for £168,411. Mr. W. W. Halliday is the chairman.

Japan, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic are now buying soda ash from Kenya.

The Salisbury plant of Gallaher, Ltd., is being extended and improved at a cost of about £500,000.

Tenders have been invited from Rhodesian builders for a hotel and casino at Victoria Falls costing about £160,000.

An 11-storey departmental store is planned for Salisbury by a group which has paid £150,000 for the building at present on the site.

Southern Rhodesia's beef exports this year are expected to exceed £4m. It is hoped that beef sales abroad will be quadrupled within five years.

A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, are to supply steelwork and equipment costing more than £1m. to a cane sugar factory in the lowveld area of Southern Rhodesia.

About £100,000 has been spent on the Up-to-Date mine, 38 miles from Bulawayo, since a gold strike suggested to be worth about £1m. was announced four months ago.

Southern Rhodesia's cotton crop this year is estimated at 14m. lb., nearly double the 1963 output. It is suggested that within five years production may reach the 100m. lb. mark.

Tanganyika's new National Sugar Board contains representation of the Government and the growers. The chairman is Mr. R. Msefya, and Mr. O. Plessing, chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, is vice-chairman.

Diamond sales for the first nine months of 1964 are reported by the Central Selling Organization at just over £100m., compared with £86.4m. for the comparable period of 1963, in which sales for the whole year almost reached £116m.

Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association was nationalized last week by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government. It is now known as the Zanzibar State Trading Co-operative. Stocks, including the harvest now in progress, are said to be worth about £4m. Mr. C. D. Knight is the acting general manager.

The Nyumba ya Mungu Dam, costing just over £1m. on the Pangani River, of which construction has now started, will impound a lake with an area of 57 square miles and allow for the eventual development of some 55,000 acres of irrigated cultivation in the Lower Moshi, Same, and Korogwe districts.

The Tanganyika Development Corporation is to provide £90,000 and the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union £10,000 for a tea estate and factory in the Bukoba area. The estate will have 500 acres under tea, and African peasant farmers are to be encouraged to grow another 600 acres. The managing agents will be Messrs. George Williamson (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Because Southampton dockers continue slow working, WINDSOR CASTLE, though sailing a day late last week, loaded barely 2,000 tons of cargo and left at least 6,000 tons behind. As there appeared to be no prospect of discharging the PRETORIA CASTLE's inward cargo by the time she is due to sail again today, the vessel was sent on to Rotterdam. ROCHESTER CASTLE is to load at Southampton the cargo left behind by WINDSOR CASTLE.

The chairman of the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, Mr. H. J. Quinton, said when opening premises of Lowveld Tractor and Motor Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Thomas Barlow group with an initial investment of £100,000, that more than a million people would find a livelihood in Southern Rhodesia's lowveld when the whole development plan was completed. Private enterprise had already subscribed some £25m. for Lowveld developments and the Government had so far invested £9.5m. A 56-mile branch railway from Mbizi to Triangle had been opened a few days earlier by the Governor, Sir Humphry Gibbs. Completion of the branch to Chiredzi, 15 miles away, is expected by the end of the year.



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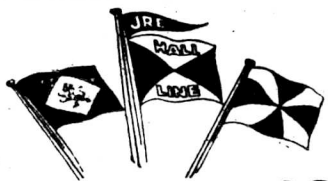
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The Challenge of Independence

By Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, M.P., M.A.,

Prime Minister and President Designate

WITHIN THE DEPENDENT TERRITORIES of Colonial Powers, of which Northern Rhodesia has been but one of many on the African continent, the pattern of political development has followed a comparatively well recognized course.

Between the two world wars of this century local political thinking and organization barely existed outside the tribal groupings. The new contacts and experiences of the 1939/45 war, however, released tensions, expectations, and new ideas which were to bring out most radical changes in the Colonial maps of Africa and Asia. Tribal politics gave way to national political thinking, and the 'fifties saw the rapid development of nationalist parties in all dependent countries. They were inexperienced by Western standards, lacking in finance and organizational ability, but nevertheless imbued with a fierce determination to achieve political independence from the Colonial Powers.

That determination, linked with a self-conviction that the case of African nationalism was right and would prevail, has carried through with outstanding success the cause of political freedom. We in Zambia have won through to independence in this same manner. We are proud of our achievements in the political field, and now we have great hopes and ambitions for the future of all people in Zambia.

Inheritance from the Colonial Past

Our historical background, either as an individual country or as part of the greater community which makes up the Continent of Africa, cannot be ignored. It poses problems which we must consider and solve: it is not enough to blame the past and ignore the future.

May I first invite attention to our internal position? Then we will move outwards to other parts of Africa and the world at large.

It is part of our Colonial legacy that we inherit a Parliament consisting of more than one political party. The present Opposition in Zambia consists of two separate parties. The African National Congress represents a large number of African voters, but it has little or no chance of gaining the electoral success which would enable it to take over the Government. The other opposition party, the National Congress Party, represents the views of the European minority in the country; their presence in Parliament is an historical relic from the day of political representation by race.

In Zambia there is a place for an Opposition, and this will continue for years to come, perhaps for posterity, but certainly for as long as the electorate wishes it. The racial representation of the National Congress Party will, however, disappear after the lifetime of the present National Assembly. Whatever the future form and composition of the Opposition in Zambia — and one must hope that the outdated thinking of racial voting will disappear with the existing reserved seats of the Europeans — we must insist upon it being constructive and not destructive.

The national motto of Zambia is "ONE ZAMBIA — ONE NATION", and it is through the practical implementation of those simple words that Zambia must be built if the country is to realize its great potential. There is room for diversity of political thinking in Zambia, but there is no place for any person or organization which sets out to frustrate the building of our nation.

The second feature of the internal structure of Zambia which I would emphasize is the comparatively uneven distribution of wealth and development between races and areas. It was perhaps inevitable that Zambia should show a concentration of wealth, economic activity, and opportunities for employment in the copper mining areas and along the line of rail which runs north and south from Livingstone and the border of



Zambia and Rhodesia to Chingola and our common border with the Congo. This is the area which has attracted external investment and the majority of our European and Asian population.

Zambia, however, is a country of vast areas of forest, rivers, and lakes, which urgently need that economic development which will form the basis of a peaceful but successful social revolution for the rural people. They form the majority of our population, but they are underprivileged in comparison with their wage-earning brothers of the urban areas. It is our duty and intention to ensure that the great expectations of our rural people, who have made such a spectacular contribution to our political independence, are realized by a combination of inspired Government action and the efforts of the people themselves. The opportunities for increased economic development in Zambia over a wide range of activities already exist. The challenge to my Government must be the early realization of both these material opportunities and also the expectations of the people.

The third feature of our internal position, which presents a special problem — and this again is an historical inheritance — relates to our national boundaries. Zambia is land-locked, but dependent on the seas of the world for the passage of its considerable volume of exports. We must export to live and prosper, so we must accept the challenge of our geographical situation

and plan for any eventuality. To the east, south, and west perhaps, our political relationships are uncertain since we can claim no sympathy for the politics of either the present Southern Rhodesia Government or the Mozambique and Angola administrations. We continue to depend on those countries for export and import arrangements, and hope that the present arrangements will continue.

Fine Civil Service

The final feature of our internal structure which I wish to emphasize is the civil service. It is a fine service, with an excellent record of achievement, but it has to be re-shaped to meet the new situation and problems which arise with political independence. By virtue of our racial background and the previous emphasis on the recruitment of Europeans to all but the most junior grades, there is a shortage of qualified and experienced Zambian officers to take over senior positions which are being vacated by expatriate officers. The success or failure of our ambitious plans in the development field can be related to the civil service, its efficiency, and its acceptability by the people. There is already in operation a comprehensive staff training programme for future Zambian citizens, and, by linking our own internal efforts to the welcome assistance of external training organizations, we are confident that we can solve the man-power problem.

At the same time Zambia needs the assistance of those expatriate officers who are anxious to help, who have something to offer, and who accept the realities of the new conditions in the country. There has already been a welcome response from expatriate officers, and this will help to ensure that, with the increasing flow of local personnel, there will be no lowering of standards in the Zambia Civil Service.

I have dwelt at length on the internal situation in independent Zambia. This was deliberate. I am of the opinion that before a country can play any significant part in the deliberations of extra-territorial organizations it must first have proved its internal stability. I would suggest that in Zambia we have the strength, both human and economic, to develop our own potential in a manner which will enable us to play a full share in the peaceful development of both Africa and the world at large.

In this field of external relationships we see before us, and we accept, two challenges of great significance

and potential danger. Within our own continent not all independent Governments are fully agreed on the methods of achieving that greater African unity which can bring rich economic and political benefits to us all. Our planning is threatened by internal discord and dispute. External pressures help to distract from the main goal of assisting one another to greater strength and stability. The Government of Zambia will take its place within the Organization for African Unity in order to play its full part within the framework of what has been described as the United Nations of the Continent of Africa.

Beyond the Continent of Africa racial strife continues to threaten the peace of the world. Zambia will take its place in two international organizations which have a major rôle to play in the efforts to maintain this peace and to guarantee a fairer share of the world's wealth to emerging nations.

As a full and equal member of the Commonwealth of Nations, we look forward to participation in its proceedings and projects. Our political evolution from a British Dependency to be an independent State led us inevitably to this particular association, but the ease with which membership was gained does not detract from the value of the association. Joint Commonwealth discussion and action is a major force for good in the world, and the non-racial concept of the Commonwealth is a challenge to all its members which Zambia accepts in full.

Finally, I must turn briefly to Zambia's future as a member of the United Nations. Here again we are proud of our impending membership, but we are also conscious of our responsibilities. We shall take our seat in the General Assembly prepared to stand by and speak for the basic principles of the Charter; irrespective of the origin of the motion. It is not the policy of Zambia to associate itself with any major bloc of Great Powers; we shall abide by a policy of non-alignment and of open friendship to any country which will reciprocate our offer with the sincerity in which it is given.

These represent some of the major challenges before this new country of Zambia. We acknowledge them; we accept them; we do not underestimate them. Nevertheless we are confident that, given good will and international co-operation, plus patience and understanding by both critics and friends, we shall succeed in building a State of Zambia with which all races in this country can be proud to be associated.



MR. KAMANGA, DR. KAUNDA, MR. CHIMBA, MR. KAPWEPWE, and MR. MWANAKATWE.

Zambia's Unique Road to Independence

By Sir Evelyn Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.,

Governor of Northern Rhodesia since 1959

ON OCTOBER 24 Northern Rhodesia will change its name to Zambia. There is more in this than a mere change of labels. Indeed, the Independence Day of Zambia will mark the close of a unique chapter in Africa's political history.

After the general elections towards the end of 1962 a coalition Government was formed, with three Ministers drawn each from the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress and four official Ministers. The Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia thus consisted of 10 Ministers, and was presided over by the Governor. Like most coalition Governments, this was not an easy or invariably cohesive administration, but the elected Ministers did present a united front in their desire to effect the withdrawal of Northern Rhodesia from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and on an early advance towards independence through a Constitution based on universal adult suffrage.

Self-Government

After discussions in London in March, 1963; and the Victoria Falls Conference in July of that year, the decision was taken to dissolve the Federation at the end of the year. Meanwhile a series of consultations on a new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia was launched, in which the United National Independence Party, the African National Congress, and the United Federal Party (which later became the National Progress Party) took part. These consultations took place in Northern Rhodesia under my chairmanship, with an authority delegated to me by the First Secretary of State. They led to the award by the British Government of a Constitution giving internal self-government and "one man, one vote".

The Legislative Assembly was to be formed from 65 main roll seats covering the whole territory, elected by the African voters and those Euro-African and Asian voters who opted to join the main roll; and 10 reserved seats, also covering the territory overlapping the main roll constituencies, elected by the European voters and by such Euro-African and Asian voters as opted to join the reserved roll.

Results of General Election

The general election under this new Constitution was held in January this year. As is well known, the United National Independence Party gained a clear victory with 55 seats, 10 each going to the African National Congress and the National Progress Party. I had no difficulty on January 22 in identifying for whom I should send to form the Government, and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the leader of the United National Independence Party, became Northern Rhodesia's first and only Prime Minister on that day. By January 23 the Ministers had been sworn in, and the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, took over the internal administration of the country from the Governor and his Executive Council.

As had been foreseen, expected and generally accepted in all quarters, it was not long before the new Government submitted a formal request to the British Government for the grant of independence to Northern Rhodesia as soon as could conveniently be arranged. In

reply, the British Government invited the three political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly to attend a conference in London in May, an invitation readily accepted by them all.

The conference, which opened on May 5, inevitably revealed marked differences of opinion on a number of points, but since all parties and both the Governments were agreed on the objective of independence, the proceedings were brought to a successful and harmonious conclusion on May 19 with the announcement by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the British Government's decision that Northern Rhodesia, under the name of the Republic of Zambia, should become an independent State on October 24, 1964. It had been made clear during the conference that the new State would wish to seek membership of the British Commonwealth.

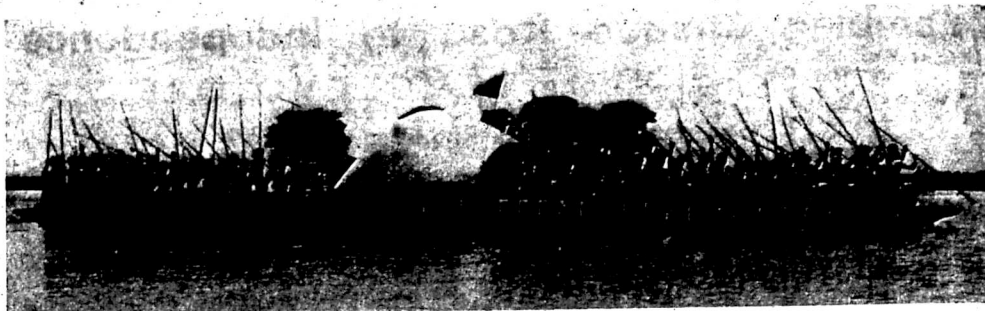
Position of Barotseland

Before the British Government could give the all-clear to independence, it had been necessary to arrive at a settlement of the special position of Barotseland, deriving from the treaties and other agreements existing between Her Majesty the Queen and the Litunga of Barotseland. Much careful thought and much preparation and negotiation had been devoted to this problem in London, Lusaka, and Lealui (the Litunga's capital).

In April, before the London conference, talks were held in Lusaka under my chairmanship between the Prime Minister and some members of his Cabinet on the one hand and the Litunga and some members of his National Council on the other. These talks were based on the mutual desire of the Northern Rhodesia Government and of the Litunga and his Council that Barotseland should form an integral part of Northern Rhodesia, so that Northern Rhodesia could proceed to



GOVERNOR AND LITUNGA



ROYAL BARGE NALIKWANDA CROSSING FLOODED BAROTSE PLAINS

independence as one country and that all its peoples should be one nation.

There are many difficult and delicate issues to be resolved, but with good will from both sides and with the basic objective agreed, it was possible in Lusaka to arrive at a provisional agreement by which the traditional rights and status of the Litunga would be preserved in a Barotseland forming an integral part of an independent Northern Rhodesia.

Barotseland Agreement

Before the end of the London Conference, the Litunga, with some of his top councillors, travelled to London, and after separate discussions the Barotseland Agreement, 1964—which ratified the provisional Lusaka agreement—was concluded at the Commonwealth Relations Office on May 18. The Barotseland Agreement was signed by the Hon. K. D. Kaunda, M.P., Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, by Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, Litunga of Barotseland, and by the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, signifying the approval of H.M. Government.

With this agreement thus settled and signed, the way was open for the British Government to give its approval to the conferment upon Northern Rhodesia of full independent sovereign status.

These, then, are the bare bones of the recent constitutional history of Northern Rhodesia.

Why have I described it as a unique chapter in African political history? I have done so for three reasons. First has been the presence throughout the political negotiations and discussions of a very broad measure of agreement on objectives by all the political parties concerned. In a recent speech I made this point: "Northern Rhodesia achieved full internal self-government last January, and it is worth mentioning the little-noticed fact that it did so in a unique fashion—that is to say, without the necessity for a formal constitutional conference because of the broad measure of agreement on essentials that was found between all political parties".

To Independence As A Republic

Second is the unusual fact that Northern Rhodesia goes straight to independence as a republic. This is by the clear wish of the people and, that being so, there is sound sense in it because it leaves no provisional or changeable element in the Constitution and the independent Government has a clear run through—subject to normal political hazards—at least until the next general election is due in 1969.

The third feature of distinction is the careful balance built into the independence Constitution whereby the tenure of office of the President of the Republic is interdependent on the life of the Legislative Assembly. As Mr. Duncan Sandys put it in his concluding speech

at the London Conference, "if the President dissolves the Assembly he dissolves himself".

This, then, is not a Constitution predisposing towards a dictatorial form of Government or a personalised rule.

Largely because of the past rivalries and hostility at local level between the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress, the road to independence has been a stony and difficult one; yet the general good sense and realism of the people have prevented the opening up of unbridgeable chasms between race and race, between tribe and tribe, or between party and party. Zambia will take up her independence as a united country with the support and enthusiasm of all her peoples.

Few African countries have entered independence with so many factors in their favour as Northern Rhodesia. There is first the united acceptance of independence. There is a sound and strong economy based on copper and on a fast-growing agricultural industry. In the first six months of this year a favourable trade balance of £50m. has been recorded for Northern Rhodesia. Then the country owns a public purse with money in it, and the image of its independence will not be tarnished by the need to rely on any other country for grants in aid of administration. There is a most able civil service of overseas and local officers, to whose qualities I have frequently had the privilege of testifying.

Massive Development Programme

The Government is determined to carry out a massive programme of development with emphasis on education—the University of Zambia now being established is the spearhead of this programme—and on the agricultural and general development of the rural areas. Health services are to be expanded and communications improved. Expert advice has been sought in the planning of the development programme, and while a great deal of the money will come from the country itself, more is needed and is being sought from Britain and other countries.

Northern Rhodesia, like any other country, is beset with many difficulties and dangers. There is, to begin with, a grave shortage of trained men and women of local origin, and for a long time to come the country must rely on qualified people from beyond its borders to do many of the key jobs in the civil service, in industry, in commerce, and in agriculture.

Due to the uncertainties inseparable from the great changes through which the country is passing, many expatriates have come to the conclusion that they should leave. There is by no means an exodus or anything like it, but the special quality and experience of some who are going does give cause for worry when measured against the tremendous needs of the future. The Prime Minister has over and over again made clear that Zambia will need its men of experience and of trained professional and technical skill, and he has

assured them that their future is secure. But in the atmosphere of change every unguarded and foolish remark directed against "foreigners" takes on a three-fold effect even against the appeals and reassurances of the Government.

Unemployment is a major national problem. The 1961 census of the African population showed that there were about 74,000 adult men seeking work and another 50,000 youths between the ages of 17 and 21 needing jobs. A rather surprising statistic in this census showed that over half of Northern Rhodesia's African population of about 3.4 million are under the age of 21, and the number of potential workers must therefore increase rapidly. The Government has established a National Youth Service with the objective of training and giving useful work to 50,000 unemployed young men. Many of the unemployed are both untrained and uneducated, and the Government has realized that in the long run increased opportunities for employment can be developed only by increasing the country's agricultural, commercial and industrial development. Hence the importance placed on the development plan.

No Illusions

Events in the Congo and elsewhere in Africa have shown only too well the dangers of political instability in new countries. The Northern Rhodesia Government has taken note, and has no illusions about the fate of its policies and its development plan should there be any serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order.

At the beginning of the present Parliament the Government stated its intention that every man, whatever his colour, beliefs or political affiliations, should be able to live in peace and go about his lawful occasions without interference or intimidation. The Prime Minister has consistently expressed his appreciation of the work of the Northern Rhodesia Police in maintaining law and order and his recognition that they must uphold the law without regard to person or party.

Furthermore, for both internal and external reasons, it is the Government's policy that there should be an adequate, loyal, disciplined and effective army and air force. Recent events have proved both the loyalty and the discipline of the country's armed forces.

The tragic record of the Lenшина disturbances is a story on its own. The whole thing is regarded here as a national disaster, as indeed it is. The strife has now, fortunately, come to an end, though there may yet have to be a skirmish or two if roving bands do not answer Government appeals to lay down their arms. An enormous need for rehabilitation and resettlement now faces the authorities, and the praiseworthy efforts of voluntary organizations and of a team of reverend gentlemen of different denominations have for some time been pooled with the Government, which has appointed a special commissioner to co-ordinate all endeavours in tackling this great constructive task.

Inter-Party In-Fighting Ended

With peace and normality returning to the Chinsali and Lundazi districts (the scene of the Lenшина troubles), it is good to record that the political in-fighting between followers of the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress, which was such a distressing feature of the past two or three years, has virtually ceased, and, as this is written, the country is at peace within itself.

On August 23 Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, was declared the President Designate of Zambia under regulations which I had enacted under an Order in Council made in pursuance of the report of the London Conference. His nomination was unopposed.

The President Designate is a greatly respected man both within and outside this country. It is a happy omen

that his nomination for the presidency was unchallenged and that his succession to the first place in his country will be applauded not only within but far beyond the borders of Zambia.

The President Designate has been assured since his election of the loyal support of all races and all parties in the country. He will need all this in the discharge of his great responsibilities.

I add my own good wishes, in confidence that the outlook for Zambia is stable and promising, that the good sense and ability of her people will overcome the many problems of the days ahead, and that all races living there will enjoy a full share in the prosperity which an exciting future holds in store.

Only African Woman G.M.

Saved Police Officer from Crocodile

MRS. BELINI MALONI is the only African woman in Central or East Africa to have been awarded the George Medal.



In December 1961 she crawled through crocodile-infested waters to rescue Police Inspector John Maxwell, who had been severely mauled when saving three boys from a crocodile in the Kafue River.

Seeing that he had managed to reach a rock in the river, Mrs. Maloni waded out and brought him to the bank on her back, crawling on hands and knees while the crocodile still thrashed about in the water.

"ZAMBIA will recognize Peking China because she has 700m. people, whereas Formosa China has only 12m. We shall recognize West Germany because she has 50m. people as against 17m. in East Germany. That is our basis for recognition. It does not mean that the others might not open trade missions here if they desire". — Dr. Kaunda.

"There are in Zambia today about 100 African University graduates, about 1,500 Africans with school certificates, and about 6,000 with form II education, a total of about 7,500 people. Next year we shall need about 4,000 people in the administrative and professional categories and about 15,000 in the middle ranks of Government, industry, commerce, and so on. So we shall have about 7,000 available for these grades against a requirement of about 19,000". — The Minister of Education.

Celebrating Zambia's Independence

THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVE at the ceremonies marking Zambia's Independence will be Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the only daughter of the late King George V and Queen Mary. She was born in 1897. Her only previous visit to Africa was to Nigeria.

A great copper torch will be lit on a hill overlooking the Independence Stadium in Lusaka as the Republic of Zambia is born at midnight on October 23, and at the same moment the nation's new flag will be picked out by a powerful spotlight as it is raised for the first time. For three days the "Independence Flame" will burn six feet high.

It will be used to kindle copper torches which are to be lit by Dr. Kaunda and carried by runners as symbols of unity to 12 towns throughout the country — Livingstone, Choma, Gwembe, Mazabuka, Broken Hill, Mkushi, Ndola, Mufulira, Luanshya, Kitwe, Kalulushi, and Chingola.

The hoisting of Zambia's new flag in the stadium will be immediately preceded by a military parade lasting an hour. Various forms of entertainment will have occupied the previous three and a half hours.

The parade will be led by scout cars of the Northern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment and guns of the Northern Rhodesia Artillery. The Colours of the two battalions of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment will be marched on. After the Royal Salute the Colours will be ceremoniously transferred to the new guard of Zambia Rifles and trooped. Then will follow a march past and the firing of a volley.

Flag Ceremony

After representatives of the Christian Churches have said prayers, the Governor and the President Designate will move into the arena and face flag-poles, one flying the Union Jack and the other with the flag of Zambia at its foot. The lights will go out as the British National Anthem is played, and in the darkness the Union Jack and the Governor's Standard will be lowered to a fanfare. A spotlight will play on the flag of Zambia as it is raised on the stroke of midnight to the accompaniment of the National Anthem. The Independence Flame will be lit at that moment, and an aircraft of the Zambia Air Force will fly over in salute. That will be the signal for a spectacular fireworks display, which will conclude with set pieces depicting the Zambia flag and the head of President Kaunda.

The official Independence ceremonies will take place on the following morning. On his arrival at the stadium the President will be conducted to his seat by the Vice-President. The Chief Justice will then administer the oath, trumpeters of the Zambia Regiment will sound a fanfare, the President's standard will be broken as the National Anthem is played, and a 21-gun salute will be fired.

As the Princess Royal arrives with an escort of mounted police the British National Anthem will be played. Her Royal Highness's Standard will be broken as aircraft fly past. The Princess Royal will deliver an address, which will include a personal message from the Queen, and hand to the President the document of Independence. Dr. Kaunda will reply, making his first public speech as President. A brief service of thanksgiving will then be conducted by Bishop Clement Chabukasanshya, Bishop Filimon Mataka, and the Rev. Colin Morris.

The Princess Royal is due to arrive by air in Lusaka today,

and tomorrow she and the Prime Minister will become honorary freemen of the capital city. After an afternoon reception at Government House for visiting Heads of State, there will be a garden party, and events in the stadium from 7.15 p.m.

The Independence ceremony on Saturday, starting at 8.45 o'clock, will be followed by a civic luncheon in Charter Hall, a youth display in the stadium, a State ball, and a pageant preceded by tribal dancing.

Next morning the President will receive journalists before attending a service of thanksgiving and dedication in the Cathedral.

After luncheon the Princess Royal will fly to the Kafue National Park, from which she will return in the early evening. In the afternoon there will be a race meeting and a football match between Zambia and Ghana.

The Princess Royal and the President will jointly lay foundation-stones of the new Parliament Buildings on Monday, on which day there will be a presentation of State gifts, a State luncheon, a military review, and a reception by the Speaker.

Early next day the Princess Royal will fly to Livingstone to lay the foundation-stone of the Natural Resources Development College. During her absence from Lusaka the President will open the Staff Training College. Both will attend a gala performance in Lusaka's theatre.

At 6 p.m. on October 28 Her Royal Highness will leave Lusaka Airport for London.

Dancers, musicians, gymnasts, and school children have been brought to the capital from all parts of the country. A large village built for their accommodation is to be sent to the rural areas for use as school rooms. More than 1,200 dancers and musicians will participate in the largest display of tribal dancing ever staged in the country.

Broken Hill conferred its freedom upon Dr. Kaunda on October 10.

He is about to visit the United Nations and at least nine countries besides the United States.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Chona, is to head a delegation to Moscow.

Zambia's National Anthem

Stand and sing of Zambia, proud and free.

Land of work and joy in unity,

Victors in the struggle for the right,

We've won in freedom's fight.

All one, strong and free.

Africa is our own motherland,

Fashion'd with and blessed by God's good hand,

Let us all her people join as one,

Brothers under the sun.

All one, strong and free.

One land and one nation is our cry,

Dignity and peace 'neath Zambia's sky,

Like our noble eagle in its flight,

Zambia — praise to thee.

All one, strong and free.

Praise be to God,

Praise be, praise be, praise be.

Bless our great nation,

Zambia, Zambia, Zambia.

Free men we stand

Under the flag of our land.

Zambia — praise to thee.

All one, strong and free.

The music of the National Anthem is that of "Nkosi Sikelela Africa" ("God Bless Africa"). The first three verses follow the same tune, which is the first part of the melody of "Nkosi Sikelela Africa"; the final verse follows the second part of the melody. Only the first and final verses will normally be used.

Translations of the anthem into the main local languages are being prepared.

President, Vice-President, and Other Members of the Cabinet

DR. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA, who became Northern Rhodesia's first Prime Minister last January, was elected President Designate of the Republic of Zambia last month, and will on Saturday become Head of State.

Born in 1924 at Lubwa Church of Scotland Mission in the Northern Province—at which his father, a native of Nyasaland, was an evangelist and teacher—he was schooled at the mission, at which his mother also taught, she being one of the first African women teachers in the country. The father died when the son was eight years of age, and in order to pay his school fees the boy carried thatching grass, dug ditches, and undertook other work. Then he went to Munali Secondary School in Lusaka to be trained as a teacher.

He taught for five years at a mission in the Northern Province and then for two years in Tanganyika. After a short period as a welfare officer at the Nchanga mine, he returned to teaching at Lubwa.

Breach With African National Congress

While on the Copperbelt he had joined the African National Congress. In 1952 he was appointed provincial organizing secretary in the Northern Province, in which by ceaseless travel, mainly by cycle, he formed nearly 100 branches. Within a year he had been made secretary general of the A.N.C. by Mr. Harry Nkumbula.

A visit to India deeply impressed him with the principles of Gandhi, and thereafter he preached non-violence, symbolizing his view by appearing at political meetings in a toga. Late in 1958 sharp differences with Mr. Nkumbula developed and he broke with the A.N.C. and formed the Zambia African National Congress. It was proscribed a few months later by the Governor in consequence of threats to boycott territorial elections. Mr. Kaunda was rusticated to the Northern Province, and later jailed for nine months for holding an illegal meeting.

While he was in prison the United National Independence Party was formed, with Mr. Mainza Chona as president. On the release of his leader he surrendered the office to him. Mr. Kaunda led U.N.I.P. delegations to constitutional conferences in London concerning the Federation and Northern Rhodesia in December 1960 and the following month.

"God's Lapse"

He is a practising Christian, who has spoken and written of the mystical union of nature and God, saying, for example: "I feel that man has not yet understood God, and I shall die a very troubled man because I want to know more about Nature. For a long time now I have not had the opportunity to retire from the world to refresh my spirit. Yet sometimes I am taken by a tree, by the grandeur of Nature, and often I stop to think about this and try to understand it. I end up in what I call 'God's lapse'—almost a lapse from consciousness. If it were possible I would like sometimes to be by myself for days."

A competent guitarist and composer of his own songs, he is attracted by classical music from the West, finding that it gives him spiritual comfort.

He does not drink alcohol, tea or coffee, and eats no meat except chicken, and that largely because gifts of chicken are a mark of friendliness and respect among Africans.



PRESIDENT (ON RIGHT) AND VICE-PRESIDENT

A hard worker, his day usually starts about 6.30 o'clock and continues until about 11 p.m.

He is not a racist, readily acknowledging the debt which his country and he personally owe to many Europeans. He has often expressed the conviction that barriers of race and tribe will eventually disappear. He has said that "my brother is the man who tries to serve as I do".

Dr. Kaunda has a quick sense of humour, marked charm, ready wit, courage and self-confidence. He has said that Gandhi and Lincoln are the two historical figures whom he most admires. His favourite and most read book is the Bible.

Vice-President

MR. REUBEN CHITANDIKA KAMANGA, whom Dr. Kaunda has appointed his Vice-President, had previously been Minister of Transport and Communications, and before that Minister of Labour and Mines. Born in Fort Jameson in 1929, he was educated at Munali Secondary School, Lusaka, and had some experience in business before going to Cairo in mid-1960. He was in Egypt for a couple of years, and was then elected to the Legislative Council as U.N.I.P. member for the South East constituency.

The President and Vice-President will both sit in the Cabinet, which will have 14 other members.

Ministers

MR. HYDEN DINGISWAYO BANDA, Minister of Housing and Social Development, now aged 39, was born near Lundazi, educated at Munali School, and became a typist and bookkeeper. He has travelled in many parts of Africa, including Tanganyika, Kenya, Egypt, and Ghana.

MR. MUSONDA JUSTIN CHIMBA, Minister of Labour and Mines, aged 43, joined the provincial administration after leaving school. After he joined the United National Independence Party he was sent as its representative to Cairo and afterwards to Dar es Salaam.

Minister for Home Affairs

MR. MATHIAS MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs, was the first African in the country to become a Tonga by tribe, now aged 34, he was born at a barrister, being called at Gray's Inn, London, in 1957. Monze in the Southern Province and educated at Chikuni mission school and Munalali. For four years he was a clerk and interpreter in the Judicial Department. While Mr. Kaunda was in detention he was one of the founders of U.N.I.P. and its first leader. When Mr. Kaunda was released he was elected deputy president and the party's overseas representative, based in London. From 1961 until this year he was national secretary of the party. He became Minister of Justice in January after winning the only seat for U.N.I.P. in the Southern Province, a stronghold of the opposing African National Congress.

MR. SOLOMON KALULU, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, aged 40, was educated at Waddilove, Southern Rhodesia, where he trained as a teacher. He was at one time headmaster of a school in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. SIMON MWANSA KAPWEPWE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, aged 42, was born in the Chinsali district, educated at Lubwa Mission, and trained as a teacher. He held various teaching posts on the Copperbelt, and in 1951 became a mine education officer. Later he studied for four years in India, receiving a diploma in leather goods and footwear manufacture from the Department of Technical Education of the State of Bombay. At one period he visited the United States on a leadership grant. His first portfolio was that of Minister of African Agriculture.

B.Sc. and B.A. (Hons.)

MR. ELIJAH HAATUKALI KAIBA MUDENDA, Minister of Agriculture, was born at Macha, near Chona, 37 years ago, educated at two missions, at Munalali School, Lusaka, at the University College of Makerere, Uganda, and at the Universities of Fort Hare, South Africa (where he gained his B.Sc. in chemistry and botany), and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took a B.A. (Hons.) degree in botany before doing a year's post-graduate work at the Institute of Plant Breeding. From 1955 to 1962 he was an agricultural research officer in plant breeding in Northern Rhodesia. Two years ago he was elected to the Legislature as U.N.I.P. member for Midlands, and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture. He became Minister earlier this year and has now been reappointed.

MR. NALUMINO MUNDIA, Minister for Commerce and Industry, was born in Barotseland in 1927, and educated locally, at Munalali, and at the University of New Delhi, where he took a commerce degree. Later he studied industrial management in California, from which he returned seven years ago. He joined U.N.I.P. and became deputy treasurer.

MR. JOHN MUPANGA MWANAKATWE, Minister of Education, was born near Chinsali in 1926, educated at Munalali School, Lusaka, and Adams College, South Africa. Becoming a teacher, he was appointed headmaster of Kasama Secondary School in 1957, and in the next year an education officer to the Northern Rhodesian Government. Two years ago he was elected U.N.I.P. member of the Legislature for the Northern Rural constituency, and made Minister of Labour and Mines.

MR. MUNUKAYUMBWA SIPALO, Minister of Health, was born in Mongu in 1929, educated at a local mission and at Munalali, and won a scholarship to New Delhi University, where he studied economics. He was then private secretary to the president of the African National Congress, which he left while working on the

Copperbelt to help in the formation of Z.A.N.C., of which he became secretary general. After a year in detention he was made secretary general of U.N.I.P. in 1960.

Brothers

MR. ATHUR NUTULUTI LUBINDA WINA, Minister of Finance, was born in Barotseland in 1929 and was educated at Sefula mission, Munalali School, Makerere College, Uganda (where he gained the B.A. (London)), and California University. He then became a co-operative officer in Northern Rhodesia, and was from 1955 to 1959 an adult education officer. Then he went back to the United States on a scholarship, and gained the M.A. (in political science) and M.Ed. of the University of California. He was then U.N.I.P. representative in the U.S.A. In 1962 he became M.L.C. for Barotseland East and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance. In this year's election he won the Mongu-Lealui seat and was appointed Minister of Finance.

MR. SIKOTA WINA, Minister of Local Government, was born in Mongu, Barotseland, in 1931, the son of a former Ngambela. He was educated at a Kafue school and at Munalali. He resigned from the Northern Rhodesian Government Information Department to become editor of *Nchanga Drum* in Chingola.

MR. ALEXANDER GREY ZULU, Minister of Transport and Works, aged 40, was born in the Fort Jameson area and educated at Munalali. He became an assistant in the Water Development Department, and was afterwards general manager of the Kabwe African Co-operative Society, Broken Hill. Two years ago he was elected U.N.I.P. member of the Legislature for Copperbelt Central.

MR. PETER WILFRED MATOKA, Minister of Information and Postal Services, aged 34, holds the B.A. degree of Fort Hare, South Africa. In 1955 he joined the civil service in Northern Rhodesia, serving in the Department of Co-operatives and African Marketing.

MR. JAMES JOHN SKINNER, Minister of Justice, the only non-African in the Cabinet, was born in Dublin in 1923, read law at Trinity College in that city, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1946 and the English Bar four years later. In 1951 he went to Northern Rhodesia, where he has since practised. He joined U.N.I.P. in 1960, and was deputy director of elections for six months before the general election of 1962.

Ministers of State

Two Ministers of State and 12 Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed.

MR. LEWIS CHANGUFU, Minister of State, was born near Kasama in 1927 and educated there. He worked as a printer in the Government Press and on a Lusaka newspaper and entered politics in 1950. Soon after joining Z.A.N.C. he was served with a restriction order. Later, when sent by the party to Zanzibar, he was deported. He became one of the national trustees of U.N.I.P., its transport secretary, and a member of the Lusaka African Housing Area Board. He attended the World Assembly of Youth in Ghana in 1960, and has visited other parts of West Africa, the Sudan, East Africa, and the U.S.A., where he took a course in public relations.

MR. AARON MICHAEL MILNER, Minister of State, who has been private secretary to the Prime Minister, is 32 years of age. Born in Bulawayo, he was educated at a mission school at Plumtree and trained in shorthand, bookkeeping and tailoring. He has been chairman and manager of the Northern Rhodesian Euro-African Association and a deputy national secretary of U.N.I.P.

Parliamentary Secretaries

MR. MATIYA NGALANDE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Social Development, aged 32, was born near Kasempa, educated at a mission school, worked in the provincial administration for four years, and resigned to open an office for the A.N.C. Later he was one of the founders of Z.A.N.C. Sent to Cairo in 1961, he studied political science and public administration. On his return he became a member of Kaonde Native Council.

MR. MUBIANA NALILUNGWE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Mines, was born in Kalabo in 1929, educated at Muzali, and graduated B.A.(Hons.) in economics and education at New Delhi and M.A.(Econ.) at Bombay University.

MR. FRANK CHITAMBALA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs, aged 33, was educated at a mission station and joined the Civil Aviation Department in 1952. A year later he joined the A.N.C., becoming provincial divisional secretary in the Eastern Province. After working for Z.A.N.C. for five months he was rusticated. He was at two different interim national secretary of U.N.I.P., and was at two different periods private secretary to the president, becoming himself divisional president in the Eastern Province.

MR. SAMUEL CHINYAMA MBILISHI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, aged 46, was educated at a mission school, trained as a teacher at Chalimbana Training College, and then worked for 13 years as a teacher, for seven years as a Jeanees supervisor, and for the same period as treasurer and administrative councillor to a Native authority.

Served in East Africa

MR. ZONGANI ANDREW BANDA, who was born in 1925 in the Chadiza district and served in the forces in Africa and overseas in the 1939-45 war, becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He had been a post office clerk before becoming a full-time politician in 1952.

MR. WILLIAM NKANZA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, was born near Balovole in 1912, educated at Chitokoloki Mission, and began teaching in 1937. He was for many years headmaster of the upper school at Chitokoloki. In 1959 he was elected an Independent member of the Legislature, representing the North Western constituency.

MR. CHARLES HENRY THORNICROFT, a second Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, was born at Fort Jameson in 1936, educated at Trafalgar High School, Cape Town, became a teacher, and resigned from the Federal Ministry of Education two years ago. He was secretary of Coloured clubs in Ndola and Fort Jameson, won a Rotary club bursary for a two-year teaching course in Bulawayo, and was secretary manager of Ndola Community Centre and Social Club.

MR. JONATHAN KALUNGA CHIVUNGA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, was born in the Lundazi district in 1924, educated at Kafue Training Institute and Muzali School, Lusaka, and was in the civil service from 1948 to 1952. He

was then in commercial employment for four years until he became full-time provincial secretary to the A.N.C. in the Western Province. He joined U.N.I.P. on its formation in October, 1958. In 1958-59 he was president of the National Union of Commercial and Independent Workers, and was then restricted in Barotseland during the state of emergency. In 1961 he was elected president of the United Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia. He entered the House early this year and was appointed to the office which he retains in the new Government.

Lectured at Makerere

MR. UNIA GOSTEL MWILA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, was born in Mporokoso in 1930, educated at Muzali School, Lusaka, and Makerere University College, Uganda, where he was afterwards a part-time lecturer. On returning to Northern Rhodesia he was a master at Ndola Senior Secondary School. He became deputy director of elections in U.N.I.P. and secretary to the U.N.I.P. Parliamentary caucus.

MR. NEPHAS TEMBO is Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government.

MR. JOHN CHISATA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Works, was born in Luanshya in 1930, educated at Mufulira mine school, joined the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union in 1950, became vice-chairman six years later, and president in 1961, when he attended a course in Austria organised by the Miners' International Federation. Later he attended a conference on African studies in New York and a labour conference in Boston on a leader grant from the U.S. Department of Labour.

MR. HANKEY BLACKSKIN KALANGA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Postal Services, aged 38, was educated in mission schools, trained as a medical assistant, and then served in Mindola as a clerk in the Education Department. Later he was for more than nine years a medical assistant with Rhokana Corporation. He took up politics in 1948, and at different times was a branch leader, district leader, and provincial leader, before working at national headquarters. He spent some time in Ghana at its Ideological and Political Institute.

Rhodesia, Not Southern Rhodesia

FROM MIDNIGHT TOMORROW (October 23) Southern Rhodesia will be officially known as "Rhodesia". The postage stamps issued in February, following the dissolution of the Federation, will be current for a considerable time, since large stocks exist, but air letters bearing the old title "Southern Rhodesia" are in short supply and will not last more than about a month. The first stamps without the word "Southern" will be commemorative issues, one of three denominations being planned for next May and a second for July.



HIGH COURT, LUSAKA, OF WHICH THE QUEEN MOTHER LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE

Greetings to Independent Zambia



Barclays Bank D.C.O. extends its warmest congratulations to Zambia on the attainment of its independence. For over half a century the bank has played an active part in the economic development of the country. Today with a network of 28 offices in centres of importance in Zambia, the bank is in a key position to further the advancement of commerce, industry and agriculture in the new State.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Britain's Largest Overseas Bank

The University of Zambia

By J. M. Mwanakatwe, M.P.,

Minister of Education

ZAMBIA REGARDS INDEPENDENCE

not merely as the achievement of sovereign power, but also as the means by which we can reduce to the minimum our dependence on other countries for economic and social progress. Thus we have been as determined this year to foster the creation of a University of Zambia as to rid ourselves of colonial rule. To implement our independence, a high level of academic education and training is required among our people in order that they may ably assume and efficiently discharge senior positions in both Government and commerce, and so reduce our reliance on expatriates.

The vigorous urge to provide the extension of our educational services stems basically from our declared policy to foster rapid development of our country in order to increase employment opportunities, to raise the standard of living of our people, and create a contented and stable community.

We consider ourselves particularly fortunate because there are in Zambia today nearly all the necessary ingredients for development. The natural resources, water, soil, forests and minerals offer a practically limitless potential for economic development. We have also a determined, disciplined people who are anxious and ready to participate in whatever schemes Government may devise for our country's development.

Most Profitable Investment

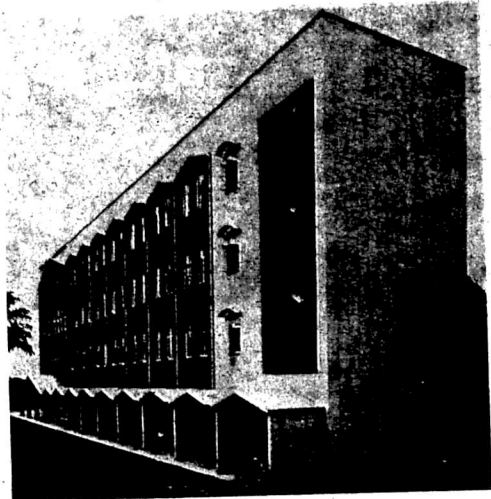
At the same time we are acutely conscious that, however well-endowed our country may be in natural resources, we shall fail pathetically to raise the living standards of our people unless and until we have fully developed our human resources. In the final analysis the most profitable investment we can make in the early years of our independence is in the development of our human resources.

Within an expanding economy, widening social services, and increased industrialization, there will be a great demand in the years ahead for doctors, engineers, lawyers, agronomists, graduate teachers, accountants, town planners, etc., including technologists, foresters and others at the lower levels. Recruitment of expatriate specialists will continue for a long time, but our country must provide facilities for training the bulk of professional men. Because Zambia will require a very large number of these men and women in the future, it is more economical, sensible and less inconvenient to all concerned that they should be educated to the highest level in an environment which is hardly dissimilar to that in which they will afterwards work.

It is in this context that the new Zambia University has been conceived. It will be from the outset a fully-fledged, autonomous university, incorporated either by statute or royal charter, awarding its own degrees, and, in the time-honoured fashion of all reputable universities in the world, accepting students irrespective of colour, religion, or creed. Primarily established to serve Zambia and its people, it will be so organized and developed as to ensure that it responds to the real needs of the country. It will have to be of practical service to the country.

After all, in a country with fewer than 100 African

graduates and fewer than 100 local Africans in possession of "O" level education, would it be reasonable to develop a university which would cater for merely a handful of specially gifted local students? Is it not realistic that a university in an under-developed country should ensure that its pupils draw inspiration from the environment in which its people live and function?



OPPENHEIMER COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

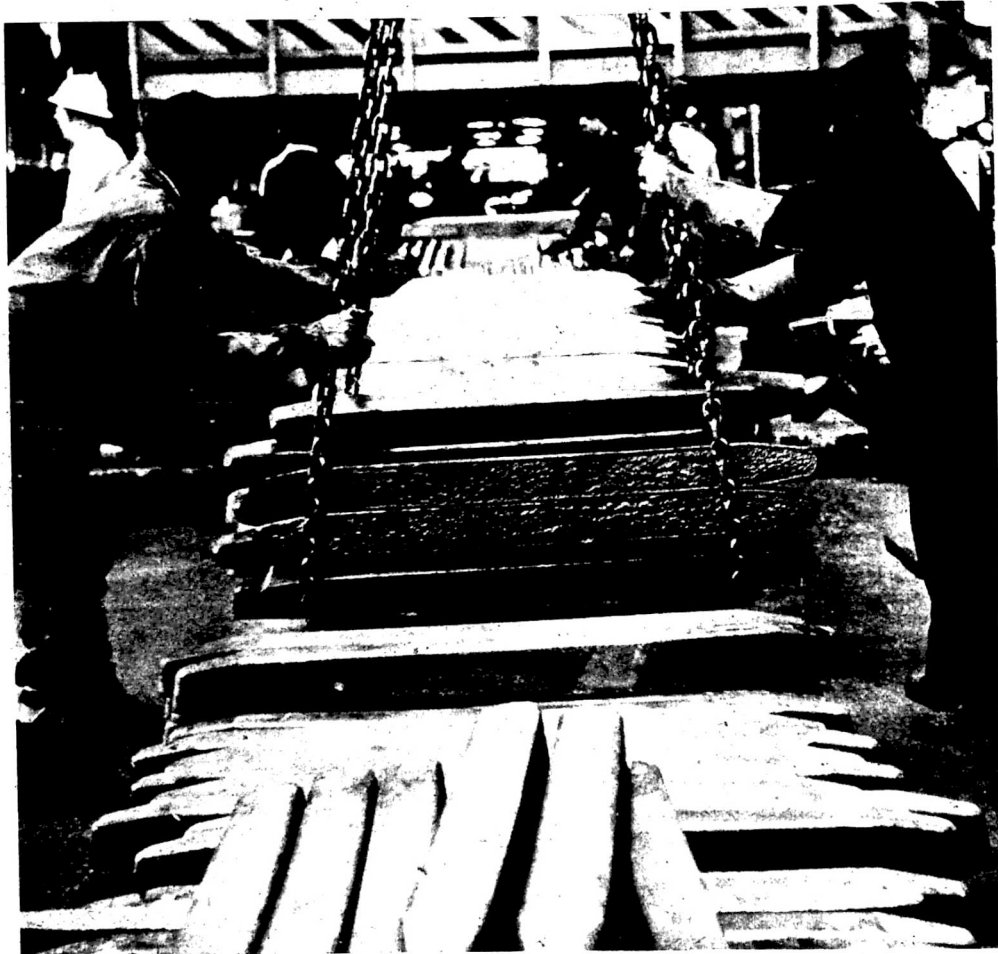
The Lockwood Report, which recommends the establishment of a university in Northern Rhodesia, summed up succinctly its viewpoint as follows:

"When well-trained men and women will be wanted in a broad spectrum of types of employment, a university free from the unavoidably constricting authority which the degree structure of another university would require is better fitted to encompass this wider range of interests and needs". The minimum academic qualifications for entry to the university will be requisite passes in at least five or six "O" level subjects appropriate to the faculty in which an intending student wishes to study.

The basis upon which the establishment of the University of Zambia will proceed is the now famous Lockwood Report. When it became obvious during the last quarter of 1962 that the development of a university in Northern Rhodesia was a popular and feasible proposition, the Department of Technical Co-operation in Britain was asked to arrange with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas for advisers to come and examine the question. Sir John Lockwood, Master of Birbeck College, and a Vice-Chancellor of London University, arrived in Northern Rhodesia in September, 1963, to lead a team of four experts to advise the Government on the creation of a local university. The other members were Professor Karl Bigelow, from the U.S.A., and two other Britons, Mr. A. Tattersall and Mr. H. A. Warren.

The principal recommendations were:

(a) A university should be established without undue delay, and a provisional council should be appointed to begin the planning.



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Copper mining, which provides over 90 per cent of Zambia's exports, is of major and obvious importance to the country's development.

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(b) The university should be an autonomous institution, with authority to award its own degrees.

(c) It should direct its courses and research particularly to meeting national development needs, with special concentration initially on teacher training, administrative, social and legal studies, agriculture, and technical studies.

(d) The normal minimum entry qualification for its degree courses should be an approved standard of performance at the ordinary level in the General Certificate of Education examination or its equivalent.

(e) Degree courses would normally require a minimum of four years' full-time study for an ordinary (or general pass) degree, with a further year of studies for an honours degree.

(f) The university should organize under its auspices a strong Department of Extra-Mural Studies, should throw open its degrees and other awards to private students working externally, and should set up correspondence courses to assist such students.

Disregard of Convention

Thus the commission from the beginning cut across convention and dogmatism in the planning of a university which must reflect practical considerations, but it also emphasized the need for the University of Zambia to set very high academic standards from the start.

In §21 the learned commissioners state: "We have laid much stress on our two criteria: that the university should at once serve the real, urgent national needs, and that it should be a university commanding respect in the academic world".

For these reasons the Government accepted the Lockwood Report as a reasonable basis for planning what, we are confident, will be an admirable university awarding degrees capable of international acceptance. This must obviously be so, because:—

(a) Professors, lecturers and tutors recruited to teach in the university will be men and women of high academic attainments and experience;

(b) The general degree course will be of four years' duration;

(c) Candidates will be required to pass Part I (after two years) and Part II (after four years). Examinations will be conducted by external and internal examiners;

(d) A first-class library for the university will be built.

Above all, the reputation of the degree offered, as the report emphasized, will be achieved because of the "intrinsic excellence" of the content of courses and the "quality of the graduates"; these, after all, are the real guarantees that the university can hold its head high among its sister institutions. A provisional council was appointed at the beginning of this year to pursue actively the objectives set out in the Lockwood Report. The chairman of the council is the Chief Justice, Sir Diarmaid Conroy, and its members, eminent local citizens and distinguished scholars, are, Dr. Lameck Goma, Sir John Moffat, Mrs. Lily Monze, Dr. Nalumango, Mr. D. Etheredge, and Mr. W. McClelland. Those from outside Northern Rhodesia who are on the council are Professor Lockwood and Professor Bigelow, who both participated in writing the Lockwood Report, and Dr. Eni Njoku, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Establishing the University

At their first meeting in May this year, members of the provisional council expressed their wish to see the university established as soon as possible. There is as yet no vice-chancellor (or principal) for the university, nor the other key staff, the registrar and librarian. The future campus is still virgin land, not yet cleared of grass and trees. But before these words are published the provisional council will have appointed a vice-chancellor, librarian, and registrar, all of whom will be expected to arrive in Zambia before December of this year.

Lusaka (where the university will be built) has two well-known centres of learning. The first is the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, which has pioneered research in sociological and anthropological subjects in Africa at post-graduate level. Some of its former directors have become world famous, partly due to their association with this institute. There is also the Oppenheimer College of Social Science, which offers three-year diplomas in social science and social work. It too in its own way has made a mark upon world academics interested in the development of social science in Africa. Finally, there is a



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hope that while bricks and mortar are being set at the university site, studies leading at least to Part I of the Zambia University bachelor's degree could be carried out in specially selected secondary schools with full facilities for sixth form work.

In view of these circumstances, it is doubtful whether there will be an initial intake into the university until March 1966.

Dr. Kaunda's Government has repeatedly urged the people of Zambia to work hard, live in as simple a manner as possible, and avoid encouraging in our country anything that would be incompatible with our socialist principles. We intend to create no prestige institutions. Amidst the poverty of our people a white elephant is incongruous.

First Things First

In Government circles there was considerable delight when at its first meeting the provisional council resolved that our university buildings "should be functional, aesthetic, economic, and constructed so as to keep recurrent costs to the minimum". The council has also settled the thorny problem of the order of faculties which should be established in the early years. Again reflecting the views of the Government, it has decided that first things must come first, and that the following faculties should be provided in a year or two: education, arts and science, and social sciences.

It will be useless to plan grandiose schemes for the university if funds will not be available to build it, recruit the necessary top-grade staff, and equip it as fully as any similar institution of higher learning in the world and if there is not a sure guarantee that the country can meet the inevitably high recurrent costs of running such a university. This, happily, is not my responsibility! Fortunately we have on our provisional council men of great stature who should

quite easily attract money, whether in sterling or dollars, for this project.

Because of the council's energy and enthusiasm, the interest the new concept of our university has evoked, and our country's favourable image, we expect handsome contributions from foundations, commercial and industrial organizations, banking houses, mining companies, and others. We are confident that the British Government, too, will be generous in its contribution; and no moment would be more propitious than this year, when Great Britain could usher Zambia into full nationhood with a substantial financial grant to enable it to develop a university which would be the cornerstone of efficient and stable government.

The provisional council is anxious to meet our ambition that the university should be closely associated with the people, the common man or woman in a village, town, or city. It is his and his children's. Therefore at the time of Independence the provisional council will ask Dr. Kaunda, the first President of the Republic, to launch a country-wide fund-raising scheme. We shall expect all our people to donate their pounds, shillings, and even their pennies. The aim is to make them conscious that the university will be their own institution.

Capital Costs of £2.1m.

Such is our confidence in this enterprise that in this year's budget the Government allocated £125,000 towards the funds of the university, and within the quinquennium the Government has publicly declared its intention to pay a large proportion of the annual running costs and also to meet half of the £2,113,000 capital cost of the new University of Zambia. Lest we forget, the British South Africa Company has made a grant of £100,000 for building a first-class university library.

Happily will be those who will be Zambia University's first graduates!

Encouraging Industry and Tourism

By A. G. Zulu, M.P.,

Lately Minister of Commerce and Industry

ONLY A FEW MONTHS have passed since our country was freed from Colonial rule and the crippling yoke of Federation by the United National Independence Party under the dynamic leadership of that dedicated, brave, and loving son of Africa Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, now Prime Minister, and President Designate of the new Republic of Zanzibar.

For ten years previous to the momentous achievement industrial development policies in Zambia were governed by the Constitution of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under which many important economic functions and powers were in the hands of the Federal Government. This was a long period in the history of a young country such as ours, and there is a great deal of catching up to be done. With self-government for the past eight months and now final independence, the Government of Zambia has the responsibility of devising balanced and comprehensive policies suited to the realities and needs of the people. There are already indications that the approach to the key problems of development will depart boldly from the comparatively subordinate roll of this territory during the Federal association.

During the peak years of struggle from 1961 to 1963 the protagonists of minority rule and the continuance of an imposed Federation forecast gloom for the future without the help of Southern Rhodesia, and official publications poured out warnings of the economic chaos that would follow for the two northern territories should they be allowed to secede and go it alone. Now that we have at last won our freedom and cast off the millstone it is plain to see that this is not the case.

In the short time that I have been the Minister

responsible for Commerce and Industry it has given me great pleasure to observe the number of inquiries received in my Ministry from industrialists both at home and abroad. The confidence of businessmen in the future stability and progress of the country is a source of great encouragement to the Government in general and my Ministry in particular. The trade credit balance of over £35m. in the first four months of this year is one of which to be proud. We in Zambia are particularly well placed in this respect, and I am determined to ensure that this favourable economic climate is maintained.

We also depend on the efforts and good will of industrialists and businessmen for our future prosperity. Opportunities for industry and trade will continue to expand, and their advice will be particularly valuable and provide my Ministry with much useful information. Unlike most of the other Ministries, we have no departments or organization in the field, but our contacts are direct with industrialists and businessmen, and we do not hesitate to seek their advice.

Ministry's Responsibilities

My Ministry was established towards the end of January, and since then we have all been busy laying the foundation of a good commercial and industrial policy. On the commercial side every effort has been made to cause as little disruption as possible to the established patterns of trade. It has been my aim to ensure that the cost of living remains as low as possible, and for this reason certain price controls have been retained.

Our responsibilities in the commercial field include such technical matters as weights and measures, company registration, import and export control, patents, trade markets, trades licensing, and so on. Most of these functions were taken over direct from the Federal

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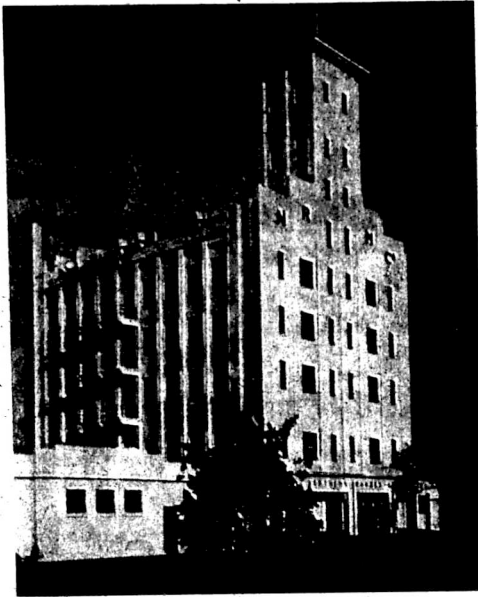
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Government and continued by my Ministry without inconvenience to trade and industry.

Among our most important concerns are those of external trade and tariff matters, and here we encounter the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. In the past our representation within G.A.T.T. has been undertaken by the British Government, but with the coming of independence this must change, and I have arranged for a Zambian to take his seat in this important organization at Geneva. Recently G.A.T.T. has been occupied with the question of minimal tariff reductions and with devising measures for improving access to markets for agricultural and other primary products. The organization has also concerned itself with devising measures for the expansion of trade in developing countries, naturally a matter of particular interest to us.

Assistance to Industry

With regard to our own tariff policy, all applications for tariff assistance received from local industry, including protection, rebates, suspension of duty and export drawbacks, are now examined by a Tariff Advisory Board which was established in March and upon which the business and industrial communities are represented. This board is responsible for making the final investigations and reporting to the Minister of Finance and myself.

These complementary responsibilities for external trade and assistance to local industry are primary concerns of my Ministry. Upon them depends our ability to pursue policies of rapid industrialization and to ensure that secure and lucrative world markets remain open for the products of the country. We have been working out basic principles upon which these policies will rest, and it is hoped that it will be possible to give further assistance to new industries by special legislation granting tax relief to pioneer industries.

Quite a lot has already been achieved to attract and promote new industries. An oil expelling mill, a tobacco grading industry, and a factory making mining arches and other steel products were established during the first three months of this year. Further industries which are already established or are in the process of being established include stone crushing, a groundnut

oil expelling roller mill, an asbestos factory, an aluminium and holloware factory, a cotton ginnery, and a business manufacturing paper bags.

The cotton ginnery was a particular triumph, as it went into production on its target date in June and is already turning out more than six tons of cotton lint a day from locally-grown cotton seed. Now we are looking forward to the next stage, which is a spinning and weaving mill, and investigations into this are already being actively pursued.

Outstanding Tourist Attractions

Tourism also falls within my Ministry. The attractions of Zambia's main tourist areas are quite outstanding. Headed by the world-famous Victoria Falls, they include that modern masterpiece of engineering skill and design, Lake Kariba, as well as a selection of game parks and reserves, lakes and waterfalls as comprehensive as can be found in any area of a similar size in Africa.

While the Government's policy is to maintain the Falls area and the game parks in their natural and unspoiled state, the importance of a really good country-wide communications network is fully appreciated, and its development has been one of the main planks of our tourist promotion plan. Good roads, suitable for the smallest cars, now connect all major tourist areas, and airstrips are also being steadily established in all game parks. The latter facility is of particular importance to visitors from outside Africa, who normally have a great deal to see in far too little time. Airstrips and hotel camps at focal points have now made possible the introduction of a variety of all-inclusive package holidays, which cover all the main attractions of the country most economically both in time and money.

At a time when the value of the tourist trade in terms of national revenue is widely recognized and the competition for a share of the international market is intense, it is essential for countries newly seeking to enter the tourist field to offer tours or amenities of a unique or especially attractive nature if their quest for visitors is to succeed. Zambia is particularly fortunate in this respect.

The Victoria Falls themselves, with the surrounding area preserved in much the same state as when they were first seen by David Livingstone, are still acclaimed as one of the major scenic beauties of the world. They figure on the itinerary of virtually every visitor.

Although normal game parks are rapidly becoming seriously "overtraded" in Africa, the Luangwa Valley Reserve offers its visitors the unique amenity of being able to walk, escorted by an experienced and armed guard, in the midst of the game as it moves around in the heart of Africa. Photographs taken in such circumstances have a far greater depth of meaning to photographer and viewer than those taken from the comfortable security of a car on the road.

Idyllic for Anglers

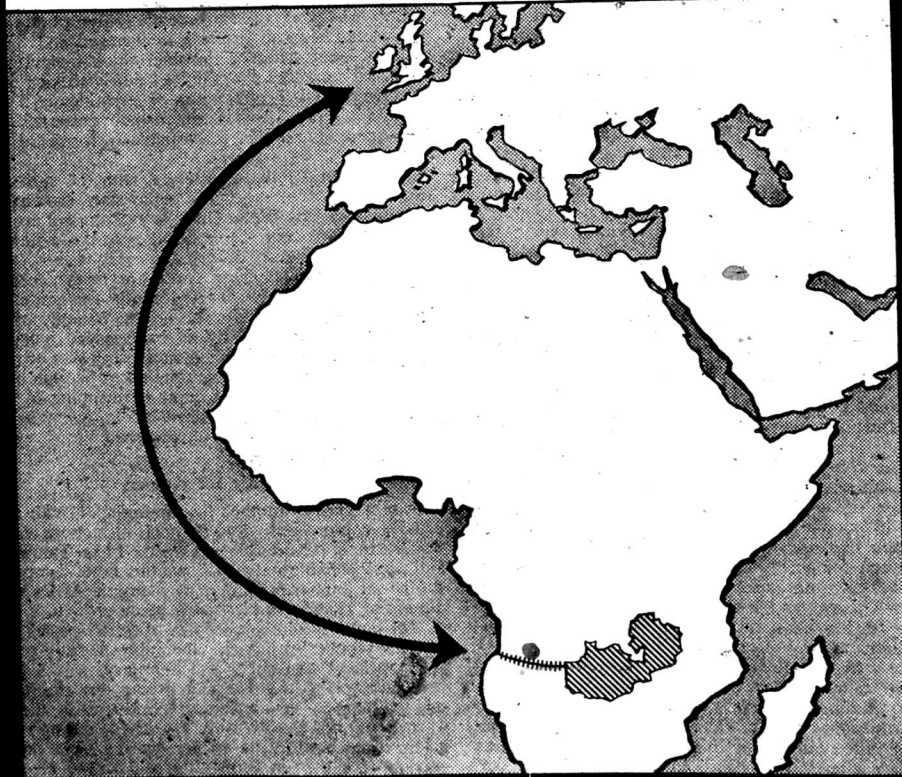
Kasaba Bay is another fascinating spot, with an unusually comprehensive variety of attractions for the visitor. In a picturesque setting on Lake Tanganyika, and approachable only by boat, this hotel camp is the site of an annual migration by many of Africa's most discerning fishermen. Here Nile perch grow to a record of 144 pounds, and smaller fish of other species, many of them wonderful fighters, abound, especially between the months of November and February.

In addition to the excellent fishing, the camp offers safe bathing of Mediterranean perfection in the clear warm waters of Kasaba Bay. The idyllic setting is often made complete for the bather by the sight of buck grazing on the plain behind the white sand beach.

While the number of species of game living in the

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area is small, this is more than compensated for by the numbers of elephant who live in and around the camp. Visitors returning from the restaurant to their chalets at night are usually escorted by a warden with a torch, lest they collide with an elephant browsing around the camp area.

While the distance from Europe sometimes deters prospective visitors, the ever-improving air services are steadily chopping hours off the journey, and the coming of the VC 10 brings Londoners to Lusaka in under 12 hours' flying time. The stability of Zambia and the assurance of the friendly welcome which awaits all her guests is drawing an ever-growing stream of visitors from Europe.

Another very practical attraction to those visiting Zambia is the fact that they are not faced with the inflated costs or curious and exotic taxes which are to be found today in far too many of the older established tourist countries.

Hotels At Strategic Points

While our tourist infrastructure is already well developed, there are still gaps to be filled, particularly in the establishment of more hotels at strategic points. My Ministry is well aware of these needs, and that it is taking positive steps to meet them is shown by the recent advertisement of a site for a new hotel on the banks of the Zambezi just two miles from the Victoria Falls. Our development planning and promotion are restricted only by the finance available. I am confident that in a very few years the tourist industry will be making its full contribution to the national economy.

Rapid and balanced economic growth must be our primary aim if living standards are to be improved. We can achieve this aim only by encouraging investors from outside to bring in new capital for new industries. Government participation, fully or partially, where it is appropriate and where the private sector fails to establish itself, will always be kept in mind. Our policy is aimed not only at raising the general level of business activity but also to help our foreign exchange position; and, most important, it will assist in reducing unemployment, which is one of the most difficult tasks our Government has to face.

Above all, we must all work hard at whatever task may be allotted to each of us and ensure that the blood of our heroes was not spilled in vain.

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Zambia's First Diplomatic Appointments

Mr. Simon Katilungu Heads London Mission

MR. SIMON KATILUNGU, whom Dr. Kaunda has appointed Zambia's first High Commissioner in London, was born in November 1924, educated in Kasama and at Munal, Secondary School, Lusaka, and holds a diploma in social work. He was employed successively by Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., the Northern Rhodesian Government, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute (where he was senior research assistant for eight years), and the United States Information Service in Northern Rhodesia, and for the past three years has held various posts in the United National Independence Party, latterly as education secretary. He has had Foreign Service training in Nigeria.

The Deputy High Commissioner and First Secretary in London have not yet been appointed.

MR. PAUL LUSAKA, Second Secretary in the mission in London, a grandson of the chief after whom the capital city of Zambia is named, was born in 1935. He graduated B.A. at Pius XII University College, Basutoland, and M.A. at McGill University, Canada, last year. His Foreign Service training was in New York with the Canadian mission to the United Nations and in the Ministry of External Affairs in Canada.

Ambassadors to U.N. and U.S.A.

MR. F. M. MULIKITA, Ambassador to the United Nations, was born in 1928, educated in Barotseland, at Munal, and at Fort Hare University, South Africa, where he graduated B.A. in 1954. After two years as a teacher in Northern Rhodesia he joined Kitwe Municipality as a social welfare officer, but soon rejoined Government service as an assistant master at Kitwe Training College. Then he studied for a year at Stanford University, U.S.A. On his return in 1960 joined the staff of Chalimbana Training College. His Foreign Service training was done in the U.S.A.

First Secretary to his mission is MR. MOTO NKAMA, aged 27, who has been a well-known U.N.I.P. official on the Copperbelt. His Foreign Service training was done at Oxford University and on attachment to the British Embassy in Paris.

The Second Secretary is MR. P. M. NGONDA, aged 28, a B.Sc. (Econ.), of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He has served as an administrative cadet.

MR. JOSIAH SOKO, Ambassador in Washington, also attended the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He worked in mission schools in Southern Rhodesia and at a school in Northern Rhodesia until he joined Rhokana Corporation in 1960 as an education officer. His Foreign Service training was in the United States and London. He was born in 1927.

First Secretary to his mission will be MR. VERNON MWANGA, aged 25, by trade a carpenter, and an official of U.N.I.P. His Foreign Service training was at Oxford University and in the British Embassy in Rome.

Leopoldville and Ghana

MR. ISAAC MUMPANSHA, Ambassador in Leopoldville, who holds a diploma in social anthropology from Oxford University, is an ordained minister of religion. In 1962-63 he was a lecturer at Mindola, and then a personnel officer with Rhokana Corporation. His Foreign Service training was done in the U.S.A. He was born in 1926.

The First Secretary in his mission is MR. R. KAPANGALA, formerly a U.N.I.P. official in Dar es Salaam.

MR. M. NGALANDE, High Commissioner in Ghana, and lately Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Social Development, was born in Kasempa in 1932 and was a clerk in Government service until he resigned seven years ago to open an African National Congress Office in Kasempa. He was one of the founders of the Zambia African National Congress, and in 1961 was sent to Cairo to study political science and public administration. Later he was U.N.I.P. regional secretary for Solwezi-Kasempa and a councillor of Kaonde Local Council.

The Deputy High Commissioner, MR. C. J. A. BANDA, aged 35, has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Edu-

cation. He has a teacher training certificate from Tigerkloof High School, South Africa, and was for a while on the staff of Domboshawa Government School, Southern Rhodesia. He then taught at Fort Jameson until 1960, when he became an African National Congress member of the Legislative Council. His Foreign Service training was done in Nigeria and for a short period in London.

The First Secretary, MR. E. M. MWAMBA, aged 36, was educated partly at Munal and partly in Southern Rhodesia. Last year he obtained a B.A. degree by correspondence from a South African university. His Foreign Service training was in the U.S.A. and London.

Representatives in Moscow

MR. VINCENT MSOMI, Ambassador in Moscow, aged 39, holds diplomas in education and science from Makerere College, Uganda. He was a teacher in Northern Rhodesia for four years and then in Tanganyika for five. Then he returned to a teaching post under the Northern Rhodesian Government. Lately he has been on the staff of the Information Department. His Foreign Service training was done in the U.S.A. and London.

The Counsellor (who may hold the personal rank of Minister) is MR. J. C. SINYANGWE, M.P. for Abercorn. He was trained as an agricultural assistant and became a politician 10 years ago as a U.N.I.P. organizer in the Northern Province. Thereafter he held various executive posts in the party. His age is 34.

The First Secretary is to be MR. Z. P. MUMBA, who at one time worked for the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Dar es Salaam. Later he was awarded a Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Scholarship to study international relations at the universities of Moscow and Kiev. He speaks fluent Russian, and has taken a Foreign Service course at the London School of Economics.

MR. RUPIYA BANDA, Ambassador in Cairo, holds a first class honours degree in economics and history from the university of Lund, Sweden. He spent a year in Addis Ababa studying political science. At one time he was U.N.I.P. representative in Sweden. He is 27 and single.

The Counsellor, MR. SAMPSON MUKANDO, was an unsuccessful U.N.I.P. candidate in the Southern Province in the last general election. He was at one time a clerk on the Copperbelt, where he joined the African National Congress. In 1961-62 he visited West Africa, Europe and Asian countries. His age is 32.

High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam

MR. A. SIMBULE, High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam, has been a U.N.I.P. party official. His Foreign Service training was at Oxford University and in Oslo. He was born in 1935.

The First Secretary, MR. WILTED PHIRI, was at one time an information assistant in Northern Rhodesia. For some years he represented U.N.I.P. in Cairo.

MR. WILSON CHAKULYA, who is to be Consul General in Elisabethville, is M.P. for Chingola/Bancroft, and a trade union official.

The Consul will be MR. FINES BULAWAYO, a senior U.N.I.P. party official.

The First Secretary, MR. B. CHABAFIMBI, aged 29, was at one time a clerk in the provincial administration. He holds the diploma in public administration of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His Foreign Service training was in the British Embassy in Khartoum.

The Second Secretary is to be MR. MPUNDU KASUTU.

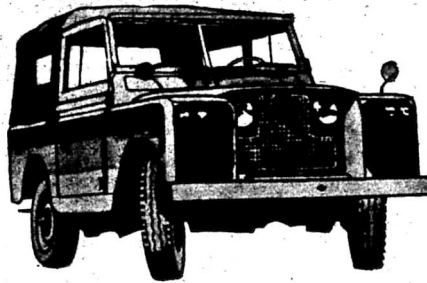
MR. S. MWINDA, formerly a primary school teacher, who has had Foreign Service training at Oxford University, is to be attached to the Australian Mission in New Delhi for three months.

MISS GWENDOLINE KONIE, who is to go to Sweden for a similar period, has a diploma in social science from Swansea, and has done Foreign Service training in Washington and London. Last year she became a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

BEFORE LEWANIKA left Barotseland for the coronation of Edward VII in 1902, Francis Coillard, the missionary, asked him: "Shall you not feel embarrassed at your first interview?" "Oh, no", he replied; "when we kings get together we always find plenty to talk about".

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Diversification of Agriculture in Zambia

By E. H. K. Mudenda, M.P., B.A., B.Sc.,

Minister of Agriculture

RAPID DEVELOPMENT of the agricultural industry is one of the primary aims of the Government of Zambia. The importance of this industry is highlighted by the fact that of the three and a half million people in the country the majority live in the rural areas and depend on the products of the soil to meet their food and cash requirements. Raising of the average outputs of rural families by even modest increments per annum will add greatly to the development of the overall national economy by creating demands which will stimulate the growth of secondary industry.

Basic Policy

Production policies will be directed primarily to the supply of food adequate both in quantity and quality to maintain the health of a growing population, to the greatest possible degree of self-sufficiency, and to the production of such export crops as can be produced efficiently and disposed of profitably on competitive world markets.

By harnessing the national enthusiasm engendered by political progress, together with the injection of development and loan capital on a well planned basis, it can be confidently expected that more rapid development will occur in the future than in the past.

Natural resources in Zambia are sufficient to permit of greatly increased production of a wide range of commodities. A reasonable climate and a sufficiency of good and moderate soils permit intensification of production of existing crops and the introduction of new enterprises on a selective basis. In the long term the water resources of our many rivers can be employed in a number of ways to provide for the needs of a fast expanding population. Successful development of these resources will require comprehensive forward planning to provide adequate extension training and research facilities, marketing and credit services and improved communications by road, rail and water.

Rôle of Research Services

The agricultural research services are vital in identifying the technical factors which at present limit the yields of existing food and cash crops and in testing the adaptability of new crops to local conditions. A very wide range of problems must be scientifically tackled. Surveys and assessments are necessary to determine guide lines throughout the country for specific and general development policies. Agronomic work on existing and new crops, plant and animal breeding projects, and pasture research will provide the basic information required to improve the efficiency of production. Plant protection and laboratory services must be provided to maintain adequate control of the quality of agricultural produce.

A network of regional experiment stations is being established to enable the practical problems of all major ecological areas of the country to be tackled on a comprehensive basis in an administrative framework which will ensure the careful sifting and analysis of all results.

Zambia's own agricultural research services will be

backed up by the fundamental work on specific agreed projects carried out by teams of the Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa, which operates on a wider regional basis.



MECHANISED FARMING INSTRUCTION

Research requires well qualified professional officers and for some time to come Zambia will have to rely on expatriates to fill these posts. With the establishment, however, of a university, Zambia can look forward to the day when these posts can be occupied by our own people.

Importance of Extension Work

Large numbers of trained extension workers are required at all levels in order to communicate to the rural population the findings of research work and make them aware of improved practices and new opportunities which will improve their standard of living.

Use of all extension media is planned so as to obtain the maximum impact for new ideas and practices on the men, women and youth comprising the farming community. Farm institutes are being established throughout the country, and this programme will continue until, we hope, there is an institute in each district. We shall thus provide centres at which we can teach groups of farmers the practical techniques for the improvement of production and assist large numbers of subsistence farmers to move into the cash economy.

Facilities for the training of extension workers at diploma level are provided at the Natural Resources Development College, and our school for training certified extension men has recently been rebuilt and expanded to double the annual output. The training of village-level demonstrators has been expanded by crash programmes based on farm institutes and agricultural stations throughout the country.

Strengthening the extension services is the greatest single factor in increasing and diversifying the agricultural economy, and I am satisfied that it is being tackled in practical terms which will yield rapid and early results.

The rôle of credit and marketing services is important and complementary to the research and extension services. Without adequate facilities to obtain

(Continued on page 130)



The British

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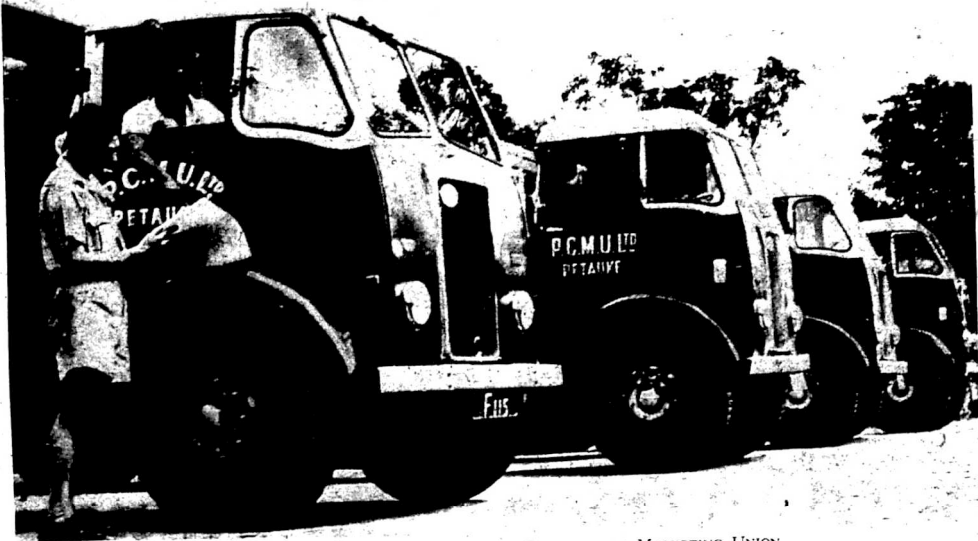
and order; railways; roads; public utilities; the telegraph, public health and education.

In the Company's early years of administration the difficulties were immense—the fight against the slave traders typifies the conditions then existing. By the time the Company handed over to the Colonial Office

these problems had been conquered: and today's independent state grew naturally on the foundations that had been so thoroughly prepared.

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loans and to market produce the awakened primary producers will be unable to exploit the new knowledge available to them. My Ministry has therefore embarked on a scheme to provide loans to farmers through a co-operative credit scheme which is now becoming firmly established in all areas of the country and which we plan shortly to integrate with other channels for agricultural credit. The scheme provides seasonal, medium and long-term credit to enable the farmers to obtain the means to improve their production at whatever level they are operating.

Improvement of marketing services is essential to provide a means of mobilizing and canalizing agricultural products to points of consumption at local, national, or international levels. Statutory marketing boards have been established to handle the main agricultural products, foster the development of new crops, and serve areas just emerging into the cash economy.

Individual Crops

Maize is the most important grain crop and the staple food of the bulk of our people. Consumption per annum is in the region of 1,500,000 bags and is steadily rising. Production policy is aimed at self-sufficiency plus a surplus for carryover and export to neighbouring northern territories. Present production at around 2.5m. bags is adequate for this requirement, although poor season effects can reduce output to a critical level. Zambia is at a disadvantage when exporting to world markets because of the long distance to seaports. Present yield levels are low, and offer great scope for improvement by applications of fertilizers and the use of hybrid seed.

Other Grains.—Sorghums and millets are of importance in the subsistence sector and surplus quantities are marketed. Rice is grown in certain areas for local consumption. Wheat production is still insignificant and imports are considerable. There is, however, great scope for future development as a winter crop under irrigation.

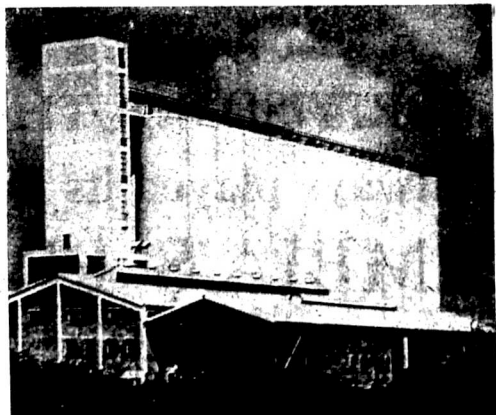
Groundnuts are an important subsistence crop in many areas, but this crop has grown rapidly in importance as a cash crop for export to the lucrative confectionery markets and for local oil expressing purposes. Demand is very much in excess of production, and there is great scope for the local producer. Marketed production has increased rapidly from 40,000 bags in 1958 to 200,000 in 1963, and it is confidently expected that this trend of progress can be continued. The establishment of oil expressing factories make it desirable that there should be enough local production to provide the

raw material for this industry. New improved varieties of high-yielding nuts are available, and problems of rosette disease are currently being investigated by a unit of the Agricultural Research Council.

Tobacco.—The production of flue-cured Virginia tobacco is carried out in the sandveld on the line of rail and has risen to a volume of 24m. lb. The type and quality of the variety of tobacco in Zambia is sought after by overseas buyers, and there is no doubt that production should be expanded with due regard to the maintenance of quality and type. The Government intends to set up auction floors at the earliest possible time consistent with the satisfactory handling of the crop and its eventual recognition as a type in the world trade.

Burley tobacco production has risen spectacularly in recent years from a mere 20,000lb. in 1958 to over 300,000lb. in 1962. The bulk of this quantity emanates from the Eastern Province, but an increasing quantity is being grown in other suitable areas. Production should increase slowly again, with regard to quality and capacity of the market to absorb increased offerings.

Turkish tobacco is an ideal crop for primary producers, and offers considerable scope for expansion for sale in world markets. Great care is required in production if quality is to be maintained, and training of both producers and extension staff has taken time. Production has, however, risen from



GRAIN SILO AT KITWE

some 46,000lb. in 1958 to some 500,000lb. in 1963, without any appreciable changes in quality or prices.

Cotton.—Following successful experimental results on the control of cotton pests, the way was clear to encourage the production of this crop, which offers opportunity to diversify production from maize soils. Pilot production schemes were inaugurated in 1962, and by 1964 production has risen to some 3m. lb. of seed cotton. A ginnery established in Lusaka has the capacity to handle a crop of some 14m. lb. It should not be difficult to raise production to this level in a short time.

Cane Sugar

Sugar.—At present Zambia imports its entire sugar requirements. The *per capita* consumption of this food is very low. It will be the policy of the Government to ensure that Zambia's requirements are as far as possible produced internally. Recent developments have included the establishment of a company to develop the sugar industry in the Mazabuka area. Provided no unforeseen difficulties arise, milling of cane will start in 1967, and shortly afterwards production should satisfy immediate internal requirements.

Fruit and Vegetables.—There is considerable opportunity for expansion of production to supply urban markets, which are now to a large extent supplied by import. There is no reason why local supplies cannot meet this demand, and every effort will be made to encourage production to meet the demand for fruit and vegetables not only for immediate consumption but also for processing purposes. It is essential for health that all our people should have access to fruits and vegetables, and production for home consumption in the rural areas will not be overlooked. Surveys are in progress to determine areas and methods which will ensure self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

Coffee production is still at an early stage, but much preliminary work has been done to determine suitable varieties and techniques, and commercial production is under way. Irrigation is necessary during the long dry season for successful results, and production is consequently confined to the North Western districts, where perennial streams provide a cheap and effective source of water for irrigation.

Other crops under investigation comprise sunflowers, essential oils, soya beans, kenaf, and tea. Tea under irrigation grows very satisfactorily, and ways and means of developing a tea industry are being examined. Work continues to raise the

yields of soya beans to make them a competitive alternative to established cash crops.

Livestock

The greatest immediate opportunity for development lies with the country's cattle herd, which comprises some 1,300,000 head. The present average annual take-off for market of just over 3% is deplorably low, and the beef industry must be stimulated as a matter of urgency. Beef, a commodity in universal demand, has assured markets at local, national and world levels.

Development will be encouraged by orderly marketing, favourable producers' prices, and the improvement of cattle management, particularly in the indigenous herds; by the education and training of stock owners; and by improvements in the land tenurial system when demanded by the people concerned. There is no reason why the annual take-off from the national herd cannot be increased to 8%-10% in the next decade, thereby providing the beef requirements of the nation and a surplus for export. Marketing in the main is adequately catered for by the Cold Storage Board, but some areas require special consideration.

Production of pigs, and of sheep and goats to a lesser extent, is capable of expansion to obviate the necessity for imports. With assured supplies of maize at reasonable prices, pig production is increasing rapidly and processing plants are already available for handling the output.

Poultry and egg production offers scope for considerable development to save unnecessary imports, and the recent increase in output is likely to be accelerated by the establishment of hatcheries producing day-old chicks for rearing by poultry farmers. Considerable efforts are being made to train people in this lucrative form of small-scale farming.

Bright Farming Outlook

The outlook for farming in Zambia is bright, and Government is determined to press forward with agricultural development on the widest possible front in the firm belief that it will bring the greatest rewards to the maximum number of people in the shortest possible time. It remains for the agricultural community of all races to support the Government in its plans.



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Kafue or Kariba: The Facts Recalled

By Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.,

Governor of Northern Rhodesia at the Time

"**JOT DOWN YOUR VERSION** of the points that we want the Government of Southern Rhodesia to agree to and I will do the same. Then we can compare notes", I said to the Economic Secretary, Ralph Nicholson, as we climbed into an aircraft to fly from Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia on September 3, 1953. With us were Roy Welensky and Bob Taylor, Financial Secretary. We were intent on "selling" the Kafue Dam scheme to Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues who were more interested in the Kariba scheme.

Some days earlier Edgar Whitehead had come to Lusaka on my invitation and had gone carefully into the merits of the Kafue scheme with us and the need for early action on it to ensure that the Copperbelt had sufficient power by 1960, when its thermal power plants would be inadequate for the increasing power needs. After long discussions he had agreed with our view that Kafue should take priority over Kariba, which had not at that time been as fully investigated as the Kafue Gorge scheme had been, and which, so far as we knew, was hardly likely to be able to help the Copperbelt by 1960.

Advantages of Kafue Scheme

After his return to Salisbury we had received from the Government of Southern Rhodesia a telegram which perplexed and disappointed us, and which we regarded as likely to lead to protracted argument if we pursued the matter by correspondence. Discussion round a table, we thought, might resolve the points of difference between the two Governments, and so I suggested to Sir Godfrey Huggins an early meeting in Salisbury. He had agreed. Now we were on our way.

Halfway to Salisbury Nicholson brought me his draft. I compared it with my own and took the best points in each to form a final draft. Our discussions in Salisbury with the Prime Minister and his Ministers were friendly and fruitful. Our earlier talks with Edgar Whitehead had made him fully cognizant of the merits of the Kafue scheme and of the urgent need for an early decision on it, and with his valuable help we were able to convince Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues that the Kafue scheme should take priority of Kariba, subject to certain conditions.

Striking while the iron was hot, I suggested that it would be helpful if we put our agreement on paper. This was done in terms that came very close to the draft that Nicholson and I had prepared in the aircraft. The final wording was as follows:

"The Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia agree:

(1) That the earliest possible construction of the Kafue hydro-electric scheme — in any event before 1960 — is essential to safeguard the adequate supply of power to the copper mines and to industries generally in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and

(2) That the scheme should be proceeded with immediately — first as a Northern Rhodesia Government project and later, when the Federal Government is ready to assume the responsibility, as a Federal Government project — on condition

(i) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia will raise from sources other than the London market and

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as much as possible of the capital sum required, and

(ii) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia will give full support to the carrying out of the first stage of the Kariba scheme as soon as possible after work on the Kafue has been begun if investigation proves the Kariba scheme to be economic in relation to alternative sources of power.

(signed) G. M. Huggins,
Prime Minister,
Southern Rhodesia Government.
(signed) G. M. Rennie,
Governor, Northern Rhodesia.

September 3, 1963"

Two copies of the document were signed by Sir Godfrey and myself, and we each kept one copy. When my colleagues and I returned to Lusaka that afternoon I handed my copy to the Economic Secretary and said: "This is a very important document; put it in your safe and keep it carefully". I little realized then how prominent a part that document would play in later years in the relations between the Federal Government and the Government and people of Northern Rhodesia.

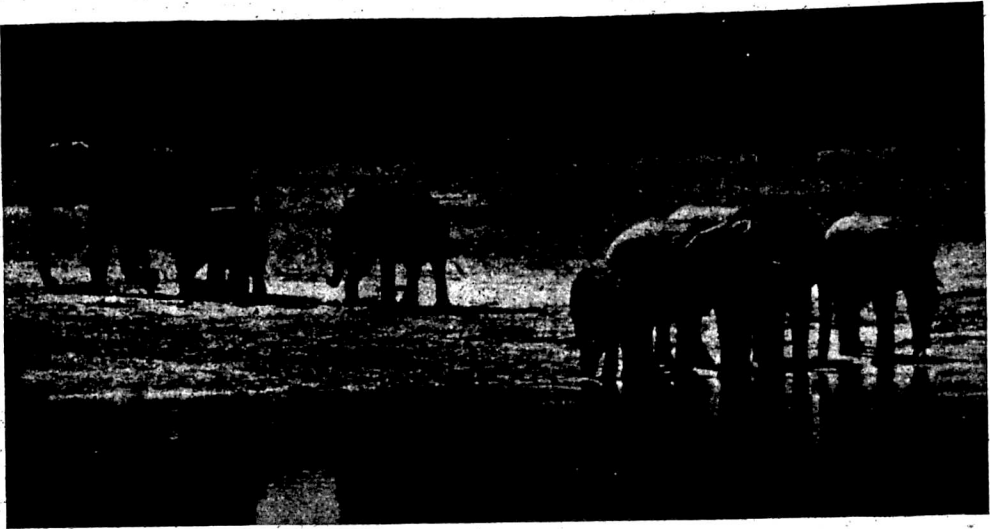
Gain of Three or Four Years

In March, 1954, the Federal Government made it clear in the debate on the Hydro-Electric Bill that it would "carry on with the undertaking that the Government of Southern Rhodesia gave the Government of Northern Rhodesia" that the Kafue scheme would be proceeded with, and the Minister concerned (the Minister of Commerce and Industry) explained that Kafue came first "because it is, on the advice given to Government, able to be brought in two, three or four years earlier than Kariba". He expected that, if all went well, Kafue would be able to produce a minimum of 200 megawatts of power by 1960, and so cover the then likely shortfall in power from thermal plants in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia "pending the completion of the first stage of Kariba". There were no prospects of completing the first stage of Kariba for three or four years after 1960, the Minister said, adding that Kariba presented a major engineering problem which required exhaustive study before any scheme could be finalized and that no eminently suitable site for the dam had yet been found. In the circumstances this decision of the Federal Government was accepted by the Federal Assembly, without very much questioning even by the members from Southern Rhodesia.

Second Thoughts

Three months later the Prime Minister stated in the Federal Assembly that the information on the Kafue and Kariba schemes had altered very materially and that new calculations indicated that the Kafue potential might be greater than was originally estimated, but at a higher cost, and that the Kariba cost might be lower and the period of construction shorter than had been estimated. As a result, the dates on which power would be first available from either scheme might not be very different.

The Federal Government therefore felt it essential, the Prime Minister said, to have the best possible technical advice on the engineering aspects of both schemes to enable it to reach the correct decision as to which scheme should be started first; and it had decided to seek the assistance of French consulting engineers. There was no debate on the Prime



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Minister's statement; it was a fair warning to those who had ears to hear, but later events make one wonder if its significance about which scheme should be started first was realized at the time.

Nine months later, in March, 1955, in reply to a question from a member from Northern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins announced in the Federal Assembly that his Government had decided to go ahead with the Kariba scheme and not the Kafue one. He explained that a new dam site had been found on the Zambezi river which would enable quicker and cheaper construction than had been thought possible earlier, and that preliminary information indicated that the full Kafue scheme (excluding the Meshi-Teshi Gap proposals, which required several years' investigation) would cost much the same (around £50m.) as the first stage of the Kariba scheme.

Change of Plan

"We started off", he said, "with a strong predisposition to favour Kafue... and were never in any doubt that a change in policy and a decision to give priority to Kariba would be politically embarrassing". He went on to explain that the first stage of Kafue was far too small and would be inadequate before 1963; this would mean that the second stage of Kafue would have to be started before stage I was completed, and even this would be too small by 1964. It was necessary to compare both stages of Kafue with stage I of Kariba, he said. The Meshi-Teshi part of the Kafue scheme, which would carry the scheme beyond stage 2, had not been proved, whereas the Kariba scheme had been proved up to the hilt from the point of view of hydrology and was capable of expansion up to 1,000 megawatts. Moreover, calculations of the cost of power produced favoured the Kariba project.

The Prime Minister explained that his Government's decision to go ahead with Kariba first was subject to (1) final appraisal on the spot by the French consultant, M. Coyne, with a view to his confirming his already expressed opinion and those of his colleagues, and (2) a favourable opinion of the International Bank's economic mission as regards the credit-worthiness of the Federation in relation to a big hydro-electric project and a technical appraisal of the scheme by their own engineers.

Anger in Northern Rhodesia

In the course of his speech the Prime Minister made a remark to which adequate attention was perhaps not paid at the time: "We have invited Cooper Bros. & Co. to study the costs indicated in both reports. There is inevitably a limit to the accuracy with which costs can be evaluated at this early stage. Indeed, fully detailed estimates cannot be prepared until consulting engineers have been appointed or have reached firm decisions on such matters as the details of the dam".

This switch from Kafue to Kariba angered Northern Rhodesia members of the Assembly, who regarded it as a breach of the 1953 agreement between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia to proceed with Kafue first. It also resulted in a debate in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, where, after a discussion conducted, as the Chief Secretary said, reasonably and with a due sense of the heavy responsibility that lay upon all members, a motion was passed, *nem. con.*, to the effect that the Council took note of and shared in the disappointment and disquiet caused in the territory by the latest decision on hydro-electric schemes, notwithstanding the 1953 agreement, and asked the Government to take all possible steps to enable it to satisfy the Council that the power requirements of Northern Rhodesia, particularly between 1959 and 1961, would be fully met. During the debate the Federal Government's failure to consult the Govern-

ment of Northern Rhodesia was criticized more than the decision itself, although members considered that the Federal Government should be asked to ensure that all information about the Kafue project should be put at the disposal of M. Coyne and the experts from the International Bank.

Acrimonious Debate

Eleven months later there was an acrimonious debate in the Federal Assembly on a motion by a member from Northern Rhodesia that "in view of the concern felt by the public regarding the building of the Kariba hydro-electric project the House called upon the Government to state (1) the approximate cost of the scheme and the latest estimates; (2) the reasons for any estimated increase in costs, and to explain the economics of the scheme, and to report on the financial discussions so far as they have gone to date".

The mover made it clear that he had introduced the motion primarily because of a recent statement issued by the Prime Minister's office to the effect that a substantial increase in the estimated costs of the Kariba project had become apparent, without, the mover understood, any increase in the power output of the first stage of the scheme. He complained, amongst other things, that the Government had consistently refrained from making the facts known about Kariba and that it had fabricated the earlier figures for Kariba to justify the switch from Kafue to Kariba; and he wondered whether the International Bank would lend the extra money now required.

Other critical speeches followed. The integrity of the Government was called into question; doubts were expressed whether Kariba, on the new figures, was not too large and too costly a scheme for the Federation to afford; and several members considered that even the new figure of £78m. for the first stage of Kariba would be largely exceeded in the end.

Additional £22m. Cost

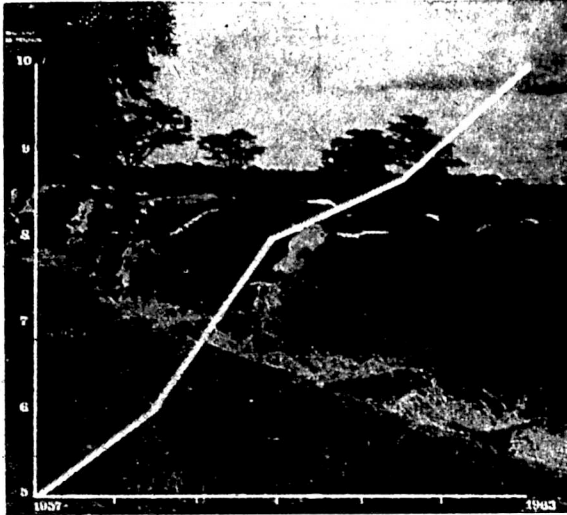
In replying to the debate the Government spokesman drew attention to the earlier warning by the Prime Minister in March, 1955, about the possibility of increases in cost of the Kariba project and explained that after the appointment of consulting engineers about the middle of 1955 a detailed examination of the Kariba project was carried out by them which led to a report giving the main features of the scheme. The estimates of capital cost in the report were examined by Cooper Bros. and in the light of that examination and of discussions with the Hydro-Electric Board and the Government, and of subsequent information, the consulting engineers prepared a revised project report.

The original 1954 conception of the project was altered: an arch dam was to replace the arch-gravity dam; the two power stations were to be built underground; an initial installation of five sets (500 megawatts) was proposed instead of six sets (462 megawatts); the transmission lines were to be 330 and not 220 kilovolts; a higher standard of housing was to be provided to promote a stable labour force in the climate at Kariba; the £5m. cost of a transmission line Salisbury—Norton—Umniati—Bulawayo, which had not been included in the 1954 estimates, was now included in the new figures; and increased provision was made for engineering and contingencies. Details of all the increases amounting to £22.2m. were given to members; but a number of members from the northern territories were not appeased.

Keeping in mind the forecasts and forebodings expressed in that debate, let us see how the Kariba project has fared over the past nine years.

In the first place, it was completed ahead of time. Power was in fact transmitted to the Copperbelt as early as December, 1959 — ahead of the optimum estimated time of early 1960. The provision of power

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by 1960 was a matter of great importance to the Copperbelt, and a necessity on which great stress had been laid in the earlier discussions on the respective merits of the two schemes.

In the second place, the 1956 estimate of £78m. was not exceeded (despite the heavy additional expenditure caused during construction by two of the largest Zambezi floods ever recorded), and for that money the dam was built 20 feet higher than planned in 1956, thus providing much greater storage of energy. Within the £78m. costs also the generating capacity was increased from 500 megawatts to 705 (thus reducing the cost per kilowatt installed from the 1956 estimate of £156 to an actual figure of approximately £110), and an interconnexion to Lusaka was provided; both these items were originally intended to be elements of the second stage of Kariba and so to fall outside the £78m. estimate. Moreover, an additional anchor block at the south abutment of the dam wall and the reinforcement of the rock there were also carried out within the £78m.

Power At Favourable Rates

Thirdly, as regards operating costs: despite the fact that the estimates made in 1956 of load growth and consumption have not been achieved, largely for political reasons quite unrelated to the existence of the Kariba project, and despite the effect of that failure on the project's financial results, the average price per unit at which electricity is being sold by the Federal Power Board is lower than before Kariba came into operation.

The following figures show that power is provided at very favourable prices, which will continue to fall as consumption rises:—

	Pence per unit sold	
	Kariba	Kariba and thermal plant
1960-61	0.4752	0.7587
1961-62	0.5055	0.7246
1962-63	0.4912	0.7118

This is a notable achievement when these prices are compared with rising costs of electricity in other countries: the comparable figure in England and Wales in 1962-63 was 1.03d. per unit, and it has risen since then.

No Contribution from Taxpayers

Fourthly, as regards the economics of the Kariba project generally, any suggestion that it was too grandiose and too costly is disproved by the financial results. In the year ending June 30, 1963, the surplus on its operations was £233,981 after charging to expenditure all operating costs, interest due on loans, due redemption of loans (£778,000 has been repaid to lenders), and standing charges and operating costs of the thermal stations interconnected with the Kariba system. By that date reserves and surplus of £1,138,857 had been set aside. In short, the scheme has been since its inception, and still is, an entirely self-sustaining public utility enterprise, which has not received any contribution from the taxpayer.

Its immense value to the economies and industries of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia is shown by the fact that 1,558 million units of electricity were sold in 1962-63 to Southern Rhodesia and 1,384 million units to Northern Rhodesia — a total almost exactly equal to the 1955 project report forecast; and 95% of the total was generated at Kariba. The figures for 1963-64 are likely to be even more impressive since the maximum demand on the Kariba station is now over 557 megawatts, compared with 506 megawatts in 1962-63.

To end on a rather personal note. Nine years ago and even more recently, harsh words were used about the Federal Government's decision to switch from Kafue to Kariba, and the integrity and good faith of

the Federal Government were questioned. I was largely responsible for the 1953 agreement that Kafue should precede Kariba. Later, when the decision to switch was made, I, as Federal High Commissioner in London, had the advantage of reading the various reports on Kafue and Kariba and of being kept well in the picture.

Federal Government's Decision Justified

My view then was that the decision of the Federal Government to give priority to Kariba rather than to Kafue was justified by the additional information about the two schemes that became available in 1954 — more particularly about a very suitable new site for the Kariba project which was likely to cut down the costs and period of construction very considerably. That remains my view today, confirmed and fortified by events.

I believe that the Federal Government took the decision in good faith and in the best interests of the Federation, and that it showed great political courage in doing so, since, as the Prime Minister said in March, 1955, the Federal Government was never in any doubt that a change of policy and a decision to give priority to Kariba would be politically embarrassing.

But one thing still puzzles me: I cannot understand why the Federal Government did not consult the Government of Northern Rhodesia before it announced its decision to give Kariba priority over Kafue. Its failure to do so aroused great resentment in Northern Rhodesia and caused many people there to close their eyes to the merits of the Kariba scheme and to question the soundness of the Federal Government's decision and even the Government's good faith.

Now that the Federation has gone, this great Kariba enterprise is jointly owned by the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. It is a most valuable asset to both countries, and on it their economic development and prosperity are soundly based.

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Zambia and the Future

By J. P. Murray, C.M.G.,

Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London

THE FUTURE OF A NATION depends on the character of its citizens, the wisdom of its Government, and its natural resources.

We would not claim that we are more talented or moral than anybody else, but we live in a pleasant land where the urge to work is not as compelling as in countries in which you suffer from frost-bite and chilblains unless you keep moving. Some countries with rich soil and a steady rainfall providing not only enough to eat without much effort, but also easily saleable crops such as rubber, cocoa, cotton or coffee, may be likened to indulgent parents. Zambia is more like a stern but kindly mother: her soils will provide enough to eat, but to win riches from them needs more than hard work. It needs skill and capital. A peasant working them by traditional methods will exhaust the soil in three or four years, but a knowledgeable farmer with money to spend on dams, contour-ridging, fertilizers, and equipment can get a good return for his investment.

Work Strenuous and Irregular

Some years ago a penetrating study of land and labour in a tribe in Northern Rhodesia was made by a brilliant Cambridge lady. An appendix showed how people spent their time. Frequent entries of "leisure, leisure, leisure" appeared to indicate that these people lead a life comparable with those of characters in a novel by Jane Austen; but interspersed with these were such entries as "10 hours tree cutting", "six hours chasing locusts", "30 mile walk to buy fish", "seven hours piling branches". Work is strenuous and irregular.

In urban areas and where hours of work are regular Zambians have proved as industrious as anybody else. Indeed, I have known their gifts of endurance and perseverance surprise even experienced employers confidently expecting a strike to collapse in a few days from hunger. They may even have upset the calculations of far-sighted people on the London Metal Exchange exercising three months' call options on wire-bars, or whatever it is they do for a living, who were unaware that finkubala caterpillars swarm in August and that Zambian miners could stay out almost indefinitely with little personal inconvenience if able to supplement a diet of carbohydrates with that form of protein. Africa is full of surprises.

Opportunities Utilized

There is no reason to suppose that the people of Zambia are naturally less able or industrious than their neighbours, provided they are offered the opportunities and incentives, and when greater opportunities have come their way during the past few years they have assumed them with confidence and ability — occasionally perhaps with over-confidence, as in the case of the gentleman who proposes to launch the first Pan-African rocket on Independence Day as a patriotic gesture.

It is sometimes held against us that our standards of education are low. Nobody will deny that much remains to be done in this field. Our mineral wealth and comparatively numerous European population — 74,000 even to-day; and the number is not decreasing — advanced our general educational level in one way and retarded it in another. Many prosperous African

farmers and businessmen learnt their skills not from attending agricultural or business colleges but from the apprenticeship they served with Europeans. Because big business was in a hurry to exploit our mines and could afford to pay some of the highest wages in the world, we imported fully trained and experienced staff; and Government neglected to found schools and technical colleges 30 years ago. We are paying heavily for this now.



MUNALI STUDENT AT LATHE

The Second World War hit us during a very critical stage in our development, and the necessity to produce copper at all costs during the war perpetuated a closed shop agreement with the European Mine Workers' Union. For many years after the war this was continued. It kept us going round in a vicious circle which has at last, I am glad to say, been broken, and trade unionism is not now an excuse for an industrial colour bar. It will be a generation before we have the doctors, chemists and architects whom we need born and educated within Zambia.

Need for Imported Skills

We shall still need imported skills if we are to make the best use of our natural wealth. I have heard much talk in this country about "crash programmes of education" — as if education were some sort of sausage machine into which you shoved a body, turned a handle, and in a few months out came a senior wrangler or atomic scientist. On the other hand, a lot of rubbish is talked in some places about "civilized standards" and the right of the ordinary citizen to express his opinion on public affairs, as if the average voter in any country was fully informed of the intricacies of national problems, however shrewd and capable a judge of character and ability he may be.

We can confidently expect educational standards to improve. With our greatly increased revenue now that Federation is ended, we can spend much more on schools and spread education more evenly over the whole population.

From one point of view a man or woman needs to be no better educated than will enable him to perform the job he is capable of doing, and I believe that our new university is being planned along practical lines and that, with no lowering of necessary standards, it



MOTOR VEHICLE ASSEMBLY IN LUSAKA

will be responsive to our urgent needs. We do not need a university which will widen the gap between the clever few and the subsistence farmer earning perhaps £60 a year, but one which will enable more people to take part in agriculture, industry, commerce or mining.

Professional and Technical Men Required

Our urgent need is not Cabinet Ministers, ambassadors or journalists, but technically and professionally qualified people, and here I hope Britain will do very much more for us, and indeed for other developing countries in Africa, than she is doing at present. We do not particularly need more commissions and reports, but men and women who will take off their jackets, take out appendices, draw teeth, make maps, build bridges, or service complicated machinery. In the same way that the rich, the strong or the clever owe a debt to the poor, the weak or the foolish, the advanced countries owe a debt to the developing peoples irrespective of political or economic advantages; and to my mind this is the way in which it should be paid, rather than in tied loans which often lose both themselves and friends.

For many years Zambia will need professional men to help develop her natural resources and expand the social services. Britain, given the character of her people and her high standard of education, could make no better contribution than to lend some of her young men and women for the rewarding task of creating a happier and more prosperous Africa.

Internal Unity

Within our own boundaries I believe we shall be a united people. Our new motto is "One Zambia One Nation", and I do not believe we shall need to invoke exceptional or extreme arbitrary powers to see that this idea is fulfilled. I believe that our minority problem has been settled. Whatever luxuries white Zambians may be able to indulge in in future, politics as played in the past will not be one of them.

Will there be other Lushina riots? Quite possibly there will be temporary suppurations of this sort. Watch Tower troubles in the past caused almost as many deaths, but these people have now been integrated into the community. It is many years since unpopular characters were held under water longer than necessary at their baptismal services. The followers of Queen Alice (Lushina is a transliteration of Regina) have sincere but misguided convictions and wrongs to forgive — though not against responsible members of the Government. Although people born and brought up together can differ in later life, at least they understand one another, and several of our leading politicians have known Lushina from childhood. Such outbreaks are not likely to be of greater national significance than gang fights on bank holidays, at football matches, or at Trafalgar Square meetings in Britain.

I do not consider that tribalism will be a source of disruption. The Copperbelt and the line-of-rail generally have attracted the more progressive and adventurous elements away from the tribal areas and been a crucible in which they

have been fused and re-moulded. Our mining towns have never been bachelors' barracks; women have followed their men and brought up families there. The present Cabinet consists of men from all tribes.

What chances are there of political intrigues disturbing stable Government? In view of what has happened elsewhere, it would be rash to say that this was impossible, but there are good reasons for hoping we can avoid them. Government has a substantial majority in Parliament, but the Opposition numbers 20 out of 75 members of the Assembly. Therefore criticism to keep the ruling party from complacency and to air just grievances is overt.

Strong Government

A new State needs a strong Government. During the next few years many who gave good service to the party as freedom fighters may turn out to be less able as rulers and administrators, but the President's prestige and the party majority are such that they can afford to discard one or two who are not equal to their new burdens and responsibilities or who fall by the way. An added factor to stability is that the President will have executive powers and be one step removed from the heat of Parliamentary debate and with control over the security forces.

The Government is young, enthusiastic, and hard-working. I have heard some very complimentary things said by people in Britain about the ability and balanced judgment of several of our Ministers. In many ways their individual ability is less important than the fact that they work as a team. They can even unbend sufficiently to play football as a team; and I am sorry that the match suggested by one newspaper against a side of British Cabinet Ministers was never staged at Wembley or Hampden Park, for I believe it would have drawn a full house!

Of the Prime Minister I will not quote from one of his followers but from a consistent political opponent, who said: "He has always shown dignity, diligence, and modesty. The way he has made himself available to all and sundry has been remarkable and admirable. He has never lost the common touch".

Few countries can live in isolation or be indifferent to what is happening in neighbouring territories, least of all a landlocked State. Zambia's future is bound to be affected by happenings outside our frontiers and beyond our control. Our boundaries have little to recommend them ethnologically, geographically, economically or strategically. Wasp waists were once popular with ladies; but however admired in the female form, something more substantial round the middle is preferable in the shape of a country. Our vital statistics are roughly 500 miles by 120 miles by 600 miles.

Boundaries

The boundaries of Zambia might be thought to have been made by the gentleman who made the rolling English road in Chesterton's poem. Sometimes they merely follow a straight line laid across the map; at other times a river separates kindred tribes. For some 500 miles between Ndabala and Kalene Hill they meander through the trees along the watershed, dodging the headwaters of rivulets which flow eventually into either the Congo or the Zambezi.

The Belgians called one mine "Patriotic Mine": the ore-body appeared to be heading straight for Northern Rhodesia, but then it turned and doubled back into Katanga. I believe one of our ore-bodies may be found to trespass over the international boundary several thousand feet underground.

The railway does not keep to the right side of the frontier throughout its whole course. A simple man might be forgiven for thinking that the mines in Katanga and Northern Rhodesia were a single economic unit.

Over the centuries this part of Africa has seen a continual movement of people as one wave of migration followed another. In the middle of the 19th century many parts of what is at this moment Northern Rhodesia had closer connexions elsewhere than with each other. Barotseland had links with Basutoland and Angoniand with Zululand. The Bemba and Luwunda had come from the Congo, and there were sinister trade links with the Zanzibar slave market even as far south as Ndola.

In 1798, when Dr. Lacerda was in Quilimane planning a journey to link Mozambique with Angola (and anticipate Livingstone by half a century), he heard that the British had landed at Cape Town. He wrote warning the Portuguese Government that they might well be the first to tap the wealth of Central Africa and cut off Portuguese trade with the interior. It took the British 100 years to get from Cape Town to Kazembe's lands, where Lacerda had died without having completed his journey; but his fears were justified, and Northern Rhodesia's main connexion with the outside world was once through Cape Town.

Zambia's future, inevitably linked with her neighbours, is at present complicated by political ideologies about which Zambians feel deeply. They wish to be non-aligned in the cold war between East and West and aligned with members of the Organization for African Unity, in the activities and deliberations of which they intend to play their full part, as they do in the United Nations Organization and its special agencies. I shall not speculate what sort of Governments there will be in any of the eight States whose boundaries run with ours in ten or even five years, but it will obviously make a great deal of difference to us.

As to our natural resources, the soils of Zambia are not like those in the valleys of the Nile, the Ganges or the Yangtze, which for thousands of years have supported a dense population, but if we had the incentives we could grow enough maize between Mumbwa and Fort Jameson to feed not only ourselves (which we already do) but millions of people in other countries. The soils are as fertile as they are further south, and we have the rainfall and sunshine.

Kafue Power Scheme

Experiments on the Kafue polder scheme hint what in future may be done over a large area which now provides little more than winter grazing for a few cattle and thousands of buffalo and zebra. A larger survey of the whole of the Kafue Basin area is being undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Successful crops of wheat and potatoes have been grown in the winter and cotton and groundnuts in the summer. Sugar cane, kenaf, beans, and rice have also been successfully grown there. The calculation is that for £3½m. of outlay 15,000 people could produce annually £1½m. worth of agricultural commodities over 20,000 acres—the sort of investment which only a Government can afford.

Compared with many other countries in Africa, Zambia is lucky, in that we have exceptional mineral wealth. As Sir Ronald Prain has pointed out: "A mining industry generates exports and thus foreign exchange; it also generates employment in fields far beyond the boundaries of mining properties". Already quite a number of people make a living selling a variety of produce from cheese to gladioli, tomatoes and television sets, as well as locally-produced alcohol and strip-tease shows for the benefit of jaded miners.

Our copper mines have given us Kariba power, piped water, and tarmac roads much sooner than we should have had them otherwise. They have been the direct or indirect cause of iron foundries, and cement, clothing, furniture, crockery, plastic and concrete pipe factories. We have a large sugar refinery, a motor vehicle assembly plant, meat packaging

plant, and a host of other miscellaneous and prosperous small-scale industries. Many others will undoubtedly be established in the near future, but we suffer the grave disadvantage that our population is so small—under four million. So, although there is a considerable market within our boundaries which remains to be developed, we can hardly hope, even under the most stringent protective tariffs, to build up industries from our home market on the scale of countries with the population of India, Japan, or Nigeria.

Ambitious Targets

Compared with most developing countries we are comparatively rich per head of the population, and we can afford better than most to borrow untied money and pay interest on it. Our problem is to re-invest our money so that our portfolio has a wider spread. Industry is not the whole answer to our problem. We must look chiefly to the land. Government has set ambitious but I think practicable targets in the increased production of cotton, groundnuts, maize, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, milk, pigs and lucerne.

In the past we have suffered many setbacks. Our mines came into production during the 1930 slump. I remember seeing the first copper poured at the Roan Antelope in 1931, and shortly afterwards we spent a damp and depressing Christmas discussing the closure of Mufulira mine and wholesale retrenchment everywhere. The 1939 war, though it gave us a steady and agreed price for copper, kept it pegged lower for longer than it might otherwise have been.

From 1952 onwards winds of change in Westminster caused us to subsidize Southern Rhodesia and Malawi to the tune of £70m.—money which we could have well invested within our own borders. Further changes of the Westminster weathercock in 1963 saddled us with what we consider to be an unduly large portion of the Federal debt when so many of the tangible assets of the Federation remain in Southern Rhodesia. We protested strongly, but unsuccessfully. The British Secretary of State expressed appreciation for our "co-operative and responsible attitude". We can therefore claim that we should be treated generously by Britain, since it was chiefly at our expense these experiments were made.

Even with these inherited burdens we enter Independence in exceptionally propitious conditions—peaceful change, a united people, great natural resources, money to exploit them, and enthusiasm and energy under the leadership of a President who is recognized internationally as one of the wisest and most far-sighted of African leaders.

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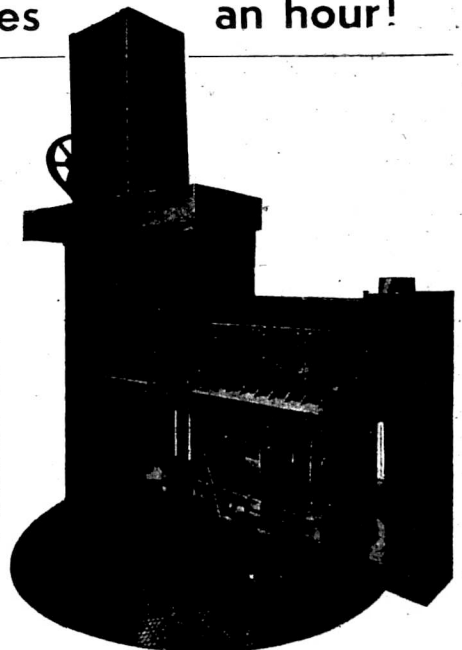
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An 88-year-old Missionary Looks Back

By William Lammond, M.B.E.

IN 1900 I joined C.M.M.L. (Christian Missions in Many Lands). In April of that year, while sailing down the West African coast south of San Tomé, the great cocoa-growing island of those days, in the steamship HECLA (or was it HEKLA?), we passed the sister ship ANGOLA. I stood chatting with the chief engineer, a Tynsider, as the ship's came abreast. The passengers lined the rails, as we did.

"See that crowd of niggers on the forecastle? They are slaves going to the cocoa plantations". I thought he was pulling my leg, but my senior colleague on board confirmed the statement. Later I was to see very, very many—slaves tied up in houses; slaves trudging the road, the slave-dealers armed with guns driving them along and keeping them in order; men, women, little children, and some babes at the breast. It was a heart-breaking sight; but one was powerless. Sir William Cadbury virtually put a stop to much of that; he sent out two commissions, one in 1906 and the other in 1910. Other writers have described the horrors of a slave caravan. I need not.

Nightmare Journey

Our missionary party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Swann and three children, Miss N. Atkinson (a Canadian nurse), and myself. Carriers being scarce, my allowance was a man for my tent, another for my bed load, and a share of a third to carry a canvas kit-bag of 30lb. weight. We had a common mess. Having contracted malaria during our ten days at the coast, I left Catumbella—there was no port of Lobito in those days—and started the climb through the wild Ekango and the Esupwa Pass with a temperature of 103 degrees. On the third day I collapsed and was carried into camp. They told me later that my temperature was 105. Thereafter the journey was a nightmare. We had lost three men on our first caravan on that same road earlier on, and it looked as if I were to follow them. However, as I had dedicated my life to the Lord for mission work in Central Africa, that was that. Under God, I owe my life to a young doctor of the American Mission who had just come out with no experience of Africa but fresh from the Tropical School with the newly-found way of treating malaria. I was reduced to a skeleton, having lost three stone in weight.

Learning the Language

From Bie into the interior I travelled with another young fellow of my own age, John Alexander Clarke. We had known each other in Glasgow. As we were both fairly green, it was an interesting journey. We had worked hard at Umbundu and gained a working knowledge of that language. As he had been several months longer in the country, he was a little ahead of

me, but naturally I tried hard to catch up. There were no books, but as we trudged along with the carriers, notebook in hand, we picked up words, and later in camp we each got a group of carriers and tried to find out through our knowledge of Umbundu just what the sounds meant. Often they meant nothing; probably we had mixed the end of one word with the beginning of the next.

I could not get the meaning of a certain word, but from the way the men were acting felt sure there was something in it. So, raising my voice, I shouted across the camp: "John, ask the men what such and such means". The camp was instantly in an uproar, men rolling on the ground in uncontrollable laughter. I had used a very dirty word; and it was great fun for them to hear a missionary shout such a filthy word in public. So we learned.



We changed carriers at Nana Kandundu and were then on the last leg of our journey into the heart of Katanga—or Garenganze, as it was then called. A halt of three months in Lovale country waiting for carriers enabled us to add a little to our smattering of Luena. We now met a new but easier language. Our knowledge of Umbundu and the smattering of Luena soon enabled us to be on very friendly terms with the carriers, who helped us gladly. By the time we reached Mwena (six weeks' journey) we were both chatting away fairly freely, if not grammatically. We had no grammar books to check us. John and I have each contributed a little to the knowledge of the languages with which we have been engaged. He died in the Congo a few years ago.

Pioneer Prospectors

We were camped on the right bank of the Lualaba. John had shot a hippo, and as we waited while the men feasted and dried meat to carry onwards we were told that two white men were camped a mile or so away. Going to visit them, we found an older and a younger man with quite a retinue and an armed escort. "We are missionaries on our way into the Garenganze". "We are prospectors looking for copper". "If it's copper you are after, you are on

Mr. Lammond, who was born in Glasgow in 1876, spent a short time in Angola in 1900 as a missionary, joined Dan Crawford in what is now Katanga in the following year, and in 1905 moved to Johnston Falls Mission in the extreme north of Northern Rhodesia, where he has worked ever since. He holds the Pioneer Medal of the Belgian Congo and the Bronze Medal of the Royal African Society, and was made M.B.E. in 1944. He is the author of a Bemba vocabulary.

the wrong side of the Lualaba". "But our concession ends here".

We described the Native workings which we had seen a day or two earlier. These are now the extremely valuable Musonoi and Kutweshi deposits. The younger man was Holland, a nephew of the gunmaker of that name. The older man was a Canadian named Farell. Holland later became the local manager. Farell had a breakdown and had to leave the country. They quizzed us thoroughly. Then Holland said: "If what you say is so, our concession will have to be changed".

Settling down to a discussion on the lie of the land between the Lualaba and the West Coast, we gave them a full description of the country and the contours of the land as we had noticed it, including the long stretch of the flat, sandy Chifumashi flats. Again Holland astonished us by saying: "If the country is like that we shall have a railway there in a few years". They did, thanks to the energy of Sir Robert Williams and his disregard for national intrigues. I had a ride on the second passenger train that left Elisabethville.

Dan Crawford

In 1901 I joined the famous Dan Crawford at Luanza on Lake Mweru. In this I was fortunate. Crawford was a remarkable man from any standpoint, and independent to a degree. When the empire of Mushili broke up after Lieut. Bodson had shot the chief and been shot on the spot (possibly by Mushili's son), the people scattered. Hundreds of them moved with Crawford along the Lualaba Valley and across the Kundelungu Mountains to the shores of Lake Mweru.

Some years afterwards when I arrived at Luanza I found a well laid-out African town. Each house had a tidy fence of reeds enclosing a little plot, and, an amazing thing in those days, each plot had a latrine with a cover to it. The roads were wide, clean, and well kept, and woe betide anyone whose fence was not in order.

Dan's word was law over the country for many miles around. Luban chiefs from two days' march away would come to consult him. The elders of the town were all old warriors of the late Chief Mushili. There was also a sprinkling of Arab traders and slave-dealers who had dropped their old trade for more peaceful pursuits. When the Belgian Government got settled in Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were welcome guests with the governor. Never for a moment was anyone allowed to forget that Crawford was first and foremost a missionary and an ambassador for Christ.



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A story went the rounds that while he was travelling with the Archbishop of York, who had been chairman at one of his meetings, talk turned to Africa, and his lordship said: "You make me envious, Dan. What about changing jobs?" "You are ambitious, my lord", was Dan's answer.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were the first Europeans to visit the spot where Livingstone's heart was buried; a faded old snap shows Mrs. Crawford and an African there. On more than one occasion he said to me: "Lammond, Africa shall have my bones". It has them.

Dan Crawford was no teacher, but just to live and work with him was an education in itself. When he left me in charge of a very large number of Africans in Luanza itself and the headmen of the surrounding villages I was not entirely ignorant of what was expected of me. The Belgian Government had just come into the district, and for a time life was very difficult for me. I was saved many a headache by the kindly interest of Monsieur Freitag, who became governor, or, as it was called in those days, representative of the Comité Spécial du Katanga. The Government of the Congo lost a good man when he died shortly after being promoted. His successor, Monsieur Dercley, with whom I had the friendliest relationship, also died after a very short term of responsibility. By that time Crawford had returned and responsibility was lifted off my youthful but grateful shoulders.

Charles A. Swan, my first senior, succeeded in instilling into me a love of Bantu languages. He was a good but very severe teacher. He was most accurate in all he did. Incidentally he was one of the bravest men whom it has been my good fortune to know.

In the early pioneer days in what is now known as the Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia there was a small *boma* at Kalungwisi known as Fort Rhodesia. We always had the friendliest relations with the officials; of late they have been changed so frequently that we hardly get to know them, before they are transferred.

When the Government decided to occupy that part of the country which was controlled by Mwata Kazembe, Kazembe fled as the small force approached

his capital at Mwanbombwe; thinking that his life was in danger, he went over to the Congo. The young couple then in charge of Johnston Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, sent messengers with an invitation to him to come to the mission, which was some 60 miles from the capital, where Europeans had then established themselves. The Andersons tried to persuade Mwata to return peacefully, but he did not care to take the risk, as he saw it.

Ultimately he said that he would return if Mrs. Anderson would accompany him and plead his case with the officer in charge. She agreed. Anderson stayed on at Johnston Falls to keep Kazembe's warriors in order while the brave lassie, just turned 20, went off with the chief to his capital 60 miles away. Years afterwards I asked T. H. Harrington, who was in the party, what happened when the lady arrived with Kazembe. He replied: "What could happen when a nice young woman presented the chief and said 'Here, kiss and be friends?'". So the Luapula Valley has enjoyed 65 years of peace.

T. H. Harrington

T. H. Harrington, a colourful personality like his brother in Barotseland, was acting magistrate and later magistrate—we did not call them district commissioners in those far-off days—in the Luapula Valley, and later for years in Fort Rosebery. Justice had to be rough and ready, and though T.H. could hand it out when necessary, I cannot recall a single case of an African saying a really hard word against him. He was, and still is, Bwana Chiyana (the young *bwana*) to all who knew him. No one could tell a better yarn than Bwana Chiyana. It might not be scientifically accurate, but it was always interesting and amusing.

Once when I spent a night as his guest he spoke of his days with the Burnham Scouts. Scouting for the Portuguese in one of their tribal troubles, he reported that the Africans were massing and were likely to attack. There being a celebration of some sort, they did not take him seriously. Seeing how things were going, he looked about and spotted a fine grey horse belonging to one of the officers. The trouble of which he had warned them blew up. Everything was in confusion, and it became a case of every man for himself. "I made for the big grey, and was the first man to reach Delagoa Bay" he told me.

The *boma* was only half a mile from where I am sitting as I write. Harrington, who had a penchant

for a fine cheese, was curing a gorgonzola, his method being to bore holes, fill them with port wine, and let the cheese ripen. He watched it daily. In due course he decided that tomorrow should be the day. But on the morrow the cheese had disappeared. When he lined up those who might have been involved nobody would confess. An African sergeant and a messenger were in charge of the gang, and he administered to each suspect a good dose of an emetic. In a few minutes he found out where his cheese had gone.

Harrington was our first and most friendly Government official. He has a warm place in our memories.

Sleeping Sickness

From 1906 until 1910 we had sleeping sickness in the district, brought in by a Belgian soldier stationed at Old Kasenga. I was with him just before he died.

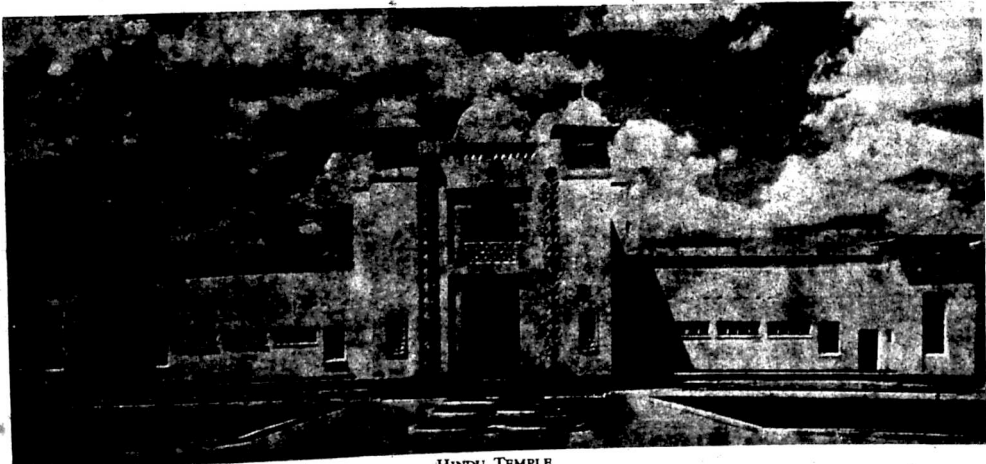
A conference was convened between the Belgian officials and our people. The Governor of Katanga, their principal medical officer, and another official represented the Belgians. Judge Beaufort, Captain Sullivan, and, I think, Dr. Townsend Storrs, together with the magistrates, George Lyons and T. H. Harrington, were our representatives. It was agreed that the whole population on both sides of the river from a point 40 miles south to another point some 40 miles north of the Johnston Falls Mission should be removed. The mission was included.

Then began a time of real hardship for thousands of our people, who were moved. The Belgians failed to keep their promise, moving not a single village. Nevertheless the disease died out, and 12 years later we were all allowed to return to our old sites.

It was a privilege to meet quite a few of the men who built up this part of Northern Rhodesia and part of the more easterly areas of the Congo. Most of them were dedicated to their jobs. I felt honoured to know some of the leaders intimately.

Old-timers are often asked for "adventure" stories. I can supply nothing out of the ordinary apart from several brushes with hippos, being knocked down by a lion, having a snake spit in my eyes, having been three times in canoes which were turned over, and having my house burnt out accidentally.

Mine has been a quiet and a good life, and I thank God for His protecting care and for permitting me to take some part in leading men and women to Christ and in building up some churches of believing Christians here in Central Africa during the past 64 years.



HINDU TEMPLE

ZAMBIA BREVITIES

A **White Fathers' cathedral** is to be built in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. Kaunda's portrait may not be reproduced on any commercial product without prior permission.

St. Mark's College, Mapanza, the boys' secondary school of the U.M.C.A. in Zambia is being expanded.

A "**Handbook to the Republic of Zambia**" has been published by the Government Printer, Lusaka.

Five doctors, three medical specialists, and one administrative medical officer have left Lusaka within a year.

Sales of television sets to Africans on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia are reported to be exceptionally brisk.

A **special service in Westminster Abbey** will be held on Saturday morning to commemorate Zambia's Independence.

When an African in Northern Rhodesia tried to drive an elephant out of his maize garden it tore his head from his body.

Land in Lusaka has been set aside for 14 consulates, which may become embassies after Northern Rhodesia attains independence.

Patriotic and traditional songs and spirituals are to be sung in Lusaka Stadium on Independence Eve by a choir of 150 schoolchildren.

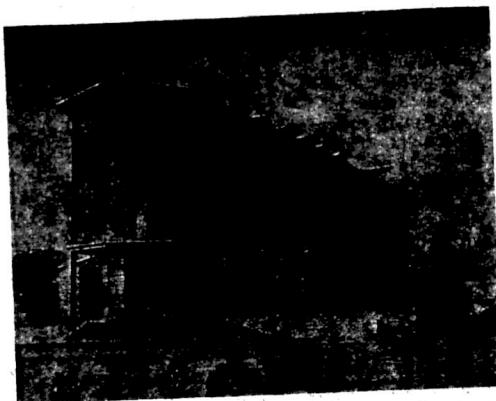
To mark **Zambia's independence**, October 24 has been declared a public holiday in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Nottingham's Freedom from Hunger Campaign has raised more than 40,000 for a fishery training school on the Zambia bank of Lake Kariba.

Beerhalls throughout Zambia are to be closed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday as a measure against indecorous celebrations of independence.

Zambia's new banknotes, in denominations of 10s., £1, and £5, will be issued from November 16. The designs are of characteristic Zambian scenes.

Northern Rhodesia is to start training nurses at Llewellyn Hospital, Kitwe. The initial intake in September will be of 20 girls, to be followed by another 20 in January.



ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL IN LUSAKA

In the first eight months of this year 285 local and 26 foreign companies were registered in Northern Rhodesia. In the same period of 1963 the figures were 256 and 19.

The first official recording of Zambia's National Anthem was made by 50 children selected from the choirs of four schools in Broken Hill, Chingola, Kitwe, and Luanshi.

The **Industrial Development Corporation of Northern Rhodesia**, of which 98% of the paid-up capital had been provided from official sources, is now under Government control.

The **Ministry of Pensions in Britain** is lending a senior official to Northern Rhodesia for two years to advise on the creation and administration of a national provident fund.

The **Ministry of Lands and Works in Northern Rhodesia** expects to place Government building contracts this year for at least £2.4m. About half that sum will be spent in Lusaka.

Northern Rhodesia's visible trade balance for the first seven months of this year totalled £57,641,000, exports having almost reached £97m. and re-exports £2.3m., while imports aggregated only £41.6m.

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The area of Zambia is 290,587 square miles. Half the hospital beds in Zambia are in mission hospitals. The European population of Zambia is officially estimated at 72,000.

The only known white impala is in the Luangwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia.

A new civil service uniform has been introduced in Uganda. Officials of appropriate rank will now wear the short gilt-hilted sword used in Colonial days.

The High Commissioner for the Republic of Zambia has new offices at 7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1. The telephone number is Langham 0691.

Zambia's copper mining industry accounted for 92% of the total value of exports last year. The six Copperbelt mines represent an investment of about £220m.

The Northern Rhodesia Tourist Bureau is filming Mr. Norman Carr's book "Return to the Wild" in the Luangwa Valley. The film, in colour, will be called "Wilderness Trails."

On October 23, Independence Eve, a Northern Rhodesia Minister is to fly to Mwinilunga, the source of the Zambezi, to unveil at midnight a monument commemorating the attainment of Zambia's independence.

The Minister of Natural Resources issued special licences to officers of the Game Department to kill a number of elephant, buffalo, hippo, hartbeest, and lechwe for consumption by the people at the Independence celebrations.

The Anglican Diocese of Northern Rhodesia will on Saturday change its name to Diocese of Zambia. On the following day churches throughout Britain which support the work of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will be asked to respond to a special "Forward in Zambia" appeal.

Farmers in Northern Rhodesia have been officially asked not to use drums or other unsuitable vessels as steam boilers. On a farm at Kalomo a 44-gallon drum being used to generate steam for conditioning burley tobacco recently exploded, causing five deaths and serious injury to four other people.

The Agency for International Development of the U.S.A. has offered to meet all expenses, including travelling costs, of three Africans from Northern Rhodesia each year picked for its foreign service course. Two civil servants and a former employee of the Anglo American Corporation have been selected as the first trainees.

The Order in Council giving effect to the Independence Constitution for Zambia was signed by the Queen last Thursday, being one of her first acts after returning from Canada. It retains the stipulation in regard to mineral royalty rights against which Dr. Kaunda's Government had protested. The text will be published while this issue is being printed.

One air traveller passed through Lusaka every five minutes during the 12 months ended on June 30, and, on average, an aircraft moved in or out of the airport every 40 minutes of every 24-hour day, according to the Department of Civil Aviation. The 98,475 passengers represented an increase of 11.8% over the previous year, and the 13,474 aircraft movements an increase of 11%.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust's cricket team in Salisbury has dissolved in consequence of the transfer of group headquarters to Northern Rhodesia. Sir Jack Hobbs opened the ground at Vainona and bowled the first ball in 1957. Since then 180 matches have been won, 69 lost, and 40 drawn. Mr. Harry Sanders had been secretary of the club from its establishment and captain for several recent seasons.

Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in Northern Rhodesia voluntarily reduced their own salaries at the end of June, Ministers accepting annual cuts of £100 and Parliamentary Secretaries of £50 each. There had already been compulsory deductions from their salaries for party funds. Ministers now receive £2,650 and tax-free allowances totalling £1,310, and Parliamentary Secretaries £2,500 plus £300. Monthly contributions to U.N.I.P. funds are £30 and £20 respectively.

Zambia Finance for Barotse Continuation of Litungaship

THE BAROTSELAND AGREEMENT 1964 replaces all previous treaties between the Queen and the Litunga. It states that the provisions in the Constitution of Zambia relating to human rights, the judiciary, and public service shall have full force and effect in Barotse-land.

The people of Barotse-land shall have the same rights of access to the High Court of the Republic of Zambia as are accorded to citizens of the Republic, and a High Court judge will regularly go on circuit in Barotse-land. The people of Barotse-land shall also have the same right of appeal as citizens of the Republic.

The Litunga of Barotse-land shall be recognized by the Government of the Republic of Zambia as the principal local authority in Barotse-land. Acting after consultation with his Council, he shall be authorized and empowered to make laws for Barotse-land in relation to the Litungaship; the Barotse Native Government (to be known as the Barotse Government); the Barotse Native Authorities, Native Courts, and the status of members of the Litunga's Native Council; local government matters, land, forests, traditional and customary matters; fishing, control of hunting, game preservation, control of bush fires; the Barotse Native Treasury; the supply of beer; reservation of trees for canoes; local taxation; and local festivals.

Powers of the Litunga

The Litunga and his Council shall continue to have the powers hitherto enjoyed by them in respect of land matters under customary law and practice.

The courts at present known as the Barotse Native Courts shall have original jurisdiction (to the exclusion of any other court in the Republic of Zambia) in respect of matters concerning rights over or interests in land in Barotse-land to the extent that those matters are governed by the customary law of Barotse-land, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of the Republic of Zambia in relation to prerogative writs or orders.

Save with leave of the court at present known as the *Saa-Sikalo Kuta*, no appeal shall lie from any decision of the Barotse Native Courts to the High Court of the Republic of Zambia.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia shall have the same general responsibility for providing financial support for the administration and economic development of Barotse-land as it has for other parts of the Republic.

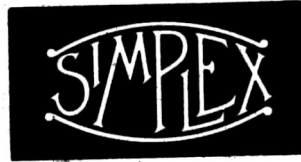
Any question concerning the interpretation of this agreement may be referred by the Government of the Republic of Zambia to the High Court of the Republic for consideration (in which case the opinion of the court shall be communicated to that government and to the Litunga of Barotse-land and his Council) and any such question shall be so referred if the Litunga, acting after consultation with his Council, so requests.

"The problem of unemployment is the most pressing which we have to face"—Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

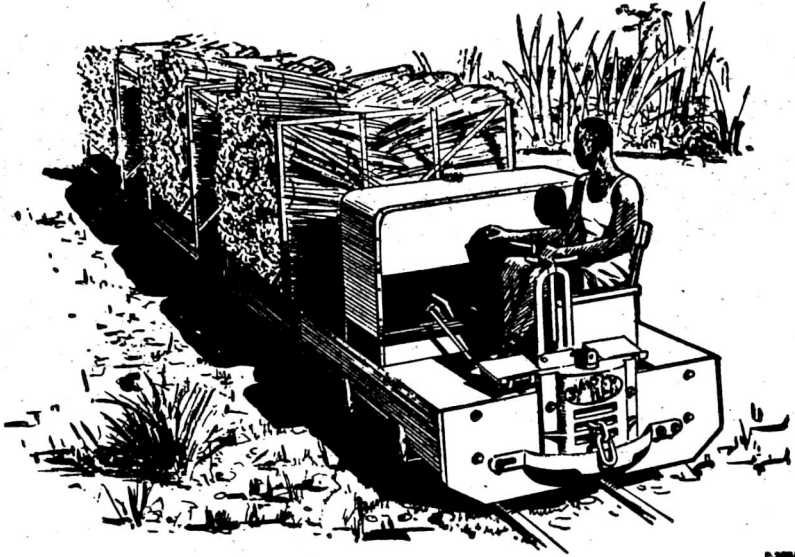


SECRETARIAT AND CENOTAPH IN LUSAKA, THE CAPITAL

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PERSONALIA

MR. IVAN KAUFMAN has returned to London from a visit to Rhodesia.

MR. JOSEPH MABITA is now Consul-General in Northern Rhodesia for the Congolese Republic.

MR. REGINALD HOWE, lately secretary to Abercorn Town Management Board, has been appointed to a comparable post in Bancroft.

MR. C. P. NGAIZA, High Commissioner in London for Tanganyika and Zanzibar, addressed the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

MR. ANDREW MUTEBA, M.P. for Kitwe, has taken up his appointment as Under-Secretary for the Western Province, with headquarters in Ndola.

COLONEL P. C. MIDDLETON, now Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, is to take charge of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia.

MISS E. S. ARCHIBALD, personal secretary to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will on November 1 become executive officer to the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

MR. J. WARD, chairman of the Central African Power Corporation, and MRS. E. REYNOLDS, director of the Rhodesia College of Music, have arrived in London.

When MR. OLIVER CARRUTHERS, editor of the *Financial Mail*, Lusaka, addressed Ndola Rotary Club, he described African nationalism as "in itself a religion".

DR. D. J. EVE, lecturer in chemistry at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to spend the next nine months in research work at Southampton University.

CANON GEORGE MULENGA, who has been appointed African Rural Dean for the Copperbelt, has been a priest for 21 years and a canon of Lusaka Cathedral since 1960.

SIR STEPHEN LUKE, Senior Crown Agent, and MR. A. J. D. SIMPSON will leave London on October 29 to visit Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. They are due back on November 20.

MR. E. C. THOMSON is to become Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Communications in Northern Rhodesia in succession to MR. N. C. A. RIDLEY, who is about to retire.

MISS EDA KANDEKE, of the development area training centre at Monze, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded an A.I.D. scholarship to study home economics in the U.S.A. for six months.

MR. A. L. ALLPRESS, MR. J. W. HUTCHISON, DR. & MRS. E. SANDERS, DR. C. J. SHIFF, and DR. & MRS. A. C. WATTERS have arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Minister for Trade, Industry and Development in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London to begin a five-weeks' trade and industrial development tour of European countries.

The Northern Rhodesia Army held a farewell parade in Lusaka last Thursday in honour of SIR EVELYN HONE, the Governor, who will leave the country immediately after the Independence celebrations.

DR. DURTON KONOSO, a U.N.I.P. member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, and a medical practitioner in Lusaka, was recently fined £30 for dangerous driving and failing to give his name and address.

MR. BEN SMITH, treasurer of the Copperbelt African Football Association, one of the founders of the National Football League on the Copperbelt, manager of the Rhokana football teams for the last few years, and for 11 years canteens manager at the Rhokana mine, has left Northern Rhodesia to start a business in Johannesburg.

MR. J. E. M. MICHELLO, chairman of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, has joined the United National Independence Party, which has, he said, assured him that bygonees shall be bygonees.

MR. DONALD TYERMAN, who was born in Mombasa and has been editor of the *Economist* for eight years, will retire in March but remain on the board of the company. His successor will be MR. ALISTAIR BURNET.

THE REV. GEOFFREY FIENNES, who has served the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia for 32 years, for much of the time as warden of St. Mark's College, Mapanza, has resigned. He recently arrived in the United Kingdom.

When MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, arrived back in Leopoldville last week from his detention in Cairo, he was given a hero's welcome, the 15 miles from the airport to the city being lined by cheering Africans.

MR. SYDNEY WALTER BUCKLAND, a missionary in Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia, left estate in Great Britain valued at £8,657, on which duty of £348 has been paid. He bequeathed half of the estate after personal legacies to Echoes of Service.

MR. E. R. DEXTER, having been defeated by MR. CALLAGHAN in one of the Cardiff constituencies, immediately left to join the M.C.C. team in Africa as its vice-captain. He intends to play against Rhodesia in the match beginning on Saturday.

DR. BRIAN FAGAN, keeper of prehistory at the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, has been appointed field director of a research project into Bantu origins sponsored by the British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa. He will leave Northern Rhodesia in March.

MR. ALEX STEVENS, who has left the Mufulira mine in Northern Rhodesia after 27 years' service, is a past president of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union and of the Federal Trades Union Congress. He was for a short period an Independent elected member of the Legislative Council.

MISS JUDY TODD, 21-year-old daughter of MR. GARFIELD TODD, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been fined £25 on charges arising from a sit-down demonstration outside Parliament on August 26 in protest against the ban on a local newspaper. In court she said that the Government was using its police as a political force and that a citizen had no right to surrender his conscience to the Legislature.

MR. HENRY HAMIZARIPI, a member of the executive committee of the proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union, has been given permission to remain in the United Kingdom for a year in order to take up a scholarship at Ruskin College, Oxford. He had been detained at London airport because his entry papers were not in order. Prompt intervention by the principal of Ruskin College and others prevented his deportation.

MR. A. BWANAUSI, ex-Minister of Development, Housing and Works in Malawi, and MR. WILLIAM CHOKANI, ex-Minister of Labour, who recently fled to Lusaka, have moved with their families to a Government guest house some 300 miles north-east of the capital. MR. CHUME, the dismissed External Affairs Minister, who is in Dar es Salaam, is reported to have said that he faced death at the hands of a mob while escaping from Malawi.

MR. W. T. NEWLYN, senior lecturer in economics at Leeds University, and in charge of its recently established African studies unit, will in July become director of economic research in the Institute of Social Research at Makerere University College, Uganda. He was economic adviser to the Uganda Government from 1956 to 1959 and a consultant to that Government in 1963-64. The Department of Technical Co-operation is making an award of £1,500 annually while MR. NEWLYN occupies his new post.

Socialist Government in Britain Has Majority of Only Five

Left-Wingers at Colonial Office and New Overseas Development Ministry

A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT is now in office in Britain under Mr. Harold Wilson as Prime Minister.

It has a majority of only five, the general election held on Thursday having sent to the House of Commons 317 Labour members, 304 Conservatives, and nine Liberals. The Conservative total includes the Speaker, who stood as an Independent and does not vote unless he has to exercise a casting vote. Labour has thus a normal majority over the other two parties of five, but four if the Speaker were to vote.

The votes cast for Labour candidates totalled 12,205,576 (44.1%); for Conservatives 12,002,407 (43.4%); for Liberals 3,097,916 (10.2%); and for others 348,914 (1.3%). The electorate numbered 35,894,307. The 27,650,213 votes cast represented a 77% poll.

In the 1959 general election the Labour vote was larger at 12,216,172 (43.8%). So was that of the Conservatives at 13,750,875 (49.4%). On this occasion the Liberal vote was more than double the previous total, rising from 1,640,766 (5.8%). Liberal candidates came second in 55 constituencies (against 27 last time).

Four Labour and three Conservative Members had majorities under 100.

At the dissolution there were in the House of Commons 350 Conservatives (with their associates) and 256 Socialists.

Cabinet Still Numbers Twenty-Three

The new Cabinet of 23 has the same number of members as that of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, though Mr. Wilson had said in criticism that the ideal would be one of 16. Among his choices are five well-known left-wingers, including Mr. Anthony Greenwood, who succeeds Mr. Duncan Sandys as Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs; Mrs. Barbara Castle, appointed to the new post of Minister of Overseas Development; Mr. Frank Cousins, one of the most extreme of trade union leaders, who is given the new post of Minister of Technology; Mr. Richard Crossman, now Minister of Housing and Local Government; and Mr. Fred Lee, Minister of Power.

The average age of the Cabinet has risen from 51 to 56.

Mr. Arthur Bottomley is Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the C.R.O. and C.O. portfolios, both lately held by Mr. Sandys, being divided. Mr. Bottomley, who had been "shadow" spokesman on Colonial matters, was Under-Secretary for the Dominions in 1946-47 and then for four years Secretary for Overseas Trade. He visited Kenya in 1954.

Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, is a former president of the Oxford Union and a past chairman of the Labour Party, an office also held by his father.

Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development, is now responsible for the Department of Technical Co-operation and for U.K. contributions to United Nations agencies. She has visited East and Central Africa, and has spoken and written in extravagant terms about Kenya and Southern Rhodesia in particular.

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, the new Foreign Minister, was defeated in Smethwick, but is to fight a by-election. In the last Attlee Government he was Commonwealth Relations Secretary for about a year. He succeeds Mr. R. A. Butler, who was Minister for Central African Affairs in the closing stages of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. James Griffiths, who was Colonial Secretary under Mr. Attlee, has been given the new portfolio of Secretary for Wales. He has visited East and Central Africa.

Mr. James Healey, Minister of Defence, was for some time "shadow" spokesman on Commonwealth matters in the Commons.

The Earl of Longford, who has shown special interest in Colonial affairs for many years, is Lord Privy Seal and leader in the Lords.

Two brothers who are not in the Cabinet are:—

Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., Solicitor General, who has paid many visits to East and Central Africa, often in connexion with the defence of African nationalist agitators; and

Sir Hugh Foot, for many years a member of the Colonial Service, who resigned the post of British Representative at the United Nations last year because he disagreed with British policy in connexion with Southern Rhodesia; he has been appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Permanent United Kingdom Representative at the United Nations. He is expected to receive a peerage.

Many former M.P.s who have been re-elected or defeated had shown special interest in East and Central African affairs. They are mentioned hereunder. Unless the contrary is stated, they were engaged in a three-cornered contest with Conservative, Labour and Liberal candidates. Previous majorities are given in brackets.

LABOUR

MR. A. H. ALBU (Edmonton), majority of 5,128 (461 in 1959 in straight fight).

MR. FRANK ALLAUN (Salford E.), 7,143 in straight fight (3,468).

MR. A. H. BOTTOMLEY (Middlesbrough E), 16,515 in straight fight (11,783 in 1962 by-election against three others).

MR. F. G. BOWLES (Nuneaton), 11,702 (9,540).

MR. L. J. CALLAGHAN (Cardiff S.E.), 7,841 (868). His opponent was Mr. E. R. Dexter, the England cricket captain.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Blackburn). Majority raised to 6,893 from 2,866 in a straight fight with a Conservative opponent.

MR. R. H. S. CROSSMAN (Coventry E.), majority 13,038 in three-cornered contest, against 7,762 last time in a straight fight.

MR. T. DRIBERG (Barking), 14,759 (12,000).

MR. D. L. DONNELLY (Pembroke), 8,586 in three-cornered contest (5,322 in straight fight).

MR. DINGLE FOOT (Ipswich), 2,432 (3,215).

MR. MICHAEL FOOT (Ebbw Vale), 20,271. First won the seat with a majority of 16,729 in 1960 in a by-election after the death of Aneurin Bevan.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (Kettering), 6,805 (3,485). High Commissioner in Kenya until last month.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Llanelli), 26,246 against four others (24,497 against three others).

MR. RAY GUNTER (Southwark), 13,863 (12,340).

MR. DENIS W. HEALEY (Leeds E.), 8,006 (4,785) in straight fights.

MR. C. L. HALE (Oldham W.), 6,436 (4,119).

MR. A. J. IRVINE (Liverpool Edge Hill), 5,886 (699).

MR. F. LEE (Newton), 14,952 (7,976).

MR. J. P. W. MALLALIEU (Huddersfield), 8,269 (3,085).

MR. E. L. MALLALIEU (Brigg), 6,806 (2,104).

MR. ROY MASON (Barnsley), 27,833 (27,376).

MR. I. R. MAXWELL (Buckingham). Won with a majority of 1,481 over a Conservative who had had a 1,746 majority five years ago.

MR. C. P. MAYHEW (Woolwich E.), 11,855 (9,715) in straight fights.

MR. IAN MIKARDO (Poplar), 14,458 (15,871) in straight fights.

MR. F. W. MULLEY (Sheffield, Park), 16,380 (15,480), in straight fights.

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER (Derby S.), 6,012 (3,451).

MR. W. E. PADLEY (Ogmore), 23,940 (23,265).

MR. R. T. PAGET (Northampton), 4,440 (2,717).

MR. G. A. PARFITER (Southall), 1,897 (2,319).

MR. T. F. FEART (Workington), 9,957 (8,643) in straight fights.
 MR. S. S. SILVERMAN (Nelson & Colne), 2,644 in straight fight (1,264 against two others).
 MR. A. M. SKEFFINGTON (Hayes & Harrington), 6,860 (4,152).
 MR. JULIAN SNOW (Litchfield & Tamworth), 3,816 (1,550).
 MR. R. W. SORENSEN (Levinton), 7,926 (3,919).
 MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Wednesbury), 3,222 in straight fight (6,683 against two others).
 MR. D. TAVERNE (Lincoln), 4,722. In 1959 Mr. de Freitas had a majority of 4,389 in the constituency. When he was appointed High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr. Taverne succeeded him with a majority of 7,652.
 MR. G. M. THOMSON (Dundee E.), 4,563 (4,181).

CONSERVATIVES

SIR PETER AGNEW (Worcestershire S.), 12,237 (14,940).
 MR. JULIAN AMERY (Preston N.). Majority of 14 after three recounts. In 1959 it had been 4,461. Straight fights on both occasions.
 SIR W. ANSTRUTHER-GREY (Berwick & E. Lothian), 625 (2,850).
 LORD BALNIEL (Hertford), 3,973 in three-cornered contest (8,821 in straight fight with Labour).
 SIR JOHN BARLOW (Middletown & Prestwich), 2,126 in straight fight (10,168).
 SIR TUFTON BEAMISH (Lewes), 14,061 (16,577).
 MR. R. M. BELL (Buck S.), 17,754 (21,104).
 MR. F. M. BENNETT (Torquay), 15,149 (17,743).
 DR. R. F. B. BENNETT (Gosport & Fareham), 14,048 in straight fight (16,154 against two opponents).
 MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY (Lancaster), 2,481 in straight fight (5,528).
 MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON (Chigwell), 3,731 in three-cornered contest (5,562 in straight fight).
 MR. C. BOSSOM (Leominster), 6,297 (9,737).
 WING-COMMANDER E. E. BULLUS (Wembley N.), 6,365 (11,080).
 MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Essex S.E.), 8,201 (10,133) in straight fight.
 SIR W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT (Knutsford), 14,327 (19,153).
 MR. R. A. BUTLER (Saffron Walden), 4,955 (6,782).
 MR. R. CARR (Mitcham), 3,912 (9,816).
 SIR ROBERT CARY (Wittington), 5,142 (9,647).
 MR. C. J. CHATAWAY (Lewisham N.), 343 (4,613).
 BRIGADIER T. H. CLARKE (Portsmouth W.), 497 (6,266) in straight fights.
 MR. A. P. COSTAIN (Folkestone & Hythe), 9,273 in straight fight (majority of 12,380 in 1959 against Labour and Liberal).
 SIR BERESFORD CRADDOCK (Spelthorne), 5,433 against two others (8,093 in straight fight).
 MR. AIDEN M. CRAWLEY (Derbyshire N.), 5,266 (majority of 1,220 at June 1962 by-election).
 SIR OLIVER CROSDHWAITTE-EYRE (New Forest), 14,960 against two others (16,282 in straight fight).
 MR. W. F. DEEDES (Ashford), 9,037 (10,400).
 MR. S. WINGFIELD DIGBY (Dorset W.), 7,210 (8,211).
 MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER (Cheltenham), 5,240 (9,272). His Liberal opponent was Mr. James Lemkin, who has been considerably interested in African affairs; he polled 7,568. There was also a Labour candidate.
 SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME (Kinross & W. Perthshire), 11,972 against three others. At the by-election last November his majority was 9,322 against two others.
 MR. E. D. DU CANN (Taunton), 4,748 (6,498).
 MR. P. EMERY (Reading). His majority of 10 against two others was one of the lowest. He had been returned by 394 votes in a straight fight in 1959.
 MR. F. J. ERROLL (Altrincham & Sale), 10,037 (15,851).
 MR. ANTHONY FELL (Yarmouth), 1,929 against two others (3,579 in a straight fight).
 SIR CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE (Southampton, Test), 348 after two recounts. His Conservative predecessor had had a majority of 6,766. Sir Charles was for many years in the Colonial Service, latterly as Deputy Governor in Tanganyika.
 SIR JOHN FOSTER (Northwich), 4,385 (7,970).
 MR. HUGH FRASER (Stafford & Stone), 6,786 against two others (10,073 in a straight fight).
 MR. P. C. GOODHART (Beckenham), 16,732 (23,133).
 MR. V. H. GOODHEW (St. Albans), 5,391 (8,507).
 WING-COMMANDER R. G. GRANT-FERRIS (Nantwich), 5,917 (6,737).
 MR. F. W. HARRIS (Croydon N.W.), 5,610 (10,453).
 MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS (Mid-Bedfordshire), 5,218 (6,222).
 MR. EDWARD HEATH (Bexley), 4,589 against three others (8,633 in a straight fight).
 SIR JOHN HOBSON (Warwick & Leamington), 10,884 against two others (13,079 in a straight fight).
 MR. R. P. HORNBY (Tonbridge), 8,765 against two others (10,506 in a straight fight).
 MR. T. L. TREMONGER (Ilford N.), 7,533 (13,647).

SIR D. KABERRY (Leeds N.W.), 10,997 (16,702).
 MR. H. B. KERBY (Arun del & Shoreham), 21,319 (24,289).
 MR. G. W. LADGEN (Hornchurch), 234 (7,322).
 VISCOUNT LAMTON (Berwick-upon-Tweed), 7,633 against two others (8,267 in straight fight).
 SIR H. LEGGE-BOURKE (Isle of Ely), 5,265 (6,468 in straight fight).
 MR. J. SELWYN LLOYD (Wirral), 14,639 against two others (21,002 in straight fight).
 MR. C. B. LONGBOTTOM (York), 1,093 (4,074) in straight fights.
 MR. G. LONGDEN (Herts S.W.), 6,071 (10,237).
 SIR JOCELYN LUCAS (Portsmouth S.), 10,403 (15,913) in straight fights.
 SIR H. LUCAS-TOOTH (Hendon S.), 7,011 (11,955).
 SIR STEPHEN MCADDEN (Southend E.), 3,367 against two others (7,725 in straight fight).
 SIR FITZROY MACLEAN (Ayrshire N. & Bute), 4,563 (8,052).
 MR. IAIN MACLEOD (Enfield W.), 10,727 against four others (13,803 in straight fight with Labour).
 MR. ANGUS MAUDE (Stratford), 10,590 in three-cornered fight. His majority was 3,470 at a by-election in August, 1963, following the resignation of Mr. Profumo; there were then five candidates.
 MR. S. L. G. MAYDON (Wembley N.), 6,365 (11,080).
 MR. REGINALD MAULDING (Barnet), 8,513 against three opponents (13,399 in straight fight).
 SIR C. MOTT-RADCLYFFE (Windsor), 11,642 against two others (14,078 in straight fight).
 MR. A. M. S. NEAVE (Abingdon), 6,373 (10,972).
 SIR HARMAR NICHOLLS (Peterborough), 2,617 in three-cornered contest (4,584 in straight fight).
 SIR G. NICHOLSON (Farnham), 9,506 (13,738).
 MR. M. A. C. NOBLE (Argyll), 5,157 (9,243). His was the last result declared.
 SIR RICHARD NUAGENT (Guildford), 10,912 against two others (13,442 in straight fight).
 SIR IAN ORR-EWING (Hendon N.), 1,124 (5,332).
 SIR CYRIL OSBORNE (Louth), 7,039 against two others (8,803 in a straight fight).
 SIR KENNETH PICKTHORN (Carlton, Notts.), 6,350 against two opponents (8,077 in a straight fight).
 SIR RONALD RUSSELL (Wembley S.), 4,313 (7,567).
 MR. DUNCAN SANDYS (Streatham), 7,323 (12,607). This time there were four candidates, against three previously. One was Mr. Austin Brooks (Independent Loyalist), who polled 497 votes.
 SIR SAMUEL STOREY (Stratford), 1,924 against two others (9,350 in a straight fight).
 SIR CHARLES TAYLOR (Eastbourne), 10,969 (16,037).
 SIR WILLIAM TEBLING (Brighton Pavilion), 9,850 against two opponents (15,974 in a straight fight).
 MR. J. D. R. T. TILNEY (Liverpool, Wavertree), 8,260 (16,232).
 MR. R. H. TURTON (Thirsk & Malton), 13,957 (15,095) in straight fights.
 LADY TWEEDSMUIR (S. Aberdeen), 3,898 (8,122).
 SIR JOHN VAUGH-MORGAN (Reigate), 9,389 (12,501).
 MISS JOAN VICKERS (Devonport), 3,626 (6,454).
 MR. P. B. H. WALL (Halkett-ree), 15,771 (16,352).
 MR. A. R. WISE (Rugby), 1,689 (470).
 MR. RICHARD WOOD (Bridlington), 13,727 (17,391).
 MR. C. WOODHOUSE (Oxford), 1,429 (8,488).

DEFEATED CONSERVATIVES

SIR JOHN ARBUTHNOT (Dover). His majority of 3,241 in 1959 was transformed into a Labour majority of 418.
 MR. RICHARD BOSCAWEN (Falmouth & Camborne), fighting his first election, polled 15,921 against 18,847 for a Labour candidate who had polled 20,083 last time.
 MR. D. JAMES (Brighton, Kempdown) lost by seven votes after seven recounts. He had previously held the seat with a majority of 5,746 after a straight fight with Labour. He is a son of Sir Archibald James, who has a farm in Rhodesia.
 DR. D. M. JOHNSON (Carlisle), who had won the seat for the Conservatives in 1959 with a majority of 1,998, stood as an Independent Conservative in protest against the Government's policy, largely in connexion with Africa. He polled only 1,227 votes, against 17,049 cast for the official candidate of the party. Labour won the seat with a 2,120 majority. There was also a Liberal candidate.
 SIR HUGH LINSTADE (Putney) lost by 1,307, having previously won by 5,121.
 MR. VICTOR MONTAGU (Accrington), who had disclaimed his peerage as Earl of Sandwich (previously Lord Hinchcliffe), polled 15,143 votes against 20,561 cast for Mr. H. Hynd.
 MR. N. A. PANNELL (Liverpool, Kirkdale) lost by 4,008; his majority five years ago had been 2,747.
 MR. T. H. H. SKEET (Willesden East) lost by 1,788; his previous majority had been 2,210.

Mr. P. H. B. TAPSELL (Nottingham W.), who had had a majority of 164, lost to Labour in a straight fight by 2,292.

Mr. PAUL WILLIAMS (Sunderland S.) lost to Labour by 1,566. His majority had been 990.

Mr. T. C. G. STACEY (Hammersmith North), fighting his first election, polled 10,936 against 18,547 votes cast for his Labour opponent. Mr. Stacey was at one time in the Colonial Service in Uganda. He is now on the staff of a Sunday newspaper, for which he has repeatedly visited African territories.

DEFEATED SOCIALISTS

Mr. A. FENNER BROCKWAY (Eton & Slough), who had held the seat for 14 years, was declared to have lost by 11 votes after three recounts. His previous majority had been 88. He had been generally expected to increase it considerably because of the considerable influx of coloured voters into the constituency.

Mr. P. C. GORDON WALKER (Smethwick), whose majority in a straight fight had previously been 3,544, lost in a four-cornered contest, the Conservative majority being 1,744.

"The level of Lake Victoria this year is seven feet above the old record level of 1917. Many experts think it may rise to yet a higher level next year." — Mr. George Kahama, M.P.

"Leave the politicians to kill off one another. Their concern is to become a Minister. Beware lest such politicians use you as their instrument." — Mr. Tshombe, speaking in Kitwe.

"By the end of this year the Kenya Army will have twice the hitting power that the army had during Colonial days. Kenya will never give way to Somalia's ambitions and will defend her territorial integrity in all circumstances." — Dr. Mungai, Minister for Health and Housing in Kenya.

"The official language of our Government will be Swahili. We will no longer use anybody else's language." — First Vice-President Karume of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

"There is virtually no market in land in the European areas of Kenya. For most farmers the choice is to remain in the country or face destitution outside." — Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood.

"Southern Rhodesia sugar grows quicker and has a higher sucrose content than that of most of the major sugar areas of the world." — Lord Graham, M.P., Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia.

"If they persist in their tribalistic outlook, the Baganda will become the most backward people in Uganda within 10 years." — Mr. A. A. Nkyon, Minister of Planning and Community Development.

"Members of your committees may criticize but not sabotage; they may oppose but not undermine the decisions reached." — Mr. S. O. Ayodo, Minister for Local Government, addressing Nyanza Regional Assembly.

"In 25 years Mombasa and other East African cities would grow tremendously. There will be skyscrapers of between 25 to 50 storeys." — Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs in Kenya.

"We have now more than 100 African officers in the Kenya Army. Even in the North Eastern Region an African officer is in charge of the troops fighting the *shiifta*." — Mr. Achieng Oneko, Minister for Information in Kenya.

"We have emerged into political independence with all sorts of split personalities. The various Kenya communities still need to integrate their interests to live up to our national slogan of *harambee*." — Mr. J. Odero-Jowi, Parliamentary Labour Secretary.

"The national boat must avoid the many rocks against which we could flounder and perish. The most dangerous of these rocks is rumour-mongering against individuals, organizations, or your Government." — Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

"The Somali delegation to the O.A.U. Conference in Cairo strongly opposed the resolution that the borders between African States should remain as they were under Colonial rule." — Mr. Ahmad Yusuf Duale, Foreign Minister of Somalia, speaking on his return to Mogadishu.

"Asians should not bring up their children as they did in Colonial days. The children should go to the rural areas and till the land. They should not imagine that by staying here they will get clerical posts. Do they think we will offer them clerical posts for ever?" — First Vice-President Karume of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

"Demands for nationalization of the key industries on which the economy of Kenya is built, and constant strikes accompanied by the wildest of statements, undermine the confidence of overseas investors. The rat race within the unions for ever higher wages, starting with those in the highly paid cigarette, brewing and oil industries and ending with the lowly agricultural workers, forces more and more unemployment in Kenya." — *The Round Table*.

"The title 'Minister of the Treasury' has a fine elegance, conjuring up the picture of opulence, of the Minister presiding over the fiscus containing the wealth and riches of the nation as Keeper of the King's Purse. Now he seeks to become a 'Minister of Finance', a pedler in pounds, shillings and pence. He wants to come into the market-place, concern himself with trade, perhaps even barter. I think it a poor change." — Dr. A. Palley, M.P., speaking on a Southern Rhodesian Government motion to restore to the political head of the Treasury the title surrendered on the creation of the Federation in order to avoid confusion with the Federal Finance Minister.



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Party Suspends M.P.s. and Officers Refugees Must Not Abuse Tanganyika Hospitality

TWO MALAWI M.P.s., Mr. C. G. Ndomondo, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources, and Mr. Thengo Maloya, have been suspended from membership of the Malawi Congress Party and deprived of all offices. Mr. Ndomondo's constituency adjoins that of Mr. Chipembere, the ex-Minister of Education, whose movements are now restricted to a four-mile radius from his home near Fort Johnston. Mr. Maloya last week resigned his office in protest against that restriction.

Six chairmen and vice-chairmen of party branches in different parts of the country have also been suspended from membership.

Mr. A. B. J. Chiwanda was on Friday appointed Minister of Labour, vice Mr. W. Chokani, who resigned recently.

Sharp Criticism of Dr. Banda

President Nyerere said in Dar es Salaam at the week-end that refugees from Malawi would not be allowed to abuse Tanganyika's hospitality. The Government's English-language daily newspaper had that day published an article stating that Dr. Banda "was accumulating an indictment of fratricide, corruption, and venality as grim as the outstanding charges against Mr. Tshombe".

The President admitted that the foreign policies of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were in direct opposition in such matters as relations with Portugal, but said that that did not give the United Republic a right to interfere in Malawi affairs.

Commando Raids into Mozambique

Zanzibaris Sent to Southern Rhodesia

THE "FREEDOM FIGHTERS" who recently crossed from Tanganyika into Mozambique are now stated to have numbered six commando groups of from 10 to 20 men each, all having had nine months' training in Algeria or Egypt in commando tactics, sabotage, and subversion. Portuguese reports state that three of the groups were immediately captured.

About 100 officers and men of the Russian-trained "People's Liberation Army" of Zanzibar landed at Mtwara, the most southerly port in Tanganyika, a few days ago. They are said to be accompanied by six Russian "military advisers" in mufti and to have anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. Disembarkation was made in daylight.

Mr. Kambona, chairman of the African Liberation Committee, said at the week-end that the Mozambique Liberation Movement (Frelimo) had begun its offensive to free Mozambique from Portuguese rule "as a forceful assertion of the right to self-determination".

Frelimo spokesmen in Dar es Salaam have denied that any of the "freedom fighters" have been killed or captured. They are claimed to be operating on a 700-mile front and to have attacked Portuguese military installations and killed at least 18 troops.

Thuggery in Harare

A STATE OF EMERGENCY has been declared in the Harare African township of Salisbury, where known intimidators and thugs have been detained for screening. The emergency will last three months, the period specified for Highfield township on August 26. Violence between the rival African nationalist movements has been primarily responsible in both cases, having disturbed and endangered public order and personal safety. It is officially stated that four Africans have been killed for political reasons in Harare in the past six months. The purpose of the Government's action is to restore normal living conditions for law-abiding residents.

Threats to Skin Chiefs Alive

Campaign of Intimidation in Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said on Saturday that, while congratulating Mr. Wilson on his victory in the British general election, conventions and understandings reached between the two countries must continue to be honoured, and that Rhodesia's determination to take her rightful place among the independent nations of the world "must not be impeded".

Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Opposition leaders, considered that a British Government with so small a majority could not much affect Rhodesian affairs.

On the previous day Mr. Smith had told Parliament that tribal opinion about independence would be consulted through the traditional chiefs and headmen, numbering some 800. He regretted the development of a "nationalist campaign of violence and intimidation, inspired and financed from outside our borders"; one which had become "fantastic intimidation" in tribal trust areas.

Chief and Headman Murdered

The homes of six chiefs had been burnt down, one chief had died from burns, and a headman had been murdered. A movement calling itself "police of the wind and soil" had sent circular letters to tribesmen, saying: "We will burn down your kraal, your cattle, your children" and threatening death and "skinning alive". The Prime Minister believed that "European brains" were at work in the organization.

On Friday some elements of the Regular Army were deployed in rural areas "in the interests of public safety".

The President of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and the Prime Ministers of Uganda, Kenya, and Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Dar es Salaam on Friday, called on the new British Government to "honour the pledges" made at the Commonwealth Conference in London in July, and said that they would reject the results of Mr. Smith's referendum being arranged on the ground that the majority of the African population were not enfranchised and that the tribal chiefs were Government appointees who could be dismissed for obstructing Government policy.

On his return to Lusaka Dr. Kaunda said: "I think there might be serious developments on the Southern Rhodesian situation".

Zambia Railway to Tanganyika

DR. KAUNDA said before leaving Dar es Salaam at the week-end after attending a meeting with President Nyerere, Dr. Obote, and Mzee Kenyatta that it had been agreed that a rail link should be built from Northern Rhodesia to provide a connexion with Dar es Salaam.

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Twenty-two Africans Canonized

TWENTY-TWO AFRICANS who were put to death in 1886 by the Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda for refusing to renounce Christianity were canonized in St. Peter's, Rome, on Sunday. Dr. Leslie Brown, Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, was present as a guest of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity. The Uganda Government was represented by the Vice-President, the Kyabazinga of Busoga.

About 100 young Africans, most being adherents of the Anglican Church, were killed by Mwanga's orders at and near Namugongo, some 10 miles from Kampala. Some were burnt alive and some had their arms and legs lopped off and were left to die. Pope Benedict XV beatified 22 of the victims.

The Pope said on Sunday of the arrival of Christianity in Uganda: "This is a field of the missionary apostolate which received English Anglicans as its first ministers, who were later joined by French-speaking Catholic missionaries, members of the Society of Missionaries of Africa, popularly known as the White Fathers. The White Fathers introduced Catholicism into Uganda, preaching the gospel in friendly rivalry with Anglican missionaries; they had the good fortune — at the cost of innumerable perils and exertions — of educating for Christ the martyrs whom today we honour as our heroic brothers in the field and invoke as our heavenly protectors."

To mark the proclamation of the new saints a choir of 50 Africans sang part of an oratorio composed by an African in the musical idiom and language of Uganda.

In Uganda, day-long services were held at Namugongo. On the same day services of thanksgiving were held in churches and temples in Kenya for the preservation of the life of Mzee Kenyatta "in his fight for freedom of the country and for his peaceful leadership". According to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Sunday Express*, the Christian Council of Kenya had been "pressed by the Government to call on all churches to give thanks that Kenyatta's life had been spared during the Mau Mau emergency".

"Southampton Castle"

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA launched on Tuesday at the Tyne shipyards of the Swan Hunter group the new Union Castle 12,000-ton fast cargo liner SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE, which, when completed in April, will be the most powerful non-passenger-carrying cargo liner afloat. She will enter the company's mail service, which in July will be expected to reduce sailing time between Southampton and Cape Town from 13½ days to 11½ days. Every member of the ship's company has a single-berth cabin, and all accommodation is conditioned.

A seaward defence ship of the Royal Navy, H.M.S. ABERFORD, is to be made available by H.M. Government to the Kenya Navy until it acquires vessels of its own. Training is to be given by a Royal Naval team headed by Commander E. M. C. Walker, R.N. Some Kenya Navy personnel will be trained in Britain.

Law Officer Criticizes Rhodesia

IT IS UNUSUAL for the Attorney-General of one Commonwealth country to criticize in the Press the Government of another Commonwealth State.

Mr. Roland Brown, Attorney-General of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Mr. Cranford Pratt, Principal of the University College of Dar es Salaam, were the joint signatories of the following letter published by *The Times*:—

"There is a danger that Europeans working in Africa will over-estimate the significance for the British electorate of political issues affecting this continent. Making every allowance for this bias, we cannot help feeling that there is something distinctly odd about the complete lack of official comment about events in Southern Rhodesia since the issue of the joint communiqué of September 11.

"The communiqué was perfectly clear: 'The British Prime Minister said that the British Government must be satisfied that any basis on which it was proposed that independence should be granted was acceptable to the people of the country as a whole'. Mr. Smith has subsequently defined his position with some precision: 'He is not proposing any alteration of the existing Constitution or franchise. There will be no referendum. For Africans there will be 'consultations' to take place within the tribal structure, which means in effect through the chiefs and headmen who are paid servants of the Government.

"We cannot suppose for one moment that any British Government acting in good faith could accept results obtained in this way as satisfactory evidence of what the people of the country as a whole really want. However, the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia seem to take a different view, and have given Mr. Smith a victory in two by-elections in the apparent belief that his consultations will be accepted by the British Government as a genuine test of African opinion.

"In these circumstances, surely it is time the British Government made its position clear. It would be unfair to the European electorate in Southern Rhodesia, and damaging to Britain's good name in Africa, if the British public went to the polls believing that a solution had been found to the Southern Rhodesia problem while a gross misunderstanding continues to exist between London and Salisbury."

Referendum on November 5

THE REFERENDUM BILL, providing that the electorate of Southern Rhodesia shall vote on independence on November 5, has been passed by 31 votes to 22 after stormy debates. Dr. Ahrn Palley, (Independent) unsuccessfully moved 20 amendments. One by the Opposition, which was also defeated, stipulated that independence should be gained only by negotiation, that it should be within the Commonwealth, and that the entrenched clauses in the Constitution should remain. African M.P.s. spoke against independence under the Rhodesian Front Government. The only Coloured M.P., Mr. G. Raftopoulos, said that the Government must be naive if it expected any non-European to vote for independence under its administration. The Minister for Internal Affairs said that the Opposition would be invited to take part in the talks with the British Government.

Work for the Blind

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind states that 75% of the blind Africans examined by Dr. Benjamin Coobb in the Luapula Valley of Northern Rhodesia had lost their sight in childhood, often through quack treatment by tribal medicine men. Malnutrition was another major contributory cause of blindness. In Nyasaland blind welfare has become the direct responsibility of Government. In Tanganyika 50 blind men are being trained as cultivators and village craftsmen; in Kenya the Salvation Army's School for the Blind at Thika has 230 students; and in Uganda the Salama rural centre trained 50 blind farmers, while at Kareka concrete-block making has become a profitable trade.

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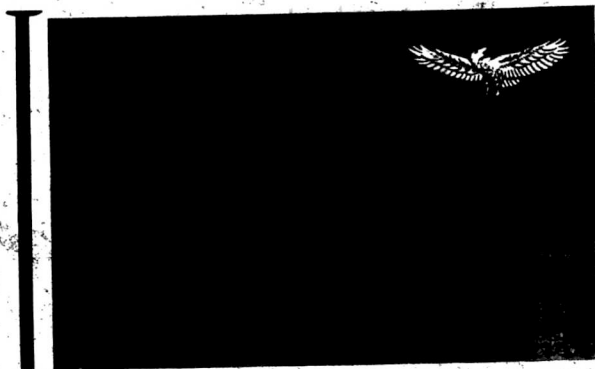
Beef: a safe investment in Southern Rhodesia

After the Argentine and Australia, Southern Rhodesia has probably the best potential for export beef production in the world, but is as yet largely undeveloped.

PHILLIPS REPORT 1962.

Rhodesian herds are increasing and now number over three and a half million head. Rhodesian beef is welcomed in the meat markets of the world. Moreover, the African continent, with a rising standard of living, will call for more and more beef.

Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.



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