

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1964

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DOES MWALIMU NYERERE BELIEVE** the charges made against "big Western Powers" by his Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Kambona, who so inappropriately doubles that

**Does President Nyerere office with the Believe the Allegations?** chairmanship of the so-called

Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity? The President's speech from which we quote carefully refrained from endorsing the accusations made in the name of the Government of Tanzania, a pointed omission which must have greatly displeased Mr. Kambona. He had alleged that "certain big Western Powers, in collusion with Portugal, were preparing subversion and aggression against Tanzania in order to prevent it giving help to the African national movements based in Dar es Salaam", and in a more expansive telegram to O.A.U. had referred to "factual evidence of plots to overthrow the Tanzanian Government by using Portugal and South African mercenaries to attack points of strategic importance". In a statement issued to the local Press and in a radio talk the Minister included numerous references to Colonial Powers acting against the liberation of all Africa, and expressed his regret that "brother African States" should have been duped into becoming tools of colonialism and of subversion against liberation movements with headquarters in Tanzania. The United States and the United Kingdom were evidently indicted directly or by implication by the Minister, the party newspaper, or other T.A.N.U. spokesmen, for the American Ambassador promptly dismissed as "clumsy forgeries" the documents about which Mr. Kambona had exhibited his excitement, and the United Kingdom High Commissioner announced that Britain could not accept the authenticity of the documents, adding that "we know of absolutely no basis for the allegations made against Western Powers".

A party politician so imprudent as to couple with his duties as a Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs the chief responsibility for training "freedom fighters" for subver-

**Mr. Kambona's Two Incompatible Posts.** sion and armed aggression against other African States, some

within the Commonwealth, cannot be expected to be a model of discretion, and perhaps the more able of his Cabinet colleagues now recognize—if only for financial reasons — their lack of wisdom in permitting Mr. Kambona to hold the two offices. In speech after speech Ministers in Tanzania have depicted the transformations which they visualize in the next five years — if about one hundred and fifty million pounds can be obtained in grants and loans from the Western world, mainly the United Kingdom and the United States. President Nyerere, who has shown enthusiasm and optimism about this very ambitious development plan, and the Finance Minister, who has visited country after country in quest of funds, can scarcely think that their hopes have been improved by the hysterical outburst of the undiplomatic head of the Diplomatic Service. They must wish that such obviously absurd charges had never been made. It would be instructive to know if either had prior knowledge that the accusations were to be uttered and then emphasized by mass demonstrations which would inevitably re-arouse xenophobia. Even under that intoxicating influence, however, the President contributed nothing more stirring than the remark that nobody would be happier than he if Mr. Kambona's fears could be proved groundless.

\* \* \*

That caution contrasts oddly with the irresponsible Kambona assumption that certain "big Powers" planned armed attacks

on Tanzania and had duped some African States — Malawi and the Congo being specifically named — to join in their nefarious conspiracy. Would anyone in his senses contemplate such a deal with a dictator so capricious, menaced, and menacing as Dr. Banda? That simple question should dispose of half the charge. As to the other half, has Mr. Tshombe not troubles enough to occupy all his attention? Dr. Nyerere appears not to have been in Dar es Salaam when Mr. Kambona arranged maximum publicity for statements so reckless that they were certain to be reported throughout the world; but that does not necessarily mean that he was unaware that an explosive announcement was to be made. He may have been taken by surprise, probably not for the first time this year, for there has been increasing evidence of the pressure of the pan-African extremists in his entourage, men whose extremism has tended to weaken his authority. It has also added to the anxieties of those influential groups overseas which would have been most likely to encourage or provide investment funds for the developments which Tanzania greatly needs. One of the essential conditions for such investment is confidence that there will be political stability in the foreseeable future. That is precisely what is doubted in responsible financial quarters in London and New York. A less realistic view is held by some politicians — and all but a small proportion of Members of the British Parliament have been proved lamentably wrong over Africa for five successive years.

The reply for the Government by Lord Shepherd indicates that Britain's new Socialist Administration imagines fair words to be the right prescription in admittedly

### President Faced With *Fait Accompli*?

disappointing circumstances because Ministers have confidence in President Nyerere. People like ourselves who feel affection for Tanzania would have a very different approach to its problems if it could be assumed that the President is in firm control and will so remain for a few years. Recognition of the implacability of the forces which are working against him, however, causes us to consider this latest statement by the United Kingdom Government as dangerously visionary. The issue to be faced is not that of Mwalimu Nyerere's desires and intentions, but of his continuing capacity to enforce their fulfilment. If he were really master in his own house, would such serious allega-

tions have been so shrilly advertised? It seems improbable. It would have been more in keeping with his character to invite preliminary comment in private from the representatives of countries allegedly implicated in actions inimical to Tanzania, and to refer publicly to external machinations only if their replies left him unsatisfied. That the President did not act in that prudent way—which in our opinion would have been instinctive to a man of his nature—deepens the suspicion that he was suddenly confronted with a distasteful *fait accompli* by a Minister with whom he must not quarrel.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Gwelo has 26 clubs and three hotels". — Mr. John Gaunt, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines.

"Kenya's share of the world coffee trade is about 1% of the total". — Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Finance Minister.

"Broken Hill possesses one of the most gracious streets in Zambia in its Broadway, which is 140 feet wide". — Dr. Kaunda.

"There is really no such thing as the Commonwealth. It is largely sentiment". — Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

"The British are a peculiar people. They imprison you today and honour you tomorrow". — Dr. Hastings Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi.

"In view of the situation prevailing in the country, corporal punishment will be introduced for robbery with violence". — Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Justice in Kenya.

"Pressure from back-benchers, the trade unions, and every little jumped-up local party leader has been relentless in Kenya. 'Africanization', 'blackenization' and 'brotherization' have been the order of the day". — *The Round Table*.

"One of the first actions of Northern Rhodesia's new Cabinet was to choose as their everyday working dress a bush-jacket in order to show the people that they intended to get on with the job". — Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"Industrialized countries should do away with such manufactures as cotton textiles in Britain and table clocks in Switzerland and leave their manufacture with the developing countries and afford them import preferences". — Mr. Jan Mohamed, Kenya's Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

"No newly-independent African State has in any way through its Parliament, Prime Minister or official spokesman, condemned fellow-Africans for savagery, Europeans from Norway to Spain will impartially condemn savagery, speaking out if necessary even against their fellow-Europeans". — The Rev. N. E. Davies, Vicar of Leeming, Northallerton, Yorkshire.

"The policy of my Minister is that all ex-employees on farms bought for settlement [by Africans] should have absolute priority for settlement on such land. Unfortunately the choice of new settlers is at the discretion of the Presidents of the Regional Assemblies. This Ministry has constantly entreated the Presidents to leave ex-employees where they are, but in spite of such appeals very considerable displacement has taken place". — Mr. P. D. Marrian, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Brockway Dislikes Heckling

WITH CUSTOMARY DISCOURTESY, the Movement for Colonial Freedom opened its meeting on Monday evening 20 minutes' after the advertised time. Forty-two people were in the Conway Hall when it was due to start. A few more had drifted in when Mr. Brockway took the chair. About a quarter of those present soon showed that they were sharply out of sympathy with the motion condemning the Rhodesian Government. Interventions were continuous until two men and three women had been ejected, and within the next half-hour another two men followed. I thought that only one could fairly be said to have interrupted the meeting. Yet the others, having asked fair and brief questions, were told by Mr. Brockway that if they did not leave they would be removed by the stewards. After his initial reference to Rhodesia as "a Fascist State" it was scarcely reasonable to expect everyone to sit quiet.

### Cosy Coterie

MR. AUSTEN BROOKS, promptly protesting at that remark, commented that M.C.F. policies would destroy civilization in Central Africa by tolerating barbarism; he wondered how Mr. Brockway could live with his conscience. He was thereupon expelled. Soon a lady inquired how a complacent remark by Mr. Brockway was to be reconciled with events in the Congo, and another suggested that "your friend Dr. Banda" scarcely showed himself an exemplar. As both were escorted from their seats one repeatedly declared: "You, Brockway, are a traitor". For asking "Do you want to return Africa to savagery, to Congo-type massacres?" a man was led out. That left a fairly cosy coterie of sympathizers, perhaps half of them youths or adolescents, some black and some brown.

### Propaganda

MR. DAVID ENNALS, former secretary of the Labour Party's International Department, and now Socialist M.P. for Dover and P.P.S. to Mrs. Castle, Minister for Overseas Development, took a long time to say little worth reporting. He misdescribed the recent *indaba* of chiefs as "a total hoax", expressed pleasure that Tories and Socialists in Parliament were at one in their attitude to Rhodesia, and affirmed that he was as much concerned for the future of white Rhodesians as for the black population. Mr. Jason Moyo, treasurer-general of the Zimbabwe African People's Union — the proscription of which in Rhodesia was of course not mentioned by the chairman, any other speaker, or the leaflets — declared that Rhodesian Africans were being asked to exchange their human dignity for what was called civilization. In fact, white Rhodesians wanted black life to be as cheap as black labour. While he had no quarrel with white men as white men, they could put their civilization in their pockets if they wanted to sit on the heads of black men. Throughout the speech the Prime Minister was discountenously called "Smith". A characteristic sentence ran: "Britain must not tell us to follow people like Welensky, Whitehead, and Todd, but must deal with Smith by force of arms if there is any unilateral declaration of independence". As I left, having heard more than enough of this kind of propaganda, Mr. Moyo was saying: "If Africans do not get what is their due by constitutional means they will be forced to take it by other means". That naturally brought loud applause from such an audience.

### Intolerance

MANY AFRICAN POLITICIANS have in recent years emphasized the tolerance of their fellow-countrymen. Now, unhappily, African politicians appear to outbid one another in demonstrations of intolerance. On Saturday, for instance, the Caledonian Society cannot hold its annual dinner in Dar es Salaam because the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Job Lusinde, has ordered all societies and clubs in Tanzania to disband within two months or to remove "all racial links" from their names and rules. That sudden order, of which no hint appears to have been given in advance, has caused cancellation of the dinner — after 50 lb. of haggis had been flown out from Scotland. It has been put into cold storage. I can remember the pre-political era in which Caledonian Dinners were major annual functions throughout East and Central Africa, dinners for which Governors reserved important pronouncements.

### Racial Discrimination

THE SMALL-MINDEDNESS responsible for the decision that non-political bodies like the Caledonian Society or the Society of St. George must cease to exist, deny their essential purpose, or give themselves a title which would affront the members is deplorable. What would President Nyerere and his Cabinet think if a Government in Britain ruled that there might not be a Tanzania Students' Association? Mr. Lusinde's order contrasts oddly with the fact that Dar es Salaam provides hospitality for a dozen or more African "liberation movements", in some cases for rival organizations from the same territory which work against one another and at times emphasize their differences by physical assaults. So long as the name of the body is African it escapes the Lusinde ban, which is thus an example in reverse of that racial discrimination against which T.A.N.U. has protested vociferously. Tanzania might with advantage put into cold storage a clutch of the hot-tempered agitators who from the shelter of that Commonwealth country openly plan aggression against other Commonwealth countries in Africa.

### President Kaunda

THE LONGEST bout of applause which I have heard for months was that which followed a short and transparently sincere speech by the President of Zambia a few days ago at the Africa Centre in London. Accommodated in a building which was recently a banana warehouse and in the 18th and 19th centuries one of the leading auction rooms in Europe, the Centre owes its inception to a group of Roman Catholics concerned with African affairs, who decided to mark the breadth of their outlook and intentions by inviting Dr. Kaunda, the son of a Presbyterian missionary, to perform the official opening. He discharged that function in a spirit which will cause the occasion to be long remembered by many of those who were present. He emphasized that he spoke as a Christian whose hope for the world was based on the faith that men of all races and all religions would come to understand that as children of the one God they must give each other brotherly help. President Kaunda delivered in a few impressive sentences what would have passed as a sermonette if spoken in a church. Perhaps he had that feeling himself, for he ended with the words "God bless you all".

# President Nyerere's Strange Speech About the Alleged Plot

## Will be Very Happy if Kambona Allegations are Proved False

A FEW DAYS ago we received letters which reveal the intentions of some foreign countries to create difficulties in our Republic. We have publicised some of the letters. What many people are now wondering, and not in Tanzania alone, is whether this matter, this intention, is true or not. Countrymen, we Tanzanians will be the first people to be happy if we get genuine proof that this matter is not true.

Our difficulties since our independence began in particular at the Addis Ababa Conference in May last year and the formation of the African Liberation Committee with headquarters in Dar es Salaam. This country, even before independence, helped refugees from other parts of Africa, and it was no surprise that Africans should select Dar es Salaam for this committee.

While the British were here we told them: "Do not depart and leave Zanzibar in its former state; leave Zanzibar in the hands of the people". The British said: "The Sultan, the Sultan, the Sultan; we must leave behind a Sultan's Government". They did not want a People's Government; they wanted a Sultan's Government. I personally, warned the British in 1958: "Do not do this, for you will leave behind calamity in our country". They ignored this until the very last moment.

### Union with Zanzibar

Zanzibar attained independence in December. In January the revolution took place. The British, who had no excuse for not understanding what had happened, said that the revolution was Communist; that it was Communists from Cuba who caused the revolution.

Tanganyika and Zanzibar decided to unite of our own volition. Karume and I met. Karume said to me: "It is union. Summon the Press". I told him: "Wait a minute. The Press? No, sir". And we have united our countries. There have been difficulties since the union. Karume and I have been told different things in an attempt to divide us. Rumours and insults have been common, their purpose being to cause unrest.

We are training a new army. We were faced with trouble in January and had to start to train fresh young men. We refused to use anyone besides our own man-power. Sarakikya [the army commander] brought his men along. Brigadier Sarakikya and his men are working strenuously. We maintained silence and trained our new army through our own leaders. But the army must have arms. No African State manufactures arms, so we begged the Western countries and they gave us arms. We have British arms, German arms, and even Australian arms.

We begged for Chinese arms. We told the Chinese: "You, too, give us arms". The Chinese gave us arms; but this caused a stir, even an uproar. We brought arms from the Chinese, and told them: "Please come; we do not know how to use your arms". We asked for seven Chinese to assist us. This caused a storm—seven Chinese for only nine months! You would think I had brought 70,000. There was such a commotion that it became necessary for me, a grown-

*The Dar es Salaam speech in Swahili by President Nyerere from which the above translated extracts are taken is stated to have lasted 75 minutes. Since the speech was made a joint statement issued by 12 nationalist organizations based in Cairo has referred to "an elaborate plan of the imperialists including the active support of the arch-enemies of Africa—Salazar, Smith, Verwoerd, and Tshombe", and has demanded the immediate withdrawal or expulsion of all American citizens in Africa, "who under the guise of journalists and the so-called Peace Corps are engaged in sabotaging the genuine efforts of the African people".*

up man, to summon a Press conference and protest loudly like a madman, because I was fed up with being asked about the Chinese.

Now, my brothers, we come to recent weeks. The Portuguese have decided that Mozambique is non-African and part of Portugal, Mozambique, our close neighbour to the south, is not an African country but part of Europe!

Are the British mad for having given freedom? Tanganyika was non-British, it remained Tanganyika. Zanzibar was not British. Ghana was not British. Nigeria was not British. The French territories were not part of France. To say "We will not give freedom to Mozambique and Angola because they are part of metropolitan and sovereign Portugal"—what madness!

Not one African country will agree to tolerate colonial rule for ever. The rulers may lie to themselves, but there is not one African country which will agree to eternal colonial rule. Mozambique will rule itself. Angola will rule itself. The question is: Will Mozambique rule itself through bloodshed or peace?

### Refugees in Tanzania

We have here our brothers from Mozambique—and others from South Africa, South-West Africa, Zambia, and many other places. We recently saw refugees pouring into Tanzania. We have 9,000 refugees from Mozambique.

The colonialists are seeking to make us quarrel with our brothers. There have been troubles and differences in the Government of our sister Malawi. Certain of our brothers who were in the Malawi Cabinet held and are here. On seeing our newspapers here starting to attack Dr. Banda I gave instructions that we should not be coerced by the colonialists into stopping denouncing them and into denouncing our own brothers instead. A brother is a brother, even if he is wrong. But we shall denounce the Portuguese to the end. I thought our brothers would understand that we have no quarrel with any African country; not one. But the Portuguese are threatening us, saying that Dar es Salaam is being used by the Chinese.

Trouble in the world these days, my brothers, is Chinese. Dar es Salaam is being used by the Chinese to subvert all the neighbouring African territories. God, why should we subvert our own brothers? Why should we allow the Chinese to set up their base in Dar es Salaam to subvert our own brothers?

But we are not surprised when the Portuguese say this. We are not surprised when other people are frightened into thinking that seven Chinese are 70,000. Our brothers in Malawi have been frightened at this prospect. I have explained so that our brothers can understand this matter.

### Malawi

I hear today that my brother is frightened and said: "Be on the look-out. The Tanzanian people are dangerous. Be on your guard against any person coming into our country from Tanzania, for he is dangerous". Does this view come from him [Banda] originally or from the Portuguese? I have heard that my brother has been said to have ordered that all Tanzanian children at Malawi schools should be expelled. Where does this sort of order come from in Africa?

We have many Malawians working here, some with the Government and some with companies. We will not expel one of them. Thousands of Malawian children are being educated in our country. We will not expel one of them. They will learn here; this is their country.

Our brother Congolese have also picked up the Portuguese tune that Dar es Salaam harbour is being used by the Chinese, used by the Chinese to attack the Congo. Our policy is not in accord with the policy of the Congolese Government. The Congolese Government is kissing the Portuguese, kissing the Boers. We cannot look at them and applaud or be full of happiness when a neighbouring Government is kissing our enemies or using Verwoerd's troops in their country; but it is the Congolese people's affair. They are free to choose anyone, even the devil, to be their ruler. That is their business.

Oscar [Kambona] protested. His protest has caused a stir. But when other people are speaking of aggression against us should not that cause a stir? If this news is not true, then it is not true. We shall be glad. I will be the first person to be very happy. I will thank God, if there is not an element of truth in this report and it is false. We are ready to forgive them if it is false.

The Swahili say: "A man who has once been bitten by a snake starts if he sees even a palm-leaf". We must be

vigilant. Citizens, be vigilant so that no one can come and deceive you.

We have no quarrel with anyone except those who harass us. They now say that the Tanzania Government has changed and no longer wants friendship with the Western countries but only with the Eastern nations. This is the prevailing rumour. All this because of seven Chinese! A mere seven Chinese have been made the cause for all our friendship with the Western countries being spoiled and friendly ties with the Communist countries being established. Only seven Chinese!

Brothers, we have thousands of Britons working here. We have many Americans—and the number of Peace Corps members will be 550 this year. These are not a menace, but the Chinese are!

### British Farms

The British radio shouts that we have confiscated the farms of some people. Before independence we repeatedly said that land does not belong to any individual but is owned by the State [applause]. When we achieved our independence we found that about 500,000 acres had been distributed to people and had become somebody's personal property just like his shirt to put on, take off, wash, or whatever he likes. You can do whatever you like with your personal effects. You cannot do that with land without being questioned.

Land is the property of God, not of a person. Since which has land become the property of man? It is a thing which we lease, live on, and leave behind. Land cannot become the property of a person. We therefore returned the 500,000 acres of land to the Government. All the land of Tanzania is in the hands of the Government, in order that we can lay down conditions. If anyone has 1,000 acres of land we can ask what use he makes of them. If he makes good use of them he will retain them. If not, we will take them and give them to somebody else. These are the conditions for the use of land in Tanzania.

We have been doing the same in Zanzibar since the revolution. Land in Zanzibar belongs to the State. It is not the personal property of an individual.

I have signed many documents — and not only those on one or two British farms. These are farms in Iringa which were owned by Greeks who took huge loans, were unable to repay them, and later absconded. That was our money—the money of our Government which gave them a loan.

There were many others in Arusha. There were many Boers there. When we achieved our independence many of them went back to their homeland. The citizens asked what they should do with those abandoned lands. I told them that they should take over those farms and distribute them to other citizens.

There were also some Britons who abandoned their lands

like those in Kenya, where they are being paid by money from Britain. British farmers are leaving Kenya, but the British are giving money to the Kenya Government to pay those farmers. We have never driven out anyone. They have left of their own will. Citizens of Tanzania are tilling the land. When we ask where the owner of the land is, we are told he has left; but he left someone there to collect the rent for him. Our people pay rent for tilling our own land, and that money goes to someone who is in Britain or South Africa.

Our brothers from the Western countries, especially the Americans, think that their lives are in danger in Tanzania. We have no quarrel with the Americans. We have no quarrel with anybody.

### Citizens, Be Vigilant

Citizens, be vigilant; but do not stare at persons you meet in the street. Be watchful, but do not cause a confusion to others.

Someone has told me that we should now call Dar es Salaam "Rumotville". Rumours are always rife in Dar es Salaam. It reached the extent of forcing poor Rashidi [Kawawa] to come and broadcast that there would be no trouble. There are rumour experts and professors in Dar es Salaam.

Someone has whispered to me that some of your leaders talk thoughtlessly in bars about Government affairs. This is a very bad thing, a very serious thing. I do not want to see anyone brought to me accused of such a thing. We are surrounded enough by dangers, and we do not want to have more trouble from among ourselves.

The Minister of Information drew attention next day to local news reports stating that the President had said that the military forces of the United Republic had been trained by Britain, Germany, Australia and China, whereas he had in fact said that Tanzania's new army had been trained entirely by local officers.

The American Embassy in Dar es Salaam announced that it had received all the documents relating to the charges by Mr. Kambara that the United States and Portugal were conspiring to attack Tanzania. A highly qualified analyst had arrived from the U.S.A. to examine the documents.

In official circles in Nairobi it was stated that the documents had reached Mr. Kambara from Tanzania's Ambassador in Leopoldville.

The secretary-general of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Cairo telegraphed to the Government of Tanzania: "Because of support extended by Tanzania Government to African liberation movements, a plot was recently masterminded by Western Powers to overthrow this Government. We denounce these imperialist interventions and strongly protest against such manoeuvres".

## Government's Complacent Attitude to Events in Tanzania

### "Harmony Will Prevail", Lord Shepherd Tells House of Lords

LORD COLYTON initiated a short debate in the House of Lords last week on recent events in Tanzania, saying, *inter alia* —

"In December 1960, after the constitutional conference of that year, Mr. Nyerere, then Prime Minister of Tanganyika, said in the Legislative Council: 'We want to avoid aggravating the fears of the minority, however unfounded. But we must take even greater care to avoid anything which might lead the majority of people into thinking that the only men and women who ought to represent them on this council are those with black skins. Let not the world point a finger at us and say that we gained our freedom on a moral argument—the argument of the brotherhood of man—and then threw that argument overboard and began ourselves to discriminate against our brothers on grounds of colour'.

"Those noble sentiments I remember particularly well because I had visited Tanganyika a week or so before, and had had talks with Mr. Nyerere which convinced me that he spoke with complete sincerity.

"Certainly that was the view taken by the British and other farmers of European race in the Arusha and other areas of Tanganyika who remained in the country as a solid body after independence and continued to culti-

vate their farms to the great advantage of the economy of Tanganyika. I believe those European farmers still produce over 50% of the revenue of the country.

"Shortly after independence there took place some deportations of British subjects on various grounds which were in fact regarded as affecting the country's dignity, and which, if not perhaps all justifiable, were at least understandable. There were also certain cases of racial discrimination in the immigration laws of Tanganyika.

"Recently the situation has suddenly become exacerbated by the decision of the Government of what is now Tanzania to take over, without notice or compensation, 20 or 30 farms in the Arusha area on the ground that they are neglected. Eight of these farms are owned by British subjects, who strongly protest that their farms are thriving. My information is that some are among the highest producing farms in the country, and that possibly only one or two are marginal. If they have any resemblance to the farms I myself visited near Arusha I can well believe that this is true.

"Untold damage has already been done to outside investment by this action, and the situation has been further aggravated by the sudden decision of the Government of Tanzania to deport Mr. Gallaher, a former land commissioner, and Mr. Dunmore, who until last week was a land survey official in Arusha. The conclusion one must draw, I think, is that these officials had protested at the expropriation of the British and other farmers and were therefore deported.

"A further move has taken place in a threat to close all the British clubs in the area, including the Caledonian Club and

the Society for St. George. I feel that if such action were to be taken the strongest possible proof should be available of some major mismanagement or misdemeanour on their part.

"This situation has to be judged against the build up in Tanzania of Soviet and Chinese power. It must also be judged against the fact that the Minister of Finance of Tanzania, Mr. Bomani (an old friend of mine), is at present in London negotiating a £74m. loan for Tanzania development.

"On January 14, when the Duke of Devonshire reported to the House the Afro-Shirazi revolution in Zanzibar, I ventured to suggest that Zanzibar would become the advance post of Chinese penetration into Africa—a sort of Chinese Cuba. Noble lords opposite were apt to feel that I was being unduly alarmist. Unfortunately, it has all turned out very much as I expected.

"After the initial murders of several thousand Zanzibaris of Arab race—against which, incidentally, no single voice was ever raised at the United Nations—Zanzibar settled down to become a Communist base—with the Soviets and later the Chinese (incidentally the only two remaining great imperial Powers in their own right) collaborating in this instance with one another.

### More Atrocities in Zanzibar

"We had all hoped that, with the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar last April, policies of moderation would prevail. Unfortunately, that was not to be. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are now almost entirely Communist-run. The People's Liberation Army in Zanzibar has been built up and armed with large quantities of the most modern weapons. There are also twice as many Communist civil servants in Zanzibar as there were when the Colony was being entirely run by the British.

"Recently there has been an outbreak of further atrocities against Arab Zanzibaris. The reason we do not know. It may have been inspired by the allegations of Mr. Kambona, the Foreign Minister, of a Western plot to invade Tanzania, and by trumped-up charges of arms smuggling against the Americans which I believe have now been disproved.

"Certainly this dangerous situation has been aggravated by this build-up of troops in Zanzibar itself and on the mainland with Soviet and Chinese instructors, and by the so-called freedom fighters of the Organization for African Unity, who are intended for action against Mozambique.

"In the *Sunday Times* this week Mr. Tom Stacey wrote that if and when the freedom fighters' offensive against Mozambique fails the Communist Powers involved in its preparation will feel compelled to move in and save the day. He is a highly reliable journalist, and I do not believe he would have written that unless he thought it was true. In the event he postulated we shall find ourselves faced with a direct confrontation between the Soviet and Chinese Communists on the one hand and our N.A.T.O. ally, Portugal, on the other.

"This aggression against Mozambique is being prepared for all to see, and I find it very difficult to understand how it is tolerated by the United Nations, who are specifically pledged under the Charter to resist such activities. It is a situation of extreme danger, and should form the subject of consultation with other members of the Commonwealth.

"It constitutes a serious threat not only to British interests in Tanzania but also to the whole of East Africa—and even to Northern Rhodesia, where the Copperbelt must be one of the greatest prizes on which the Russian and Chinese imperialists are seeking to lay their hands.

"I am not in any way guided by any ill-will towards President Nyerere or the people of Tanzania. On the contrary, I have the greatest respect, admiration, and affection for him personally and for his people. In seeking to safeguard British interests, I would also hope to be able to some extent to help preserve the people of Tanzania from what I regard as a creeping and insidious take-over by the Communists.

### Britain's Double Standard

"I hope that in replying the Government will feel able to express themselves forcefully both in regard to recent action against British subjects and in regard to the build up of Communist strength, which constitutes such a desperate threat to peace and liberty in East Africa.

"The particular questions to which I originally referred are the expropriation of the farms, the deportation of British subjects, and the closing of British clubs. Finally, a matter I had not mentioned before, the question of the 40,000 non-Arab Asians in Zanzibar, many British subjects, of whose fate we know virtually nothing."

LORD COLERAINE asked why Britain seemed to adopt a double standard in its attitude towards what was happening in Africa?

"What has been going on in Zanzibar in the past few months is, I should have thought, at least as shocking, at least

as odious, as anything which has been going on in South Africa. The Government take strong action—I think ill-advised action—on South Africa; but so far as other parts of Africa are concerned, when abuses far worse occur, no action is taken. It is not only that the Government do not take action; curiously enough, opinion here seems completely unmoved.

"My noble friend referred to massacres in Zanzibar when thousands were killed. Let your lordships remember the outcry over Sharpeville which resulted in one death! We talk of racial discrimination in this country at Smethwick... Racial discrimination in Zanzibar scarcely seems to worry us at all—racial discrimination by the authorities there against Arabs and Indians. Why is there this double standard in our attitude?"

"For the past 20 years we have all been conscious of the world threat of Communism. Sometimes it has been acute. Sometimes tension has relaxed. In spite of that we just look idly on when a whole continent may be being handed over to Communism.

"From my information what my noble friend said about Zanzibar is no exaggeration. The Communists are penetrating into Africa—and they are doing so almost at our invitation. Why have we taken this so calmly? Why do we still take it so calmly?"

### H.M. Government Gravely Concerned

LORD SHEPHERD replied for the Government, saying (in part):—

"In your lordships' House one can use words which perhaps have the effect one would like within this House but through the medium of the Press and radio those words can echo through the world and be misinterpreted and misunderstood and cause greater difficulties than exist. I hope that when I have finished neither I nor H.M. Government will be accused of double standards.

"We are extremely concerned about racial tensions wherever they may be. Within this country we have some power, some authority, and some voice. Let us use it. But if we have to speak perhaps in a voice of more moderation let it not be misunderstood; it would be quite wrong for the noble lord to suggest it is a double standard.

"The British Government are naturally gravely concerned at recent developments in Tanzania. Much that has been said and printed in the last few days seems to reveal an attitude of growing hostility towards Britain and her Western Allies. The Western Powers have been accused of conspiring to attack Tanzania and liberation bases in that country and of plotting against President Nyerere's Government.

"These allegations appear to have been made on the most flimsy evidence and without any prior warning or serious attempt to test the validity of the particular documents which have come into the hands of the authorities. The United States Government has repudiated these documents and described them as clumsy forgeries.

"As the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said in another place on November 16, the Tanzanian High Commissioner in London has assured him that no accusations had been directed towards the British Government. We have been glad to receive this assurance, and also to note that President Nyerere, who was away from Dar es Salaam when these allegations were made, has indicated that his Government would welcome proof that they are entirely without substance.

"The British Government has been no less concerned and disturbed by the recent revocation of the leaseholds of a number of British-owned farms in the Arusha area and by the expulsion from Tanzania of British citizens.

"The *Tanzanian Gazette* of November 6 contained orders revoking the leases of 21 farms. I understand that six British farmers and some 10 British-owned farms were involved. The Tanzanian authorities have alleged that the farms were not being properly developed, but our own information does not support this claim.

### Damaging Effect on British Opinion

"Two of the British subjects expelled are Mr. G. Dunmore and Mr. L. G. Gallaher. Both have records of long service with the former Government of Tanganyika. Mr. Dunmore was area lands officer in Arusha and had been reported in the Press as having commented favourably on the state of the British farms. Mr. Gallaher was a former commissioner of lands who had retired and had just returned to start a private practice in Dar es Salaam as a chartered land agent and valuer. Mr. Dunmore was arrested and then deported within 48 hours. Mr. Gallaher's re-entry permit was withdrawn and he was declared a prohibited immigrant.

"Although the Tanzanian Press has implied some link between the alleged plot and the dispossession of British farmers,



there appears in fact to be no connexion between them. I have not the slightest reason to suppose that any of our farmers have been engaged in activities detrimental to Tanzania. On the contrary, the official policy of the Tanzanian Government has hitherto recognized the major rôle played by expatriate farms and estates in agricultural production and development.

"The Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations has made it plain to the Tanzanian High Commissioner in London that these actions are bound to have a most damaging effect on public opinion in this country. The British High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam has also been instructed to make urgent representations. He has already had an interview on this matter with President Nyerere and has been trying to see Mr. Lusinde, the Minister of Home Affairs, for further discussions. The British Government are studying the reports they have received from him, and are awaiting further advice. Our High Commissioner and Department in London are meanwhile in touch with the British citizens concerned and naturally will give all possible assistance.

"I cannot help but feel that these events will be received with considerable concern by many of President Nyerere's friends in this country, both in politics and in business. I hope that they will not have an adverse effect on the morale of the British community in East Africa. Our friends in East Africa have come through many stresses and strains.

"It is natural in this situation that fear should be expressed for the safety of the British community in Tanzania.

### U.K. Citizens in Tanzania

"There are some 350 United Kingdom citizens in Zanzibar, including 72 who are of British extraction. If the noble lord will forgive me, we have no record of 40,000 Asians in Zanzibar. According to my information there are 280 Asians in Zanzibar who are British citizens and about 5,000 whom we believe to be stateless. There is also a large number, the total of which is unknown to us, who are now Zanzibar subjects. H.M. Government, like the previous Administration, whilst they have no direct responsibility for persons other than British citizens, would have a special concern for all peoples who may be threatened.

"The figure of United Kingdom citizens in Tanganyika includes approximately 15,000 British and over 50,000 Asians. The primary responsibility for the safety of the British community rests with the Tanzanian Government. We have no reason to believe that they are at present in any danger, and perhaps it might be of some comfort to say that within the last hour or so we have received information to the effect that there is a marked absence of racial tension in the atmosphere.

"Both Lord Colyton and Lord Coleraine have referred to Chinese and Soviet influence in Tanzania. I think that we should keep this type of development in perspective. President Nyerere has publicly declared his adherence to a policy of non-alignment, but, as he reminded the Press some months ago, his country is still heavily dependent on the West for its civil servants, teachers, and technicians, and its institutions and traditions are generally Western-based. Even in the military field Western aid is predominant. The Tanzanian Government doubtless aim to balance their dependence on the West by the acceptance of financial and other assistance from the Communist Powers. Some noble lords may feel apprehensive about this, but others may feel otherwise.

"The Communists have, of course, been able to build up a powerful presence in Zanzibar itself, following the revolution in January. Noble lords will have seen reports of arms shipments and military training facilities. A very small number of Chinese military instructors have also been engaged—I believe, temporarily—to help in training units of the United Republic military forces in Tanganyika. While I do not wish to minimize the political danger of these developments, it would be wrong to regard them as a threat to the safety of the British community.

### Britain's Help

"Lord Colyton also referred to Mozambique. The Government well understand the preoccupation of African nationalists with the remaining colonial situations in that continent. The Tanzanian Government are in the forefront of the African Liberation Movement, which has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. I feel that our own views and theirs are very close on the importance of the principle of self-determination for the peoples of Africa. Britain's record is clear on this issue. But we and our friends in the West have always urged that this is a problem which ought to be solved by peaceful means and by the mobilization of international opinion rather than by the use of force.

"The British Government's record of assistance to Tanganyika, particularly in the earlier months of this year, is impressive, and I am sure that President Nyerere and his friends

would be the first to recognize the support, sympathy, and material help which our predecessors in office so readily gave, supported by the late Opposition. Her Majesty's present Ministers are anxious to continue to make British help available within the limits of our resources and to cultivate and extend the many links of friendship and co-operation which have long existed between President Nyerere's country and ours. We earnestly hope that the difficulties and misunderstandings which recent events have revealed can be speedily resolved in our mutual interests and for the strengthening of the Commonwealth relationship and peace not only in Africa but in the world.

"Lord Colyton suggested that this is perhaps a matter for the Commonwealth. I am sure that there will be discussions through the usual channels between Commonwealth countries who may be particularly concerned with the situation.

"While recognizing the tension that now exists, I think that it would be wrong for us to exaggerate it. I feel that we should give an expression of our support and confidence in President Nyerere, a good friend of this country, and a great leader of his country. I think that, given time, wisdom, and fairness between the various races in this particular country, harmony will prevail."

## Briton Arrested in Tanzania "Very Serious Political Offence"

MR. PETER BUTCHARD, a young schoolmaster from Brighton, who has been teaching in a secondary school in Lindi since June, after spending a year at Makerere College, Uganda, was arrested at the beginning of last week and sent to Dar es Salaam, where he was held in custody without the knowledge of the British High Commission, which learnt of his arrest only by accident.

Mr. Lusinde, Minister for Home Affairs, then said that Mr. Butchard was being held in custody for his own safety; he had done "a very serious thing, which is a political offence".

The arrest followed a protest by Mr. Butchard against an anti-American demonstration in Lindi as part of the nationwide campaign organized after Mr. Kamboona had charged the United States and some other countries with planning subversion and aggression against Tanzania.

A few days earlier about 400 tons of food had arrived in Lindi as a gift from the U.S.A. to refugees from Mozambique who had crossed the border into Tanzania and are accommodated in camps in the Lindi area. Feeling that the marchers should be reminded of the food gift, Mr. Butchard displayed a placard on his car and drove it along the route. Next day he was called from a classroom and driven to Mtwara, about 100 miles away. After spending a night in the jail, he was flown to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Butchard left Dar es Salaam airport for London on Friday night. He had refused to eat while in prison or to speak to anyone until he saw the British High Commissioner.

Mr. Lusinde, Minister for Home Affairs, said that the offence had been to hang from a motor-car placards in Swahili stating that "a gift from America, food weighing 560,000 lb., and worth 360,000 shillings, arrived in Lindi yesterday". That was the offence. Mr. Butchard had been asked to leave the country; had he refused he would have been deported.

In a speech in Moshi, Mr. Kamboona charged the Americans, who had urged Britain to grant independence to Tanganyika, with resort to subversive activities against the republic.

Mr. Kenneth Bailey, a former police superintendent in Tanganyika, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Dar es Salaam on Friday for being illegally in the country.

Five persons condemned to death in Zanzibar by a military court at the beginning of last week are officially stated to have been executed shortly after sentence on charges of subversion.

The Hale hydro-electric station on the Pangani River near Tanga was opened on Saturday by President Nyerere, who, saying that it had been made possible by "financial assistance and technical help on a large scale from the United Kingdom", added: "We have broken, with the help of Britain, a vicious circle of remaining poor—because you are too poor to invest. It is appropriate that we should acknowledge the reality of this help". The Balfour Beatty group has done the work, for which the Commonwealth Development Corporation provided more than half the cost of £5.1m.

# Belgian Paratroopers Rescue Hostages in the Congo

## Reply to Rebel Threats to "Kill and Eat" Europeans

**BELGIAN PARACHUTE TROOPS** were flown last Friday in United States aircraft to Ascension Island, which is some 2,700 miles from the Congo city of Stanleyville, in which about 1,000 white hostages have been held for weeks by Congolese rebels. At first light on Tuesday 383 of the paratroopers were dropped on Stanleyville airfield, which was secured in four minutes. Aircraft then landed with another 525 men of the battalion, which had been flown from Kamina.

Some 300 Belgian and American hostages, who had been assembled in the city square were thereupon made machine-gun targets by the rebels, who fired first on the women and children. When the paratroopers arrived 15 of the prisoners had been killed and 40 wounded. Total white deaths in and around Stanleyville are estimated at 50. By nightfall 1,300 of the hostages had been flown to Leopoldville.

Soon after the paratroop landings a "mercenary" detachment arrived, quickly followed by men of the Congolese National Army.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. George Thomson, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said: "The Foreign Secretary was informed by the Belgian Government that they were engaged in contingency planning with the United States Government for the rescue of the civilian non-Congolese held prisoner in Stanleyville should this become necessary. These are believed to number around 1,000, of whom about 50 are British, including a number of women and children. H.M. Government were asked for and granted certain facilities in connexion with these precautionary steps, notably the right to stage through Ascension Island. The Government do not consider these developments constitute a threat to peace within the meaning of Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

### Right to Protect

"The great majority of the civilians whose lives are at risk are Belgians. We take the view that under international law a State has the right to land troops in foreign territory to protect its nationals in an emergency if necessary.

"The Government have been in constant touch with the American and Belgian Governments with a view to ensuring the safety of our nationals. Steps have been taken for aircraft to fly in immediate relief and medical supplies."

The non-Africans in rebel hands included about 700 Belgians, 100 Italians, 75 Britons, 60 Americans (including 15 women and 28 children), and nationals of Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Greece, India, Ireland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, and West Germany.

The Belgian Government announced that the dispatch of troops had been in discharge of its duty to take all possible preparatory steps to attempt to save its nationals in the Stanleyville area in case of necessity. It was the hope of the Government, however, that they could be liberated by negotiation.

The Belgian Foreign Minister appealed to the rebel "President" Gbenye to protect the Europeans and to permit the International Red Cross to prepare their evacuation.

The Belgian and American Consuls in Stanleyville, presumably acting under duress, then asked their Governments to withdraw all military aid to the Tshombe Government and arrange a cease-fire.

Official sources in Brussels commented that to approach Mr. Tshombe in such matters would amount to direct intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo, and was therefore inadmissible.

On Saturday Mr. Gbenye broadcast from Stanleyville Radio a statement that all people under his control, black and

white, must share the same fate: to allow the whites to be evacuated would be to resort to racialism.

He alleged that Dr. Paul Carlson, an American medical missionary, who had been captured and sentenced to death as a spy, and whose execution had been postponed until noon on Monday, had been caught fighting and wearing a uniform.

He rejected action by the International Red Cross because "we once before allowed such a mission to visit our republic and were bombed immediately afterwards".

On that day there was a meeting in Kenya between Mzee Kenyatta, acting as chairman of the Congo Conciliation Commission of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diallo Telli, its secretary-general, and Mr. Attwood, the American Ambassador. The rebel Foreign Minister, Mr. Thomas Kanza (who was previously Congolese Ambassador in London), having failed to arrive, the meeting was postponed until Sunday. Then and on Monday talks continued without result.

Belgium and the United States asked the President of the Security Council of the United Nations to invite all member States to call urgently for the immediate release of the foreign hostages.

The Soviet News Agency announced: "The Soviet Union strongly denounces the actions of the interventionists in the Congo and warmly supports the African States in their efforts to remove the dangerous seat of tension which has developed in the heart of Africa. All foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Congo should be ended at once. The Congolese, like the other peoples of Africa, should be given every opportunity to settle their affairs themselves and build their own independent national State."

The employment of United States military transport aircraft was condemned, and it was asserted that "direction of the civil service, the army and the police is passing increasingly into the hands of Europeans, mainly Belgians and Americans; the Congo is already turning into a second South Vietnam".

The statement claimed that mercenaries were being trained in Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese African Colonies, and charged the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States with "bringing anti-Castro Cuban refugees to the Congo to fight". It attributed American interest to the great copper, uranium, and other mining wealth of the Congo.

Mzee Kenyatta had declined a United Nations request to send an O.A.U. delegation to Stanleyville to arrange evacuation of foreign civilians. He replied that such action could not be taken until hostilities had ceased in accordance with O.A.U. demands.

At that stage correspondents with the 5th Mercenary Brigade of the Congolese Army reported that it was meeting little opposition as it pushed northwards, and that not even the crossing of the Luwira river had been strongly resisted. Rebel forces seemed near collapse.

It was reported, however, that the Europeans had been moved out of Stanleyville, so that if their exact whereabouts were not known sudden intervention by paratroops might not save their lives.

Coincidental news messages from Leopoldville stated that about 500 of the paratroops had been flown to Kamina, the large air base in north Katanga, following talks between Mr. Tshombe and the Belgian, British and American Ambassadors, and that more of the Belgians were to be moved from Ascension.

### Rebel Threat

Another Stanleyville broadcast declared that if foreign intervention occurred the hostages would be "shot and eaten".

A message from Mr. Tshombe broadcast from Leopoldville said that a handful of Congolese had for more than a year organized rebellion against the Government and frustrated efforts at genuine reconciliation. Loyal forces, having been re-organized and re-grouped, had now liberated three-quarters of the area to which the rebels had brought destruction and indescribable suffering. Compatriots who had been led astray into anarchy under the threats of rebellious dictators should lay down their arms. All the Congo would soon be pacified.

Rebels who surrendered and showed pieces of white cloth to the troops entering Stanleyville would not be harmed. That promise did not apply to Gbenye and his henchmen. Rebel troops should seize and hold them.

On Monday Mzee Kenyatta telegraphed to Mr. Tshombe declining an invitation that the Conciliation Commission should visit the Congo, because Mr. Tshombe had "failed to honour your promises to withdraw all mercenaries and effect a cease-fire".

Mr. Telli left Nairobi for Addis Ababa without explaining his unexpected departure.

## Mr. Clive Salter's £5,000 Damages Policy Loathed But Britain Loved

MR. CLIVE SALTER, Q.C., of Nairobi, was awarded £5,000 damages in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on Friday in an action against the *Sunday Express*, which had reported him as saying on March 31 of last year: "I hate England. I loathe England. If England is ever in trouble I will not fight for her again."

The defence was that the words were not a libel, but fair comment on a matter of public interest, and that they were published by leave and licence.

Mr. Justice Paull said that the simple issue was whether Mr. Salter or Mr. Colin Cross, the reporter, was telling the truth. Mr. Salter claimed that he had been cold-shouldered after publication of the report. Both parties could not be right, but that did not necessarily mean that one was deliberately lying. Mr. Salter's whole case was that, though he had expressed his feelings strongly, there was all the difference between saying "I loathe the Government" and "I hate the country".

### Critical of U.K. Policy

Counsel for Mr. Salter said that he was born in Yorkshire, educated at Wellington and New College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1928, practised in England until 1939, and then went to Kenya. Called to the Kenya Bar in February, 1940, he enlisted in the Kenya Regiment in the next month and served for the rest of the war in Africa, Asia, and England. He then practised law in Kenya, and in 1953 was appointed an acting judge of the High Court in Kenya to try Mau Mau cases, relinquishing the appointment in the following year when he became Queen's counsel. He had been a member of the Legislature from 1950 to 1951 and from 1961 to 1963.

He had been and was critical of the United Kingdom Government's policy towards Kenya settlers. There was

however, a great difference between criticizing Government policy and being disloyal to one's country.

For the defence it was stated that on the evening of March 24, 1963, Air Commodore Howard-Williams said at Muthaiga Club, Nairobi, to Mr. Cross: "I hate Britain because she has destroyed what we tried to build up in Kenya". Earlier that evening in the air commodore's house, Mr. Salter, a member of the club committee, said: "I hate England. I loathe England. If England is ever in trouble I will not fight for her again. While the reporter was making notes of the conversation in a motor-car, Mr. Salter repeated the substance of his remarks, adding: "I won't lift a finger for England".

It was further said that Mr. Salter had referred to treachery by the Colonial Office and had bitterly denounced Mr. Iain Macleod, and that Air Commodore Howard-Williams had said: "I think so too. We all think as Clive does".

Mr. Salter said in evidence that he utterly denied using the words of which he complained. He loved England, in which he had been born, to which he returned frequently, and in which his two daughters and grandchildren were living.

He felt strongly about British Government policy, but had never used the word "hate". Possibly he had spoken of "betrayal" and "treachery", and used the word "loathe".

### Air Commodore Howard-Williams

Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, who said that he was born in London and educated at Buxton College and Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, stated that he had served in the Army and R.F.C., retired from the R.A.F. in 1942 with the rank of air commodore, had become air correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and had gone to Kenya in 1950.

He had not said that he would not fight again for England, and an action of his against the *Sunday Express* for defamation awaited the result of the present action. There had been betrayal; but he did not hate Britain, and intended to live in Britain when he had a chance.

Mr. Colin John Cross, who was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's College, Cambridge, said that he entered journalism in 1950, became a feature writer on the *Sunday Express* in 1962, and since then had paid four visits to Kenya.

After the discussion he had made notes, and it was utterly impossible for him to have attributed to Mr. Salter words now said to have been used by an R.A.F. officer in a conversation with Mrs. Howard-Williams. It would not have been worth his while to report such words from an anonymous R.A.F. officer. He could still hear from Mr. Salter saying the words. Those in the room in Mr. Howard-Williams's house had severely criticized Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod even more. There had been a long tirade of abuse.

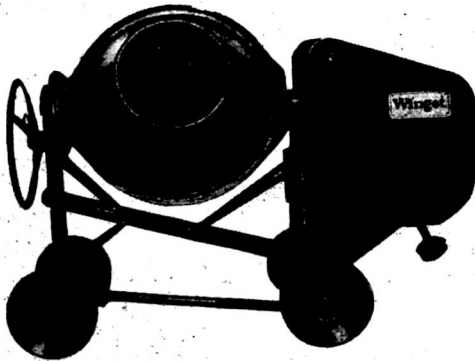
Miss Patricia Hacking, now living in Geneva, said that she had been personal assistant to Mrs. Howard-Williams and had been present at the discussion. After Mrs. Howard-Williams had spoken of a refusal to buy a Battle of Britain ball ticket, the air commodore had said: "We all agree with that".

In his summing up the judge said that if the jury found for the plaintiff the damages should be for the wrong which he had suffered and not be punishment of the defendants.

After a retirement of just over two hours the jury found for Mr. Salter, assessing damages at £5,000.

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# PERSONALIA

ALDERMAN C. W. RUBIA has been re-elected Mayor of Nairobi.

THE HON. SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Rhodesia, was 62 on Sunday.

MR. D. H. J. HOFMEIJER, Holland's director of emigration, has visited Rhodesia.

SIR RONALD PRAIN gave a luncheon party in London last week for PRESIDENT KAUNDA.

MR. ARTHUR WINA, Finance Minister of Zambia, left London by air on Friday for Lusaka.

DR. MAX YERGAN, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, is revisiting South Africa.

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER is to receive the honorary LL.D. of Leeds University on May 20.

MR. SIMON KATILUNGU, High Commissioner for Zambia in London, is also to be accredited to the Holy See.

SIR HENRY WEBB, Q.C., a former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, left £11,357, on which duty of £686 has been paid.

MR. ERIC WEISS has been elected chairman of Minerals Separation, Ltd., of which LORD GEDDES is now a director.

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London today to visit the Federation of South Arabia.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, who has undergone a minor operation in the Middlesex Hospital, London, is progressing satisfactorily.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY was in St. Mary's Hospital, London, for a few days last week for observation after gastro-intestinal trouble.

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME was one of the guests of THE QUEEN at a small informal luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

ABDIRIZAK HAJI HUSAYN, Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, has been elected secretary-general of the Somali Youth League.

MR. DENNIS WALTER BURTON, a cartage contractor in Salisbury, Rhodesia, has been awarded the British Empire Medal for gallantry.

Demands were made in the Indian Parliament last week for the expulsion of REV. MICHAEL SCOTT because of his attitude in the Naga problem.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., lately U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, is to be a member of the British delegation to the United Nations.

MR. T. S. JONES, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Uganda, and previously Director of Agriculture, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. J. L. KIDD, a director of several companies in the Stenhouse group, has joined the board of Ralph S. Harris (Insurances), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. PETER JOHNSON, president of the East Africa Women's League, last week addressed a meeting in London of the England Branch of the league.

MR. JOSIAH SOKO has taken up his appointment as Zambian Ambassador in Washington. MR. VERNON MWAANGA is the First Secretary in the mission.

MR. JOSEPH S. LAKER, an Acholi, who is a B.Sc. (Agric.) of Durham University, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture in Uganda.

MR. TANGYE LEAN has succeeded SIR BERESFORD CLARK as director of external broadcasting at the B.B.C. He had been assistant director since 1952.

PROFESSOR BOND, of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is chairman of a working party appointed to investigate Rhodesia's mineral potential.

THE HON. L. J. LEATHERS, vice-chairman of Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., Ltd., which has wattle growing subsidiaries in East Africa, has recently revisited Kenya.

MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Rhodesian Minister of Trade, Industry and Development, flew back to Salisbury from London at the week-end on the conclusion of his tour of European States.

MR. ABDULRAHMAN MOHAMED BABU, formerly Minister of State in the President's Office, was last week sworn in as Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives in Tanzania.

MR. DINGISWAYO BANDA, a Cabinet Minister in Zambia, said a few days ago that the exchange of visits between sportsmen in Zambia and South Africa was henceforth forbidden.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P., lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies, has become an executive director of Kleinwort Benson, Ltd., the merchant bankers.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister of State, is leading the Kenya delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, External Affairs Minister, leads the Tanzania delegation.

MR. G. C. BRUNTON, a director of the Thomson Organization, Ltd., who has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions, has joined the board of a New Zealand publishing company bought by the group.

MR. AARON SLOMAN, a 28-year-old Rhodesian-born lecturer in philosophy at the new University of Sussex, has told newspaper correspondents that he boycotted the lunch given when THE QUEEN visited the university because he thought it wasteful.

MR. N. MUNDIA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Zambia, is on a goodwill mission to European countries, especially Scandinavia, which will last until mid-December. PRESIDENT KAUNDA'S intention to visit Scandinavia had to be postponed.

MR. J. A. CLARK, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Federal Government at the time of the dissolution, has been appointed chairman of Atlas Copco Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd. He is a director of a number of other leading enterprises.

MR. J. A. R. KING, sometime chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, Nairobi Club, and Nairobi County Council, has been in London for a few days. After short stays in Switzerland and the Canaries, MR. and MRS. KING will return to Cape Town.

MR. F. H. TATE, who has been elected chairman of the council of the Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, has large Rhodesian interests as vice-chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd. He is a past chairman of council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

SAYED MAHMOUN BEHEIRY, a former Finance Minister in the Sudan, has been elected first chairman of the African Development Bank. He was largely responsible for the establishment of a development bank in his own country, and was its first president.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, and MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister of Agriculture, have arrived in London for discussions with the Treasury in regard to finance for the next stage of resettlement by Africans of parts of the Kenya Highlands.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS is the new chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party. MR. PATRICK WALL and MR. F. BENNETT have been re-elected vice-chairmen. The secretaries are Messrs. B. G. IRVINE and A. B. C. HARRISON.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, the left-wing Socialist, who has just entered his 77th year and was recently beaten by 11 votes in the Eton and Slough constituency, has said that his finances will be critical if he does not find a job within a few months, as he has been able to save little from his salary as M.P. for many years. MRS. BROCKWAY has had to resume work with London County Council. MR. BROCKWAY estimates that one in three of the staff of Eton College voted for him.

MR. E. W. MATHU, the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council of Kenya, on which he served for 12 years, recently resigned from the United Nations Economic Committee for Africa. He is now on special assignment in the office of the Prime Minister of Kenya.

MR. PAUL BRISTOL, chairman of the Monday Club since its formation in 1961, has resigned because of his impending departure for Southern Africa. MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, who lost his seat in Parliament at the general election, has been unanimously elected acting chairman.

MR. BENEDICT KATONTOKA, a school teacher at Chipili Mission, in the Kawambwa district of Zambia, has been awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a young African girl from drowning in a flooded river at the risk of his own life.

The Zambia delegation now visiting Moscow consists of MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs, MR. N. MUNDIA, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and MR. SIMON MBILISHI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Land and Natural Resources. They will afterwards visit Yugoslavia.

MR. E. N. MWENDWA, Minister for Labour and Social Services in Kenya, has appointed himself chairman of a committee set up to inquire into the existing services for the care, rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons. It has representatives of four Ministries and of Nairobi City Council.

Visitors in London from Rhodesia include MR. N. R. H. ALDORTH, MR. G. E. T. CARWITHE, MR. & MRS. E. S. F. CHANCE, MR. G. DUNBAR-AXTELL, MR. C. R. FLEMING, MR. D. J. GARRARD, MR. B. R. NICKLAS, MR. & MRS. K. R. L. SCOTT, MR. J. A. K. THOMPSON, and MR. & MRS. H. WULFSOHN.

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., lately Secretary for Technical Co-operation, who was deputy chairman and joint managing director of the Metal Closures group before he accepted office in the former Government, has rejoined the group as executive deputy chairman, with special responsibilities for forward planning.

MR. HECTOR JELE, former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education in Northern Nigeria, DR. ORR, of the Department of Political Economy of Glasgow University, and MR. GORDON ANDERSON, a schools inspector in New Zealand, are spending three months in Southern Rhodesia to advise the Government on educational policy.

MR. SKOTA WINA, Minister of Local Government in Zambia, and MR. I. H. MUCHANGWE, "Shadow" Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, have flown from Lusaka to New Zealand for a fortnight's visit. They are to ask the New Zealand Government for scholarships, for experts to train Africans in Zambia, for other technical assistance, — for tractors — and butter.

SIR BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., at one time general manager of the Uganda Company, was last week an unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the 1922 Committee of Conservative back-benchers in the House of Commons. He was re-elected to the executive committee, of which MR. PHILIP GOODHART and MR. PETER EMERY are joint secretaries and SIR RONALD RUSSELL treasurer.

Passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include MR. & MRS. J. R. ALDERTON, MR. & MRS. R. S. B. BROWN, MR. A. M. CHRISTIE, DR. & MRS. (DR.) J. C. CLEMENT, DR. & MRS. G. A. B. CUNNINGHAM, MR. & MRS. R. W. GREENWOOD, MR. & MRS. HAM, MR. & MRS. R. W. HURLBURT, D. M. HAMILTON, the REV. & MRS. W. HURLBURT, MR. & MRS. R. G. JUDGE, LIEUT.-COL. & MRS. G. H. MITCHELL, the REV. W. MONAGHAN, the REV. H. O'DONNELL, the REV. & MRS. R. PAULSON, and the REV. C. WALDER. CAPTAIN & MRS. G. HAYWOOD are passengers for Dar es Salaam.

## Obituary

### General Sir George Giffard

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, G.C.B., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 78, was a former Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, of which he had previously been Inspector-General, and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. Between 1936 and 1938 he did much to reorganize the Colonial Forces in Africa.

He was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst, and was commissioned in The Queen's Royal Regiment in 1906. Seven years later he was seconded to the K.A.R., and almost immediately took part in operations in Somaliland. He served in the 1914-18 campaign against German East Africa, and when only 32 years of age was given command of a column with the temporary rank of colonel. He was wounded, four times mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D.S.O.

After the war he passed through the Army Staff College, the Royal Naval Staff College, and the Imperial Defence College, and then commanded the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, from which he went to Aldershot in 1933 as G.S.O. 1 of the 2nd Division. Two years later he was made A.D.C. to the King, and in 1936 was promoted major-general and appointed Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and of the K.A.R. Later the scope was extended to cover all African Colonial Forces.

Early in 1939 he became military secretary at the War Office to the then Minister, Mr. Belisha, but in the following year he went to Palestine as G.O.C. A few months later he was transferred to West Africa as G.O.C.-in-C., a new command.

In 1943 he went to India as G.O.C. of the Eastern Army, and soon afterwards was given command of the 11th Army Group in South East Asia, being the immediate superior of General Slim, who commanded on the Burma front as G.O.C. 14th Army. Slim paid a warm tribute to him in his book "Defeat into Victory". Giffard's relations with the Supreme Commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten, were, however, so unhappy that in a dispatch he referred to having been continuously hampered by the Supreme Allied Commander.

DR. G. A. JAMIESON has died in Bulawayo, aged 62. He was an eye specialist.

MRS. ISABEL ROSS, who has died in Poole at the age of 79, founded the East Africa Women's League in Kenya in 1917 and was its first president. She was the widow of Mr. William McGregor Ross, from 1905 to 1923 Director of Public Works in the then East Africa Protectorate.

MR. CHARLES WATSON BOISE, who has died at his home in Kent at the age of 80, was one of the earliest colleagues of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chester Beatty in the formation of the Selection Trust and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups of mining companies. He was actively concerned with the early exploration work in Northern Rhodesia, and still served on the boards of some of the companies.

MR. JAMES LYNE WATT, aged 40, who was born in Kenya and had worked for some 20 years for the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., is now known to have been killed on August 15 in the Southern Sudan, where he was employed by the Blue Nile Tobacco Co., Ltd., a B.A.T. subsidiary. A lorry in which he was travelling was ambushed near Juba. Two Sudanese with him were hit, but escaped into the bush. When they emerged they found that the lorry had been set alight, the vehicle having perhaps been mistaken for a military lorry. Mr. Watt had been in the Sudan only a week. His widow and their three children are in Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

**Parliament****Invitation to Mr. Ian Smith  
Communications Again in Confidence**

THE PRIME MINISTER said in the House of Commons a few days ago:—

"Mr. Smith said on October 24 that he would be pleased to visit London for discussions after the referendum which took place on November 5. Since then he has made no further mention of such a visit, but on November 6 in a message he made public he invited the Commonwealth Secretary to visit Salisbury. Nevertheless, the invitation to Mr. Smith to come to London remains open, as I again made clear in my published message to him of November 7."

MR. WALL: "Now that Mr. Nkomo is no longer in prison, will the rt. hon. gentleman reconsider sending the Secretary of State to Rhodesia? Would not he agree that a meeting of Prime Ministers might be dangerous until such time as the Rhodesian electorate is convinced that the policy of H.M. Government is not to impose an African majority in the next two or three years?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "It is partly a question of what is meant by 'Rhodesian electorate'. Apart from that, I think it would be extremely valuable if there could be discussions with Mr. Smith, because my predecessor had very frank discussions with him and I had a brief meeting with him in September. I think it would be helpful if Mr. Smith could come over on the basis I indicated in my speech of November 3, when the whole thing could be discussed very frankly between us."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Is it not most undesirable that communications between two Governments should constantly be in public? Should we not get back to confidential negotiations and communications?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I very much agree. I am glad to say that in the latest messages which we have had both ways Mr. Smith has said that they should be treated confidentially, and we are both doing that. But it was important that full publicity should have been given to the statement which was put out and was not meant as a confidential communication between Governments warning everyone concerned of the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence."

MR. A. J. IRVINE: "Is it the position that the Prime Minister has intimated to Mr. Smith that he desires him to come to this country for conversations, or has that been left as a matter of inference and implication from questions and answers in the House?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This is not a question of inference. It has been stated quite categorically and communicated to Mr. Smith."

Asked by MR. NIGEL FISHER to state H.M. Government's policy towards constitutional developments in Rhodesia, MR. BOTTOMLEY replied: "We wish to see Southern Rhodesia take her place as an independent State within the Commonwealth, but we must be satisfied that the basis on which independence is to be granted is acceptable to the people of the country as a whole."

**Mr. Nkomo Gives Interviews  
Under Restriction for Four Years**

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, the Rhodesian African nationalist leader, who was moved last week from Gwelo Prison to the restriction area at Gonakudzingwa, which is within a few hundred yards of the border with Mozambique, has been officially informed that he is to be kept under restriction for four years in the Sengwe area of some 400 square miles.

Soon after his arrival at Gonakudzingwa he gave interviews to newspaper and radio representatives, and on Wednesday evening last week B.B.C. Television included some of his statements in its news bulletin.

Mr. Nkomo was heard to say categorically that if he could attend a constitutional conference in London he would press for adoption of a one-man-one-vote fran-

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chise and a Government based on the will of the African majority of the population. He said no word in that recording about co-operation with the European political leaders.

Next day's *Daily Telegraph*, however, carried a report from Gonaudzingwa from its correspondent, Mr. David Adamson, who quoted Mr. Nkomo as saying that he would not go to a conference with set terms, but would bargain. He wanted to rule with Mr. Ian Smith and others.

"We want to create a nation, and we resent very much this talk of the rights of Europeans and the rights of Africans. We don't want to see the Europeans leave. We want them to be citizens of this country. We have to move fast if we are to avert a complete rift between Europeans and Africans."

**Only the Cabinet!**

According to the *Daily Mirror*, he said: "We should only be taking over the Premiership, Cabinet positions and as M.P.s. Men for these positions are ready. The administrative side of government is already run by fully qualified people whom we do not want to chase away."

In the television interview, Mr. Nkomo said that about 250 African nationalists were now imprisoned in Rhodesia and about 1,500 under restriction.

Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister of Constitutional Affairs in Kenya, had issued a long statement about Rhodesia a few days earlier in his capacity as secretary general of K.A.N.U. He said:

"The British Government has warned about the consequences that will result in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence. This warning should go much further. It is difficult to imagine a rebellion in any African Colony merely resulting from their being isolated from Britain and other Commonwealth countries. The rebellion must be met by measures that include the use of forces of law and order."

"In the rebellion of the white minority Government the British Government would still be responsible for the lives and safety of the millions of African people who will not be party to the rebellion. The British cannot abdicate responsibility to the African people of Rhodesia in the event of such a rebellion."

"Mr. Smith should be left in no doubt that rebellion would be met with such forces of law and order as are necessary to restore normality and help the country to move forward to independence. It is not enough to threaten Rhodesia with sanctions and isolation."

"There is a limit to the frustration which the people of Rhodesia should be expected to take. Very soon the British Government should decide on a new initiative to help move Rhodesia to democratic independence."

The Appellate Division of the High Court has granted the Government of Rhodesia leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the High Court decision that the legislation under which Mr. Nkomo and 16 associates had been detained was invalid. The Government's application was not opposed on behalf of any of the African nationalists.

**Arms Supplies for Southern Africa,  
Licences for Rhodesia Withheld**

SALES OF SPORTING RIFLES and ammunition to Rhodesia are in abeyance because the Board of Trade is withholding export licences while the Government reviews the whole question of arms supplied to Southern Africa. There have been reports that South African businesses have tried to circumvent the U.K. embargo by ordering through Rhodesia.

Major Lewis Hastings in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* has contrasted the Socialist Government's attitude to Southern Africa with its dispatch to Peking of "emissaries in almost indecent haste to snuggle up to Communist China". He continued:—

"It will be said that trade with China is a highly moral affair as it does not include armaments. This is the purest humbug. To China, dedicated to aggression everywhere, fomenting insurrection, rapine and murder in the Himalayas, in Vietnam, on the Malaysian borders, in South America, Zanzibar, the Congo, and South Africa itself, every mortal thing that fortifies her economy boosts her war potential. Machine tools to a Communist State are the same as machine-guns."

"This blow aimed at South Africa has nothing whatever to do with morality. It is concerned only with cold calculations of ultimate political and material advantage. These will be found to be miscalculations, as usual; but meanwhile this blow will boomerang, and we in this oddly-governed island will have much to lose—more, I'm afraid, than Dr. Verwoerd".

**Courting A Head-On Collision  
Ending Britain's Mission in Africa**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR,—Now that Joshua Nkomo is accessible to visitors, it is suggested that the new Commonwealth Relations Secretary might visit Rhodesia. But Nkomo and Sithole do not speak for more than 5% of the African population of Rhodesia, while the chiefs and headmen at the recent *indaba* represented at least 75%. Why did no British Government representative attend that testing of public opinion?

There can be only one answer. It is that H.M. Government are obsessed with the notion of an African majority Government now — regardless of the 1961 Constitution, regardless of the rights of the white minority, regardless of the fate of the African masses in Tanzania, Malawi, Ghana, Mali, and in other parts of balkanized Africa, and regardless of African wishes.

Very few Rhodesians, white or black, like the idea of U.D.I. The economic consequences are forbidding, and the prospect of severing the link with the Crown is horrible. But it looks very such as though H.M. Government was deliberately courting a head-on collision. What useful purpose can that serve?

No doubt: the U.N. would gladly bundle in and create the same kind of chaos it contrived in the Congo. I hope that India, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States would side with Britain. Each has an axe to grind. But would an exodus of white Rhodesians further the political or economic progress of the African population one inch? It would retard it; and if the British taxpayer were unwilling to shoulder the burden of massive African unemployment, then, no doubt, Peking would offer aid. Is that what the British people want? Is this to be the last chapter of Britain's "mission" in Africa?

New Milton, Yours faithfully,  
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## President Kaunda "Most Touched"

### Discussions to be Resumed in January

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA said before he left London for Dublin at the week-end that he had been "most touched" by the warmth of the welcome accorded to him by the British people wherever he had gone during his visit. He sincerely appreciated the hospitality shown by the British Government and the great understanding and helpful nature of the talks in which he had been engaged with Ministers and officials.

By command of the Queen, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord-in-waiting, took leave of the President at London Airport on behalf of Her Majesty.

In the course of discussions with Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development, the President asked for financial assistance for Zambia's development programme, her defence requirements, and in connexion with the debt burden assumed on the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The longer-range financial problems of Zambia were also considered. It was agreed that officials of the two Governments should confer again in January.

Mr. Arthur Wina, the Minister of Finance, who participated in the talks, flew back to Lusaka on Friday.

H.M. Government promised £1m. towards the capital costs of the new University of Zambia, and Mrs. Castle discussed with Dr. Kaunda the question of further technical assistance, especially in education and agriculture.

On Friday President Kaunda opened a direct telephone link between the U.K. and Zambia. Calls had previously been routed through Salisbury.

## One-Man Show

FORTY-TWO paintings by Mr. Sam Ntiro, lately High Commissioner in London for Tanganyika, and now in the External Affairs Ministry in Dar es Salaam, are being exhibited until December 5 in a one-man show at the Piccadilly Gallery, Cork Street, London, W.1. Mr. Ntiro has his own strong style, and many of his pictures are most colourful. In one, called The Crucifixion, the Christ and bystanders are all Africans.

Carrying 84 passengers and five tons of mail and freight, a V.C.10 of British United Airways flew last week from Gatwick to Entebbe, 4,060 miles, at an average speed of 591 m.p.h.

An exhibition of Rhodesian cut flowers is now on show at Rhodesia House, London. The aim is to increase sales in Britain, mainly of gladioli, carnations, roses, orchids, exotic arums, and "Barberton" daisies.

## First Deportations from Zambia

### Briton and Two South Africans

A BRITON and two South Africans were ordered at the week-end to leave Zambia within 48 hours. These were the first expulsion orders to be issued since Zambia became an independent republic on October 24. Vice-president Reuben Kamanga said that "insults offered to people because of their race have to be stamped out".

Mr. Herbert Michael Hales, the British subject concerned, had recently arrived in Lusaka from Rhodesia.

It was unofficially suggested that the grounds for his expulsion differed from those in the case of the two South Africans. In their case reference was made to the "determination of the Government to foster the growth in this country of a harmonious society of all races based on mutual respect, tolerance, and a willing acceptance of the dignity and human rights of each of our people".

Mr. G. J. D. Jordaan, an engine driver, who was in South Africa when the order against him was issued, had been accused in March by African railwaymen of calling them "kaffirs" and using other insulting language. When the management refused a demand by the union to transfer him to Rhodesia, there was a three-day protest strike by about 4,500 African railwaymen.

The other South African, Mr. R. M. Theron, of Broken Hill, was a miner out of employment.

## Trade Sabotaged in Westminster

MERCHANT SHIPPING HOUSES in London and the provinces which place orders for many trading concerns in Rhodesia, South Africa, and other markets are irate that the new Socialist Government's "incentive payment" of 1½% on export turnover should have been promised only to U.K. manufacturers and nothing to the merchant shippers who have often the choice of buying for their customers in Britain or elsewhere. They consequently claim that they, not the manufacturers, often stimulate overseas sales.

Not only are they to be denied a share in the 1½% "incentive" but they find themselves faced with the trouble and cost of supplying details of every export order to the manufacturers for submission to the Board of Trade as justification for the rebate. To save themselves this trouble and expense, some are already believed to be diverting orders to the Continent.

Mr. Harold Soref, managing director of the family firm, has told the *Daily Telegraph*:-

"The Government, having sought a quarrel with almost every friendly credit-worthy country, expect export merchants and merchant shippers to risk their capital dealing with unstable Marxist States which they are busy cultivating."

"Export markets, which are difficult to recover once lost, are being sabotaged in Westminster. Additional exactions are being manufactured in Whitehall which hinder international trade with those countries in a position to pay for the goods they require. Reprisals and a boycott of British goods can be expected unless the Government reverses its policies."

## ZAMBIA



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## Another Malawi M.P. Escapes Ex-Minister Criticizes Dr. Banda

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said a few days ago that another Member of the Malawi Parliament, Mr. A. J. Kenyanya, had fled to Tanzania to join the rebel ex-Ministers in Dar es Salaam.

He also declared that Mr. Henry Chipembere, lately Minister of Education, was staying in Tanzania with the father of Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for External Affairs. Dr. Banda repeated that five former Malawi Ministers were in Tanzania.

Mr. Cofin Cameron, the only white member of the Banda Cabinet until his resignation, has returned to Glasgow. He told a representative of the *Guardian* that there were thousands of cases of violence by the Malawi Youth League in the February elections, but that the police were ordered not to act.

Dr. Banda's thugs — members of the Youth League, of which Dr. Banda is commander-in-chief — had arrived in Government lorries to break up a meeting held by Mr. Chipembere, had burnt the car of another Minister, Mr. Chirwa, and launched a concerted attack on the houses of African civil servants in Zomba.

Dr. Banda's recent speeches were blatant incitement to violence. The Prime Minister was stirring up old tribal antagonisms.

Within a few weeks there would be no architects or civil engineering firms left in Malawi and few building companies.

The Prime Minister constantly had suspected African Ministers and civil servants of being open to bribery. All senior posts in the civil service, army and police were filled by whites because Dr. Banda had refused to have Africans trained to take over the jobs. Because the Premier immersed himself in petty details, he had no time left for the country's long-term needs.

European civil servants had supported Dr. Banda because they believed that Mr. Chipembere was anti-white. With that opinion Mr. Cameron did not agree; he thought Mr. Chipembere brave and likely to be fair to the whites if given the chance.

He did not, however, think Dr. Banda's removal likely, for his hold on the people through control of the only political party was not likely to be broken by the disaffection of African intellectuals.

Having spent seven years in Malawi on the side of the Africans, Mr. Cameron emphasized that he greatly regretted having to criticize Dr. Banda.

## Oathing in the Rift Valley

THE SENATE OF KENYA held an emergency meeting last week to consider reports that Africans in the Rift Valley were again taking oaths against the Kenyatta Government and were threatening action during the celebrations of Republic Day on December 12.

Senator Lubembe having described the situation as very alarming, the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence issued the following statement: —

"Commenting on the remarks made by Senator Lubembe regarding security in the Rift Valley Region, a spokesman expressed the Government's surprise that he should have seen fit to issue such a statement before approaching the Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

"He added that the Ministry had no idea what the Senator was referring to. The Rift Valley Region always had its security problems, such as tribal friction and the dangers inherent in unemployment and illegal squatting, but the authorities were confident that there was no cause for any concern.

"A few shifts incidents in Samburu district of Isiolo last week had reduced any serious threat from that quarter.

"The Government deplored Senator Lubembe's statement, as tending to create considerable speculation and alarm, especially among the inhabitants of the region, which the situation in no way warranted. An explanation was being sought from the senator."

Two days before Senator Lubembe made his statement the Civil Secretary in the Rift Valley Region had told a public meeting in Thomson's Falls that oathing had increased and was a threat to security.

## Changes in Tanzania New Offices for Zanzibaris

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, has announced the following Ministerial changes: —

Mr. A. K. Hanga becomes Minister of State in the President's Office, with responsibility for Union Affairs, including the preparation and execution of the Zanzibar Development Plan.

Mr. A. M. Babu, also from Zanzibar, takes over the Ministry for Commerce and Co-operatives; Mr. J. Kasambala the portfolio of Industries, Mineral Resources, and Power; and Mr. Lawi N. Sijaona that of Lands, Settlement and Water Development.

Chief Erasto Mang'anya, lately Ambassador at the United Nations, is made Minister for Community Development and National Culture; and Sheikh H. Makame takes over Communications and Works.

Mr. Saidi Ntali, who has been Regional Commissioner for Dodoma, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives, and Mr. A. H. Ameir Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power.

The Ministry of Justice has been abolished, the Second Vice-President assuming responsibility for its functions.

Mr. John Mwakangale, lately Parliamentary Secretary for Local Government and Housing, goes to Dodoma as Regional Commissioner.

Mr. A. H. Jamal, Minister of State in the President's Office, has also been made chairman of the reconstituted board of the Tanganyika Development Corporation.

Twenty Russian dancers, musicians, singers, and acrobats are touring East Africa.

The newly-founded German Volunteer Service has sent 23 young men and women to Tanzania. The men will engage in slum clearance in Dar es Salaam, and the women will be attached to the Ministry of Health or Dar es Salaam City Council. They are to remain for two years.

SALES



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# RST

## ITS PLACE IN THE NEW ZAMBIA

The following are extracts from the annual statement by the Chairman of the RST Group of Companies, Sir Ronald L. Prain, to shareholders:—

This statement is written on October 24, 1964, the first day of the new Independent Republic of Zambia. My first and pleasurable duty is therefore to extend to the President, the Government and people of Zambia the warmest congratulations of this group of companies on this great event, and to express our good wishes for the future.

The people of Zambia have great tasks ahead. In the centre of a troubled continent they can have an outstanding political and economic influence which is already internationally recognised. Domestically the diversifying of the economy and the raising of the standards of education and living are formidable tasks to which the Government is already applying itself with energy and wisdom. Endowed as it is by nature with mineral wealth and agricultural potential, and with a vital and progressive people, Zambia will, I believe, continue to be in the forefront of the new nations of Africa.

### Operational Results

#### Mufulla Mine

Production was 154,095 long tons of copper, compared with 111,775 in the previous year when a strike brought operations to a standstill for ten weeks. The year's record production, which is 40,000 tons more than the previous best, demonstrates the mine's capabilities given an uninterrupted run. Mufulla's production is now in fact running at a rate in excess of the 150,000 tons per annum which was estimated when the western extension was planned and we hope to produce 162,000 tons in the current financial year.

Pipeline stocks, which had been depleted due to the strike, were replenished by retaining 16,000 tons from production and, despite this, sales totalled 137,675 tons which was some 11,000 tons in excess of the previous year's figure.

The gross profit on sales of copper was £11.4 million, an increase of 30 per cent when compared with £8.8 million for the previous year. This was due mainly to a striking decrease in unit costs of about £10 per ton arising from

the larger tonnages handled, and to increased sales at higher prices. Adding other income, less interest charges, the profit before taxation amounted to £11.9 million.

A new tax rate of 9s. 6d. in the £ (47½ per cent) was introduced in the July, 1964, Budget and this applies to the previous year's profits, the year to June 30, 1963, in respect of which provision for taxation had been made at 8s. 0d. (40 per cent) the then last known rate. This additional liability amounted to £580,000 which has to be found from last year's profits. Taxation on last year's profits on the basis of 47½ per cent, using the last known rate as usual, absorbs £5.6 million. Accordingly last year's profits bear an additional charge for taxation amounting to £1.5 million when compared with the 8s. 0d. rate which had existed previously.

#### Roan Antelope Mine

Production was 92,536 tons, compared with 76,504 tons in the previous year, and represents the highest annual production since the mine began operations in 1931. These operations resulted in a gross profit from sales of copper of £3.4 million which represented an increase of £500,000 over the figure for the previous year. This improvement was due mainly to increased sales at higher prices, deliveries totalling 96,413 tons which was nearly 17,000 tons more than the previous year.

#### Chibuluma Mine

Production of copper amounted to 23,575 tons, an increase of 3,556 tons over the previous year.

The gross profit on sales of copper increased by £429,000 to £1,083,000 when compared with the previous year's results. Sales were nearly 5,000 tons higher than the previous year at 21,834 tons and, moreover, were sold at higher prices, and this was the main reason for the better results. There was, however, a loss on cobalt trading of £117,000. For the first time provision for taxation is required and this absorbs £405,000, based on the new rate of tax.

#### Ndola Refinery

During the year 105,187 tons of copper were refined, compared with 89,514 tons the previous year. Most of this production was on behalf of the Roan Antelope mine, the balance

coming from other Copperbelt producers to whom the refinery offers custom facilities. There was a gross profit of £637,000 from these operations.

#### Chambishi

In my statement last year I outlined our development plans for Chambishi, which is being started as an open-pit operation, and I said that we expected some production in 1964/65. We still expect that production will begin during this financial year although plant construction has fallen behind schedule owing to delays in deliveries of equipment. Planned production is at the rate of 26,000 tons of copper a year, 1,000 tons more than originally estimated, but this rate will not be reached until 1966/67.

Capital costs are now expected to amount to £9.3 million, an increase of £1.8 million on the original estimate made two years ago.

#### Financial Results

The sum of all the production mentioned in the preceding section was 270,206 tons of copper for the group, which is 52,658 tons more than the previous best in 1959/60, and no less than 61,906 tons more than in 1962/63.

Sales during the year amounted to 255,922 tons, representing an increase of 32,491 tons over the previous record year of 1962/63. As already mentioned, the difference between production and sales went into stock to restore the tonnages which had been taken out of stock during the previous year when we had a protracted stoppage at Mufulla.

The income of Rhodesian Selection Trust Limited for the year was made up of the profits from the Roan Antelope Division, together with dividends from Mufulla, Chibuluma, Ndola Copper Refineries and miscellaneous sources of investment income. The total profit of the RST company was £7.4 million, on which taxes are payable primarily on the profits of the Roan Division. The provision for taxation was £2.3 million and included not only the liability for last year at the new rate of 9s. 6d. in the £ (47½ per cent) referred to earlier, but also further reserves (£240,000) which had to be made to cover the shortfall during the previous year in respect of which taxes had been previously reserved at the then last known rate of 8s. 0d. in the £ (40 per cent).

The board has appropriated the sum of

£400,000 in respect of general reserve, leaving available profits of £4.7 million. An interim dividend of 2s. 6d. gross, equivalent to a net rate of 1s. 6d., was paid in June, and the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend in December at the rate of 5s. 6d. gross per share, equivalent to a net rate of 2s. 10-65d.

It is not easy at first sight to compare the sum of this year's dividends with those of the previous year owing to the change in the tax rate. A comparison can be made, however, in the net rate equivalents which are 4s. 4-65d. per share for the year and 4s. 7-8d. per share for the previous year.

#### Royalties and Taxation

Ever since we started mining in this territory we have paid royalties to the British South Africa Company. As shareholders will undoubtedly have read, the royalty rights of that company have been extinguished by their purchase by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, assisted by the British Government. It follows that no more royalties will be payable by us to the British South Africa Company, and in future the control of all the mining and mineral rights of this country is vested in the President of Zambia.

It has been stated by the Zambian Government that as soon as it owns the mining rights it will discuss with the mining companies a new basis of royalties which will avoid certain of the worst features of the formula which has been applied in the past. This past formula had two onerous and unfortunate features, the first of which has become increasingly important over the last 15 years, and the second of which has severely affected our costs during the year 1964. I will refer briefly to these two features which it is believed will no longer apply now that the control of the mining rights is vested in the President.

First, owing to the rise in the price of copper to levels never foreseen when the royalty scale was originally laid down, the royalties payable have become unreasonable in relation to either costs or profits. Since the royalties have been based on the price of copper, the charge per ton has been the same for all mines irrespective of individual profitability. On the other hand, the profitability of the Copperbelt mines varies considerably, and it follows from this that mines with high costs have been unduly penalised compared with mines of low cost; this difference in costs is usually related to difference in grades of ore or scale of operations and bears no relationship whatsoever to efficiency. The only other costs in our context which fall with the same absolute severity on all mines are those relating to rillage and freights, which is understandable since it could hardly be expected that these could be based on differential profitability.

The royalty formula has thus acted as a factor in determining the point at which it is economic to extract the mineral. To take the extreme case, if no royalty were payable the mines could extract metal from ground which at present is left as being uneconomic to mine. Further, the formula has affected the consideration of what will constitute a new mine, and thus has had an adverse effect on exploration policy.

The second point, and this has only arisen in the last few months and in no way affects the generality of the first point I have made, is that whereas royalties have been payable on London Metal Exchange prices most of the main producers of the world, including ourselves, are selling copper at a price different from this. We regard this as a temporary problem, but since it has affected our profits adversely for the first nine months of 1964 I have to mention it and advise shareholders that we made an official protest to the B.S.A. Company about this situation.

In the Budget speech the Minister of Finance raised the rate of taxation on large companies

from 40 per cent to 47½ per cent and at the same time lowered it for small companies from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. I do not like discriminatory taxation, but it would be premature to criticise the Minister's action because he went on to make some very important pronouncements which are fundamental to our business.

Vital talks are due to take place between the mining companies and the Government affecting many questions of future development. These talks are of such importance that in due course we shall consider advising shareholders of the outcome by means of a separate statement.

#### Copper Market

The year 1964 has been a difficult one for the non-ferrous metal industries; a buoyant free world economy has generated a greatly increased demand for all the major metals. In the case of copper this demand is estimated to be at a rate about 15 per cent higher than that of 1963. The mining industry returned to full production early in 1964, but a series of labour agreements fell due for re-negotiation during the year, and in some cases failure to agree on new conditions led to stoppages. In this way the full productive capacity of the free world copper mining industry has not been realised, and this has aggravated what otherwise might have been only a small imbalance between supply and real demand. The Zambian copper mining industry has not been seriously affected by stoppages and the production for the first nine months of 1964 has in fact been a record one.

As is inevitable under such conditions the price of copper has risen sharply. At first sight the situation has been reminiscent of that of 1956, but in fact there is at least one major difference. In 1956, when the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange rose to £437 per ton, much of the world's export copper was sold at those rising prices. This year, however, most of the export copper has not been sold at exchange quotations but at so-called producer prices at a considerably lower level than the exchange quotations. In January most of the companies producing in the world's exporting countries decided individually to sell at their own quoted prices, the reason of course being the realisation that high prices, especially if they fluctuated violently, would lead to substantial substitution of copper by other materials. Thus, while commodity exchange prices have risen by over 100 per cent in the year, the bulk of international supplies has been sold at prices which have risen in no case by more than about 20 per cent.

This year has therefore seen in effect the evolution of a new marketing system in Europe whereby the main stream of imported copper is obtainable at the producer prices, while the marginal supplies are partly obtainable at the higher and fluctuating London Metal Exchange prices and partly at intermediate prices. Of the current free world primary production only about 10 per cent is not sold at producer prices.

In terms of prices the London Metal Exchange quotation has risen from £236 per ton to a high of £515, while at the time of writing current producer prices for export copper range from £260 to £280 per long ton of electro delivered European port.

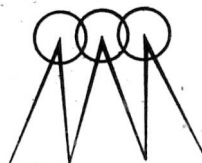
The existence of a multi-pricing system has

brought major problems to the consuming industries, principally in Europe, and this is a situation which causes producers of primary copper much concern. The existence of several prices for copper is bad enough but the position is further aggravated by the fact that fabricators take in varying proportions at the various prices, so that the system of averaging such purchases results in an even greater number of prices for copper products. This confusion, coupled with a price level which is too high for certain uses and which fluctuates too frequently, is most damaging to the long term prospects for developing the use of copper. However, there are indications that fabricators are aware of the danger and are themselves introducing new methods of pricing their products so as to eliminate these frequent fluctuations. The alternative of using the Metal Exchange quotations as the sole pricing basis would be disastrous under present conditions, so that the existence of a multi-pricing system seems inevitable in years such as this, regrettable as it is.

The policy of producing companies in adopting the producer price system, which has of course long applied in the United States and Canada, has been widely welcomed by fabricators and consumers who have shown very considerable understanding of the problems of the producers in a year such as this. Furthermore, the action of producing companies in refusing to follow the prices set by the commodity exchanges on the basis of marginal supplies has received support from the governments of some of the producing countries. Countries such as Zambia and Chile, both largely dependent on one export product, have a special interest in supporting such efforts, for the first requirement inherent in their announced wish to increase production must surely be the maintenance of existing markets.

The situation which I have described is clearly temporary, but nevertheless must have some adverse effect on the prospects of copper consumption. This statement is being written several weeks before publication, and it would be idle to comment on the short term prospects for an alleviation of the supply position. On a longer term basis production from the mines of the free world should increase each year between now and 1970, which is as far ahead as one can look, and the average annual increment I calculate may be of the order of 4 to 5 per cent. Undoubtedly the experiences of 1964 will stimulate the mining side of the copper industry to consider still further increases in productive capacity in order to avoid the recurrence of violent price movements in exceptional years of demand. In the opinion of many, the industry should be equipped with a productive capacity of such an order that in a normal year not more than say 90 per cent of such capacity will be required to meet demand. It also becomes increasingly evident that the future prosperity of the industry will be based more on expanding production to meet increased consumption, based on reasonable pricing policies, than upon prospects of higher prices or greatly increased profit margins.

Copies of Sir Ronald Prain's statement, together with copies of the RST annual report, can be obtained from the Secretary, RST International Metals Limited, One Noble Street, London EC2.



# RST

Companies in the group are incorporated in Zambia, the United Kingdom, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland

# RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Zambia)

## Steady Progress in Industrial Relations

The following points are from the annual statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer:

### FINANCIAL RESULTS

Net Profit	
Investments written down by (of which Rhosouth)	
Profit available for distribution	
Unappropriated profits from previous years	
Dividends	
Unappropriated profit carried forward	

1963-4	
	£6,956,000
	782,000
	(561,000)
	£6,164,000
	527,000
	£6,185,000
	506,000

Rhosouth Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, and registered in Salisbury, Rhodesia, was formed on 1st January, 1964, to administer interests in that country. Income to date totals £180,000. At the same time Rhodesian Anglo American was registered in Lusaka, Zambia.

### Nchanga-Bancroft

The acquisition by Nchanga of Bancroft stock and Nchanga's loan of £4 million to Bancroft to repay in full its outstanding £5 million loan from the British South Africa Company and the Anglo American Corporation have already been announced. Nchanga will also provide Bancroft with temporary loan facilities, but may itself require some temporary finance after paying its final dividend and tax. Rhodesian Anglo American has agreed to grant Nchanga facilities of up to £3 million for a period of two years.

### Mineral Royalties

The ownership of Zambia's mineral royalties was transferred from the British South Africa Company to the Government on October 24th. There have already been preliminary discussions with the Government about the basis on which royalties should be assessed in the future. Both Government and the mining companies want a new system to alleviate the burden on high cost mines and encourage the working of lower grade deposits.

### Copper Prices

The existence of three prices for copper has produced a very difficult position. Many customers have to purchase some supplies on the open market, and this raises the average cost to them of their copper which is reflected in the selling price of their fabricated products. At the present level of prices the dangers of substitution in certain fields are very real, and the copper companies' policy has had the full support of the Zambian Government.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill Company

Net profit for 1963 was £648,000 compared with a loss of £79,000 in the previous year, while the quarterly report for the nine months to 30th September 1964 shows a net profit of £1,466,000. The output of the new plant is approaching its target, although there are still some operational problems to be solved. Lead has risen from £70 to over £120 per ton in October this year. Similarly Zinc has risen from less than £90 per ton to—currently—£125 per ton. Certain of the major zinc producers introduced, in July 1964, a producer price of £125 which was subsequently reduced to £110 per ton in September 1964. In order to maintain its competitive trading position, Rhodesia Broken Hill has followed the lead of the major producers in adopting a producer price.

### Industrial Relations

The Hadow Commission appointed by Government to

review salaries and conditions in the public services reported in March of this year. It recommended that Government should employ civil servants on expatriate and local conditions. The mining industry has followed a similar policy, and in August this year the Mine Officials and Salaries Staff Association and the Mineworkers' Society eventually accepted expatriate terms and the consolidation of the copper bonus. At the same time an approach has been made to the Northern Rhodesian (now Zambian) African Mine Workers' Union with the proposal to consolidate the bonus into their basic wages on terms which meant that no-one would be worse off. Negotiations with the Union are still proceeding.

### Technical Advances

A pilot Torco plant treating 10 tons a day was established at Nchanga in November 1963, and has successfully treated refractory oxide ores from Nchanga, Rhokana, Bwana Mkubwa and Kansanshi with a very satisfactory recovery percentage. A pilot plant on a commercial scale to treat initially 500 tons a day is now being built by Rhodesia Copper Refineries at Nkana. It must be emphasised that until the new plant is commissioned and tested, which should be about the middle of next year, one cannot say that the process is proved.

### Hippo Valley

During the year Hippo Valley (Rhodesia) embarked on an expansion programme of approximately £5 million. A new mill costing £3.5 million is under construction and will come into operation towards the end of 1965. This new mill will produce some 55,000 tons of sugar next year, while the old mill will produce 45,000 tons.

### Wankie Colliery Company Ltd.

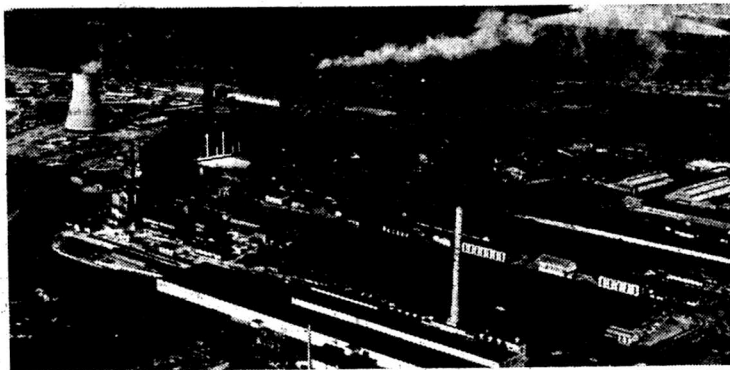
Rhosouth has a 23 per cent interest in this company, which sold 2,893,082 tons of coal during the year. Deliveries of coal would have been higher if it had not been for a strike at the mine, a railway strike and a shortage of rolling stock. There was an increase in demand from consumers in Zambia and Rhodesia, particularly in the Rhodesian tobacco industry. Wankie's profit for the year of £1,006,000 was £30,000 higher than the previous year, and dividends totalling 1s. 3d. net per share were the same as in the previous year.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts are obtainable from the London Office, 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

# RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of Zambia

## Progress in New Projects



A general view of the Rhokana plant

The following points are from Annual Statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

### Statistics

	YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1964	YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1963
Production (long tons)	107,014	97,972
Sales (long tons)	122,455	85,843
Sales proceeds per ton	£230.7	£231.4
FINAL PROFIT before tax	£7,651,000	£7,160,000
NET PROFIT after tax	£3,631,000	£4,680,000

NOTE: £1,641,000 has been assigned for capital expenditure projects and an extra £450,000 must be provided against the increased tax following Zambia's July budget, in addition to the year's normal taxation.

### Investment income, profit and dividends

Investment income totalled £4,717,000 (last year £4,659,000) because of higher dividends from Mufulira and Chibuluma (R. S. T. Group copper mines). Nchanga's dividend was reduced, however, and no dividend was paid by Rhodesia Copper Refineries, nor was there any ordinary dividend from Bancroft. Total profit available for distribution was £8,682,000—the interim dividend of 2s 6d (net) and the recommended final dividend of 4s 3d (net) absorb £8,461,000.

### Metal Stocks

The lifting of sales restrictions meant that the value of metal stocks was reduced from £10,669,000 at 30th June, 1963, to £6,096,000 at 30th June, 1964.

### Cobalt

The cobalt plant, which was shut down in April, 1964, for a major overhaul, resumed

production in October, 1964. The production this year was 988 short tons compared with 688 short tons last year. Demand has improved and it is expected that sales will increase in 1964-5.

### Nchanga and Bancroft

The Nchanga-Bancroft link-up has meant that Rhokana received 1,690,574 Nchanga shares in exchange for 10,143,509 Bancroft shares, thus bringing Rhokana's total holding in Nchanga up to 34.7 percent. The 500,000 Bancroft redeemable preference £1 shares were redeemed in full at par on 22nd July, 1964.

### Quarterly Reports

Rhokana's first quarterly report, which accompanies this report, shows a lower annual rate of production, at 95,000 long tons, than will probably result. This is because of the mining problems in the Mindola mine.

### Mindola Mine operations

Progress at the Mindola mine has been less because rock pressure has hampered the rate of stope advance. Work has begun to establish an open-pit operation in the predominantly oxide zone north of Mindola. The ore has been successfully treated in the 10-ton-a-day Torco pilot plant at Nchanga. A bigger (pilot) plant is now being built at Nkana to treat, initially, 500 tons of ore a day from Mindola open pit. This will be completed by the middle of next year.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the London Office, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

## Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., reports net profit after tax to June 30 at £6,956,000 (£7.1m.). Dividends of 9s. per 10s. unit take almost £6.2m. The issued capital is £6,871,000. Investments in subsidiaries have a book value of just under £18m., but quoted holdings of £11.2m. have a market value of more than four times that figure; investments in companies other than subsidiaries stand in the books at £8.9m., the market value of the quoted section being about £500,000 under the book value. Net current assets total £2m.

The subsidiaries are Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd. The other holdings are in the Bancroft, Mufulira, Chibuluma and Chambishi copper companies, all in Zambia. In Rhodesia (lately Southern Rhodesia) the principal investments are in Rhoosouth, Ltd., Mushili, Ltd., Rho-Anglo Mine Services, Ltd., and Rho-Anglo Trustees, Ltd.

The consolidated profit and loss account of the parent and subsidiary companies shows profit before tax at £29.4m. (£26.7m.) and taxation totalling £13.7m. (£9m.), leaving £15.6m. (£17.6m.) of which £8.5m. (£9.7m.) is attributable to outside holders of shares, in subsidiaries leaving the profit attributable to Rhoanglo at £7.1m. (£7.9m.).

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg are deputy chairmen. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford, Sir Albert Robinson, and Messrs. H. C. Bellingaht, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, and W. D. Wilson, with six alternatives, namely Messrs. C. P. S. Allen, I. M. Cowan, R. B. Loder, E. G. Long-Innes, J. M. F. Phillimore, and H. H. Taylor.

There is a local committee in London composed of Messrs. N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, P. J. Oppenheimer, B. W. Pain, and H. A. V. Smith.

## Rhokana Corporation

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., report profit before tax to June 30 at £12,368,000, compared with £11.8m. in the previous year, but as the tax liability has risen from just under £2.5m. to £4m. owing to changes in taxation in Zambia, the net profit is down by £1m. (from £9,338,000 to £8,348,000). Payment of dividends totalling 6s. 9d. per £1 stock unit take £8,462,000 (£8,774,000). Issued capital totals £25.7m.

Fixed assets have a book value of £44.3m., investments, appearing at £13.1m. having a value "substantially in excess of cost". Current liabilities at £16.5m. are slightly above current assets at £16.3m.

Production of 107,014 long tons of blister and electrolytic copper exceeded the previous year's total of 97,972 tons, but the output of cobalt at 1,048 short tons was 353 tons lower, the plant having been shut down for about six months for major overhaul. Proceeds of sales of both metals totalled £29.4m. (£20.7m.). For the first half of the financial year the policy of restricting sales and/or production was continued on the 85% basis, but in mid-January all restrictions were removed.

Associated companies include the Bancroft, Nchanga, Baluba, Chambishi, Chibuluma, Mufulira, and Chisangwa Mines, Rhodesia Copper Refineries, and Kalindini Exploration, Ltd.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg are deputy chairmen.

## Bancroft Mines Report Loss

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., report a loss of £1,648,000 for the year to June 30, against a profit in the previous year of £1,119,000. The loss would have been £407,000 but for a change in the accountancy method of dealing with expenditure on mining assets. Difficulties continued to be encountered in mining conditions, with the consequence that ore milled came down to 1,456,000 short tons (1.8m.) and the finished production to 32,645 long tons of blister and electrolytic copper (43,154 tons). Sales were similarly lower at 33,721 tons (43,042), and the proceeds totalled £7,658,000, against £9,371,000. Issued capital remains unchanged at £13,750,000. Fixed assets total £24.7m. and net current assets £457,000. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg deputy chairmen.

## Rhodesia Copper Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., report profit after tax to June 30 at £284,000 (£332,000), of which £223,000 is added to the general reserve and £25,000 applied to the redemption of preference shares. Fixed assets have a book value of just over £4m. Net current liabilities total £284,000. The issued capital is £1,380,000. Production totalled 262,115 long tons of finished copper (233,232). Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg are deputy chairmen.

## Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.—which is about to change its name to Roan Selection Trust, Ltd.—reports profit after tax to June 30 at £5,890,000 (£5,929,000). The profit before tax, however, increased by more than £4m. from £13,290,000 to £17,422,000, but taxation took £9,231,000, against just over £5m.

Copper sales at 255,922 long tons (223,431) realized £59.2m. (£51m.), the average price being £231 (£228), while costs were down to £166 (£170). The issued capital is just under £21.6m. Dividends totalling 4s. 4.65d. per share compare with distributions of 4s. 7.8d. net last year. The dividends require £4.7m.

Roan Antelope sold 96,413 long tons of copper, against 79,557 tons in the previous year; Mufulira sold 137,675 tons (126,875); and Chibuluma 21,834 (16,999).

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., the main subsidiary, had a profit after tax of £5,731,724 (£5.6m.), and paid £4.8m. in dividends totalling 6s. 0.9d. (5s. 8.4d.).

Chibuluma's net profit was £52,849 (£671,577). Dividends of 1s. 1.05d. required £407,812 (1s. 2.4d., £450,000).

The consolidated balance-sheet shows fixed assets at £50.2m., loans at £14.3m., and net total £9.9m.

Sir Ronald Prain is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. Frank E. Buch, Frank Coolbaugh (alternate), G. B. Brebner, H. R. Finn (resident director in London), E. J. T. Goudie, H. K. Hochschild (alt., E. N. Funkhouser, Jr.), Walter Hochschild (alt., James L. Reid), D. D. Irwin, Colin Kirkpatrick, Alexander B. MacLaren, John Payne, Jr. (alt., Ernest T. Rose), Jack Thomson, E. C. Wharton-Tagar, and Sir William L. Murphy.

The London Advisory Committee has consisted of Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Brigadier Micklem, and Messrs. C. W. Boise (who died last week), Mr. H. J. Hinves, and Mr. C. E. Nisbet.

Extracts from Sir Ronald Prain's statement appear elsewhere in this issue.

## Great African Mining Merger

THE CHARTERED COMPANY, the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., and Consolidated Mine Selection Co., Ltd., announce that, in view of the similar nature of their businesses and their common associations, their boards have reached the conclusion in principle that it would be in the best interests of the three companies to amalgamate. They have therefore asked two of the leading merchant banking houses in London, Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, to recommend how such an amalgamation could best be achieved.

The notice to shareholders states: "Such an amalgamation would result in a company of great financial strength with a very wide spread of interests, which would be able to promote and undertake business on a major scale. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which together with its associated companies has a substantial interest in each of the three companies, has indicated that it would be willing to provide technical services wherever the company might require them. Both the new company and the corporation would be prepared to offer each other participations in new business. It is intended that the new company should continue to act in close co-operation with Rand Mines, Ltd., as the Central Mining & Investment Corporation, Ltd., has done in the past."

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Selection Trust, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 1s. less tax (the same).

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,523 tons of sisal in October, making 6,706 tons since July.

The British American Tobacco Company's new factory in Lusaka was opened on Monday by Mr. Kamanga, Acting President of Zambia.

Another £2m. local loan was floated yesterday by the Rhodesian Government, this being the second within a fortnight and the third since the beginning of the year. Issued at par, the three-year loan carries 5% interest.



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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AFTER FIVE YEARS** of disgraceful and disastrous disregard of the true state and elementary needs of Africa, political leaders in Belgium, Britain and the United States have surprised the

### Honourable Initiative.

world by suddenly co-operating in a bold humanitarian exercise in the heart of Africa which was deservedly successful until it was abandoned as unexpectedly as it had been mounted — abandoned, it seems, because the United States Government, which had supplied the necessary aircraft, would not face the storm of abuse whipped up by the Communist and pan-African denunciators of firm action by the Western world. The odium of premature termination of the mission of mercy was, however, almost universally placed on Belgium, which had taken an honourable initiative and sent a first-class paracommando battalion to rescue more than a thousand Europeans and Americans who were held as hostages in the Stanleyville area of the Congo by Lumumbist rebels against the legal Government of the Congo, rebels whose leaders had repeatedly broadcast threats to "kill and eat" the hostages, and had even told the Belgian Government that petrol tanks were being placed outside the buildings in which the innocent white civilians were quartered, so that they might be roasted alive if any attack were made on the area.

\* \* \*

Despite the risk, indeed, the probability, that large numbers of non-Africans might at any moment be made the victims of homicidal African maniacs in revolt against

**Surprise and Shock For African Politicos.** their country's wholly African Government, that Government under

Mr. Tshombe has been ludicrously arraigned and the paranoiac revolutionaries have been

cynically condoned by Communist propagandists (as was to be expected) and by spokesmen for the increasingly farcical Organization of African Unity. Even Members of the United Kingdom Parliament have spoken harshly of Belgium when she was acting on behalf of international order and morality. Let anyone who imagines that they must have been rebuked read the record in other columns of the responses of Mr. George Thompson, Minister of State at the Foreign Office. They do him and the Government no credit. America has, of course, also been denounced for providing air transport for the paratroopers and the United Kingdom for permitting the use of Ascension Island as a staging post. Having so sorry a record of cowardly conduct in Africa during the last five years, the Governments of these countries were not expected by any independent African or Communist State to act quickly, competently, courageously, and creditably in Africa. Proof that that assumption could be wrong under extreme provocation was bitterly disappointing to the inexperienced African politicians who have been thrust into office many years, if not decades, before they and their associates were ready for such responsibilities. Perhaps they sense in this development a warning that they may be unduly optimistic in counting on endless compliance and funds from the West, whatever the nature of their misbehaviour.

\* \* \*

The two Socialist M.P.s. in Britain who were so quick to criticize, and the Minister who signally failed to reprove them and was so slow and lukewarm in thanking Belgium, are presumably too ignorant of African affairs to know what excellent service was rendered by the Belgian

### Minister's Remark About "Mercenaries".

Congo forces in the East African Campaign of the 1914-18 war, and too naive to recognize the wisdom of allowing Belgian troops to rescue a gravely imperilled community in which their fellow-countrymen predominated, apart from the very material fact that Belgians had administered the Congo for decades and had local knowledge of great value in such an operation. Moreover, French is widely spoken by Congolese Africans. From what nations would Mr. Driberg and Mr. Paget have wished to send detachments? — assuming that their insistence would not have been for more and still more sterile talk. Proposals that the Organization of African Unity should do something practical had already been firmly rejected by that debating society; and that meant that not one of the independent African States would lift a finger — first, because they are more anxious to destroy Mr. Tshombe than to help him beat down rebellion, and, secondly, because none of them would face the political unpopularity of saving Europeans from menacing Africans. In one country after another they have declined to protect Europeans even in such matters as land ownership, or against trumped-up charges arising from some casual remark or action in a bar. As the M.P. complainants do not like the "mercenaries" who are rendering the Congo such good service, the Driberg-Paget commandos, if any, would have had to be non-African. What a howl they would have raised if someone else had voiced that suggestion! According to the Minister of State, the Government "regards the use of mercenaries as creating additional difficulties in an already difficult situation". Do Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet not understand that the immense improvement in the military situation in the Congo in recent weeks has been due almost entirely to the *elan* of the small "mercenary" groups which have led the way in every recent major action and by their example restored at least part of the shattered morale of the Congolese National Army?

\* \* \*

The Tshombe Administration, the legally established Government of the Congo — which O.A.U. and many of the pan-African publicists have done their best to bring to grief — has unquestionably been saved by the "mercenaries".

**One Law for Kenyatta,  
Another for Tshombe.**

But for their competence and spirit the rebels, sustained by Chinese aid, and perhaps also by Russian, Egyptian, Algerian, and other assistance, might now be advancing on Leopoldville. South American States

have not thought it derogatory to their dignity to erect in the main squares of great cities statues to Britons who took arms in their defence against uprisings. A monument of a "mercenary" might appropriately replace — but of course will not — that in Stanleyville of the unlamented Lumumba, whose effigy has been the place of execution of Africans and non-Africans by blood-thirsty rebel thugs. The African political popularity-seekers in ex-British Africa who use "mercenary" as a term of abuse ought to be constantly reminded that when the so-called "armies" in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya mutinied in January of this year against their African Governments, each of them immediately asked for British troops to disarm the traitors and restore order. Those British troops were, of course, in receipt of pay, and therefore "mercenaries". If the rate of remuneration promised to the European volunteers who are helping to save the Congo from complete disaster is substantially higher, that is no more than just, for they run incomparably greater risks in immeasurably rougher and tougher conditions. If the Kenyatta Government could ask for British troops, why should the Tshombe Government not likewise seek non-African military aid?

\* \* \*

The past month has revealed once more the puerility of the posturing of the so-called Organization of African Unity (whose theme song might be "Dreaming of a Black Dictatorship"). Its Congo Conciliation Commission, under **Essence of Mau Mau.** the strange chairmanship of Mzee Kenyatta, has made itself a laughing-stock — and that (and nothing else) accomplished, it resolved at the week-end to refer the Congo situation back to the parent body for consideration at a meeting in Addis Ababa on December 18. Such is its infantile irresponsibility that it sees nothing reprehensible in telling the world that its concern with the Congo will be suspended for three weeks — by which time the rebels for whom it has such squalid sympathy may, it is to be hoped, be in much sorrier shape than they now are. After days of cogitation the Kenyatta commission produced a seven-point programme which proposes, *inter alia*, an amnesty for all involved in the Stanleyville and other massacres; a round-table conference at which rebels would sit with representatives of the Government which they have sought to destroy with Chinese and other external help; withdrawal of all "mercenaries" (who are the only present guarantee of some measure of order); and, of course, one-man-one-vote elections (than

which nothing could be more irrelevant). If this were not low tragedy, it would be high comedy. But nobody aware of the background to political proliferation and hysteria in Africa since Mau Mau ought to be surprised. Why should extremists (some now Ministers) who still declare themselves apologists for that most foul of all African con-

spiracies, or others who have excused it by their silence and by friendly association with leaders of that obscene cabal, be expected to experience the revulsion normal in civilized society at coldly calculated outrages perpetrated against defenceless men, women and children, white or black? Were not such barbarities the very essence of Mau Mau?

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Miles Thomas

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a man who has had so varied a career as Sir Miles Thomas cannot be devoid of interest, but it is strange to find in his book of 395 pages not one memorable remark by any of the scores of well-known people whom he mentions. Indeed, 118 names are indexed under the first three letters of the alphabet! Scarcely any emerge as people. The record is entirely mechanical and superficial. Sir Miles giving a very strong impression of being more interested in metals than men. As the work of a former journalist, the book is also untidy and carelessly repetitive, seemingly because, having dictated the story, he gave it merely casual attention in typescript and proof form, with the consequence that there are errors which should have been removed. There is too much triviality about the writer — I flew there, saw such-and-such, and met so-and-so — and too little about the many much more important people with whom he has been in close touch and events at which he had a ring-side seat.

### Contacts with Africa

IN THE 1914-18 WAR he served for a time in East Africa, but he could scarcely be less informative about that campaign. After the last war he was invited by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to become chairman of a commission which was asked to examine that Colony's development prospects. Though Sir Miles was sufficiently attracted by the country to buy a farm (which he sold after discovering that long-range management can be very unsatisfactory), he does not make any reference to the task or the country which seems worth quoting. Again at the invitation of Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern) he presided over the first conference at the Victoria Falls on the proposed federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; but of that historic gathering he writes nothing which is above the pedestrian level. In connexion with an invitation to join the Colonial Development Corporation he declares himself keen on building up British business overseas; but in the scores of pages about his life in motor manufacturing there is not one emphatic word about exports.

### On Politicians

IF ONE PARAGRAPH had to be quoted from this surprising unremarkable autobiography I would choose this: "I've never had any stomach for politics. For one thing I'm too thin-skinned, and tend to fold up and squirm like an oyster with lemon juice on it when criticized or brow-beaten. Apart from that, politics is not a wholly honest occupation. There are too many evasions, half-truths, and expediencies. I saw so much from the inside when in charge of a nationalized industry". Sir Miles has not felt himself inhibited from acid comments about Lord Nuffield, to whom he owes so much. Why has he refrained from legitimate amplification of this doubtless deserved dispraise of politicians with whom he had so much to do as chairman of

B.O.A.C.? This diary of a very busy life — for it is that, not reflective recollection — is called "Out On A Wing". Neither the title nor the text suggests happiness.

### Parliamentary By-Play

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES are supposed to be seen and not heard. Mr. Ennals, however, the recently elected Socialist M.P. for Dover, who was promptly made P.P.S. to Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister for Overseas Development, inquired in the House of Commons last week what protest her Cabinet colleague the Commonwealth Relations Secretary had made to the Government of Rhodesia about the expulsion of Miss Marieke Clark, a British subject who had taught English at Inyati School, near Bulawayo. Though he received the doubtless expected reply from Mr. Bottomley that "no protest has been made", Mr. Ennals's breach of tradition had served the purpose of providing a little more publicity for an incident to which he had given some emphasis from the platform a couple of days earlier at a public gathering in London. At that meeting of the Movement for Colonial Freedom its intolerance was demonstrated by the ejection of three women and four men for asking brief and fair questions, except perhaps in the case of one stalwart, who doubtless had no expectation that his robust protest would be acceptable in such company.

### Discontent in Malawi

FROM NYASALAND I have received the following comment: "For two years now Africans in the street and the bush have been fed on high hopes of what would come if they extricated themselves from the Federation. They were dazzled with promises of what independence would bring. Now they have self-government, independence, and no Federation — and the let-down is pitiful. Not only have they not got any of the things promised by their leaders, but their lot is infinitely worse than it was before. For large numbers of them there is no work because there is no money forthcoming from the old Federal sources, and less from private enterprise. Moreover, the salaries of African civil servants have been cut, taxes have been raised, and other minor changes have been introduced; all may well be justified, but the timing could not have been worse. There is deep and simmering discontent".

### Talking Tripe

FROM RHODESIA'S HANSARD I quote the following exchanges while the House was in Committee of Supply. Mr. Mkudu: "Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Member right in saying that we are talking tripe in this committee?" Chairman: "I did not hear the hon. Member use that remark". Mr. Mkudu: "The hon. Member said 'dire tripe'". Brigadier Dunlop: "May I invite the hon. Member's consideration of the Oxford Dictionary? I used the word 'diatribe'". Chairman: "The hon. Member may not have heard it". Mr. Mkudu: "I thought the hon. Member said we were talking tripe".

# Outrages Perpetrated by Rebels Whom O.A.U. Condones

## Nuns Paraded Naked Through Towns and Priests Slowly Battered to Death

**COLD-BLOODED MURDER, RAPE AND TORTURE** were the lot of hundreds of the white victims of the rebels in the Eastern Congo, who had threatened to kill all the "hostages" if military action against them did not cease.

Some rebel leaders declared that the Europeans would be killed and eaten. In Paulis many were slowly beaten to death, and their bodies were then flung to the crocodiles.

Radio Leopoldville denounced "rebels who were intoxicated by foreign propaganda" for massacring defenceless women and children, "to the shame of their country and all Africa". They were described as "murderers who machine-gunned groups of hostages—having previously killed many of the best sons of the Congo, making the country's intellectual elite their special target. Now the whole world knows how Gbenye, Soumiaiot, and their like behave".

### Women and Children Shot First

In Stanleyville gunmen were ordered to fire first on the women and children among the 250 Belgians and Americans who had been assembled in Lumumba Square. They had been told that the men would first have to watch the shooting of their wives and families.

As the aircraft with the paratroopers were heard overhead, rebel riflemen and machine-gunners began shooting from balconies overlooking the square. Colonel Joseph Opepe appeared to try to dissuade his men. He was promptly killed by them. Within three minutes the first paratroopers appeared, and the firing died away. Eighteen of the hostages had been killed and 38 were wounded, many of them gravely.

The rescued whites (and Asians) were at once flown to Leopoldville, and many left by air almost immediately for Brussels. There they were met at the airport by Crown Prince Albert and Princess Paola, the King and Queen having not yet arrived from Iran, a visit to which they had interrupted as soon as they heard of the Stanleyville operation.

Harrowing tales were told by many of the refugees, most of whom had nothing but the tropical clothing they were wearing when herded out of their rooms by the rebels.

Some husbands had seen their wives killed beside them. Some wives had lost husband and children. Some children had been deprived of both parents.

King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola were at the airfield when an aircraft with 70 refugees landed. As Sister Anne Marie told of the treatment of her party of 18 nuns the Queen sobbed.

They had been captured a month earlier from a small mission hospital outside Stanleyville and locked in a very small cellar. The sister said:—

### Six Nuns Raped

"There were no windows. We were given a tiny piece of Congolese corn bread each day and a mouthful of water. There were no sanitary arrangements. We had no bedding. We had to sleep on the damp earth floor".

After 10 days the nuns were taken in farm carts by jeering Congolese to Basoko.

"At Basoko the cellar prison was even smaller. There were 18 of us, and there were already four lay preachers and 16 civilians packed into the airless dungeon".

The 39-year-old nun added: "We were shamed last Friday. Young rebels came for us in the morning. They seemed crazed with drugs. They drove us out into the streets, beating us mercilessly with rifle butts and sabres. They stripped us of our habits and beat us as we were forced to parade naked along the street, beating us again when we showed signs of faltering.

"We were made to stand naked in front of the jeering throng in front of what used to be a police post. One of our guards pointed to a nun at the end of the line and shouted: 'That one there'. Six young Congolese dragged the sister off into the bush to rape her. Six of our party were taken off and raped.

"Suddenly a rebel colonel appeared. He wept when he

saw us and ordered the rebels to take us back to Stanleyville". Sister Anne Marie believes the rebel colonel to have been Colonel Opepe, who was shot by his own men after the Belgian paratroop attack on Tuesday of last week.

In Stanleyville the nuns were imprisoned in an hotel. Sister Anne Marie pointed to sticking plaster on her forehead and said: "It was a blow from a rifle butt. My whole body bears the marks of beatings. Now I must rest and meditate, I must not lose faith in humanity. I must return to the Congo. It is my calling and I must obey".

M. Alfred Kinet, an agronomist, said that all the Belgian and American hostages had been crowded into lorries at night during the week-end before the attack to be taken out of Stanleyville.

"Fortunately one of the lorries broke down, and next morning they drove us back into town. We were all—Americans and Belgians—in the Victoria. Only the Greeks, Portuguese and other nationalities were allowed to stay in their houses.

"At daybreak planes were heard circling the town. They made us go out in the street. There were about 15 Simbas with Sten guns. Others were armed with spears and bush-knives.

"The Simba leader said as they marched us down the street: 'We are going to turn you over safely to the commandos'. Fifty yards from the hotel they made us sit down. Just when the commandos turned the next corner one Simba fired a burst into the crowd. Then the others started shooting. They seemed to single out the women first. Everything was in a turmoil. Most tried to crawl or run away. Some stayed behind, thinking it best to play dead. It was a real massacre.

"The Belgian paras immediately advanced against the Simbas and I saw some Simbas fall under their bullets. Soon the nightmare was over. You don't count time at such moments".

One Belgian woman had been raped twice during the night by rebels.

### Tributes to Dr. Carlson

Many of the rescued paid tribute to Dr. Paul Carlson, the American medical missionary, who had been sentenced to death and twice reprieved at the last moment. He was killed during the indiscriminate slaughter in Lumumba Square.

A Belgian who had been with him in the central prison in Stanleyville said: "He was a great man, an example of moral strength to all. The Simbas had made him their scapegoat. Every day they called him out, insulted him, and beat him. But Dr. Carlson preserved an unbelievable calm. He even found the strength to comfort us".

A reporter, M. Marcel Dubuisson, said: "I have never seen a man who so cheerfully and conscientiously performed his professional duties with a firing squad waiting for him. We had been taken to the Victoria Hotel with many others. A man speaking French with a heavy American accent sat down beside me, cracked a few jokes, and examined me. He said: 'You're just suffering from a bad case of the jitters. Here are some pills'.

"My wife and I asked him about his death sentence. He said: 'Yes, I am supposed to be a white mercenary, and I am due to be shot on Monday. On Sunday and Monday we saw Carlson again. With his instruments and medicines he rushed from bed to bed treating people, comforting them with jokes and his incredible calmness'.

Mr. Michael Hoyt, U.S. Consul in Stanleyville, told newspaper representatives in Leopoldville, that he, four of his staff, Dr. Carlson, and two other young Americans had been taken to the Lumumba Monument for execution before a shouting crowd of perhaps 5,000, including "President" Gbenye and "General" Olonga. Then for some reason the execution was called off for a few days.

In August he and his staff had been forced to eat an American flag.

### Human Hearts Torn from Live Bodies

Father Franz Herzog mentioned a rebel superstition that they would be bullet-proof if they had raped a white woman.

One of the members of his mission had been speared to death by a native teacher, a Christian.

Father L. Mueller, an Austrian, said that the rebels were stimulated with hemp and Chinese drugs which made them act "like wild beasts". He had seen rebels eat human hearts torn from the living bodies of prisoners.

Father Joseph Maistro said that nuns had been stripped and made to dance in the streets while being beaten with sticks and bush-knives.

A young Luxembourger spoke of beheaded bodies lying in the streets of Stanleyville.

Dr. Jean de Gott, Belgian Consul in Paulis, told reporters that in that town 19 White Fathers had had their cassocks torn off and their beards cut off and were then bound hand and foot and slowly beaten to death with sticks and bottles. Some had died quickly, but it had taken Dr. Joseph Tucker, an American, 45 minutes to die. Sisters from the mission had had to watch the executions. According to other reports, the bodies of the murdered missionaries were thrown to the crocodiles.

Some of the killings occurred before the paratroop drop on Stanleyville. As soon as news of that event was received, more were killed. "Why could the paratroops not have been sent to Paulis at the same time?" asked Dr. de Gott.

Saying that he was one of 61 hostages taken from prison to be executed, but at the last moment was reprieved for some reason, the Consul said that on a half-mile journey in a lorry he saw more than 50 bodies of dead Congolese civilians: Africans not members of the Lumumbist party were killed indiscriminately by the rebels. At least 4,000 Africans must have been beaten to death in Paulis alone since the revolt began.

In official quarters in Leopoldville it is estimated that the rebels have in the last three months killed at least 7,000 non-rebel Africans. They have exterminated almost all African officials not members of the Lumumba Party.

One of those rescued was a five-year-old child through whose hand a rebel had thrust a spear.

Of 10 Britons rescued from Yakusa mission by a platoon under Major Hoare's command two were English nurses who had been seized by rebels. After the arm of one had been slashed in seven places with a bush-knife the nurses managed to run to a nearby ward and push beds against the door. The assailants soon went off.

### Rebels Bought Off For £200

Five of the first six British refugees to reach Brussels on Friday were employees of the British American Tobacco Company. Having been told by rebels that they were to be taken into the bush and shot one by one, they scraped together about £200 and managed to buy off the thugs — all of whom insisted on being called "colonel". Mr. Ivor Mason, a director of the company, who during the last war was a group captain in Fighter Command, had flown to the Congo a few days earlier to attempt a rescue operation.

Mr. David Harbour, of the Stanleyville branch of a bank, said that he and the Belgian manager, when they heard paratroop aircraft overhead, hid in the bank vault with food and water for a fortnight. They were freed by "mercenaries" in four hours.

One of the first Americans to be released, a radio operator at the U.S. Consulate in Stanleyville, asked about facial bruises, said: "I had the Lumumba monument treatment. Some of us were repeatedly taken there to be beaten up in front of a big crowd."

At the week-end it was reported that three British subjects had been killed at Wamba, near Paulis, and that another, Mr. David Latham, a United Nations transport officer, had been hacked to pieces outside Stanleyville in front of his wife, who was born in Uganda. She and their children were unharmed. Two Canadians and a New Zealand man and woman have also been found dead.

Estimates of whites still in rebel territory then varied between 500 and 1,000. About 40 are Britons.

## Belgian Paratroops Withdrawn About 2,100 Hostages Rescued

THE BELGIAN PARATROOP BATTALION which on Monday of last week seized Stanleyville, and rescued large numbers of white hostages from Congolese rebels who had threatened to kill them, was withdrawn to Europe via Ascension Island at the week-end.

The Belgian Foreign Minister then said that the operation would have been much more difficult diplomatically and militarily but for British help. The only aim had been to rescue European hostages, many of whom were United Kingdom and Canadian missionaries.

The paratroop battalion lost two men killed and 11 wounded.

The number of Europeans murdered by the rebels was estimated in Stanleyville on Monday to be about 150.

About 2,100 Europeans have so far been rescued and flown to Leopoldville.

Just before the paracommando dropped, 20 Europeans were shot in the main square of Stanleyville. Two days later the total of bodies found had risen to 48, including four Spanish nuns who had been shockingly mutilated.

### Indiscriminate Killings

Thirty whites were found dead in Paulis, where 211 hostages were released and flown to Leopoldville. The retreating rebels took some 300 Europeans with them. As they withdrew the rebels killed Congolese indiscriminately, a Canadian missionary saying: "They kill anyone who is better dressed, better educated, or against whom they have a grudge."

At Wamba mission three Britons, two women and a man, were found murdered. At a mission near Stanleyville a "mercenary" patrol found murdered Belgian, Italian, and Spanish priests and nuns.

Many of the "mercenaries" in Stanleyville have become seriously ill from a virus infection and malaria, and by the beginning of this week their effective strength was said to be down to about 60. Rebels, who had remained in the vicinity, then resumed attacks, and brought down an aircraft which took off hurriedly because of heavy firing. It stalled, hit an oil drum, went out of control, and burst into flames, killing the Belgian crew of three, two Belgian "mercenaries", and three Congolese. The Belgian Colonel Liegeois was one of eight persons pulled out alive.

"Mercenaries" and Congolese troops have occupied Bunia and Mambasa.

## Mr. Tshombe Denounces China All African States Employ Europeans

MR. TSHOMBE arrived in Paris on Monday, saying at the airport that he had not come to ask for arms, but to thank General de Gaulle for the understanding shown by France in the Congo's difficult situation.

The rebellion would be crushed, and at some future time there would be three zones of economic rehabilitation based on Katanga, Stanleyville, and Leopoldville.

Communist China was at the head of foreign intervention. Arms of Chinese manufacture captured from the rebels had included 60mm. mortars and heavy machine-guns. The United Arab Republic was also helping the rebels.

Asked about the "mercenaries", Mr. Tshombe replied: "There is not one African State without white military advisers — Russian, French, Belgian, American, or of some other nationality. Those who criticize us for employing foreign military advisers use them themselves. Our Constitution provides for military service, and we do not lack men. We do lack know-how and military advisers."

The Congo would be represented at the Heads of State meeting of O.A.U. in Addis Ababa this month; "but we cannot allow the agenda to cover problems which are the concern of the Congolese people, that is to say, the legality of the Government which the Congolese have chosen."

In Belgian political circles regret was expressed that Mr. Tshombe had flown direct from Leopoldville and not through Brussels. It was also said that the Congo Government had insisted that the rescue operation should be limited to one battalion, which meant that simultaneous air drops on Stanleyville and Paulis were not possible.

## Washington Countermand Congo Orders Belgian Rescue Work Interrupted

A DEPUTY in the Belgian Parliament who had returned from Leopoldville a few days earlier said in Brussels on Monday that the American command in the Congo capital had scheduled air movements for the Belgian paratroopers to undertake rescue operations at Watsa and Wamba; but that the operations planned had been cancelled on instructions from Washington. He added that he telephoned the Belgian Prime Minister to protest and was told: "The Americans refused to let us continue."

# Pro-Rebel Hysteria in African and Communist States

## Kenya Commission's Collapse Camouflaged by Counterfeit Claims

**THE MISSION OF MERCY** undertaken by the Belgian paratroopers to rescue many hundreds of Europeans, Americans and Asians held as hostages by the rebel forces in the Eastern Congo was promptly used last week by African and Communist political spokesmen as a pretext for allegations of resuscitated colonialism.

President Nyerere of Tanzania even described the humanitarian Belgian action as "reminiscent of Pearl Harbour".

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, announced soon after the paracommandos had dropped on Stanleyville that that direct intervention had been undertaken with the written agreement of the Congolese Government only after all other attempts at securing the release of the threatened hostages had failed.

### Sole Aim to Save Lives

This is not a military operation, he told the Belgian Parliament. "It has no aim other than to try to save the lives of more than 1,000 men, women and children belonging to more than 10 different nations, who for weeks, in defiance of all international conventions and against all human laws, have been retained by the rebel authorities as prisoners of war, or hostages. There is no question of occupying or seizing any territory, and this is not military action against the rebels. The troops have orders to use force only if it is indispensable for their own defence or to save threatened lives—of whites and blacks. Their mission accomplished, they will return immediately to Europe.

"For weeks the Belgian Government and many others have addressed themselves to all international organizations and personalities in a position to intervene. No favourable answer whatever was received. At the very last hour the United States Government made contact with the delegate of the rebels in Nairobi. The conversations resulted in nothing, the rebels making political conditions which it is impossible to satisfy. M. Gbenye, the rebel leader, whom I addressed again a few days ago, did not reply.

"The latest news from Stanleyville has increased our anxieties. It seems that all the whites have been arrested and taken out of the towns. Frightful threats have been made against them—this after torture and measures steeped in blood have occurred in other regions which have fallen to the rebels.

"We have, I repeat, the Congolese Government's agreement to this action. We are acting in conformity with the rules of the rights of men codified by the Geneva Conventions and with our responsibilities for the protection of nationals abroad".

### "Hostages Will be Grilled Alive"

Shortly afterwards the Foreign Minister received a telegram from Gbenye. It stated that the white hostages would be "devoured" after being "grilled alive", for which purpose petrol tanks were being placed in front of the houses in which they were accommodated.

In Washington a spokesman for the State Department emphasized that the airborne rescue mission was agreed only after it had become clear that no other course would save the hostages. Threats against them from Radio Stanleyville had become increasingly brutal, including references to their being burnt alive and chopped up with bush-knives.

The International Red Cross and the Organization of African Unity had had no success with discussions with the rebels, and in Nairobi the rebel negotiator Thomas Kanza had made it quite clear that he could not guarantee the safety of the hostages, by threatening whose personal security he sought to gain time for the rebels to consolidate their position. Rebel tactics had violated all standards of civilized conduct and the Geneva Convention on the treatment of civilian prisoners.

In recent months many foreigners in the Congo had been brutally treated. Some had been tortured, some killed, and some condemned on spurious charges in so-called courts without legal standing.

Before evacuating some areas organized rebel gangs and uncontrollable mobs had engaged in mass killing of Congolese Africans and some non-Africans.

For H.M. Government, Mr. George Thomson, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that under international law a State had the right to land troops in foreign territory to protect its nationals in an emergency, and facilities for the use of Ascension Island had therefore been given to Belgium, the great majority of the civilians whose lives were at risk being Belgians.

### Kenya Government Suppresses News

Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, and chairman of a Congo Conciliation Commission of O.A.U., had rejected Mr. Tshombe's invitation to send a delegation to Leopoldville on the ground that there were still mercenaries in Mr. Tshombe's service. On the following day the paratroopers dropped on Stanleyville.

Next day the Government-controlled Kenya News Agency, sole recipient and distributor in Kenya of Reuters news service, withheld from the local Press the entire coverage of Congo news by that company, issuing merely a brief official statement which attributed the deaths of hostages to the intervention of Belgians, Americans, and white mercenaries.

An emergency meeting of members of all races of the Kenya Union of Journalists passed a unanimous resolution "deploring the flagrant contravention by the Kenya Government of the Bill of Rights and its provisions on freedom of expression in deliberately suppressing all incoming Reuter news to its Kenya News Agency on the Belgian paratroop landings at Stanleyville".

It deplored the Government's "disregard for its own promises on Press freedom", and expressed the view that the Government could not maintain its "reputation for non-alignment unless the widest possible selection of news from international sources is available".

The chairman of Reuters, Mr. John Burgess, happened to be in Nairobi at the time, and was sent a copy of the resolution. Next day Reuters Congo coverage was issued to local newspapers.

An official of the Kenya News Agency had meantime told reporters that there were orders for all Congo news to be withheld until it had been vetted by the Prime Minister.

### Mr. Tshombe's Protests to Mzee Kenyatta

Kenya newspapers were also told not to publish a statement by the American Ambassador attributing the breakdown of the talks with the rebel representative, Mr. Kanza, to his use of the European hostages for "blackmail purposes".

A Kenya Government statement then expressed regret that Americans, Belgians, and white mercenaries had attacked Stanleyville despite appeals by Mzee Kenyatta to the parties involved in the Congo conflict to order a cease-fire and facilitate the search for a peaceful solution.

Mzee Kenyatta said that there had been prospects of successful arrangements through the International Red Cross for repatriation of the civilians in Stanleyville. He had not been consulted before the paratroop landing.

In a telegram to Mzee Kenyatta, strongly protesting against the discussions with Mr. Kanza, the Congolese Prime Minister said: "Mr. Kanza is not a member of the Congolese Government and has not a mandate to represent or defend the interests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is indignant that, in spite of this fact, you and O.A.U. should continue to attribute to this person prerogatives with which he is in no way invested".

In a letter to the American Embassy in Leopoldville Mr. Tshombe had written before the Stanleyville operation was undertaken:—

"The Government of the Congo has on several occasions appealed to rebel leaders to give humanitarian treatment to the civilian population. The chairman of the O.A.U. *ad hoc* commission has addressed similar appeals, and the International Committee of the Red Cross has for many weeks sought in vain to obtain permission from the rebels to carry out its traditional humanitarian functions.

"In view of the deteriorating situation in Stanleyville, the failure of all humanitarian efforts, and the odious blackmail conducted by the rebel leaders, it is necessary to do everything possible to prohibit them from carrying out their criminal



designs against the persons of innocent civilians whom they hold as hostages.

"The Democratic Republic of the Congo has accordingly decided to authorize the Belgian Government to send an adequate rescue force to accomplish the humanitarian purpose of evacuating civilians held as hostages by the rebels, and to authorize the American Government to furnish the necessary transport for this humanitarian mission".

### Ambassador Contradicts Mzee Kenyatta

Mzee Kenyatta then said that he was "appalled" that the situation at Stanleyville had erupted into tragedy. His appeals to the Congolese and to mercenary units to cease hostilities as a prerequisite to fresh political negotiations had been ignored. "A matter of hours before the United States and Belgium launched what they call a rescue operation the hostages were still alive. I was in active discussion here in Kenya with a personal representative of the Stanleyville authorities. The prospect was that arrangements could be made to repatriate civilians through the services of the International Red Cross. The orderly pattern of reconciliation has now been retarded. This tragedy points to the paramount need to remove from the Congo all outside influence and contribution".

Two days later Kenya's Prime Minister said that the American Ambassador had "stood for force" in Stanleyville.

Mr. William Attwood, U.S. Ambassador in Nairobi, had said meantime that the proposals made by Mr. Kanza "constituted an outrageous threat to the lives of at least 1,000 innocent civilians in an effort to obtain an immediate cease-fire which the U.S. Government is obviously in no position to enforce. The talks were undertaken by us in good faith with the sole purpose of securing the safety of innocent civilians. We regret that Mr. Kanza could not respond to this final effort, except to try to use the lives of these people as blackmail to obtain military concessions. The rebel representative refused to commit himself publicly that no harm would befall the civilians in Stanleyville unless the military advance on the city was stopped. It was for these reasons that it became necessary to terminate the talks".

Leopoldville Radio referred to "the terrible responsibility of the rebel leaders for sending drugged youngsters into battle" and declared that the responsibility for shooting hostages "rests squarely with a small group of men who knew perfectly well what they were doing. People like Gbenye and Kanza are not primitives. They are educated men".

### Protests in Russia and China

Mr. George Ball, Under-Secretary of State in the American State Department, said that the American Consul in Stanleyville had reported that he and his colleagues would have been shot if they had not been rescued. The rebels were a hodge-podge of leftists, malcontents, and the Jeunesse youth group, some perhaps influenced by Chinese Communism exerted through Burundi. The rebel leaders would be run down by the Congolese National Army and held responsible for the fate of the hostages.

In Moscow the Belgian and British Ambassadors and the American Chargé d'Affaires were summoned to hear a Government statement demanding the immediate cessation of military intervention in the Congo and the withdrawal of all foreign mercenaries. The Belgian Ambassador refused to accept his copy of the note, which was described next day by the British Foreign Office as "far from the truth".

Tass reported an "indignation campaign" throughout the Soviet Union. According to news reports from Moscow, there was no mention in any of the Russian statements to the European hostages and the killings, beyond the oblique assertion that "the claim that is necessary to protect foreigners by means of armed intervention merely expresses once again the colonialist essence of this aggressive act. Colonialists use such pleas to seize territories and enslave peoples".

African and other students paraded in Moscow and other towns shouting, and showing such placards as "Africa for the Africans".

In China the Peking *People's Daily* referred to the Stanleyville action as "a brutal crime, a serious act of hostility". It accused the U.S.A. of turning the Congo into a second Szechuan Vietnam.

Next day Peking broadcast a Chinese Government promise to "take all possible measures to help the Congolese rebels. Stanleyville has fallen, but the patriotic armed struggle of the Congolese people will become still more vigorous".

The African Liberation Committee of O.A.U. said from its headquarters in Dar es Salaam that the Stanleyville action "constitutes a characteristic aggression on the part of the American and Belgian Governments against the Congolese people".

Taifa, a Swahili language newspaper in Kenya, described the Gbenye regime as "the nationalist Government, the legal Government of the Congo", and suggested that the deaths of hostages were due to the arrival of foreign troops.

By Thursday demonstrations had been organized in many countries.

In Nairobi diplomatic cars parked outside the Belgian and American embassies were set alight. Shouting demonstrators broke through the police cordons outside both embassies. Among their placards were those reading: "Mau Mau freedom-fighters go to Congo's help"; "Join us in our march against Belgium and America, who have shamed our Prime Minister"; "Americans and Belgians Quit Congo Now"; and "Wilson is Hypocrite". Riot police were not called out. Three petrol bombs were reported to have been used in destroying one of the cars.

In Dar es Salaam about 200 students, many wearing their undergraduate gowns, marched to the Belgian and American embassies to chant slogans and present written protests.

President Nyerere issued a statement saying (in part): "Tanzania deprecates the paratroop landings in the strongest terms. This action has been taken in defiance of all Africa. Unshamed foreign interference in the affairs of the Congo has been an insult to our Continent, with inevitable repercussions in every other independent African State. The Congo action is reminiscent of Pearl Harbour".

Mr. Joseph Murumbi, a Minister of State in Kenya, said in New York on behalf of his Prime Minister that the paratroop landings with U.K. and U.S.A. support clearly proved that African sovereignty was ever imperilled by external aggression. "Contrary to the views of Powers which believe that the Congolese problem can be solved by military means, O.A.U. is convinced that it is essentially political and that only a political formula drafted and implemented by Africans will succeed". The Kenya Government deplored the military aggression by the U.S.A. and Belgium, who had proved that they were not prepared to respect decisions of O.A.U.

In Cairo demonstrators set fire to the library of the U.S. Information Service and smashed embassy cars. President Nasser spoke of "foreign interference in Congo affairs which gives imperialism the chance to infiltrate again into the Congo and continue looting its wealth".

Thousands of students demonstrated outside the American Embassy in Khartoum.

In Prague some 20 African students damaged 12 cars in the courtyard of the U.S. Legation and smashed many windows.

An African mob, estimated to include about 200 Congolese, invaded the American Embassy in Cairo, where a library of some 27,000 books was set alight and destroyed.

Moscow Radio described the Belgian action as "armed invasion by punitive troops aimed at the annihilation of unyielding and unsubjugated people", and accused the West of committing "another disgusting crime, a typical piece of colonial brigandage".

### Embassies Attacked in Moscow

On Saturday some 2,000 students, many of them Africans, and mostly from Lumumba Friendship University, Moscow, spent three hours attacking the British, American, Belgian, and Congolese embassies, smashing their windows, and in the case of the Congolese Embassy throwing files and other documents out of the windows and burning them in the courtyard. Not until the late stages did the Russian police intervene.

Half an hour before the rioting began Russian television and radio teams and journalists were on the scene, proving that they knew what was to happen. Mounted police in a side street near the U.S. Embassy were not moved out of it until the demonstration had lasted 20 minutes and many windows had been smashed. Towards the end of the attack on the Belgian Embassy a Russian police officer repeatedly shouted to the students: "That's enough here. Now for the Congolese Embassy".

On Saturday the Congo Conciliation Commission of O.A.U. ended two more days of discussion in Nairobi with a call for a meeting in Addis Ababa on December 18 of O.A.U. Heads of State "in view of the gravity of the Congo situation". The Emperor of Ethiopia had announced earlier that he would convene such a meeting.

The Commission, which condemned British, Belgian, and American intervention in the Congo, issued a seven-point programme for peace: (1) withdrawal of all foreign mercenaries; (2) immediate cessation of foreign intervention; (3) a cease-fire; (4) an amnesty for all involved in the Stanleyville massacres; (5) a round-table conference of all Congolese leaders; (6) elections throughout the Congo; and (7) dispatch of O.A.U. fact-finding missions to the Congo and neighbouring countries.

Mr. Tshombe has repeatedly rejected most of these suggestions because they would imply recognition of the rebel groups.

Mr. D. Akumu, leader of the Mombasa dockworkers, announced that they would refuse to work on American or Belgian ships.

Mr. Bertrand Russell spoke of the United States "foisting cold war on the Congo and creating a threat to world peace". All African and non-aligned nations should withdraw recognition from the Tshombe regime and recognize the rebel government. Only that would bring to their senses the financial groups which sought to impose control over Congo riches.

# PERSONALIA

THE QUEEN OF BURUNDI is visiting Communist China. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S 90th birthday fell on Monday.

SIR RONALD PRAIN left London for Lusaka a few days ago.

SIR WILFRID and LADY JACKSON sail today for South Africa in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. W. TUCKER has been elected chairman of the Association of Rhodesian Advertisers.

MR. A. G. BISHOP has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH has received the Benjamin Franklin Medal of the Royal Society of Arts.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, is due in London tomorrow for discussions.

Paintings by MRS. MARIT ASCHAN are on show at the Leicester Galleries, London, W.1, until December 19.

MR. J. B. JOHNSTON, U.K. High Commissioner in Rhodesia, arrived in London on Sunday for consultations.

MR. RANKEN SIKASULA, a former private secretary to DR. KAUNDA, is now chairman of the Zambia Youth Service.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, who left Middlesex Hospital, London, at the week-end, may fly back to Salisbury today or tomorrow.

CAPTAIN P. E. HENN, operations manager of East African Airways for the past four years, has been succeeded by CAPTAIN LEO DAVIDSON.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS presided at the Monday Club's annual dinner in London. SIR ALEC and LADY DOUGLAS-HOME were the guests of honour.

DR. N. DIEDERICHS, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, signed in Salisbury on Monday the new trade agreement between the two countries.

THE RT. REV. SALIVANO WANI, Assistant Bishop of Northern Uganda, is to become Bishop of the diocese in succession to the RT. REV. J. K. RUSSELL.

MR. CLEMENT LUBEMBE, a trade union leader in Kenya, has been elected to the African Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organization.

MR. WHITTINGTON SIKALUMBI, who recently had training in a West German bank, has been appointed Zambia Trade Commissioner for Western Europe.

MR. J. C. SINYANGWE, M.P. for Abercorn, has been appointed Councillor (with the personal rank of Minister) in the new Zambia Embassy in Moscow.

CHIEF KAISA NDIWENI has told a National Affairs Association luncheon in Bulawayo that Rhodesia should be run by Rhodesians, black and white, not by Britain.

PRINCESS MARGARET and LORD SNOWDON will visit Uganda in March for about 10 days at the invitation of the PRESIDENT. The Princess visited East Africa in 1956.

Rhodesians at present in London include MR. M. A. CAPPELLTON, MR. G. R. CRAWSHAW, the REV. L. A. & MRS. DAVIS, MR. J. L. GUMEDE, and MR. & MRS. J. SWAIT.

A member of the Kenya Parliament, MR. S. K. SADALLA, has been awarded a bursary at Ruskin College, Oxford, to study political science and industrial relations.

MR. E. H. K. MUDENDA, Minister of Agriculture, has said that Zambia ought to become a major beef exporter within four to six years as a result of energetic measures to be taken by the Government.

MR. D. BROWN, who has arrived in Britain on leave pending retirement has for the past two years been head of Nsamizi Law School, Uganda. He had previously been an administrative officer for about 10 years.

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, M.P., and MR. AIREY NEAVE, M.P., have been elected joint vice-chairmen of the Aviation Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party.

LORD ALPORT, lately U.K. High Commissioner in Rhodesia, has asked for a full review of the procedures of the House of Lords with a view to making it a more effective forum.

MR. A. F. MALLORY, special representative in London of Barclays Bank D.C.O. since he retired as an assistant general manager in 1960, will relinquish that position at the end of the year.

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies, has joined the board of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which has a factory in Rhodesia.

MR. HENRY CLARK has been elected chairman of the East and Central Africa Sub-Committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee. MR. VICTOR GOODHEW is the vice-chairman.

MR. and MRS. ROWLAND RENNER and MR. and MRS. ROBERT WARD, American missionaries in Tanganyika, who are said to have taken photographs of a "freedom fighter training camp in the Singida district, are under arrest in Dar es Salaam.

MR. DAVID ADMONDS, a 31-year-old British-born farmer in Tanzania, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for allegedly saying that the President and Government were "fools", and for being in possession of a prohibited native liquor.

MR. P. KWEBIHA, who has succeeded MR. DAVID HINES as Commissioner for Co-operative Development in Uganda, did a year's course at Loughborough Co-operative College some years ago and has made study tours in the U.S.A., Puerto Rico, and Israel.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, presided at a Government luncheon a few days ago for MR. J. Z. U. TEMBO, Finance Minister in Malawi. SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, SIR ANDREW COHEN, and SIR HENRY PHILLIPS were among the guests.

The Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry have been awarded to four members of the Zambia Police for gallantry during the Lenishina rising. They are SENIOR INSPECTOR LESLIE ELLIS, DETECTIVE CHIEF INSPECTOR J. G. HOOD, INSPECTOR P. H. GILLIES, and CONSTABLE BENNET MBWEWE.

EARL DE LA WARR, who early in 1962 started the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in the United Kingdom, has been able to tell a London meeting attended by the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the PRIME MINISTER that nearly £7m. has since been raised through about 1,000 local committees.

MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Minister of Trade, Industry and Development, said on his return to Salisbury after visiting eight European countries that Rhodesia was ready to trade with any part of Europe, including Russia, but not with Communist China, which is "such a menace on our doorstep".

AS PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA was wearing only a light coat when he landed in Washington in snow on Monday, MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who met him at the airport, said: "If you make many more trips at this time of year I shall get you a fur coat".

MR. ROGER TANCREED ROBERT HAWKINS, the new Rhodesian Front M.P. for the Charter constituency, who was returned unopposed, was born in England, whence he was taken to Rhodesia as a child. During the last war he was on active service in East Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East. He is a former chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Mines, chairman of the Selukwe Child Welfare Society, and acting president of the Midland Provincial Boy Scouts Association.

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW has been elected vice-chairman of the Transport Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party. MR. BERNARD BRAINE is vice-chairman of the Health and Social Security Committee, and MR. A. P. COSTAIN joint secretary of the Housing, Local Government and Public Building Committee.

SIR RUPERT DE LA BERE will resign at the end of March from the offices of chairman and managing director of Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., of which he will then become president. SIR DAVID BURNETT, now also a managing director, will become chairman and MR. QUINTON HOARE deputy chairman. The company has East African interests.

MR. L. S. GLASS, the Canadian Government's senior representative in Rhodesia, who has just retired, has decided to live in Salisbury instead of returning to Canada, because his wife and he think there is no better country than Rhodesia. As a diplomat he has served in the United States, United Kingdom, Holland, Portugal, the West Indies, and Brazil.

The annual dinner of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club has been held at the House of Commons at the invitation of SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, M.P. Among those present were MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE (president), the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR RHODESIA, SIR WALTER COUTTS, SIR ANTHONY SWANN, BRIGADIER G. H. W. GOODE, and LIEUT.-COLONEL H. MOYSE-BARTLETT.

Passengers for Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE include COLONEL & MRS. P. R. BROADWAY, MR. & MRS. R. J. BUMPSTEED, the REV. B. C. COLEMAN, COMMANDER P. E. FELL, R.N., DR. & MRS. L. P. GARROD, MR. & MRS. S. GOODCHILD, LT.-COL. R. A. P. HURT, MR. & MRS. C. W. LEA-WILSON, MR. & MRS. A. F. PLUME, DR. & MRS. H. TOTHILL, and MR. F. J. M. WILSON.

DR. E. N. GAKUO, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, and MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, his predecessor and adviser, have visited London, Budapest, and other European capitals in quest of funds for a renewal and development programme calculated to cost about £15m. Discussions in Washington with the World Bank are to follow. MR. A. H. EARLEY, assistant general manager in Tanganyika, is acting as general manager of the system.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, was host at a Government luncheon a few days ago for MR. J. S. GICHURU, Minister for Finance and Economic Planning in Kenya. The other guests were MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, the High Commissioner for Kenya, MAJOR LORD CAREW, LORD WALSTON, SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, SIR ANDREW COHEN, and MESSRS. ATKINS, F. HAWKE, R. B. M. KING, NIALL MACDERMOT, ALBERT ORAM, J. PEESE, and L. B. WALSH.

## Resignation Honours List

### Miss Vickers, D.B.E., Mr. F. M. Bennett Knighted

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME'S combined dissolution and resignation Honours List—the longest since 1918—contains the names of several Parliamentarians who have shown interest in East and Central African affairs.

Sir Robert Grimston, a Conservative M.P. since 1931, and Sir Robert Renwick have been made barons.

Sir Kenneth Pickthorn, an M.P. since 1935, and a director of companies with large East African interests, becomes a Privy Councillor.

Mr. F. M. Bennett, a Conservative M.P. since 1951, and for many years a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, is made knight bachelor.

Miss Joan Vickers, M.P. for Devonport since 1955, who has visited East Africa several times, is made D.B.E.

Lord Tweedsmuir, for the past six years a governor of the Commonwealth Institute, and a short time a Colonial civil servant in Uganda as a young man, is made C.B.E.

The list of 43 names compares with one of 36 in 1937 and of 38 in 1929.

## Does Britain Mean Business?

SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., has written in a letter to *The Times*:—"The first duty of our leaders is to bring home to the people the harsh facts of the situation in unmistakable language. Deeds speak more clearly than words. A unanimous agreement by all Members of Parliament that regardless of party they would not avail themselves of the increased remuneration to which they are now entitled, however much this may be deserved, until our obligations under the new foreign credits have been fully discharged would show that they meant business. The rest of the world badly wants to know whether we do mean business."

## Rhodesian By-Election

MR. E. MHLANGA, Rhodesia Party candidate in the by-election in Matabeleland South, has won the seat; but he polled only 100 votes, against 82 cast for Mr. D. H. Dube (Independent). Only 12% of those on the register went to the polling booths. There are 3,832 white registered voters on the A roll and 871 on the B roll. The African nationalist parties continue to boycott all elections.

## Obituary

MRS. MABEL STRONG, widow of J. B. STRONG, has died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, in her 91st year.

LADY GIFFARD, who died on Sunday, survived her husband, GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, by only a fortnight.

MR. ARCHIBALD WALTER BARDWELL, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 89, had lived in Rhodesia for 56 years.

MAJOR-GENERAL BRIAN HERBERT CHAPPEL, who has died at the age of 69, was awarded the D.S.O. for outstanding services during the evacuation of British Somaliland in 1940.

DR. GEORGE JAMIESON, an Australian, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 62, had lived in Rhodesia since 1945 and given much of his leisure to research into the early history of the country. An outstanding eye specialist, he was keenly interested in the work of the Rhodesian Society for the Blind.

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## Congo Discussed in Commons

### Rescue Justified Under International Law

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. DRIBERG (Socialist) asked the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs what communications had been exchanged with the Belgian Government on the use of Ascension Island for the airlift of Belgian troops; and if he would raise in the Security Council as a threat to international peace the latest developments in the Congo.

MR. GEORGE THOMSON, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: "The Foreign Secretary was informed by the Belgian Government that they were engaged in contingency planning with the United States Government for the rescue of the civilian non-Congolese held prisoner in Stanleyville, if this should become necessary. These are believed to number around 1,000, of whom about 50 are British, including a number of women and children. H.M. Government were asked for and granted certain facilities in connexion with these precautionary steps notably the right to stage through Ascension Island.

"H.M. Government do not consider that these developments constitute a threat to peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The United Kingdom representative at the U.N. has, however, been instructed to express to the Secretary-General our concern at the situation in Stanleyville and to express the hope that he and all members of the U.N. will do what they can to urge the rebels to treat these people in accordance with the normally accepted rules of warfare."

### Use of Belgian Troops Criticized

MR. DRIBERG: "Will my hon. friend bear in mind that it is vital that those who are holding these hostages should be persuaded to release them? [Laughter.] I do not find this a very funny situation, as hon. Members opposite seem to. Will he also bear in mind that this is necessarily an operation of extreme delicacy, and that, in view of the history of the Congo in the past half-century or so, the use of Belgian troops in such an exercise is not necessarily the best way of securing the desired objective?"

MR. THOMSON: "My hon. friend is perfectly right in emphasizing the extreme delicacy and difficulty of ensuring what I think everybody in the House wants—the rescue of these quite innocent victims from a difficult situation in the Congo. H.M. Government have, of course, had very much in mind African opinion on this matter, and in particular the point to which my hon. friend has drawn attention. On the other hand, we recognize that the great majority of the civilians whose lives are at risk are Belgian. We take the view that under international law a State has the right to land troops in foreign territory to protect its nationals in an emergency if necessary."

MR. R. A. BUTLER: "While accepting the commonsense approach of the Government to this matter and the approach to the United Nations, can we have any further information about the safety of British nationals, any further steps that have been taken, and any instructions that have been given to Her Majesty's representatives?"

MR. THOMSON: "H.M. Government have been in close and constant touch with the American and Belgian Governments with a view to ensuring the safety of our nationals. Steps have been taken for aircraft to fly in immediate relief and medical supplies the moment Stanleyville airport is available for use."

MR. PAGET: "Is my hon. friend aware that, while none of us on either side of the House would fail to support any measure that was likely to bring safety to these unfortunate victims, nonetheless it strikes us as most unlikely that the arrival of these particular troops, with their reputation in this area, would increase the safety of anybody, but would be far more likely to provoke trouble?"

MR. THOMSON: "I can only repeat that we are very much aware of the difficulties and risks attendant on any course of

action in this situation, but we felt bound to support action that would attempt to save the lives of these civilians who, as I emphasized, include British citizens."

MR. THORPE: "Was the United Kingdom High Commissioner or his representative present at the talks currently taking place between Mr. Kenyatta and the American and Belgian authorities? Why do H.M. Government not press for a Red Cross or a United Nations presence to be flown out to Stanleyville at this crucial moment? Is it not unfortunate that the Secretary-General of the U.N. should not have known of this American-borne Belgian airlift to a British island until he read it on the ticker-tape?"

### Proposals to Rebels Rejected

MR. THOMSON: "In regard to the possibility of the International Red Cross being able to take action to safeguard the lives of the people involved in Stanleyville, many efforts have been made by everybody concerned in this problem over the last week or so to try to bring about exactly this, but unfortunately these efforts have not been successful. This is one of the factors behind the kind of action that has been taken, which, I emphasize, is contingency and precautionary planning. H.M. High Commissioner in Nairobi is in close touch with the discussions which are going on with the Prime Minister and President of Kenya and the other representatives."

MR. WARBEY: "Can my hon. friend say what steps he has taken to procure the withdrawal of the white mercenary brigades, in accordance with the Security Council resolution? How many British nationals are serving in these mercenary brigades? What steps has he taken to bring home to them the fact that they are seriously endangering the lives of British and other white citizens by their activity?"

MR. THOMSON: "H.M. Government have repeatedly made clear that they consider that the problem of the Congo is one to be settled by the Congolese themselves, in association with the other States of the African Continent. We still hold that view. We regard the use of mercenaries by either side as creating additional difficulties in an already difficult situation. I would require notice about the number of British people serving as mercenaries."

MR. FELL: "I realize how tricky and difficult a subject this is, but may I ask what was the first day on which any British initiative was taken about the British subjects at present at risk in the Congo? Secondly, is it not worth taking almost any steps which are designed to save these people from slaughter? Will the hon. gentleman or one of his colleagues take the first plane out to these talks—[Laughter.] this is not funny—in Kenya with Mr. Kenyatta and others to see what may be done by at least showing that we have a definite interest in trying to safeguard the British people who are out there?"

MR. THOMSON: "This is an immensely dangerous and delicate situation. It is not easy to see the most effective way to save the lives of the people who are at risk there. We are certainly ready to consider any kind of suggestion which we feel might be helpful and constructive."

### Agonizing Decision

Two days later Mr. Driberg returned to the subject of the Belgian rescue operations, saying: "While all will have learned with relief and thankfulness of the saving of many lives, does my hon. friend agree that it is entirely a matter of speculation what would have happened—[Hon. Members: 'No'.] Of course it is; it is not susceptible of proof either way. Do not be so stupid. It is entirely a matter of speculation what would have happened if this airlift had not taken place.

"Does my hon. friend also agree that the terrible massacre which did occur occurred immediately the Belgian paratroopers started to land—a consequence predicted in this House on Monday?"

MR. THOMSON: "The decision that had to be taken here was an agonizing decision and one of immense difficulty and delicacy. H.M. Government's part in it was of course confined to providing the staging facilities through Ascension Island.

"Every possible effort had been made to secure guarantees from the rebels of the safety of the civilians in and around Stanleyville. That was the only way in which loss of life could have been avoided. The rebels in Stanleyville regrettably refused to give any such assurance; nor were they willing to allow any International Red Cross aircraft in to evacuate the civilians. It was in the light of this that the very difficult decision had to be taken.

"In my view, if the troops which were advancing overland to Stanleyville had advanced without the intervention of this aerial operation, I am convinced that the loss of life would have been much greater than it has been."

MR. FELL: "I wonder whether the Minister would join with me in paying a tribute to the Belgians [Hon. Members: 'And

Americans]— and Americans for the magnificent way in which they behaved in this rescue operation? May I ask him again the date on which the first British initiative was taken? Did we at any stage offer active British help in the rescue operation to co-operate with the Belgians other than offering staging facilities?"

MR. THOMSON: "I am sure that we all deeply regret the terrible loss of life which has taken place in these conflicts in the Congo, whether in this particular situation or in general, and that we are all extremely glad that the operation which has taken place has been as successful as it has. I emphasize its humanitarian purpose, and the fact that the Belgian paratroopers who came in for this rescue purpose will go out as soon as the tasks of rescue are completed.

"From June onward H.M. Government made every effort to convey warnings to the British subjects in the North-East Congo by wireless. Every attempt was made to give the people there what opportunity they could be given to evacuate themselves to places of safety. But the communications of Stanleyville have been almost completely disrupted, and it has proved in latter weeks impossible to get permission for the International Red Cross or any similar organization to fly in planes to effect rescue in advance of the situation which was reached."

### Thanks to Belgium

MR. BELLENGER: "As the responsibility for rescue of British citizens is that of H.M. Government, and apparently the Belgian Government have assisted in this way, will H.M. Government now officially thank the Belgian Government for what they have done?"

MR. THOMSON: "Of course, H.M. Government are immensely grateful for the courage shown by the Belgian soldiers and for the assistance given by the Americans in the rescue of those civilians who were British citizens."

MR. THORPE: "May I ask about British subjects now evacuated to Leopoldville? Will these citizens, many of whom have lost their houses and possessions, be repatriated to this country if they wish?"

MR. THOMSON: "H.M. Government will give every possible assistance to those in Stanleyville who wish to return to

this country. We shall certainly help all those who wish for assistance."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that nearly every African State employs white mercenaries for training and assisting their armed forces, and does not this whole affair show that the Congolese need assistance in bringing back peace to their country? Will the Government therefore be very helpful to the mission which, I understand, is coming to Britain from President Tshombe's Government?"

MR. THOMSON: "I pay tribute again to the help given by the Belgian soldiers in this operation as a humanitarian operation, but I am quite sure that by far the best way for the immensely difficult problems of the Congo to be solved is by the Congolese people themselves, with the assistance of the other African States, and that the assistance of the developed world to the Congo can be advanced much better and more constructively in terms of economic and technical assistance rather than by the intervention of mercenaries."

Mr. Walter Padley, the other Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, dealt with questions about the Congo on Monday.

He said that two British subjects, were known to have been killed and four others injured; 40 were safe and well, and perhaps 50 were still in rebel territory.

Had the rescue operation not been carried out, "there would probably have been a massacre of European and other citizens on an even more appalling scale. We have expressed our warm thanks to the Belgian and United States Governments for their contribution to the saving of so many lives.

"Since the British nationals are scattered, it would have been impracticable to mount a paratroop rescue operation comparable to the one that descended on Stanleyville. The paratroops have been withdrawn. A civil war is raging in the Congo, and it was necessary for Britain and her allies to affect this rescue operation."

Pressed to undertake a "second kind of rescue", Mr. Padley said that the Government, which had been active from the beginning, would remain vigilant. "Anything practicable will be done. The Government will take all necessary and practical steps to defend British subjects in the Congo and everywhere else."

A motion by Mr. Anthony Fell, Conservative M.P. for Yarmouth, calling for immediate steps to help British civilians in rebel territory, had 112 Tory signatures within a few hours.

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## Malawi "Amazon" Made M.P. Dr. Banda leaves for United Nations

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, left Blantyre at the beginning of the week for London and New York, where he is to address the United Nations.

Before leaving he dismissed another Member of Parliament, Mr. J. M. Machuwira, who had represented Chiradzulu. A party statement said that there had been many complaints and that Dr. Banda had told the people to select a new leader.

One of the vacant seats in Parliament has been given to Mrs. Margaret Mlanga, head of the "Amazon Army". There was one other woman M.P., Mrs. Rose Chibambo, but she was recently dismissed for expressing support for the ex-Ministers.

On the eve of his departure, Dr. Banda said that he wanted peace and calm during his absence; while the people should forgive their old enemies, they should "watch the new ones".

Mr. Chiume, former Minister of External Affairs, was still trying to damage Malawi through Ministers in Tanzania and through the Organization of African Unity. He might succeed in two or three African States, "but he is not the only person with friends in Africa".

From New York, Dr. Banda will fly to London for discussions with the Government.

No Rhodesian Minister went to the airport to greet Dr. Banda as he passed through Salisbury. Hitherto he had always flown *via* Dar es Salaam, which he has avoided on this occasion owing to the presence in that city of ex-Ministers from Malawi.

At London airport on Monday he declined to talk to reporters, saying that he would make a statement on his return next Sunday. He will remain until the following Friday, three days longer than was previously intended.

The visit which he was to have paid to Ghana on his way back has been cancelled. President Nkrumah's sympathies are believed to be with the ex-Ministers.

Dr. Banda has ordered the restriction to an island in Lake Malawi of the family of Mr. Chipembere, one of the former Ministers.

"The position of General de Gaulle in one of Europe's oldest democracies makes me careful not to criticize too easily the emergence of strong personal leadership in Africa." — Sir Evelyn Hone.

"In sending experts overseas to developing countries the United Kingdom is probably second only to France. In the matter of receiving students we are second to none." — Mr. R. Carr, Secretary to the Department of Technical Co-operation.

"Northern Rhodesia has achieved what no other territory has succeeded in doing: our Constitution conferring full internal self-government was obtained without any preparatory constitutional conference in London." — Mr. Kaunda, President of Northern Rhodesia.

## Control of Television in Rhodesia Government Bid for Control Rejected

RHODESIA TELEVISION has rejected a plan of the Rhodesian Government to acquire control by buying 800,000 special voting shares through the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation. The directors are, however, prepared to consider changes in the contract with R.B.C. which would give more control of television, or to sell at an equitable valuation.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company is the major shareholder. The Thomson Organization in Britain and International Television, Ltd., are other shareholders.

If the company were nationalized in Rhodesia, it could not expect to continue its activities in Zambia, said a spokesman. Operations north and south of the Zambezi must therefore be separated. At an extraordinary general meeting shareholders would be asked to approve an interim dividend of 83% to be issued in the form of Zambia Television shares to the value of £125,000.

The Prime Minister has said that the Government did not complain of the way in which R.T.V. was run, but it needed to ensure that control remained in responsible hands. "What guarantee would we have, for instance, that Communist sympathizers could not get control of R.T.V., a private company?"

Rhodesia Television, Ltd., received from the Federal Government in 1960 a contract to operate the service for 15 years in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. About a year ago contracts were renegotiated separately with the two territorial Governments. The chairman of the company is Sir Andrew Strachan.

The chairman of R.B.C. is Mr. J. M. Helliwell. R.T.V. shares stood at 6s. 9d. on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange at the end of last week. Since then brokers have stopped dealings. The R.B.C. proposal was that it should subscribe at par for 800,000 new 2s. shares of R.T.V.

## British Trade with Rhodesia at Risk

BRITISH TRADE with Rhodesia is at risk, Mr. Smith, the Prime Minister, told a Caledonian Dinner in Bulawayo on Saturday, for Rhodesians were showing reluctance to buy British products "while we are threatened with our very lives when we ask for our rights". If that movement; which the Government did not approve, gathered momentum, Britain might lose so much trade that her own economy would be seriously affected. He put Britain's trade with Rhodesia at not less than £40m. annually. "Does the United Kingdom Government stand with Rhodesia or with such countries as Tanganyika, which openly boasts of training people in sabotage and subversion with the object of driving the European and his civilization out of Africa?"

## Zambianization

MR. PATRICK CHUULA, a lawyer, has joined the Zambia Civil Service as Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. I. Yeta has been appointed supernumerary Director of Social Welfare; Mr. A. K. Chirwa, supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of Prisons; Mr. J. C. Mapoma supernumerary Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Education; Mr. E. A. Kashita, supernumerary senior mechanical engineer; and Mr. A. M. Phiri supernumerary assistant chief establishment officer. Five Africans are now supernumerary provincial education officers.

## Optimistic President

"In the short space of five years we ought to see every citizen of Zambia with a glass, a pint of milk every morning and an egg, and a clean shirt at least on every evening and a pair of sandals. If my trip is successful we might even beat this target by a year. In perhaps five years we should have an average of 450 tractors in every province." — President Kaunda.

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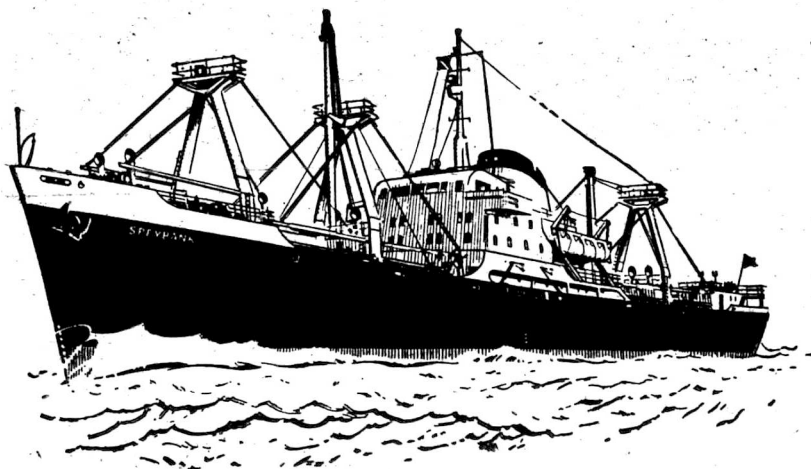
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## Deportations from Tanzania

DEPORTATIONS from Tanzania will adversely affect British public opinion, Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, said in the House of Commons a few days ago.

In reply to Mr. Biggs-Davison, he said: "Mr. P. Butchard, a British teacher employed by the Tanzanian Government under the 'teachers for East Africa' scheme, was arrested in Lindi on November 17, apparently for demonstrating against a local rally denouncing the alleged 'Western plot'. He was taken to Dar es Salaam on November 18 and held in custody until he was put on an aircraft for Britain on November 20.

"Deportation is the sovereign right of an independent Government, and we do not challenge this principle. Nevertheless, these incidents are bound to have a serious effect on public opinion in this country and on the confidence of the British community in Tanzania. I have felt it right to bring these considerations to the notice of the Tanzanian authorities in support of the representations which are being made by our High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam."

### Independence for Rhodesia

Mr. Turton, asking the Prime Minister to be more explicit about conditions for the grant of independence to Rhodesia, asked: "Does the Prime Minister realize that for 40 years there has been anxiety among all races in Rhodesia about the possibility of Whitehall interference and control? Does he realize that his letter published on October 2 to Dr. Mutasa, a very racist letter, saying that independence will not be granted so long as there is control by a white minority Government, has caused very great misunderstanding and indignation in Rhodesia? Will he make it clear that independence will be granted immediately there is a broadly based Government representative of all political views in Rhodesia?"

The Prime Minister: "Last week I said that the basis on which we were working was clearly on the lines of the words

in the *communiqué* of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers last July. I thought that it was excellent. We are sticking to it."

Mr. Sandys: "Since it is quite clear that no agreed solution is likely to be arrived at by further public exchanges between the British Government and the Government in Salisbury, will the Prime Minister take steps in one way or another to ensure that there will be talks either between him and Mr. Smith in London or between the Commonwealth Secretary and the Rhodesia Government in Salisbury?"

The Prime Minister: "The rt. hon. gentleman may have missed one point in what has been happening, because I said last week that Mr. Smith and I have agreed that the exchanges now continuing should not be published. Therefore any reference to public exchanges was a little behind the times. Certainly I look forward to Mr. Smith coming to London, and I have pressed him a number of times to do so."

Mr. Patrick Wall having asked about the million-acre settlement scheme in Kenya, Mrs. Castle, Minister for Overseas Development, replied that land purchase for the scheme should be completed in 1966. The Kenya Government had asked Britain for more financial assistance for the purchase of additional areas of European mixed farming land, and discussions with Kenya Ministers were proceeding.

## Minister Defends News Censorship

MR. ACHIENG ONEKO, Minister of Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, defended the Government's policy of censoring news when he spoke at the weekend at a mass rally at Ngong.

The Kenya News Agency, which is under his control, last week withheld from the local Press all the early Reuter reports on the paratroop operation at Stanleyville. Twelve hours later there was a brief Government statement which linked the Belgian operation with the advance of the "mercenaries" in blame for the deaths of white hostages.

Mr. Onoko said in explanation: "We are not going to be parrots of the British or the Americans. We shall say what we like in our own country. If somebody says that the Masai are going about eating people, does the Kenya News Agency have to repeat the story? The news agency need not repeat all the reports received."

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## Forces Broadcasts Ended

THE BRITISH FORCES' broadcasting station in Kenya has closed because the withdrawal of British troops is nearing its end and will be completed on December 10. The station had regularly relayed the overseas bulletins of the B.B.C., from which many people took their world news, the Kenya Government station, the Voice of Kenya, being widely recognized to be an instrument of Government policy. B.B.C. transmissions from London are not received satisfactorily on the sets owned by most householders, who, if they want the news from Britain, will need to buy more expensive receivers.

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## Pay of Ministers and M.P.s. in Uganda

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT in Uganda are not liable to income tax on the first £1,800 of salary and allowances received in respect of any office held by virtue of membership of the House.

The Parliament (Remuneration of Members) Act, 1964, provides a salary of £1,200 annually for each M.P. The Government Chief Whip also receives an allowance of £550 and his deputy and the Opposition Chief Whip receive £250.

The Prime Minister's salary is £4,500; that of the Speaker £2,700; and of Ministers £3,000, which is also the rate prescribed for the Attorney-General. A Deputy Minister receives £2,625, and a Parliamentary Secretary £2,200, plus allowances of £144.

The Deputy Speaker is entitled to £600 in addition to his salary as an M.P., and the Leader of the Opposition to an allowance of £800.

## News Items in Brief

Uganda is to have an Army Air Force.

The Rhodesia Party is to have a professional organizer.

Zambia has been elected the 117th full member of Unesco.

No Somali resident in Kenya has applied for naturalization as a Kenya citizen.

Zambia has been admitted to membership of the Organization of African Unity.

Zanzibar's first State shop has been opened to sell goods imported from China and East Germany.

Women are to be eligible for admission to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Coffin-shaped badges with the letters O.M.D.B.—"Over my dead body"—are now being worn by some Rhodesians.

The Ngumbela of Barotseland, who is chairman of the National Council, is henceforth to be elected by secret ballot of its members.

The president of the Botswana Independence Party of Bechuanaland, Mr. M. K. Mpho, has been prohibited from entering Rhodesia.

An economic mission from the Congo has arrived in London. It will discuss technical and financial aid here and in other European capitals.

Police in Uganda and Tanganyika are investigating the disappearance of gold worth about £12,000 while in transit from Tanganyika to London.

New schools and teachers' houses in Zambia cost the Government about £1½m last year. The 1965 expenditure is to be increased to about £6m.

The new Sudan Government has decided to prohibit landing or overflying by British military aircraft. Air trooping to Aden has been by way of Sudan.

The Rhodesian paraplegic team of four men and two women won 11 gold medals and a number of silver and bronze medals at the Tokyo Olympics.

Rights of occupancy have been revoked on another 25 European-owned farms in Tanzania. Eight of the resident farmers are British. Most of the others are Greeks.

Because of the presence of a Rhodesian at a meeting in Addis Ababa of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, delegates of 16 African States withdrew on Friday.

The Government of Tanzania has rescinded the decision which caused cancellation of the Caledonian Dinner in Dar es Salaam. It will be held next Saturday, a week late.

The Groningen Radio Carbon Laboratory in Holland, which has examined Bushman skeletons found in Rhodesia some months ago, estimates them to date from about 2,800 B.C.

A set of five medals struck for the Chartered Company in connexion with campaigns during its administration of Southern Rhodesia have been presented to the National Army Museum.

Elephants recently charged a lorry in the Iringa district of Tanzania and killed the Indian driver and two children, whose mother escaped unhurt. A fourth passenger had both legs broken.

A Cheshire Home for the Sick is being established in Likoni, Mombasa, to provide accommodation for permanently sick and homeless persons, irrespective of race or creed. Mr. Derek Skudder is chairman of the committee. Mrs. May Cutler has arrived from England to help in establishing the home.

Rhodesian Africans have formed the Zimbabwe United Party, with Mr. Solomon Gwazaza as president. It hopes for a constitutional conference and release of detainees and restrictees.

The Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society in Rhodesia has appealed to the Prime Minister for an assurance that British troops will in no circumstances be sent to Rhodesia.

Three Soviet reporters, two from *Pravda* and one from Moscow Radio, who crossed from Zambia into Rhodesia were told that their travel documents were not in order and that they must fly back to Lusaka.

The Belgian national airline Sabena has been granted landing rights at Entebbe in order that it may operate its traditional route from Brussels to Elisabethville. In return, East African Airways may call at Brussels Airport.

Illegal remittances from Zambia by postal order having reached an estimated monthly total of £200,000, the sum which any person may send out of the country by postal or money order without exchange control authority, is now limited to £10.

There are now about 1,500 young Africans in training in Zambia Youth Service Camps. It is hoped to reach the target of 5,000 within a year. Instruction is concentrated on carpentry, brick-laying, metalwork, animal husbandry, and vegetable gardening.

The proposed rail link between Zambia and Tanzania has now been promised all possible assistance by the East African Common Services Organization. The Zambia Government has announced receipt of "a very encouraging" letter on the subject from Rhodesia Railways.

The Parliament of Rhodesia, recalled for a fortnight's sitting, may have to deal with 10 Bills, one providing for the establishment of a Sabi-Limpopo Authority and others dealing with amendments of the Public Services Act, the Deportation Act, and the Cold Storage Commission Act.

According to a report from Lusaka to the *Daily Telegraph*, tinned chicken sent to the Congo from the U.S.A. as famine relief has been sold to buyers in Zambia, one of whom is alleged to have purchased 250,000 tins, each of 3½ lb., for 1s. 9d. each and to be selling them readily at from 7s. to 10s.

A Portuguese airline, which had previously overflowed Rhodesia on journeys between Angola and Mozambique, now stops at Salisbury. Until Beira airport can take the heavy jet aircraft now in commission, Salisbury will be used as the terminal for Mozambique, feeder services operating to Beira and Lourenço Marques.

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## Profitability the Only Criterion

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, said when addressing a Kenya National Farmers' Union conference in Nairobi:—

"The Kenya Government can buy farms only on the basis of their profitability. When we invest in agriculture we have to be objectively certain that we are making a sound investment.

"In practice, an experienced agricultural economist will evaluate what he calls the 'optimum potential profitability' of each farm, multiply this by eight to arrive at the capital value, deduct the expense to which the Government will be put in order to realize this optimum profitability, and so arrive at the price to be paid to the owner.

"This means that farms which are fully developed and in first-class running order will receive good prices. Farms that have been run down, needing immediate and heavy investment to bring them into full production again, will receive very little. This is the way in which any shrewd and experienced farmer would set out to buy.

"Each case will be considered on its merits, and we shall always be ready to listen to sensible argument, but the final yardstick must still be potential profitability.

"The Kenya Government cannot take account of the view from a veranda, the fact that there is a trout stream somewhere nearby, or other amenities that have been paid for in the past by those who understandably have valued such things".

## Commercial Brevities

A German trade delegation is visiting Kenya. Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Kenya, are making a one-for-one scrip issue.

Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., has opened a new flour mill in Jinja.

Thirty-one cotton ginneries in Uganda are now owned by co-operative societies.

Four technicians from Yugoslavia have arrived in Dar es Salaam to help in the erection of a new tractor assembly plant.

Rhodesia's £2m. 5% local loan was fully subscribed on the opening of the lists last week.

Two Indonesian trade representatives are visiting Tanzania. Indonesia is the largest buyer of Zanzibar cloves.

Rhodesia has secured a contract from the Middle East Command of the R.A.F. to supply bacon for a year.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga expect the current year's copper output to be slightly higher than the 1963 total.

Half of Kenya's coffee exports now go to Federal Germany, which is supplying an increasing proportion of Kenya's imports.

A steel mill in Zambia, to be erected for the Government by a British company, is expected to be in production in just under two years.

Two representatives of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry have returned after visiting the Canton Export Commodity Trade Fair in China.

### Rhodesia Chrome Mines

Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., Selukwe, have exported more than 8m. tons of ore since 1906. A new narrow-gauge railway to the mine has just been opened.

A £490,000 contract for 100 railway wagons has been placed with a Bulawayo company by Rhodesia Railways, which is to spend about £2.5m. on rolling-stock.

All auctions of Tanganyika coffee will be held in Moshi from the beginning of next year. For some time auctions have alternated between that town and Nairobi.

An economic and trade mission from Italy is now in Kenya. Headed by a senator, it has 30 members representing both Government and commerce. The aim is to increase two-way trade.

Ruo Estates Holdings, Ltd., report profits to June 30 at £36,602 (£11,641) subject to tax of £16,235 (£6,496). The dividend is raised from 4% to 7%, leaving a carry-forward of £23,165 (£13,517).

Mini Mini Estate Holdings, Ltd., a company with 732 acres under tea in Malawi, report group profit after tax to June 30 at £8,429 (£1,662). Dividends of 10% take £5,455, leaving a carry-forward of £9,496 in the accounts of the holding company and of £5,547 in the Malawi subsidiary. Fixed assets stand at £168,759 and net current assets at £53,205.

A cashew nut factory costing about £350,000 is under construction in Dar es Salaam.

The first direct tobacco shipment from Rhodesia to Russia (though there had been previous indirect sales) brought to Beira the first Russian vessel ever to dock in the port.

Buganda Economic Development Agency, Ltd., has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. Daudi Ocheng, M.P., former deputy general manager of Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd.

Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., a £40m. group with interests in many countries, including Central Africa, is increasing the interim dividend from 5% to 5.8%. Last year's total was 17½%.

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., report group profits to June 30 after tax of £4.1m. (£3.5m.) at £3,082,727 (£2,538,857). Shareholders receive 4½d. tax free per 5s. share, taking just over £1m. on ordinary capital of £14m.

Uganda Sugar Development Corporation is to be registered to supervise a £10m. development plan agreed between the Governments of Uganda and India which should add 100,000 tons annually to the country's sugar production.

Agricultural equipment from Communist China has been received by the Government of Tanganyika-Zanzibar. The Peking Government has promised to build a factory to manufacture agricultural implements in the United Republic.

The International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate, is to invest about 2.5m. dollars in conjunction with two Japanese companies in a major expansion and modernization programme of the Cotton Company of Ethiopia.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is repeating the 7% dividend at a cost of £574,712. Net profit is up from £778,000 to £881,000 after tax of £231,564 (£270,636). There are still no dividends from Union Minière, the largest shareholding.

### Bank Dividends

Barclays Bank D.C.O. report a 30.8% increase in net profits to September 30 to a total of £2,642,000. The dividend is raised from the equivalent of 8.9% (adjusting for a scrip issue) to 11%. The reserve fund has been increased to £19m.

The Standard Bank, whose interim dividend has been held at 5% since 1954, is raising the interim for the year to March 31 next to 7½% in order to secure greater equality between the half-term and final payments. Last year the total was 17½%.

An International Civil Aviation Organization sub-committee decided in Rome last week that all services connecting independent African States with South Africa and Portuguese Africa should end. The motion has to be submitted for approval to the I.C.A.O. air navigation commission.

A statement by the Prime Minister that Britain would not sell arms for use in Portuguese Africa has brought from the Portuguese Government the comment that the remark was dictated by political motives since Portugal had not tried to acquire any arms in England for her military forces overseas and would not do so.

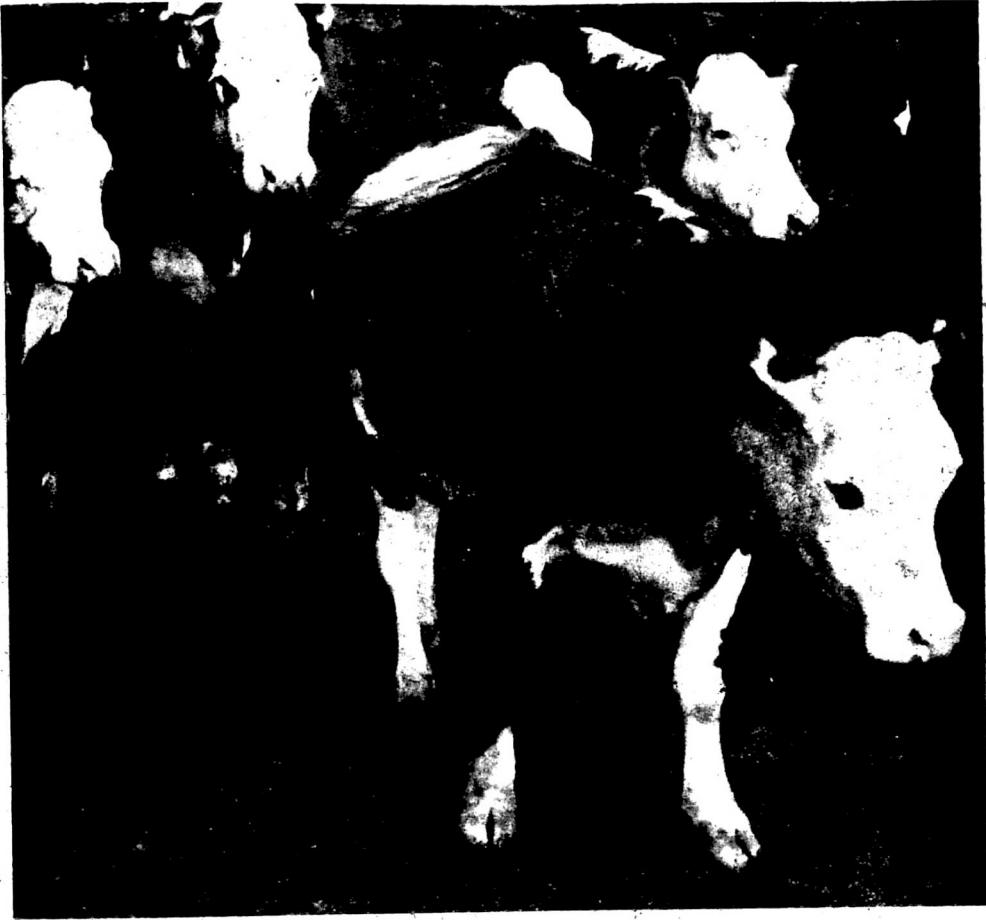
The Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd., has voluntarily relinquished its exclusive rights to operate passenger transport services in Malawi, but will continue to service the major routes. The Government has acquired a shareholding in the company, which has changed its name to United Transport (Malawi), Ltd., and is to appoint three members to the boards of the parent and subsidiary companies.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which has large Rhodesian mining and industrial interests, reports profits after tax to June 30 at R 19,000 (R 8m.) much of the increase being due to inclusion of R 2.2m. previously provided for taxation and not now required. Shareholders receive 70 cents per R 2 share (50 cents). Investments with a book value of R 52.2m. have a market value of just over R 121m. The issued capital is R 13m.

### No Dividend

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., reports profit after tax to August 31 at £22,389, against £70,233 in 1963. No dividend is to be paid on the issued capital of £1.2m. Fixed assets appear at £544,668, interests in subsidiary companies at £503,371, and in an associated company at just over £1m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £256,521. The carry-forward is £506,271. Mr. L. A. Levy is the chairman, Mr. T. P. M. Cochran the vice-chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. M. G. Fleming, J. W. Phillips, A. D. Butler, and C. I. Jacobs.

The lower prices for sisal are attributed by Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., in their monthly report to the very high level of quotations during the past 18 months; to overstocking by spinners, dealers and farmers; to threatened competition from substitutes, especially synthetic fibres; and to wider use of foraging machines which chop up hay and straw into silage without using sisal twine. The downward adjustment in prices is, however, regarded as likely to be in the best long-term interests of growers. There has been "something like a buyers' strike" for some months. No. 1 East African is now quoted at about £115 per ton, A at £111, and 3L at £105.



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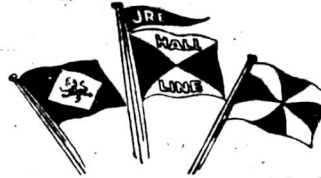
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 10, 1964

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1964

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**TRUTH WILL OUT:** that that postulate is to be denied by the Kenyatta Government in Kenya has been so clearly demonstrated in the past few days that the usual apologists in the United Kingdom for almost any African folly, and even for the crimes of African politicians, have thought it prudent to keep silent. Some, indeed, have taken the unusual course of expressing mild regret at incidents which have had far more extensive repercussions than the offenders are likely to have expected. The surprise is not that intolerance has again been flaunted, but that ostensibly reasonable persons with knowledge of the careers and attitudes of some of Kenya's Ministers should ever have thought that they would want impartial presentation of awkward facts. Too many African politicians in Kenya have too many skeletons in their cupboards, not only from Mau Mau days, but also from the quite recent past. Moreover, it would be naïve to assume that some who hold prominent positions in that country have not good cause to wish various current happenings to be shrouded from public notice. That is why two reputable British journalists have been declared prohibited immigrants, one for having made striking revelations of Communist activities in Kenya, including deliveries of arms at night, and the other because he serves a sister publication and might therefore be especially likely to continue the line of investigation and perhaps discover other facts which neither the Communists nor their African *collaborateurs* wish to have discussed in the Press.

offence has not been reckless exaggeration, but that of inconveniencing the Government, or at any rate some influential members of it, by knowing and writing too much of the truth. If there had been fundamental inaccuracies in the dispatch which has caused so much displeasure to Mr. Odinga and Mr. Oneko, those Ministers would have been quick to expose them. Official silence on the major charges (which are quoted on another page) comes very close to corroboration of the story. Until unready African States were rushed by Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod and their astonishingly submissive party into fictitious independence, Nazis and Communists had had something like a monopoly of the practice of expelling any non-national who dared to put damaging criticisms into print, or even into conversational currency. Pan-African bullies have now little or nothing left to learn from the worst European thugs about the arts of intimidation, suppression, subversion, corruption, and of course violence.

They have used such methods without compunction in the creation of nationalist parties and then of one-party States, which, within a period which the optimistic operators would themselves have described as un-Macmillanism, realistically short, have transformed into ruthless tyrannies countries which only a few years ago were recognizably on the road to Western civilization. Any man could then walk unarmed from frontier to frontier. Now in many parts of Africa black, white and brown men know that they may suddenly be cut down with a bush-knife merely because a

The customary excuse of an African State which expels a journalist is that he has transmitted false reports. Mr. Douglas Brown's

ruffian or his blackguardly master has decided that anger, envy, covetousness, or some ideological dislike shall be assuaged in blood. Where these products of Macmillanism

obtain the local newspapers dare not publish what they know. Silence being thus assured at home, disclosure abroad is increasingly resented.

## Notes By The Way

### Friendship

MOST READERS of this journal regard Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., as one of the worst enemies of East and Central Africa because of his stubborn and disastrous follies while Secretary of State for the Colonies, follies for which the territories have paid, are paying, and will continue to pay a bitter price. If his enmity to British African achievements and enterprise was so costly, what of his friendship? Mr. Randolph Churchill, for many years a close friend, and a regular columnist in the weekly journal which Mr. Macleod now edits, recently declined to continue his contributions after one of them had been altered out of all recognition, presumably by the editor, without a word of consultation or even of explanation after publication. Referring to the dispute in the current issue — but without stating Mr. Churchill's side of the case — Mr. Macleod writes that "Randolph is a bladder of lard and the stoutest of friends".

### Bladder of Lard

What would be his own attitude to someone who declared in print that he was a bladder of lard? There is ample evidence that he is extraordinarily thin-skinned even for a politician — and, contrary to the common assumption, most politicians are surprisingly susceptible even to mild criticism. Though describing his old friend as a bladder of lard, Mr. Macleod nevertheless professes "a wholly irrational affection for him" and expresses the hope that it will survive his paragraph. If Mr. Churchill excuses the paragraph, the credit will be his. Lord Salisbury once described Mr. Macleod's behaviour in regard to Central Africa as "unscrupulous". That stinging rebuke may be recalled by some readers of a paragraph which Mr. Macleod evidently considers clever, but which others may think too clever by half.

### Lord Fenner

NO POLITICIAN in Britain can have talked so much nonsense about East and Central Africa in the past three or four decades as Mr. Fenner Brockway. No other M.P. can have given worse advice over a long period to the many young Africans and Asians, most of them students, who turned to him for guidance. Had he been wiser in his judgment of men and events, he could have exercised admirable influence upon the hundreds of eager, inexperienced young Africans who consulted him about their problems and aspirations, often because he was the only man in public life in this country whose name they had heard. Being adolescent, they tended to impatience and extremism. He, being old enough to be the father of most of them, sometimes even the grandfather, had the chance to temper their zeal with tolerance and their hopes with sound practical advice; and, partly because Africans (except those spoilt by political and town life) have a traditional reverence for age, his guidance might have been of great value to those who sought it and to the countries in which many of them were soon to become prominent, particularly in politics.

### Unfortunate Mentor

MR. BROCKWAY, unfortunately, was himself much too unbalanced politically to be the right mentor for these controversialists in the making. Two pointers to the irresponsibility of their relationship are to be found in the facts that Africans 30 or 40 years his junior, newly arrived in London, and frequently possessing merely the rudiments of education plus a selection of political slogans, were encouraged by him to address conferences and to call him Fenner. I have attended a number of gatherings under his chairmanship at which young Africans, usually students speaking nonsensically but passionately on some African question, have consistently referred to him as Fenner, to the then Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary as Macmillan and Macleod, but to Africans in the room or elsewhere as Mr. A., Mr. B., and Mr. C. They may now talk of Lord Fenner or Lord Brockway, for his name appears in a new list of life peers.

### Reluctant Peer

EVER EAGER to talk to journalists, Mr. Brockway immediately declared: "I shall be a very reluctant peer. When the Prime Minister invited me to accept the peerage I said that I profoundly disliked privileges and titles. He replied that it was not a title he was offering; he was asking me to serve in this sphere of work for the party and Socialism. In that spirit I agreed". Is there in those words the slightest indication of acknowledgment that a peerage is supposedly a mark of honour from the Sovereign? What does the new baron think that he can now do for Socialism which he could not equally well (or ill) do outside the House of Lords? On hearing the news of his defeat in the general election I said somewhat cynically to a companion: "He'll get a peerage if the Socialists win". He has easily discarded his resoundingly professed egalitarianism and his paraded prejudice against privilege, and, like so many other Socialists, taken what privilege was offered.

### Shooting in Game Reserves

GAME RESERVES in East Africa in the allegedly bad old days of colonialism provided complete protection from predatory man. Like much else that was admirable in the era of British administration, that notion has gone. Nowadays professional hunters are not merely allowed, but are expressly encouraged by the National Tourist Board of Tanzania, to take shooting safaris into game reserves. In the great Selous Reserve, for instance, authority is given for the shooting each year of five elephants with tusks of upwards of 60lb. Two remain in the 1964 quota — or did a few days ago, a woman from Texas having there just killed what was believed to be the biggest beast of the species in the reserve. One of its tusks, nine feet long, weighed 140lb.; the other, which had been broken, scaled 90lb. According to information circulated on behalf of the Tourist Board, "the animal was specially sort out for her!"



# Kenya Expels Another Two British Journalists

## D displeasure Visited on Correspondent Who Did Not Write Offending Article

**TWO BRITISH JOURNALISTS** were expelled from Kenya last week by order of Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs.

Mr. Richard Beeston, for the past 14 months resident correspondent in Nairobi of the *Daily Telegraph*, was given 24 hours' notice to leave the country, declared a prohibited immigrant, and informed that he would not be allowed to return to Kenya.

Mr. Douglas Brown, who was simultaneously declared a prohibited immigrant, had already left for South Africa. He had been in Kenya for only a few days as a special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*. In recent years he has visited many parts of Africa and written much about emergent States.

"Kenya Facing Threat of Red Take-Over" had been the heading given by his paper in its latest issue to a main feature story in which he dealt with the danger of Communist subversion, reported arrivals at Nairobi airport at night of mysterious aircraft and cargoes, and suggested that the position of Mzee Kenyatta, the Prime Minister, was being weakened. Next day the article was sharply criticized in the Senate by Mr. Achieng Okeko, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

The impression in London and in Kenya was that Mr. Beeston was being penalized for something written by a colleague.

### No Denial of Airport Irregularities

Telegraphing from Nairobi just after he had been ordered to quit the country next day, Mr. Beeston said that Mr. Okeko had told him that he objected to Mr. Brown's statement that the Prime Minister was losing his grip; the Minister had denied that there were secret military training camps in the country, but had made no denials about the reported irregularities at Nairobi airport. Mr. Beeston's reply was that he could not discuss the article as he had not written it and was unaware of Mr. Brown's sources of information.

Later Mr. Beeston learnt of his expulsion, not directly from the Government, but from a teleprinter news item in the service circulated by the Government-controlled Kenya News Agency. He immediately told the British High Commission of his astonishment that he should be expelled from a country which prided itself on respecting the freedom of the Press. The notice period was, he thought, unreasonably short, especially as his wife and three children were with him in Nairobi.

Representations to Mr. Odinga by the British Acting High Commissioner, Mr. Stanley, were unsuccessful, and on Thursday night Mr. Beeston was arrested at the airport and put aboard an aircraft for London. He had previously telegraphed:—

"Mr. Stanley declined to give me details of his meeting with Mr. Odinga, and confirmed that he was not intending to seek an interview with Mr. Kenyatta, Prime Minister. The reason for my expulsion is that my presence is 'contrary to interests of national security'."

"The attitude of the High Commission follows the normal pattern in Kenya, where it appears to be more concerned with not upsetting the Kenya Government than standing up for rights of British subjects. This attitude is having a depressing effect on the morale of Kenya's Britons."

"The Kenya Foreign Press Association passed a resolution to-day expressing 'concern' at my deportation 'for an article which he did not write' and requested the Government to reconsider the order making me a prohibited immigrant."

"The behaviour of the High Commission is in sharp contrast to that of the American Embassy in Nairobi. On the only occasion on which the Kenya Government attempted to expel an American journalist the Ambassador went directly to Mr. Kenyatta and warned him of the economic consequences of deporting American citizens. No further attempts were made to expel the correspondent."

On Friday the *Telegraph* reported:—

"Mr. Beeston, on the orders of his office, insisted on buying a ticket for himself and returning to the Kenya Government ticket to the airline. But the airline refused to sell him a ticket without an income tax clearance certificate from the East African income tax authorities."

"While 110 passengers sat in the plane for an hour, Mr. K. V. Mitchell, an immigration official, hurried to the airport and arrested Mr. Beeston."

"All I want to do is to exercise my right to buy a ticket like any other passenger", Mr. Beeston said to the captain of the VC-10, who pleaded with him to board the plane with the ticket given to him by Mr. Odinga."

"Placing Mr. Beeston under arrest, Mr. Mitchell said: 'I have no option'. Asked by reporters how he felt about his job of arresting fellow-Britons on behalf of Mr. Odinga, Mr. Mitchell said: 'I would rather not say'."

"Mr. Beeston then insisted on seeing his consul before boarding the plane. When he protested to him at the Kenya Government's arrest of a British citizen, the consular official, Mr. G. Hawkins, said: 'There is nothing I can do'."

### Congratulated by Local Journalists

"Mr. Beeston was seen off by local journalists and foreign correspondents, who each shook his hand and congratulated him on his stand."

Commenting editorially, the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—

"Two British journalists have been banned from a Commonwealth country. Kenya has declared the special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*, Mr. Douglas Brown, a prohibited immigrant. It has meted out the same treatment to Mr. Richard Beeston, the resident correspondent in East Africa of the *Daily Telegraph*. The offence of Mr. Brown appears to be that he wrote a thoughtful report on the struggle of extremists for power in Kenya."

"Mr. Beeston has assiduously recorded events on the spot over the past 14 months. He has given earnest attention to the attempts, among other things, of Mr. Kenyatta's Government to censor the Kenya Press and doctor news from abroad to conform with K.A.N.U.'s outlook on the world. His reports on creeping censorship in Kenya are certainly confirmed by these expulsions. There has been no serious attempt on the part of the Kenya authorities to refute these reports. They have been penetrating and critical."

"The offence of these journalists has been to record in black and white what every well-informed person in Kenya knows and fears. Thus Mr. Kenyatta regrettably fails his cue and code of behaviour from Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana. The forthright reports of Mr. Brown from South Africa on apartheid were not welcome there, but Dr. Verwoerd and his officials had the wisdom not to take the ultimate step towards suppression of Press freedom. By contrast, African nationalism drifts towards the ideal of Iron Curtain countries that, if possible, all the people must be fooled all the time."

"Of news from the Congo, Mr. Beeston reported a Kenya spokesman last week as saying: 'There is a meeting at the Ministry of Information to decide whether to put it out or not'."

### News of Rebel Atrocities Suppressed

"It suited the Kenya Government's extremist wire-pullers to suppress news of the worst Congo rebel atrocities. It suited them to make the Western intervention appear responsible for the hostages' fate, though elsewhere on this page that also is refuted. The two British journalists have pointed out in public what British officials, faithful to Kenya, have found it their duty to represent in private. Senior police officers with long service in East Africa and unquestionable loyalty have been treated in similar fashion. Next week Mr. Kenyatta succeeds the Queen as Head of State in Kenya. He does so in inauspicious circumstances."

The Kenya High Commission in London had meantime issued the following statement:—

"The Kenya Government has repeatedly made it clear that while it welcomes objective reporting and fair criticism, it is not prepared to allow tendentious, irresponsible and damaging statements on Kenya to be published with impunity in the name of Press freedom."

"Over a long period complaints have been made to the *Daily Telegraph* regarding the bias in its presentation of events in Kenya."

"The culmination was on Sunday, November 29, when its companion, the *Sunday Telegraph*, published on its front page

a most outrageous report from an itinerant correspondent who made no effort to check his alleged facts.

"The Government is not prepared to harbour journalists who are guilty of this type of abuse and whose irresponsibility damages the efforts of the Government and the people of Kenya at home and overseas".

#### High Commission Statement Denied

When publishing that statement the *Daily Telegraph* asserted that it had received from the High Commission no criticism of Mr. Beeston's reporting.

Mr. Douglas Brown's dispatch had begun with the words "Kenya is now in real danger of falling directly under Communist influence, not only because the anti-Western emotions aroused by the return of the Belgian parachute-troopers to the Congo are liable to get out of control, but also because there are high-placed elements here who find this situation much to their liking".

The Prime Minister, aged 74, might, he wrote, genuinely believe in non-alignment between East and West, but that was not true of some of the more influential members of the Cabinet, "and in particular of those who inspire the activist wing of the Kenya African National Union, the only party in the State".

Mr. Brown continued (in part):—

"Nairobi international airport offers a sinister illustration of the ease with which foreign elements can take advantage of an African Government divided against itself. There after midnight, when the passenger jets have roared off towards Europe, the normal routine of customs and immigration control is liable to be suspended.

"Several times in past weeks casual observers have noted unmarked planes discharging passengers and cargo that are quickly whisked away in waiting cars and lorries. Last week a twin-engine turbo-prop plane from Prague unloaded several large black boxes that were removed in vans stated to belong to the Police Department; and last week a Czech plane, which finally dumped a cargo of arms at Arua, Uganda, on the Congo border, had been refused permission to land in Nairobi.

#### Sinister Traffic

"It is now feared by Western observers that the mysterious traffic has an even more sinister meaning. The clues all point in the direction of Mr. Kenyatta's most bitterly anti-Western colleague and rival, Mr. Oginga Odinga, 53, known for convenience these days as Mr. Double O.

"As Home Minister, he exercises the control over the police and immigration authorities needed for this operation, and at least on one occasion he has openly identified himself with it.

"A few weeks ago an unmarked twin-engine Flyushin arrived unexpectedly during the airport's normal operational hours, when the full staff was on duty. The 40 passengers were all young men of the Luo tribe, of which Mr. Double O is the acknowledged leader. They refused to answer the questions of immigration officers or to allow their bulky baggage to be examined, and demanded to speak by telephone to the Home Ministry.

"The result was a peremptory instruction that they should be shown into the V.I.P. lounge, where the Minister would come to meet them. He arrived, entered into earnest conversation with each member of the party, and gave orders that they and their baggage, without further formality, should be loaded into the fleet of cars that by this time had appeared.

"Behind the scenes the joint immigration authority concerned, representing Uganda and Tanzania as well as Kenya, registered a strong protest against this defiance of the regulations.

"Young Kenyans go openly in large numbers to Communist countries as students. Some 300 went last month. Many are believed to receive training in mass psychology, secret police work, and sabotage—scarcely subjects that should be of prime importance to a happy and united new republic.

#### Youth Wing Training

"Among the Kikuyu, the tribe that led the Mau Mau rebellion, there is a widespread belief that Luo members of the Youth Wing of K.A.N.U. are undergoing secret training in the Kisumu area.

"While Western aid comes to Kenya, however haphazardly, as a support to the community, Eastern aid, except on paper, is more selective. Much of it goes to individuals. One Western diplomat in Nairobi calculates that Mr. Double O disposes of £20,000 a month from Chinese sources alone. This does not make him a Communist, but it suggests that China and Russia regard his pathological hatred of the West as a valuable element in their rival campaigns to exclude all Western influences from Kenya.

"It does not require a mass movement to bring down the Government of an emergent African State. A few hundred determined men, strategically placed and effectively armed, could overturn most of the regimes left behind by departing Colonial authorities. Power in Africa has been inherited not by true nations but by half-informed élites. All these, Communists believe, are vulnerable; and all have their price.

"Last May, Mr. Double O visited Peking and Moscow. He brought back from China an interest-free loan of £5.5m.—which is scarcely impressive compared with the £100m. that Britain has poured into Kenya since the war.

"From Russia he obtained promises to build a textile mill, a fish cannery, a fruit processing plant, a sugar refinery, a hospital, a technical college complete with instructors, and a long-range radio station—all in Mr. Double O's Kisumu area.

#### Mzee Kenyatta Loses Power and Prestige

"On December 12 Mr. Kenyatta will become the first President of Kenya. He is still the indispensable father-figure, but his effective power has declined since January's mutiny. Moreover, his prestige suffered a severe blow this week, when his futile efforts at making the Congolese rebels see sense were rudely superseded by a touch of Western reality.

"It will be for him to appoint the Vice-President, and everyone is wondering whether Mr. Double O will insist on getting the job. He may prefer to bide his time and retain his key post of Home Minister, provided only that his arch rival, the American-sponsored Mr. Mboya, now Minister of Justice, does not regain his former ascendancy.

"The last British forces are preparing to leave. The remaining white farmers have been finally made aware that there is no future for them in the country they settled and civilized. The tide is still rising. It could engulf the new republic."

Mr. Achieng Onoko, Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, said in Parliament two days later that throughout the long and bitter struggle by the people of Kenya to free themselves from Colonial rule the Press in the country and in Britain had never been sympathetic to the African cause. The Press had obstructed the nationalist movement, misrepresented its motive, called the nationalist leaders power-hungry demagogues, and undermined the unity of the nationalists.

"But in spite of their obstructive and divisionist tactics the nationalist movement gathered force, and under the inspiration and energetic leadership of the father of the nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the people of Kenya rid themselves of the Colonial yoke in December 1963." Now Kenya was about to celebrate the attainment of republican status.

#### Charges Against British Press

The country was astonished that, despite these achievements, some sections of the British Press appeared never to respect the leaders of Kenya. They seemed to think that they knew better what was good for the people of the country than the leaders whom the people had selected.

"They have ridiculed and poured scorn on some of the country's leaders and never ceased to undermine the unity of Kenya. They appear not to recognize that the people are now in charge of their own destiny and can run their country the way they think is in the best interests of Kenya."

People in the new Kenya had been most generous to the foreign Press based in the country. Kenya exercised no censorship on news and other information which foreign correspondents submitted from Nairobi. It did everything possible to make it easy to cable their messages, to meet and talk to Kenya's leaders, and sometimes the Government even made official transport available to foreign correspondents—"in the expectation that the overseas Press would also be considerate and appreciate the good work being done by Kenya's Ministers and people". The country did not expect to be slapped in the face, but it appeared that that was what Kenya got in return for her generosity.

The *Sunday Telegraph* and *Daily Telegraph* had shown by their reports on Kenya since the nationalist movement began that they were bent on undermining the country's leaders, to the detriment of unity and stability. That could not be tolerated. The authority of the Government was normally reflected through the work of its Ministers, and it was in the interests of the country that their prestige and good name should be upheld. The country would not allow anybody to undermine the very foundations on which the nation was anchored.

The Douglas Brown report in the *Sunday Telegraph* was a mass of fabrication, calculated to undermine, not only the authority of the father of the nation in pan-African politics, but also the unity of Kenya.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* reported

that "local journalists fear that Mr. Beeston's expulsion for a story he did not write and Mr. Oneko's onslaught on the Press mark a decisive stage in a progressive campaign to bring all media of information in Kenya under tighter Government control".

The last two British sub-editors in the news room of Kenya's State-controlled radio service were dismissed on the day following suppression of the wireless station and the Government's Kenya News Agency of the entire Reuter coverage of the Belgian paratroopers' landings at Stanleyville.

Mr. Oneko said in justification of the suppression that Kenya would not be "parrots of the British or the Americans, but would say what it liked in Kenya. If somebody says that the Masai are going about eating people, does the Kenya News Agency have to repeat the story? The news agency need not repeat all the reports received".

Two other journalists were expelled from Kenya some months ago — Mr. Richard Cox, representing the *Sunday Times*, who had already been expelled from Tanzania, and Mr. Richard Kisch, of the *Nationalist*, who returned to its Dar es Salaam headquarters.

### Kenya's Pro-Communist Ministers

In a television interview on his arrival in London, Mr. Beeston said that the U.K. High Commissioner in Nairobi seemed more concerned not to make a fuss than to protect the interests of British subjects.

He wrote that the pro-Communist bloc Ministers in Kenya who were likely to make a drive to establish Ghana-style control of the Press could be stopped only by Mzee Kenyatta, who had shown marked reluctance to oppose his powerful Chinese-backed Minister, Mr. Odinga. He and Mr. Oneko were furiously exploiting the anti-Western feeling stirred up by the Communists over the paratroop landing in the Congo. Never before had English-language and Swahili newspapers in Kenya been under such pressure as now from the Odinga group.

On Friday Mr. Oneko said in Nakuru that non-Kenyans who stirred up trouble would be given 24 hours to get out of the country.

The Foreign Press Association in Nairobi passed a resolution expressing concern at Mr. Beeston's deportation "for a story he did not write", two Communist correspondents, representing Tass and the East German News Agency, voting for the motion. Then, on the ground that the attendance of 11 had been two short of a quorum, the Communists convened another meeting, at which eight, including the two who had previously voted with the Westerners, strongly opposed interference with the Kenya Government's action. A resolution in that sense was signed by five Russians, one Czechoslovak, one Yugoslav, and one East German. It described as "flagrant violation of the ethics of journalism" the article in which details had been given of Communist arms consignments to Nairobi airport.

The Commonwealth Press Union had meantime cabled from London to the Prime Minister of Kenya "deploring the expulsion of the two correspondents and the interception by the Kenya Government of detailed news of Congo disturbance". The telegram continued: "Union strongly urges adoption of principle generally accepted throughout Commonwealth that Government of free country should allow unhecked circulation of news and tolerate expression of views, replying to falsehood by publication of truth and to unfair criticism with counter-argument, not suppression".

### Prophecy Quickly Fulfilled

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, wrote in Saturday's *Daily Telegraph*: —

"The expulsion from Kenya of your resident correspondent, Mr. Beeston, and of Mr. Douglas Brown, of the staff of your Sunday sister, recalls the absurdity of the affirmation made only two months ago by Dr. J. N. Karanja, Kenya's High Commissioner in London, that 'there is no Press censorship in Kenya; we have one of the freest Presses in the world'."

"Criticizing that assertion as 'fantastic', I then suggested in your columns that a journalist in Kenya who wrote something which seriously annoyed a powerful politician might be promptly deported. That prophecy has been very quickly fulfilled.

"The offence for which the two journalists have been expelled is not merely that of recording what they believed to be the truth — which is all that can be expected of any responsible reporter — but evidently of hitting sensitive targets, for if that were not the case a representative of the

Kenya Government would assuredly have made point-by-point refutation of any mis-statements.

"Ministers in Kenya are exceptionally talkative, and it is extremely unlikely that they would have missed the opportunity to deny Mr. Brown's disclosures soemist if they could prove that he had been seriously misled."

A leading article in that paper said *inter alia*: —

"In most respects Mr. Beeston's expulsion has been handled as if the Government of some crude dictatorship were dealing with a citizen and the Government of some unfriendly foreign Power about whose feelings and reactions Kenya cared nothing.

### Kenya Cheapening the Commonwealth

"Perhaps rightly, Mr. Bottomley did not exorcise the Government responsible for this outrage. But neither did he utter one word of reproach, of regret, or even of sympathy for the innocent victim. It is bad enough that when a British newspaper correspondent of high reputation is arbitrarily expelled from a Commonwealth country the Commonwealth channels should not be able to achieve even a few hours' stay of execution for compassionate family reasons: But here the Commonwealth, far from being a help, has been an obstruction. When an American correspondent was threatened recently the American Ambassador went straight to Mr. Kenyatta, with the desired result. Obviously he got different instructions from those the Acting British High Commissioner got from Mr. Bottomley.

"Kenya, being independent, can expel Britons if she is silly and illiberal enough to do so. £30m. of recent aid does not give Britain the right to dictate policy. Commonwealth can operate only through persuasion, and the basis influence can operate only through persuasion, and the basis of this is that aid — material, military and diplomatic — has other strings other than good will and common interests. Britain is fulfilling the spirit and letter of her side of the bargain. But by this and other expulsions Kenya is cheapening the Commonwealth."

The *Sunday Times* considered the expulsions another example of the "increasingly arbitrary attitude of the Kenya authorities towards the basic rights not merely of the Press but of individuals. Much more vigorous representations would have been made by the British High Commissioner. While the Kenya Government shows marked hostility to Press criticism, the South African Government — the anathema of all black Africa — allows opposition papers to trumpet forth their hostility to apartheid".

In a telegram from Nairobi on Saturday to the *Observer* Mr. Gavin Young spoke of "a week of indiscriminate Government anger against the British Press".

## Indignation in Parliament

### Minister's "Deplorably Weak" Reply

The House of Commons showed indignation when Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, lately U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, asked what representations had been made to the Prime Minister of Kenya.

Mr. Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: "Our Acting High Commissioner has seen the responsible Kenya Minister on behalf of Mr. Beeston. He has drawn particular attention to the shortness of the notice given. The Kenya authorities have, however, informed the Acting High Commissioner that they cannot alter their decision".

Sir G. de Freitas: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that on the only other occasion that a British journalist was ordered to leave at 24 hours' notice after representations the Government concerned changed their mind and gave him longer time? Can the Secretary of State hold out any hope, in view of the hardship which 24 hours' notice gives to a man with a family out there, that at least the period will be extended?"

Mr. Bottomley: "It is our hope that Governments, in exercising their rights of deportation, will always pay due regard to the personal circumstances in each case. As I have said, our Acting High Commissioner has raised with the Kenya Government the short notice given to Mr. Beeston".

### Kenya Government "Ridiculous"

Mr. Amery: "Would the rt. hon. gentleman represent to the Kenya Government that when we consider the freedom, not to say licence, with which the Kenya Press comments on events in this country, the Kenya Government risk making themselves a bit ridiculous if they take such very drastic action against a correspondent of great repute known to many of us on both sides of the House?"

Mr. Bottomley: "It would not be right for me to speak for the Kenya Government. The British Government firmly support the principle of freedom of speech and of the Press".

Mr. Amery: "Will the Minister represent this point to the Kenya Government through the Acting High Commissioner?"

Mr. Bottomley: "I do not propose to add to what I have said."

Mr. Stephen Hastings: "Is not this the feeblest protest made by any Government for a long time? Will not the rt. hon. gentleman at least give an assurance that on future occasions his Government will stick up for our citizens abroad, be they in the Commonwealth or elsewhere?"

Mr. Bottomley: "I have already said that our Acting High Commissioner has made representations."

Mr. Fisher: "Why has Mr. Beeston been expelled from Kenya? On the face of it there seems to be no good reason why this correspondent has been expelled."

Mr. Bottomley: "As I said on another occasion in the

House, the question of deportation is one for the Government concerned, and we do not interfere."

Mr. Biggs-Davison asked, in view of Mr. Bottomley's deplorably weak statement, for an early debate on Commonwealth reciprocity in fair treatment of the persons, property, and liberty of Commonwealth citizens.

A number of newspapers criticized Mr. Bottomley's statement as inadequate, the Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times* writing: "When Mr. Fisher asked if he knew why Mr. Beeston was being expelled from Kenya without any apparent good reason, and if he did not whether he would find out, Mr. Bottomley seemed to display a complete lack of interest in the matter."

## No Future for Europeans in White Highlands, Says Lord Carew

### British Policy Directly Responsible for Present Flight

**LORD CAREW**, national chairman of the British Legion, who recently visited East Africa, considers the position of the remaining European farmers in Kenya to be desperate, and has urged peers and M.P.s. to press H.M. Government to provide further funds for the purchase of their properties by the Kenya Government.

He considers that they should also receive direct compensation for disturbance.

Lord Carew's letter to the Commonwealth Relations Office says, *inter alia*:—

"As national chairman of the British Legion, and with the full approval of the Duke of Devonshire, lately Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, I visited Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda between October 18 and November 3 on behalf of the British Legion and 40 other ex-Service organizations.

"The objects of my visit were to investigate and report to the ex-Service organizations on (1) the present and future position of European ex-Service farmers in Kenya and the urgency of facilitating the removal from Kenya of those who feel that under the new conditions in that country they must leave as soon as possible; (2) the welfare and amenity facilities provided to ex-Servicemen and their dependants both European and African through various voluntary organizations, and future arrangements for this in all three countries; and (3) to renew contacts with the branches of the British Legion in those countries and provide for the safeguarding of their properties and other assets.

#### Farmer's Tribute to Kenya Farmers

"I was able to meet Cabinet Ministers, heads of departments, military commanders, and others who were all most helpful in every possible way.

"I am a practical farmer of some experience, and therefore able to appreciate the comparative state of development and use of the land and buildings, and ask the questions necessary to enable me to judge what I saw on different farms. This report deals only with mixed farms in the Kenya Highlands.

"Most farmers hold their lands either as freehold owners assisted under the Agricultural Settlement Board or as tenants paying rentals to the Land Bank. They are ex-Servicemen or sons of ex-Servicemen. Recently a number have sold their freeholds to the Land Bank and have changed from ownership to tenancies.

"Some arrived in Kenya in the early days and are now elderly. Others settled there after demobilization about 1920-25, and the younger ones between 1945 and as late as 1959. A small number of widows and sons have continued to occupy farms after the death of the original settlers. Some have become infirm.

"Almost without exception they have made a first-class job of clearing the bush and producing large areas

of grassland which are rotated approximately every four years with a period of cultivation. This grassland is most eminently suited to stock rearing. The quality of cattle seen on the land throughout the area is in every way comparable with cattle on good English farms. They have watered and fenced their land and have erected good farm houses and buildings.

"Having, certainly in the case of post-1946 settlers, been offered 48 years' security of tenure and been guaranteed doctors, hospitals and schools, the farmers settled down to live as good farmers. They established their own community centres for social life and recreational amenity, and worked hard to produce a good and profitable life for themselves and their families in suitable country, which they have until very recently had no reason to believe would not continue to be their new homeland.

"Their African employees have, with few or no exceptions, enjoyed a great and continuing improvement in their way of life.

"The farmers who have been settled for more than about eight years have in nearly all cases been in a position at the end of that period to pay off all financial encumbrances had they so desired; but they have instead been sufficiently confident in their own future to buy and develop further areas of land.

#### Funds Exhausted

"With the sudden change of political climate—which has directly encouraged unrest among the Africans and consequent insecurity for European farmers and their stock and possessions—a demand has arisen among the Africans that this developed land and healthy stock shall be made available to themselves immediately, and it has recently become the settled policy of the British Government to make this possible.

"Wherever this policy has been implemented through the Agricultural Settlement Board and the Land Bank, who are now instruments of the Kenya Government, the buying out of British farmers has been effected on terms which, while none too generous, have been possible of acceptance; but the funds available through this source are infinitely too small for this purpose.

"The million-acre purchase scheme which was put into operation by the Kenya Government with funds provided to it by the Treasury, having both a loan and a grant element to Kenya, as also the compassionate purchase scheme, provided purchase prices which permitted of some small degree of residual capital for the outgoing farmers with which to start a new life, but these funds are both now completely exhausted.

"During my visit I spent five days and three nights along the axis road Nairobi-Gilgil-Nakuru-Eldoret-Kitalo—with diversions to Molo, Lugari and Soy—meeting groups of farmers, officials of agricultural research stations, small European business and professional men (such as an estate agent, a doctor, and a couple of shop-owners) and visiting two bed-ridden farmers whose wives managed their farms. I found that there was among them no desire to leave the country of their adoption, but at last a complete and overriding fear of the immediate future owing to continual threats and deprivations and squatting on a colossal scale this year (over 15,000 head of cattle stolen during the past 12 months, by police figures), with no European military or police to control the situation and complete uncertainty as to whether they could physically exist until an indefinite date when they may possibly be bought out under some new scheme which is stated to be awaiting adop-

tion but the terms of which are rumoured among them to be less favourable than those now closed.

"All this among brave folk who have stood up to the Mau Mau outrages in hopes of a better future. Nearly all these people have served faithfully in war in the armed forces of the Crown.

"Many have children of school age. This December almost all the European schools in Nakuru, Kitale, etc., and the hospitals in the same places are closing down. Now only four doctors remain in the whole White Highlands of Kenya, and two are elderly men of limited ability to move around.

### Threats by African Politicians

"There are two additional overhanging worries. First, the fact of a republican regime, to be effective on December 12, with public speeches being made daily by African politicians and group leaders of a most threatening nature and publicity to these in the Press, especially the Swahili Press. Secondly, the problem of nationality, which must be resolved in respect of everyone remaining after December 1965.

"Very few European farmers or business or professional men or Indian business men, who are even more under threat, now wish to remain in the White Highlands up to this latter date. In fact, they wish to leave as soon as possible.

"However, under the terms of their original arrival, the farmers mostly had to take with them into Kenya all their financial assets—and few were wealthy men by any modern standard—and they have mostly no assets whatever outside that country. In order to even pay their debts, income tax dues, and passages home, they must await purchasers.

"Some African purchasers are available, but these have to obtain loans from the Land Bank and/or the Finance Corporation before they can pay for the farm.

"I have had discussions with the Kenya Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, and with senior African officials of other Ministries, with Sir Michael Blundell, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentick, and many others. All without exception agree that there is now no future whatever for European mixed farmers or for European business or professional men in the White Highlands.

"All are agreed that if the Kenya Government is offered by the British Government a further large loan adequate to provide a purchase price for a further approximate 1,200,000 acres minimum of cleared land, together with stock and loose assets awaiting sale, and for which no other source could be forthcoming, the Kenya Government could not finance an interest rate such as would be required; and there is real urgency over these sales in almost every case.

### Appeal to British Sense of Justice

"There is in my opinion an imperative human case for the British Government not only to consider the financing of purchase by the Kenya Government of cleared land for Kenyans, but also of an outright grant by the British Government to British citizens wishing now to leave Kenya urgently in order to compensate them for disturbance due to a change in British Government policy which is directly responsible for the present plight of these people.

"It is not the intention of the British Legion or of the other ex-Service organizations to take public action to make known this opinion, which will I know receive their confirmation, because we are happy to rely on the just feelings of H.M. Government on receipt of this representation of the present plight of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the White Highlands of Kenya, most of whom look to us to represent their case for them.

"I regard the whole situation as of too urgent a nature to warrant further discussion regarding special priorities or compensation to the younger category of ex-Service settlers though this could be abundantly justified in my opinion.

"The immediate requirement to ease the minds of the farmers and others is the urgent announcement of when and how they will be provided with funds adequate to enable them as individuals to leave Kenya and to start afresh elsewhere.

"I shall presently have a much happier report to make on conditions as I found them in Tanzania and especially in Uganda."

FARMERS in Kenya have demonstrated their lack of confidence in any future for mixed farming by Europeans by submitting the following two resolutions to the Kenya National Farmers' Union annual conference:—

"(1) In view of the statement by the Kenya Government that all or almost all the farming land at present owned by Europeans is required for the settlement of Africans, this conference urges the executive committee to make representations to the British Government to ensure that the purchase of land necessary to effect this policy will be carried out equitably, and that economic stability and land values will be maintained in the interim period.

"(2) The Kenya Government has declared that it is its intention to buy all or almost all the mixed farms at present farmed by Europeans. The transfer of ownership of this land will create many cases of hardship where farmers will lose both home and career. This conference requires the executive committee to bring this aspect to the attention of H.M. Government, who must then ensure that those affected are enabled to re-establish themselves elsewhere."

## Kenya's Republican Celebrations

KENYA will become a Republic on Saturday. Celebrations will cover four days.

Today the President-elect, Mzee Kenyatta, will visit Kahawa Barracks, see the departure by air from Nairobi of the last 80 British troops, and attend a civic reception. Tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the Governor-General, will leave for London. In the evening there will be tribal dancing and a military display in the arena at Mitchell Park, and at midnight the Presidential standard will be broken.

On Saturday the President will be sworn in by an elder in traditional fashion, and then formally by the Chief Justice. He will present new orders to the Kenya Army.

On Monday he will open Parliament and address both Houses. His statue in bronze by Mr. Macdonald Reid will then be unveiled outside Parliament Buildings. The Kenya Army will march to City Hall to receive the freedom of Nairobi.

### Mr. Odinga as Vice-President?

A large rally in Western Kenya on Sunday unanimously resolved that Mr. Odinga should become Kenya's Vice-President. At another meeting that day he said that "those Asians and Europeans who cannot co-operate with Africans will have to leave".

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Sunday Express* telegraphed:—

"It now seems certain that Mr. Kenyatta will give way to the clamour of the million-strong Luo tribe and name their uncrowned king, Mr. Odinga, for the post of Vice-President.

"Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs, has already expelled nine Europeans from Kenya. If he does become Vice-President Kenya faces the possibility of many more whites leaving, at a time when much depends on their know-how. Already worried by the take-over of farms in neighbouring Tanganyika and by Kenya's support of the Stameyville rebels, some Kenya whites will take Odinga's appointment as the last straw.

"If the 74-year-old Kenyatta were to die in office, Odinga would have Presidential powers until Parliament chose a successor. With his large following among Africans, Odinga as Vice-President, would come to be regarded as Kenyatta's natural successor."

## Kenya's White Population

KENYA'S EUROPEAN POPULATION is expected by the Government to fall to about 40,000 by the end of this year, when the last of the British forces and their families will have left. That will represent a reduction of some 20,000 in three years. On July 1 of this year the estimate was 49,000. A year earlier it had been given as 53,000. In the first half of this year about 5,400 Europeans left and about 2,400 arrived. Tourist figures for the first seven months of this year are officially admitted to be disappointing, being less than 1% above the total for the same period of last year, whereas a 15% increase had been forecast.

## Kenya's Somali Problem

SOMALI SHIFTA operations are increasing in northern Kenya, raiders having abducted two chiefs and taken them across the border into the Somali Republic. A number of Mau Mau terrorists who have been hiding in the Meru forests are known to have joined the Somali "freedom fighters" lately.

# Kenya Government Asks for Another £30m. from Britain

## Difficult Decision for U.M. Government to Make, Says Mrs. Barbara Castle

### HAVING ALREADY HAD £30 MILLION OF

British money for the purchase of European farms in Kenya, the Government of that country has now asked for another £30m. for the same purpose — in addition to various sums to meet compassionate and other cases.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, who was recently appointed Minister for Overseas Development, told Parliament a few days ago that the request was being very urgently considered, but that in Britain's present financial circumstances the question was one of great difficulty. She could make no promises.

MR. PATRICK WALL had raised the issue in a short debate on the adjournment, saying (in part):—

"The timing of the help we are committed to give the European farmers in Kenya has become of critical importance for the whole future stability of the Kenya economy. Over 80% of the national income of Kenya still comes directly or indirectly from European agriculture.

"European farmers have left the country in growing numbers, and African unemployment, already serious, is increasing. This unemployment is being exploited for political purposes.

### Threat of Land Grab

"I believe that the Kenya Government will not long be able to resist a land grab unless it is crystal clear that the present resettlement scheme is to continue; and, of course, this can be the case only if it is financed by the British Government.

"The constitutional conference on Kenya at Lancaster House in 1960 marked the watershed for the Kenya Europeans. It was clear that the African majority would then exercise complete political, followed by growing economic control. In spite of this, a large number of European farmers wished, and still wish, to remain. But they have asked for some assurance that, if constitutional safeguards fail or if conditions deteriorate to such an extent that they believe they cannot continue to live in Kenya, they should have the opportunity to sell their farms, realize their capital, and leave.

"In 1960 the position was that 2,800 out of 3,600 farms were under 2,000 acres; these small mixed farms totalled about 2.8m. acres. They provided farming revenue of about £15m. and employed 175,000 Africans receiving wages totalling about £7m. a year.

"In November 1961 Mr. Mandling, the Colonial Secretary, introduced the million-acre scheme to purchase 1,000 of these small mixed farms and settle on them 70,000 African families. This scheme was to operate from July 1962 until July 1967. It was to cost £27½m., of which the British Government would give or lend £19½m. The British Government undertook to continue buying land for as long as considered necessary.

"Of the 2,800 small mixed farms involved, 1,000 have been included in the million-acre scheme. Some 400 European farmers have left of their own accord, having either sold their farms or left them to go elsewhere. Some 200 will probably stay under any circumstances. So about 1,200 still have to be catered for.

"The money allocated to the million-acre scheme has almost run out, and very few purchases will be made after January. Urgent action is therefore required to start phase II of the scheme to cope with a further million acres of farming land. It must include all the remaining small mixed farmers who want to sell. If it does not, and if the Government merely allocate a nominal sum, there may be a rush to take advantage of whatever sum is available. I should like the British Government to guarantee that all who wish to sell can have their farms purchased at a fair valuation during the next five years.

"The expenditure necessary to implement such a guarantee would be something like £1½m. next year, rising to something like £6½m. in 1966, and would total over the five years something like the expenditure involved in phase I, about £25m. to £30m. The one-third grant element included in phase I must continue; otherwise it will be impossible for the Kenya Government to pay the farmers a fair valuation and also to service the loan, as the loan charges are now becoming very heavy.

"This matter is of extreme urgency. Talks have been going on since April, and the last Government reached agreement over other forms of development and over the Ol Kalou salient—a separate question. They did not reach agreement with regard to phase II of the million-acre scheme, largely, I understand, because the Kenya negotiators tried to drive too hard a bargain. Now the Government have confirmed these decisions on the normal development and over the Ol Kalou salient, but have not yet made up their mind about phase II.

"Time is very short. Organized squatting — I stress 'organized' — is taking place in certain areas. The report of the chairman of the British Legion speaks of a police figure of over 15,000 head of cattle stolen in the last 12 months. I know of farms where the thefts of wire and stock have exceeded in value the amount of profit made. A smaller police force is facing a growing number of unemployed.

### Ex-Mau Mau Plan to Seize Farms

"Ex-Mau Mau detainees are planning to seize the farms they had been promised. The recent seizure of farms in Tanzania has increased the tension.

"The recent expulsion from Kenya of British police officers and journalists has contributed to spread alarm and despondency among farmers. The Kenya Government will not much longer be able to resist the pressure for nationalizing the land unless money is forthcoming from this country to pay for the continuation of the resettlement scheme.

"The future of the Kenya economy depends on continuing resettlement. The business community backs this extension of the scheme, and the Kenya Government are at one with the farmers and the business community in this matter. The reason is clear: all could face economic disaster were H.M. Government to delay in guaranteeing the continuation of the resettlement scheme.

"There are two related problems. The first is compassionate cases—of elderly people living in areas of high security risk who have invested everything they have in their farms or houses. All their capital is locked up in their farms. They are unable to deal with squatting and thefts, and they cannot move unless they can sell their farms and so release their capital. Otherwise they would be completely destitute. The late Government allocated £1m. to help these people. This sum is exhausted, and I understand that about £750,000 to £1m. is desperately needed to help the remaining compassionate cases.

"The second category of farmers whom I should like to mention particularly are the ex-Servicemen, or Settlement Board farmers, who went to Kenya after the last war under schemes sponsored by the British Government and were promised security of tenure for 48 years. In return for participating in this scheme they had to realize every penny of their assets in this country and take those assets to Kenya with them. There are still 200 of these men not included in any of the schemes I have been discussing.

### All Mixed Farms To Be Africanized

"British farmers have been and are still the main factor in the economy of Kenya. Their days are now numbered. This is clear from the statement made by the Kenya Minister of Agriculture who returned to Nairobi last week from London after negotiations with the right hon. lady. He made a speech in Nairobi saying: 'Mixed farming areas will have to be Africanized *in toto*'. He went on to say that European farmers will still be needed in Kenya as specialists and in charge of ranches and plantations and as managers of some of the larger estates which might be owned by the State or by other Kenya nationals.

"There is no question of trying to push the European farmer out of Kenya. The Kenya Government want the opposite — a phased handover. But they stress that the small mixed farms are wanted by the African people to run themselves, which they will obviously have to be able to do.

"The British Government have given or lent to Kenya over £100m. since the end of the Second World War. All this could be at risk if we failed to guarantee the continuation of the resettlement schemes."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, said in reply that the Ministry gave very high priority to the matter. The land question had always been at the heart of Kenya's problem, politically and economically, to an extent not found in other Commonwealth countries of Africa.

On the one hand, a large European farming community had made a vital contribution to the economy.

On the other, Africans understandably expected that independence would bring some relief of their land hunger and acute unemployment.

The Kenya Government had tried constructively to recognize the claims of both sections of the community. Race relations were good. Any European farmer willing to take Kenya citizenship and identify himself fully with the new Kenya was welcome to stay.

The Kenya Government have sought to secure an orderly transfer into African hands of the land of those Europeans who could not accept those conditions. All parties in this House have all supported the financial help which the previous Government of this country gave to this end. H.M. Government are already contributing very large sums to land settlement schemes in Kenya. In addition to the million-acre scheme there is a scheme covering about 180,000 acres in which the World Bank and the Commonwealth Corporation are co-operating.

### Only 600 Farms Bought

"The total cost of these schemes to H.M. Government will be about £20m. About 600 farms have been purchased so far. In addition, help has been given in compassionate cases to people who on grounds of age, infirmity or remoteness of their farms are subject to special risks. About 100 farms have been acquired under these schemes, so far at a cost to the British taxpayer of £700,000.

"Again, in 1963-64 we made available £1m. to the Land Bank and the Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable them to finance transfers at current market values. Another £1m. were given in 1964-65. So a great deal has already been done to help the Kenya Government to face this problem.

"The million-acre scheme covered a five-year period and is due to end in 1966. It was obvious that more thought would have to be given to the problem before that year was reached. I do not think the hon. gentleman is right in talking about phase II of the million-acre scheme, because the undertakings given by the previous Government were never as specific as that.

"In November 1963 the then Commonwealth Secretary recalled this predecessor's undertaking and reaffirmed it, which is in rather less specific terms. The undertaking was to review the million-acre scheme in its last year of operation. It was also made clear that H.M. Government would be prepared to participate in an extension of the scheme.

"There was no definite commitment as to the scope of that extension. The actual words were that H.M. Government would be willing to "participate in an extension of the scheme if at that time this seemed necessary and desirable."

"Earlier this year the Kenya Government asked H.M. Government for further financial help to effect the transfer to African hands of those mixed European farms whose owners were not willing to stay on in Kenya. The suggestion was that all these farms should be bought out over a period of five to six years. This would mean about 1,1m. acres being acquired. The Kenya Government also asked for further support for the transactions of the Land Bank. The total cost of the request they put to us would be in the neighbourhood of £30m. This is a large sum of money coming at a difficult time in our own economy.

### Ranches and Plantations Excluded

"The previous Government, understandably enough, reached no decision in the last years of their life. They were quite right not to do so. Equally, the present Government, in the first weeks of their life, cannot commit themselves to the expenditure of this sum of money without going very carefully indeed into the proposals which have been made to them. It would be irresponsible for me, after a very few weeks of the setting up of my Department, to commit the taxpayers of this country to the expenditure of that sum."

Mr. Wall: "I accept that, but will the rt. hon. lady accept that the Kenya Government may well be faced with a land grab next spring? To anticipate that land grab and maintain control, they may have to nationalize land, which will be disastrous to Kenya's economy and will stop foreign investment."

Mrs. Castle: "I appreciate that. I am giving very urgent consideration indeed to this matter. The Kenyan Ministers who have been visiting this country and Mr. Polhard, chairman of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, have left me in no doubt as to their view of the position and its urgency.

"We have reached final agreement on a further sum of £14m. to enable the Kenya Government to purchase about 100 European mixed farms in the Ol Kalou salient, which adjoins on both sides the land which has been resettled under the million-acre scheme. We have agreed to provide a further appropriate sum for the purchase of additional properties on the same compassionate grounds as ruled before."

Mrs. Shirley Williams: "What is the present number of compassionate cases on the list?"

Mrs. Castle: "I think about 160, but I would not like that to be taken as a final figure, because we have to examine the cases individually."

"We realize how anxious the Kenya Government and the European farmers are to know where they stand. It is only the mixed farmer whom the Kenya Government propose to include in the new scheme. There is no question of including British ranches and plantations. They are still wanted, and there is no need for them to leave. It would be wrong, before we had even decided whether there should be another phase, and the extent of it, to try to outline the system of valuation or the form which the British Government's financial help should take. This is not evasiveness. This is a very difficult decision to make in view of this country's limited resources and our desire to spread them as effectively as we can over a large number of applicants."

### Mr. Lockhart-Smith Wins Appeal

MR. WILLIAM LOCKHART-SMITH, a British advocate practising in Dar es Salaam, has appealed successfully against conviction and a fine for contempt of court. He was said to have declined to continue a case before a Nigerian magistrate, and to have told him: "I have been at the Bar since before you were born and know procedure better than you."

Mr. Justice Lawrence Weston, hearing the appeal, remarked that the magistrate had twice refused counsel's request to be released from the case, and commented: "The court's action in ordering him to remain under the threat of arrest if he left is conduct which must be condemned as unjustified and high-handed". He thought the decision of the magistrate "incurably wrong". The conduct of Mr. Emmanuel Obi Echetafu had been extraordinary "in summoning Press and police and inviting the attention of anyone who was in court".

The conviction was quashed and the appeal allowed "in its entirety".

Referring to the way in which the summons was served on Mr. Lockhart-Smith, the judge said: "No man in this country is to be subjected to the indignity of arrest except by the process of law. It is a matter for regret that in this case it does not seem plainly to appear that the appellant suffered no such indignity."

### Tanzania and the Press

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, said as he passed through London last week on his way to the United Nations that he intended to make representations to the Commonwealth Relations Secretary about adverse criticisms of Tanzania in the British Press. Referring to comments on the recent cancellation of leasehold rights of some 50 white farmers, he said: "We are very concerned about the criticisms, which are not constructive and not what we expect as a member of the Commonwealth". Later the Tanzanian High Commission issued a statement that Mr. Bottomley had assured the Minister that he recognized that, "contrary to Press reports, Tanzania is not anti-British".

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# PERSONALIA

SIR TERENCE and LADY CAWTHORNE will shortly visit Kenya.

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor-General of Malawi, has been promoted G.C.M.G.

MR. COLIN RICHARDS has been elected a director of Skyline Advertising, Ltd., Nairobi.

MR. CHIRWA, ex-Minister of Justice in Malawi, has arrived in London from Dar es Salaam.

MR. MAURICE GUSMAN, a 78-year-old American banker and industrialist, is visiting East Africa.

MR. I. BENSON is to resign his appointment as information adviser to the Government of Rhodesia.

MR. JUSTICE DENNISON, High Court judge in Zanzibar, and MRS. DENNISON are on their way back by sea.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA is spending five days in Ethiopia this week on his way back to Zambia from the U.K. and U.S.A.

MR. N. MUNDIA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Zambia, left London last week for Cairo on his way back to Lusaka.

THE REV. TOBIAS BANDA has been elected Deputy Speaker of the Malawi Parliament. The Speaker is MR. I. K. SURTEE, an Asian.

MR. GEORGE KAMBA, Uganda High Commissioner in New Delhi, was present when POPE PAUL gave audience in Bombay last Thursday.

MR. CARL HERKES, a British subject with an accountancy business in Blantyre, has been expelled from Malawi. No reason was given.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOUIS BOBOZO, of the Congolese National Army, and his wife are in London this week as guests of the Ministry of Defence.

MR. O. B. BENNETT, Minister for Rhodesian Affairs in Washington, is to resign at the end of January and rejoin the Anglo American Corporation.

LORD HEYWORTH is to succeed SIR COSMO PARKINSON as chairman of the court of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Two Rhodesians were the top scorers for South Africa in the Durban Test Match which ended on Tuesday. In the second innings C. BLAND made 68 runs and A. J. PITHEY 43.

As a result of a visit to Wellington of MR. SIKOTA WINA, Minister of Local Government in Zambia, New Zealand is to send agricultural experts and equipment to that new republic.

MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of the *Oxford Mail*, and formerly of the *Uganda Argus*, and MISS CATHERINE NORMAN, daughter of DR. AND MRS. R. M. NORMAN, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol, were married on Saturday.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations from 1962 until the general election, has rejoined the board of John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.

SIR DIARMAID CONROY, who is shortly to retire from the Chief Justiceship of Zambia, has been succeeded as chairman of the Provisional Council of the University of Zambia by SIR THOMAS WILLIAMS.

CHIEF A. S. FUNDIKIRA, of Tanganyika, will on January 1 become chairman of East African Airways, in succession to SIR ALFRED VINCENT, who has been a very active chairman for the past 20 years.

MR. CLEDWYN HUGHES, M.P., Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, has left for Kenya to attend the ceremonial departure of the last British troops and to represent H.M. Government at the republican celebrations.

MR. J. C. MUNDT, sometime Commissioner of Income Tax in East Africa, has succeeded SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS as chairman of Berger, Jensen and Nicholson of East Africa, Ltd., and the subsidiaries in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O. since 1947, will retire from that office on January 1 next on reaching the age of 65, but will remain a director. The new chairman will be MR. F. SEEBOHM, aged 35, deputy chairman for the past five years.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said when addressing Bulawayo Rotarians, that under the guidance of DR. SALAZAR Portugal had stood firm when told by the United Nations to get out of Africa. Now countries which not long ago had threatened her were lending Portugal money.

MR. C. W. DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said on Monday that the country's loyalty to the Crown was being used by the British Government to blackmail Rhodesia into acceptance of principles which would lead to Congo-type chaos and the complete elimination of the European.

MR. LEOPOLD LAMONTAGNE, of Laval University, Canada, MR. PIERRE CATALA, of the University of Montpellier, France, and MR. FREDI DARIMENT, Director-General of Higher Education in Belgium, have arrived in Burundi on behalf of U.N.E.S.C.O. to advise on the re-organization of higher education.

CAPTAIN HENRY KERBY, M.P., has written in the *Daily Telegraph*: "Since any established pocket of prosperity in Africa is a target for Communist disruption, ought we not to be giving our fullest support to Rhodesia, instead of trying to coerce the Government into releasing two pan-African leaders who speak for no more than perhaps 5% of the African population?"

MR. W. R. BESWICK, senior partner in a London firm of consultants, MR. A. CHOUBERSKY, a mining engineer, and MR. RICHARD BAILEY, an economist, are now in Zambia to report on the establishment of a steel industry, using local iron ore and advanced steel-making techniques which permit economic production of tonnages not hitherto regarded as profitable.

SIR ROY WELENSKY left the Middlesex Hospital last Thursday after an abdominal operation, and flew back to Salisbury a few hours later. He said at London Airport: "It borders on the criminal that preknowledge was given of the paratroop exercise in the Congo. Once started, it should have been completed. That people are scattered is no excuse for them to be massacred".

SHEIKH BABU, Minister of Commerce in Tanzania, has had talks in London with MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister for Overseas Development, and with LORD PIEDIE and other members of the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which, it has been suggested, should export consumer goods from Britain to Tanzania and in return import coffee, tea, cloves and other produce.

## ZAMBIA



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## Britain's "Madness" in Africa Lord Salisbury's Plea for Action

LORD SALISBURY has taken the *Daily Telegraph* to task for the suggestion in a leading article that events in the Congo are "growing pains" and that "the West must be patient; the storm will subside". In a plea for Western Powers to act more resolutely in Africa, Lord Salisbury wrote: —

"It is a complete fallacy to suppose that the Congo and what happens there can be considered in isolation. It is all part and parcel of the great struggle between East and West that is to-day tearing the world apart.

"The priests and nuns who are today — with only the minimum of protest from the political and spiritual leaders of this country — being murdered and raped, the thousands of Congolese who have been tortured to death or have been tied together, had petrol poured over them and been burnt alive, these are not the symbols of 'growing pains'. They are the victims of a terrorist campaign deliberately fomented and supported by the East to drive the West out of Africa.

### Egregious Folly of the West

"That rebels have been caught bearing arms of recent Chinese manufacture should not surprise us. It is just what one would have expected. The egregious folly of the Western nations with special responsibilities for Africa, e.g. the Belgians first, and later ourselves and the United States — which as the greatest Western Power has responsibilities everywhere — has allowed a power vacuum to be created which the Eastern bloc have hastened to fill, and, as a result, a vast new area has been added to the East-West conflict.

"And, on this conflict, who can say with any certainty on which side the Afro-Asian countries, in their heart of hearts, are?"

"This is no time for a policy of patience, of sitting back and waiting for the storm to pass. If the Western Powers do not recognize the danger before it is too late, if they do not close their ranks while there is yet time, they may lose control of Africa and wake up one morning to find Western Europe entirely out-flanked.

"That may seem fantastic, but it would surely have been

thought equally fantastic only five years ago that rebel forces, supported and fomented by Red China, should be waging an offensive campaign against the forces of law and order in the heart of Central Africa to-day.

"Nor, judging by recent developments, is the situation even in those parts of the continent for which we were formerly responsible so very secure. If the rebels were to prevail in the Congo, what about Kenya and Tanganyika? Should we any of us feel very happy about them?"

"There can be no one who does not sometimes have an uneasy feeling that the pass has already largely been sold. But there are certain things that we can still do.

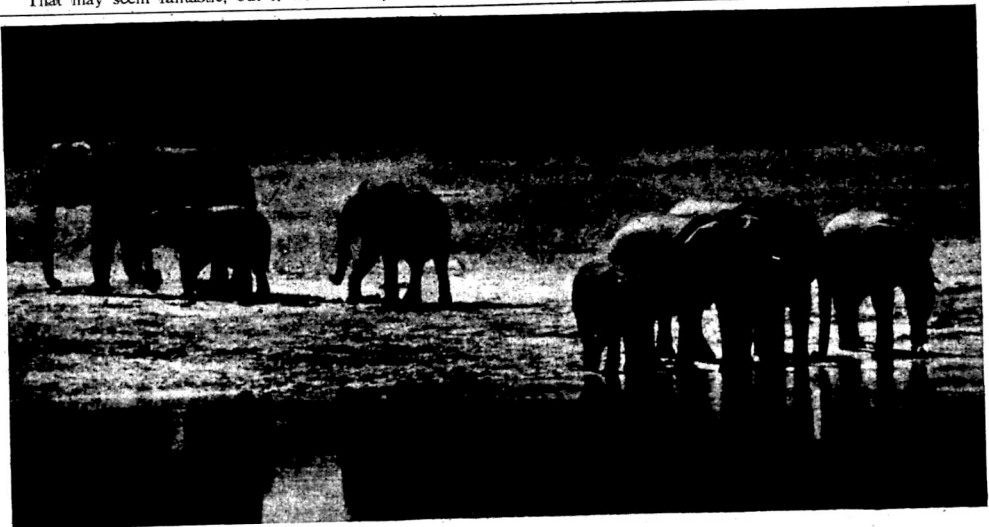
"First, we can do our best to help all those inside the Congo itself like Mr. Tshombe, who, as he has shown again and again, stands for the same things as we do. Let us do, in short, what it appears that the Great Powers of the East are to-day doing for their friends.

"Secondly, we can stop insulting, in season and out of season, all those countries — the Rhodesians, the South Africans, the Portuguese — who, though some of us may not agree with them in everything, are, broadly speaking, on the side of Western civilization in the ideological struggle which is at present dividing the world, and whose help may be absolutely vital to us sooner or later in the struggle for Western civilization.

"To do what we are doing now is not a policy. It is a madness. The ancients used to say: 'Whom God wishes to destroy he first sends mad'. Don't let that be said of us".

### Ex-Service Protest

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, has handed to the Prime Minister 45 foolscap pages of signatures of more than 700 ex-Service men and women in Rhodesia strongly protesting against the reference to "treason" in Mr. Wilson's letter of October 27. The signatories remind him that the democratic Government which he leads "exists only because of the efforts of the three Services and those of our allies who so gallantly fought in the common cause". The protest was organized by the Memorable Order of Tim Hats.



## WONDER AT THE HEART OF AFRICA

Southern Rhodesia is packed with scenic splendours which make the heart of Africa a Wonder of the World. The Victoria Falls, where the mighty Zambesi River thunders into a deep chasm more than a mile wide and three hundred feet deep, are the greatest natural spectacle in all Africa. Then there is the famous game reserve of Wankie, where, from comfortable viewing sites you can thrill to the call of the wild as you spot lion, elephant, antelope — and many other species in great numbers.

Not all Rhodesia's tourist highlights are the work of nature: the silent ruins of Zimbabwe and the gigantic Kariba Dam stand as impressive monuments to the ingenuity of ancient and modern man. And — thanks to the miracle of modern travel — you can reach Rhodesia in just 14 hours. A two-week package tour (including jet travel between London and Salisbury) costs as little as £260.

Please write or call for further details:

RHODESIA NATIONAL TOURIST BOARD, 21 Cork St., Mayfair, London W.1. REGent 6400

## The Cult of Mr. Ian Smith His Popularity Decisive in Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH'S popularity is the decisive fact in Rhodesian politics today, in the opinion of a correspondent of *The Times* who has made a special study of African affairs in recent years and has just revisited Salisbury. He has returned with the impression that the forces working for an unconstitutional break with Britain within the next six months are very strong, but that Mr. Smith is by no means at their mercy.

In a feature article headed "Rhodesian Cult of Mr. Smith", the correspondent wrote on Monday:—

"Mr. Smith is the voice of Rhodesia. He has not Sir Roy Welensky's magnetism or Lord Malvern's puckish downrightness. Mr. Winston Field, whose honesty is as unquestioned as his political innocence was ejected by a cabal of his Cabinet, back-benchers and party caucus. Few Rhodesians think Mr. Smith could suffer the same fate. It used to be said that Mr. Harper or Mr. Gaunt could step in if Mr. Smith faked as Mr. Field did. Nobody seems now to think so. 'Iain Smith', one of his opponents said to me, 'is now a cult. It's crazy. But there it is'.

"Mr. Smith puts into words what Rhodesians feel is the truth about Africa which a besotted and prejudiced outside world cannot see. He is ordinary, earnest, dogged, outnumbered, but utterly game, pitted against the Goliath of a hypocritical Britain, the Goliath of pan-Africanism, the Goliath of international Communism.

"If he holds a general election early next year the Rhodesian Front seems certain to win all 50 A roll—that is, European—seats. The consolidation of public opinion will then be complete; the Governor, the army, and the judges will be faced with the undivided verdict of the 'sovereign people'.

### Cabinet's Divided Views

"Mr. Smith's steady growth in power and stature also gives him the authority to delay the crisis, and even to retreat. An election would give him a wider choice of Cabinet Ministers—the power to strengthen either his 'soft' or his 'hard' wing.

"Cabinet is divided about half and half between those who want to risk the consequences and those who advise caution. Mr. Smith is the leader of both factions. He hots up the war with the Press, enlarges on dangers to the north, inveighs against Britain, prepares to ask for a permissive mandate at a general election. At the same time he places the cost of unconstitutional action before an electorate for whom a high standard of living and amenity is—at least in urban areas—the Rhodesian way of life, the white civilization to be defended.

"It is not impossible, therefore, that at the appropriate moment Mr. Smith might be able to announce a new policy—that of standing with the present autonomous Constitution in return for British 'guarantees' to defend the *status quo* in the United Nations.

"Like Dr. Verwoerd, he would counsel patience; like Sir Roy, he would say that in a few years African nationalism would stultify itself and independence would become an ideal, not an urgency. The opposition would be largely drawn into the Front—and, behind the British-defended pallisade, white supremacy would be entrenched along with the high standard of living."

### Towards Common Market with South Africa

A report in the *Guardian* from Mr. John Worrall in Salisbury has suggested that Rhodesia is moving away from Britain and the Commonwealth into the outstretched arms of South Africa, "with the inevitability of Greek drama". Commonwealth and United Nations political pressures "are forcing Rhodesia into an embattled camp with South Africa."

"Indicative of the trend on the economic side is the new trade pact between Rhodesia and South Africa under which for the first time South African manufactured goods will enter Rhodesia on the same terms as British goods, and conversely the South African market will be opened wider for Rhodesian products, giving them a boost of £5m. to £10m. annually. In Pretoria and Salisbury the agreement is seen as the first step towards Dr. Verwoerd's dream of a Southern and Central African common market.

"The embattled camp will almost certainly include Portuguese Mozambique, perhaps not from choice but from necessity. All three countries have a growing common security problem. Saboteurs infiltrate Rhodesia and South

Africa from the same training camps in Tanzania. From these camps freedom fighters also go into Mozambique. A common underground pipeline brings Russian grenades, plastic bombs, manuals of sabotage and guerrilla warfare, and other offensive materials to the south.

"If Britain is not prepared to protect and support Rhodesia against her enemies, the Rhodesian Government will feel free to negotiate a defence pact with South Africa. Nobody believes it was just courtesy that took Mr. Smith to Lisbon to see Dr. Salazar or to Pretoria to see Dr. Verwoerd. What more pressing matters of common interest could they have discussed than the threats from the north?

"Rhodesia's new orientation began with the break-up of the Federation, the advancement to independence of Zambia and Malawi, the throwing overboard of 'partnership' by both the Africans and the Europeans, and the consolidation of the whites into the Rhodesian Front party.

"It was accelerated by the deepening Congo tragedy—'it won't happen here'—by the East African army mutinies, and by the pan-African vification of 'moderate' pro-Western African leaders like M. Tshombe and Dr. Banda.

### Bitter Decision Must be Made

"The key to the situation will be the attitude of South Africa to a declaration of independence in Rhodesia and its possible after-effects, and British intervention to bring about a black Government. Can South Africa tolerate a potentially hostile black State against her borders? If not, will she declare Rhodesia a South African sphere of influence, warn Britain off, and support the independence attempt with troops if necessary?

"The bitter decision Britain will soon have to make is whether to let Rhodesia go or intervene and risk a clash with South Africa and perhaps with Portugal as well. The possibilities are fraught with the same appalling dangers to the peace of Africa as the situation in the Congo.

"The alternative—a giving way to the Africans by the now firmly entrenched Rhodesian whites under a right-wing Government—can now be dismissed. It will not happen voluntarily."

### Africans Cannot Take "Uhuru"

LORD GRAHAM, Minister of Agriculture in Rhodesia, has written in a letter to the *Glasgow Herald*: "I visit African farmers all over the country and meet nothing but friendliness, a desire to co-operate with our extension officers, a desire for a continuation of Government in responsible hands, and a genuine fear that under British pressure the nationalists might be enabled to take over and the inevitable chaos ensue. So much of our labour comes from Malawi, Zambia, and even the Congo that first-hand accounts are available far and wide among our indigenous population of what the so-called *uhuru* brings in its wake. In my experience (which I know is common to many of my friends) I have recently received letters from three old employees retired back to their home lands north of the Zambezi begging me to send them money for their fares back to Rhodesia. One arrived the other day from Malawi, bringing three youngsters, saying: 'We cannot take it in Malawi these days'."

### Schools Expansion

LAST YEAR 21,063 Southern Rhodesian African pupils gained Standard VI certificates, and of these 5,146 were suitable for secondary schools. The average age was 16-plus. There were 3,700 places available in Form I, eight new secondary schools having been opened with 11 new Form I streams. There will be 9,000 candidates for the Southern Rhodesia Junior Certificate (External) Examination this year. Mr. I. F. McLean, acting Education Minister, said the allocation of further funds for secondary education depended on ways being found to make primary education a local government responsibility, assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government. "It is clear that the more Government money is spent on primary education, the less will there be available for secondary schools". The Government had opened 30 new primary schools at Sub-A level and 90 new upper primary streams at Standard IV level.

## Dr. Banda's Visit to London Criticism of British Press

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, arrived in London on Sunday for a five-day visit as a guest of H.M. Government, which will give a luncheon in his honour tomorrow. Afterwards he will see Mr. Wilson, the Prime Minister, before flying back to Blantyre.

One of his first callers was Mr. Iain Macleod. Other M.P.s. whom he has seen include Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and Sir Godfrey Nicholson. One of the main topics of discussion has been that of H.M. Government's further financial assistance for Malawi.

On Sunday evening Dr. Banda told journalists that there was no question of a break-down in Malawi, of civil war, or of ex-Ministers causing trouble. They were in Tanzania, and still plotting. If they returned openly he would admit them; but "if they come back secretly, that is another matter".

### Relations with China and Portugal

Mr. Chiume and Mr. Chirwa, the former Foreign Minister and Minister of Justice, he said, "wanted to blackmail me into surrendering my power, to reduce me to a puppet, a cypher. I just haven't the temperament of a figurehead".

Mr. Chipembere, former Education Minister, had ordered his supporters to stone Mr. Kumbumani, Minister of Health, and a party official, Mr. Lubani, at a public rally.

Accusing British journalists of misrepresenting Malawi, he invited them to go out and see things for themselves at the Malawi Government's cost. In the home areas of the renegade Ministers Chiume and Chisiza he had recently been greeted by cheering crowds of between 25,000 and 40,000 people. Those who had written in *The Times* and *Guardian* of Malawi breaking down did not know what they were talking about.

Now that Malawi was a member of the U.N., he would

recognize Communist China and accept a Chinese diplomatic mission.

Addressing the General Assembly a few days earlier, he had expressed bitter regret at needing to have dealings with Portugal and Mozambique, but that was unavoidable since Malawi was landlocked.

The Prime Minister is accompanied by Mr. Aleke Banda, director of the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party, and Mr. A. M. Kafa, a member of the National Assembly.

## Dr. Banda's Confidence in His Future Downfall Imminent, Say Former Ministers

DR. BANDA said in Lilongwe recently that he would not die "because the God of the Christians, the God of the ancestors of Malawi, the God of the Muslims is with me; above all, the people are behind me, and their wishes are my shields. I assure you that I shall be in Zomba for another 30 years".

A few days ago Radio Lusaka broadcast a report of an interview with four ex-members of the Banda Cabinet, Messrs. Chirwa, Chokani, Chisiza, and Bwanausi, for whom Mr. Chirwa, lately Minister of Justice, said: "The freedom-loving people of Malawi will not tolerate Banda's dictatorship. Very soon they will refuse to accept his oppressive rule". He accused the Prime Minister of terrorizing the people and forcing them to wear his badges and clap hands whenever he passed by. Dr. Banda was, he said, not only the enemy of Malawi but of Africa and of African liberation and unity.

The Rhodesian Parliament has been told that 1,936 persons are now restricted or detained under the Law and Order Maintenance Act and the emergency regulations in Harare and Highfield townships.

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## Parliament

## Talk Straight to African Politicians

### Plea to Commonwealth Secretary

STRAIGHT TALK by Britain to African politicians has been suggested in the House of Commons by Mr. Victor Goodhew.

In a question to Mr. Arthur Bottomley he asked: "Is the Commonwealth Relations Secretary aware that there is great anxiety in this country that some sort of accommodation should be reached with the Government of Rhodesia, and that, he having been so outspoken in his statements to the Rhodesian Government, many people in this country feel that he should now be equally outspoken to the African nationalist politicians in that country? Will he point out to them the necessity to fight constitutionally if they wish to be taken as responsible politicians rather than rely on intimidation and violence?"

Mr. Bottomley: "It is precisely for that reason that we should like talks to get going as soon as possible, so that we can bring about a situation in Rhodesia where peace and security will prevail."

Mr. Goodhew: "It is all very well for the hon. gentleman to say that he wishes to speak to the Prime Minister, but this will not do on its own. He has had some pretty rough things to say to the Europeans. Will he now be equally outspoken to the African nationalists, making clear that there is a Constitution on which they could fight and that it would be much more effective if they were to do this instead of relying on intimidation and violence?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Perhaps the hon. gentleman will read the speech I made in Zambia in which I paid tribute to the part which Rhodesians of European descent had played in helping to build up the country and trying to provide a Constitution. Since then there has been a change in the Government, which threatened unilateral action. Until that is out of the way it will be very difficult to get the Africans to co-operate as we hope they will."

### Cancelled Leaseholds

Sir John Fletcher-Cooke asked if the Minister had information which suggested that the real reason for the revocation of leasehold rights in the Arusha area was that the British subjects involved had declined to become Tanzanian nationals.

Mr. Bottomley: "I have no such information. If the hon. gentleman has evidence to support it, it should be glad to have it. We have an assurance from the President that he wants to do all he can to help to keep British subjects there."

Mr. Goodhart: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that the harassing of British missionaries in this area has been increased in recent days?"

Mr. Bottomley: "The hon. gentleman may be referring to one case. In that instance we called for inquiries and are satisfied about the matter. On the general question I have seen the Tanzanian High Commissioner. He assured me that British interests will be fully protected, and British subjects, they hope, will remain to play a part in building up the country."

Mrs. Castle, Minister for Overseas Development, said that to the end of June, when the million-acre resettlement scheme in Kenya had been operating for two years, nearly 14,000 African families had been placed on about 700,000 acres bought from 500 European farmers for £8.2m. out of the British Government's total commitment of £16.5m.

"I have held discussions this week with the Kenya Ministers for Finance and Agriculture. We agreed upon the allocation to certain projects of the bulk of the development aid of £3m. which is part of the Independence settlement that the British Government offered for 1964-65. We agreed to meet early next year to consider the question of development aid to Kenya in later years."

"We also discussed the difficult problem of the mixed farms in the Ol Kalou salient, for the purchase and re-settlement of which the British Government offered Kenya £1.5m. last August. We agreed upon the procedure to be followed in the special circumstances of this area."

"The future of the British mixed farmer in Kenya generally was also discussed, and we undertook to consider Kenya's proposals for financial aid in this field. I will make a statement as soon as possible."

The Malawi Government has appointed an honorary consul in Beira, Mozambique.

An African is to succeed a Belgian as the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Leopoldville.

The Local Government Association of Southern Rhodesia is to send a goodwill mission to Britain.

Military and civilian operations of the United Nations in the Congo cost about £155m. to June 30 last.

The Rhodesian Ministry of Immigration is arranging for all new arrivals to be met and temporarily housed and fed.

A four-member investigation team from the International Bank is studying the agricultural development of Sukumaland, Tanganyika.

The Revolutionary People's Government of Zanzibar has confiscated a building in Mnazi Mmoja belonging to Taibali Ismailjee Jivanjee.

Uganda has received 12 lorries from the United States Agency for International Development for use by group farms and co-operative movements.

According to the University of Lovanium, Leopoldville, retail prices in the Congo are now more than four and a half times the December, 1960, level.

Salisbury City Council, Southern Rhodesia, is to make a grant for the reconditioning of the house in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, in which Cecil Rhodes was born.

Directives in English to African "freedom fighters" have been broadcast from Ghana. They were specifically stated to be beamed to the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Three African doctors from Uganda are believed to be the first in East Africa to qualify in industrial health after a three months' intensive course at Queen's College, Dundee.

On its television network Uganda will spend £108,000 on equipment from the United Kingdom and £40,000 on equipment from the U.S.A. Nine-tenths of the service staff are now Ugandans.

Four trade unions in Kenya, covering the distributive trade and employees in tobacco factories, breweries, bottling establishments, and laundries, have united as the Kenya Union of Commercial, Food, and Allied Workers.

Grenades of Russian manufacture and written offers of arms through a contact in the Lebanon were found when the police raided a "grenade school" in the bush not far from the capital of Southern Rhodesia. Among those arrested were members of the People's Caretaker Council, led by Mr. Nkomo.

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## Massacre Not Caused by Paratroopers Planned Months Earlier by Soumialot

MR. IAN COLVIN, of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he revisited the Congo, some months ago, has now written in that paper:—

"Since there has been much debate and recrimination over the slaughter of hostages in the Congo, may I record some unpublished evidence which tends to confirm that the use of Belgian paratroopers did not increase the danger to white hostages in the Stanleyville area?"

"As early as July 22 Gaston Soumialot, styling himself President of the Eastern Congo, called on myself and Dennis Nield of the Associated Press in Albertville and dictated to us a statement which clearly showed the pattern of his thoughts about Europeans who had fallen into his hands. M. Soumialot had just received information that T28 aircraft had resumed the bombing of its rebel troops at Kabalo. He said:—

"I have always guaranteed the security of all inhabitants of these regions, among them the whites, and I have not omitted to emphasize that I do not guarantee the security of whites whose Governments or countries intervene in the aggression waged by the Kasavubu clique against the Congolese people. I have decided to take the measures necessary with regard to expatriates whose Governments I know to be interfering in this Congolese struggle."

"I asked M. Soumialot what measures he foresaw. He replied: 'Draconian measures', and added that he would act 'in the Congolese fashion'."

"I handed a transcript of this statement to him next day for his signature before issuing it on the port radio, but he omitted to sign it. During the night he had been listening to the arguments of a French journalist against terror reprisals, and for the next three months appears to have been able to avoid the worst happening."

"I have no doubt that his original threat remained at the back of his mind in the meantime, and that the massacre was not simply sparked off by the approach of Belgian parachutes. The contrary is true. The culminating threat was itself the cause for parachutists being sent."

## Mr. Tshombe's Visit to Paris Intellectuals Liquidated by Rebels

MR. TSHOMBE said in Paris last week after an hour's talk with General de Gaulle that he seemed to know all the details of the Congo situation.

His visit had not been to ask for guns or money, but for doctors, engineers, teachers, and investment, and to discuss with the greatest living statesman the whole question of Africa's future.

That day the French Information Minister announced that France would give substantial technical and cultural help, especially in the re-organization and strengthening of the administration.

Mr. Tshombe told journalists that the massacres of European hostages had been horrible, but that they must not overlook the slaughter of Congolese. In Stanleyville Province the rebels had killed all the intellectuals, some 5,000. Chinese Communists were now supplying arms through the Sudan; indeed, rebels were exchanging prisoners as slaves for weapons from the Sudan. Egyptian machinations had aided the rebellion.

### Russian Arms for Rebels

Next day the French Minister for Co-operation said that French experts would be sent to study Mr. Tshombe's ideas for reform of the Congolese civil service.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Tshombe flew back to Leopoldville.

It was then reported from Cairo that Mr. Gaston Soumialot, the Congolese rebel "Defence Minister", had met the Soviet Ambassador and received a promise of Russian arms. It was understood that the Russians had told Egypt and Algeria that

they would promptly replace all Soviet-manufactured weapons sent to the Congo. It is also said that Mr. Soumialot had been promised by the new Sudanese Government that airfields in the Sudan might be used for the supply of arms.

On Sunday "mercenaries", led by Rhodesians and South Africans, crossed the Congo near Stanleyville, dislodged several thousand rebels, and moved northwards towards Banalia, where there were believed to be about 30 British hostages. Some 200 volunteer recruits had been flown at the week-end from Kamina to Stanleyville.

About 12,000 Africans suspected of rebel sympathies were screened in that city last week by Congolese military police. According to one report, suspects were named and shown in the stadium to a crowd which was asked whether the man was or was not a rebel. If the answer was "Simba", he was taken to the riverside and shot.

Belgian and French "mercenaries" in Major Hoare's column were reported on Friday to have refused to continue fighting unless they received the pay due to them.

In the *Sunday Telegraph* Major Hoare said that until recently his men had been short of arms, ammunition, trucks, rations, and everything else needed by a modern army, but that they were now well equipped and a confident, integrated fighting force. It was called 5 Commando because it was the fifth command he had held. The war was not now like that in Katanga, for the rebels had with them people who understood infantry tactics.

Some 5,000 African municipal employees on the Copperbelt of Zambia struck on Monday for higher pay.

Seventy-five Greek and Cypriot refugees from the Congo, ordered to leave Uganda, were flown to Athens at the week-end.

An amending law passed on Monday by the Rhodesian Parliament makes possession of a bomb punishable by death or up to 20 years' imprisonment.

Rioting in Khartoum on Monday between Southerners and Northerners resulted in 14 deaths and about 400 persons being injured. A country-wide ban on demonstrations, processions and political meetings was imposed.

The Governments of Zambia and Tanzania still intend to build a railway from the Copperbelt to the Indian Ocean, a project which a United Nations survey team has just described as likely to prove "an expensive mistake," costing £48m.

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Company Report**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.****An All-Round Increase in Figures****SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., will be held on January 1, 1965, at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The following is the statement by the chairman, SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY, circulated with the report and accounts:—

Stockholders will know that this Bank operates under the Barclays Bank D.C.O. Acts of 1925 and 1957. The authorized capital is now £25 million, and the Act of 1957 limits the figure to which it may be raised to £30 million. Our paid-up capital is now £24 million, which leaves little margin for the future. Although there is no immediate intention to call on stockholders for further capital, your directors feel it necessary to seek Parliamentary authority by means of an amending bill to increase the figure of £30 million to £50 million. A bill is accordingly to be deposited in Parliament, and approval for this will be sought at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on January 1 immediately after the annual general meeting. At the same time we shall be asking stockholders to agree the increase in our authorized capital from £25 million to the limit of £30 million now permitted.

**A Primary Products See-Saw**

The balance-sheet figures for the year ended September 30 again show increases, but, owing to the scrip issue which was made last January, followed by the rights issue, the capital at £24 million reveals a higher ratio to liabilities than last year. Deposits have grown during the year by over £110 million and advances to customers have shown an even sharper proportionate rise, increasing from £393,000,000 to £486,000,000, so that over 80 per cent of the new money raised has been lent to customers. The main increases in deposits come from South Africa £32½ million, Central and East Africa £10 million, West Africa £13½ million, the Caribbean and New York £12½ million, indicating that the trend is widely spread and does not arise from special or temporary circumstances in any particular country. It may owe something to the increasing recognition of the role of our Bank in international business, and it may be due in part to some further improvement in the economic conditions in countries in which the Bank operates.

The rise in the price of primary products, to which I referred last year, has been maintained though unevenly and with notable exceptions. It has to be remembered that the general index reflects a number of widely varying changes relating to different commodities. For example, the rise in the index from 456.8 in September 1963 to 473.4 a year later is arrived at after allowing for a fall in the price of sugar from £69 to £32½ per ton during the same period. Sugar affects the economy of many areas, particularly of the West Indies, where it is a vital factor, and also of Mauritius, Uganda and South Africa. Sugar growers derive little comfort from an improvement in the general commodity index which is due almost entirely

to a spectacular rise in the metals group. Cocoa, which is another very important item affecting our business in Ghana, Nigeria and Trinidad in particular, has fallen slightly during the period under review. Cotton and palm oil have shown little change, while sisal, which is of special importance to Tanzania and Kenya, has fallen sharply.

On the whole I think it must be said that our primarily agricultural areas have not been particularly favoured. Even in the main industrial area, South Africa, the great commercial prosperity which has been enjoyed over the past twelve months has brought its problems: it is hoped that means will be found to overcome the difficulties arising from shortage of skilled man-power in the Republic and the resultant dangers of inflation.

**Points from the Balance-Sheet**

The premises item in the balance-sheet shows an increase of approximately £460,000, which must be regarded as somewhat less than normal. We have, however, some ground for the belief that the extremely heavy building programme to which we committed ourselves in the past has at last been mastered. Although further substantial outgoings in the future are inevitable, there is no reason to think that these should become unduly burdensome. Indeed, we can look back on what has been accomplished with the reassuring feeling that if we had not been prepared to tackle our building programme on a broad front when we did, we should now be faced with having to carry out the work at substantially higher cost.

The improved earnings for the year are due in the main to a further sharp rise in lendings, and should not be allowed to mask the increased costs which, in common I think with other banks, we have once again experienced. The higher profit has enabled us to pay an interim dividend at the old rate of 5 per cent on the capital as increased by the scrip issue, and we are proposing to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent on the capital as further increased by the rights issue. We have been able to transfer £812,500 to the reserve fund out of the year's earnings and to increase the carry-forward by £362,053. We are also proposing to restore to the reserve fund, by transfer from inner reserves, the amount withdrawn from it for the scrip issue, namely, £2,125,000.

**The Vital Need for Profit**

The question of profitability is a vital matter for us. There need be no mystery about it. During periods of rising costs and prices, such as the present, profits which remain static can be inadequate and may even be a sign of impending trouble. With frequent increases in salaries and wages becoming an accepted rule, it is unrealistic to suppose that costs will remain stable or profits invulnerable. To take our own case, our profits have increased substantially during the past

two years, partly because of improved conditions in certain overseas territories, as a result of better prices for their primary products and other factors, and partly due to increased lending at higher rates of interest. We have no effective control over the factors governing our earnings though they cannot be expected to continue indefinitely in our favour. Unless we can earn substantial profits under favourable conditions, therefore, we are liable to come under severe pressure at other times. This should be obvious enough; unfortunately, one of the most regrettable fashions in this country in recent times has been that which regards profits as something hardly respectable. No doubt this psychology has played its part in the relatively poor progress made by the United Kingdom since the war, for profits are the motive power of economic growth.

### Company Taxation

The taxation of United Kingdom companies is a matter of vital concern not only to the companies themselves but also to the country. While it cannot of itself make industry efficient, taxation can blunt competitive power. The proposed corporation tax besides ending certain anomalies provides an opportunity for fresh thinking and action on this subject of taxation which is long overdue. It is no exaggeration to say that our tax law was not designed for the second half of the twentieth century — a little redesigning during the first half would not have come amiss.

Among other matters, the special situation of United Kingdom companies operating overseas will, I hope, receive particularly careful consideration. The existing system has proved damaging to them in the past, notably in the case of mining companies, many of which have been forced to seek domicile overseas, thereby losing valuable export business and revenue for this country. It proved impossible for them to compete effectively with similar concerns operating overseas whose profits were not subject to United Kingdom taxation. This is merely an example which has a wider application.

The position of the overseas shareholders of those United Kingdom companies which earn the bulk of their profits overseas also requires study as the present method of deduction of U.K. tax from dividends and the complicated requirements for obtaining any relief in respect of such taxation affect them adversely. It has long been a source of regret to us that so few of our stockholders are resident in the principal countries in which we operate.

### Board Changes

The only change to report in the composition of the board since last year has been the appointment of Mr. B. F. Macdonna after a long and active career as a general manager. He became a director in April, and his name will accordingly come before you for re-election at the annual meeting. At the same time, Mr. G. F. Lewis, who reached the age of 70 this year, will be retiring. We are grateful to him for his many valuable services to the Bank, and I am glad to say that he will remain a member of the London Committee.

Mr. F. P. Kightley has been appointed to act as deputy general manager (staff) in London, and Mr. R. J. Crankshaw has been appointed an assistant general manager. Mr. A. F. Mallory, who has been our special representative in London since 1960, will be retiring at the end of the year.

A new board has been formed at Windhoek, the local control centre for our branches in South West Africa, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. L. Rabie. Mr. S. Cohen, Mr. E. C. Hamman and Mr. J. C. Meinert have been appointed directors, and their

knowledge and experience of conditions throughout that vast territory will, I am certain, be of great benefit to the Bank. I am glad to take this opportunity of welcoming them.

Another local board has also been set up in the territory of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. In addition to Mr. H. Ertwistle and Mr. H. P. Stevens, both of whom are members of the Johannesburg board, we are glad to welcome as directors of this new board two distinguished Portuguese residents, Captain A. S. Figueiredo and Dr. Sacadura Botte, who are well known to the Bank and whose services we shall greatly value. In Zambia Mr. C. P. S. Allen has joined our board in Lusaka.

Mr. D. L. G. Davies, a local director in Nigeria, has retired after long service on the West Coast and has been succeeded by Mr. L. F. E. Morel, who was recently appointed an assistant general manager there and a member of the Nigeria board in Lagos.

Mr. E. W. Bithell, who until recently was secretary of the Bank, having been succeeded by Mr. A. E. V. Oliver, has been appointed local director in Israel in succession to Mr. E. C. A. Roberts, who, in turn, has been appointed a member of the West Indies board in Barbados. He succeeds Mr. H. Dale, who retired in September after having served 42 years with the Bank. Mr. G. C. J. Self has been appointed a local director in the West Indies.

In the Sudan, Sayed Abdel Magid Ahmed, formerly Minister of Finance, has joined the board in Khartoum.

In Malta, Mr. L. E. Galea has been appointed a local director. Mr. Barnes visited the George Cross island when it received its independent status in September.

In August Mr. Fitzherbert visited Malawi when it became independent, and Mr. Seeborn visited Lusaka for the Zambia celebrations in October.

### A New Branch in New York

During the year a new branch was opened at 300 Park Avenue in New York in a prominent situation opposite the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. With two full branches in New York, we should now be able to cater more conveniently for the needs of our customers. The occasion was taken to launch our dollar travellers' cheques, which will, I am sure, be widely used by our customers and friends in many countries.

We have this year established 52 new offices, one half of which are operating every day. This brings the total to 1,416 offices, of which over 1,000 are open daily.

Apart from New York some of the more interesting branches opened during the year are the Natal Bank branch in Durban, where the old branch has been rebuilt on its original site, and the new branch in St. George's Street, Cape Town, both of these being first-floor offices. In the hub of Johannesburg we have opened an International Division, and, by contrast, in the island of Montserrat we are arranging to forge one more link in our chain of representation in the West Indies.

Our Development Corporation, under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, has had another satisfactory year. Although lendings were slightly lower, the net earnings remained very close to last year's figures. The dividend has been maintained and there has been a further strengthening of the reserves.

### Rhodesian Federation

The outstanding political event of the year affecting any of the territories in which our Bank operates has been the dissolution of the Rhodesian Federation. In spite of the errors of the past, for which they were certainly not responsible, the existing Governments of

the three territories still have the chance of their own free will to reach a practical working arrangement aimed at minimizing the damage to their respective economies. Although on the political front federation was ineptly handled from first to last, it nevertheless brought economic benefits to all three territories. A determined effort now could still save much that is constructive for the future.

The formation of Barclays Export Finance Company, which was announced in July last, is another event likely to have a considerable influence in the future. I am pleased to say that we were given the opportunity of taking a 20 per cent participation in the original capital of this company, which is to be £1 million. Mr. Macdonna has been appointed our Bank's representative on the board, of which Mr. R. G. Thornton is the chairman.

#### New Links with the Americas

An altogether fresh development which has already attracted much interest lies in an area in which our Bank has hitherto had no direct representation. By arrangement with the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of London and South America, which up till now have jointly owned the Bank of London and Montreal, we have become a third partner in that bank. In October of this year its capital was increased from £5 million to £7½ million by the issue of 2½ million new shares to ourselves. The opportunity to collaborate closely with these two banks, both leaders in their respective fields in Canada and South America, is most welcome to us. I have every reason to feel that this partnership will be a fruitful one. We shall have much to learn.

Many of the countries served by the Bank of London and Montreal, which are mainly in Central America and in the northern part of South America, are potentially wealthy. Some of them are relatively backward and little developed. With the sum of experience and knowledge of its three shareholders at its call, and with their not inconsiderable resources to back it, this bank should be able to play a valuable part in the future economic life of this part of the American continent. The composite structure of the Bank of London and Montreal, moreover, is a factor which should serve these countries well in the years to come when business everywhere seems likely to take on an increasingly international aspect.

#### Lenders/Borrowers: the Need for a Code

This trend seems inevitable now that the barriers of time and distance are all but overthrown. It is no longer caused by economic forces alone, for, whatever may have been the case in the past, the industrialized nations from now on must reckon with the fact that they are living in the same world as their poorer neighbours who stand in urgent need. Help is required in terms of technical and administrative assistance as well as money. The problem of today is to create conditions under which this aid can flow more freely.

Certain prejudices must first be discarded. The industrialized countries should dismiss the thought that in devoting some of their resources to helping backward countries they may, in some way, threaten their own future prosperity. It is the very existence of impoverished communities that is the real threat. But those who are seeking help should realize that it cannot flow freely and, indeed, will eventually dry up altogether, if it is subjected to abuse. It seems to me, therefore, that both parties — the lenders or donors on the one hand and the intended beneficiaries on the other — stand to gain immeasurably by the formulation of some regular code of conduct which carries international sanction. If there is a moral obligation on the part

of the richer nations to provide the means of development, then something of the same kind should presumably apply in the reverse direction to ensure fair treatment for foreign investment.

#### Need for Multilateral Scheme

In my statement last year I referred to the plan which the World Bank was then said to be studying. It was particularly interesting, therefore, to note the remarks of Mr. George Woods in Tokyo this year. If what he said concerning certain countries which had expropriated foreign assets caused resentment, this would seem to be entirely misplaced. It is precisely such practices as these that must in the long run endanger all aid, or indeed investment of any kind from any quarter.

At the meeting this year the World Bank approved a scheme for setting up certain conciliation machinery. While this is clearly not the "organization with teeth" which Mr. Woods is reported to have advocated, nevertheless one may hope that gradually acceptance will be gained for the view that it is just as important for the intended beneficiaries as for the lenders themselves that something of this kind should be set up. What is undoubtedly needed is a multilateral scheme which would secure the widest possible approval and take effect under the aegis of the World Bank.

#### Investment Insurance

Both the United States and Western Germany already have in force schemes of investment insurance for their own nationals arranged on a bilateral basis with selected countries. Although these fall far short of the ideal, they undoubtedly have a value. Failing a multilateral solution in the near future, it would seem to be worth considering whether a Commonwealth scheme, which would provide cover for United Kingdom and other Commonwealth investors for its own more backward areas, could not be set up. This limited scheme might pave the way for something more ambitious at a later date.

Meanwhile it is worth remembering that the Commonwealth, which contains some of the richer as well as the poorer countries of the world, and which is accustomed as a body to hold frequent meetings for business and domestic affairs, seems admirably situated to make a start. It is significant that at the Geneva conference Britain was the only industrialized country which appears to have seriously attempted to play a constructive role. This was made possible largely as a result of consultations which continued privately at Geneva between Commonwealth delegations throughout the conference, once again demonstrating the value of the Commonwealth as a bridge between the industrialized and non-industrialized countries.

#### A Glance at Our Beginnings

Next year our Bank, founded in 1836, will complete its fortieth year as a member of the Barclay group. The world of 40 years ago is hard to recognize even across this narrow gulf of time. Looking back over that gulf today one can dimly discern the outline of once familiar things.

The United Kingdom after much painful effort had in 1925 re-established the pound on the Gold Standard at the old parity. The British Empire itself stood outwardly unchanged, for at that time none of the territories in which the Bank operated was politically independent. Within a very few years — by 1931 — the gold standard was to be abandoned and the Statute of Westminster, which conferred full independent status upon the first Dominions, was to be passed through the British Parliament. The old system into which we



were born was collapsing around us, and the world war in which all the countries served by the Bank were to be involved, some of them being the scene of heavy fighting, hastened the process. Within a few more years the entire Colonial system was to be swept away. All the principal territories and many of the larger islands were to be granted full independence, each with a seat in a new world organization which came into being after the war, while, some four years after the fighting ceased, the £ was officially devalued to the \$2.80 parity level.

### Daunting Hazards

A series of hazards more daunting to the prospects of a newly-constituted bank designed to help the trade and finance of "Colonial" territories could scarcely be imagined. It would certainly be interesting to know just what else may have haunted the minds of those who opposed Mr. Goodenough's far-reaching plan to form this Bank under the aegis of Barclays. All we know for certain is that the bitter opposition to it expressed at the time centred on fears of a call for financial help from the parent for its untimely child. This turned out to be the one contingency that failed to materialize: the name of Barclays was given to the new Bank and the vast store of knowledge and experience represented thereby was always readily available. This proved to be all that was needed, but we did not emerge unscathed. "Suez" and other unlikely episodes cost us dear and no doubt have toughened us in the process. Certainly we are richer for our experiences as, one by one, the props and stays that underpinned our cradle have been knocked away.

Mr. Goodenough's faith, however, lay in altogether different values, less tangible perhaps but more lasting. He had a deeply-rooted belief in the merits of the British banking system, with its practical method of approach in which full weight is given to human factors. In particular he believed in the flexible system evolved in Barclays Bank with its emphasis on decentralized administration. Impersonal authority conforming to a rigid formula was to be avoided. Certainly the system in Barclays was admirably suited to the needs of the new Bank, which, with Sir John Caulcutt as its first general manager, adopted it from the outset.

### Decentralized Control: A Major Asset

It is no bad thing to remind ourselves of the debt we owe to our predecessors for laying the sound foundations on which we have been able to build. This delegation of authority which they instituted has been from the first the dominant theme of our organization. It has continued at an increasing tempo, while the manner in which each new control centre has responded to the challenge has surpassed all expectations. In many cases the stage has been reached in which "co-operation" and "co-ordination" more aptly describe the relationship than the word "control". A genuine partnership has grown up in which each can contribute something to the other in the spirit of a widespread family business.

This has been made possible only because of the time and care devoted to the human aspects of our affairs throughout the whole service. It has been achieved mainly through personal contacts on a broad front, the result of innumerable visits and exchanges of personnel, not only between the United Kingdom and the different territories but within and between the territories themselves. These interchanges of experience have been made at all levels, from senior directors to junior trainees. They have built up a body of mutual trust and understanding which is responsible for that spirit and morale of the staff for which I am frequently told our Bank has become noted.

This in turn has been a contributory factor in helping us to establish the excellent relationship which we enjoy with the new Governments of the emergent States. Stockholders will, I know, recognize the importance of these relations which we ourselves value for their own sake as well as for what they mean in practical terms. Intricate problems often have to be discussed by us with these Governments. Though basically economic, these may still have political overtones, and the fact that our representatives in these many different countries take an objective view, free from political bias, has done much to ensure a fair hearing for the Bank. As it is also true that the policy of these countries is invariably aimed at raising the living standards of their people, we find ourselves on common ground which provides the basis for a fruitful relationship in the future. Opinions vary widely as to the means of achieving better living conditions but, when we consider the complexities with which economic questions are invariably surrounded and how imperfectly they seem to be understood even in the most advanced communities, the progress that many of these countries have made and are making seems to me remarkable.

### The Pattern of the Future

If we are asked what contribution we have made to the advancement of the developing countries, the answer need not be confined to the work of financing development. Perhaps more important than this has been the introduction of a modern banking service which is essential to any progressive economy. This at least is a practical and lasting contribution. It is, I believe, a fortunate chance that has modelled it on the British banking system rather than on the more rigid systems known elsewhere which enforce conformity to fixed patterns unsuited, perhaps, to the needs of particular areas. To have been instrumental in bringing this system into many backward areas and to have helped their peoples to work and use it for themselves, has been a satisfying experience.

But it is the international role that our Bank has progressively assumed in recent years that may well have the greatest value in the future for the developing countries. Most of them nowadays have their own indigenous banks, and where this is the case we are free from any taint of monopoly which might have applied in earlier days. If it is a fact that business must progressively become more international in character, we should be uniquely placed to provide the services which will be in demand. These cannot be fully met either by a local subsidiary company of our own or by any purely local organization. Having this international characteristic and the experience that goes with it, I feel it is in this direction that our future course holds out the greatest promise. During our long experience in these countries we have gained something more than superficial contacts. We know that our lot is bound up with theirs. We have shared in their disappointments and in their successes and we wish them well.

### A Personal Message

I am grateful for the chance to conclude this, my last, annual statement to stockholders by thanking them for the support they have never ceased to give me in good times and in bad throughout my seventeen years as chairman of this Bank. My deep personal thanks go out also to that great family of men and women much of whose lives is spent in the service of the Bank overseas and in the United Kingdom, and who have made that service what it is today. Those of us who visit all parts of the Bank know just what this means. It has been my luck to have lived with it ever since the day when Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and

Overseas) was first formed. I cannot wish for my successor a more enthralling experience than I have had.

Although our system of training and planning for the future is designed to produce the right man at the right time, we are, I am sure, exceptionally fortunate in being able to look forward to Mr. Seebom as our next chairman. He has long since captured the essence of the spirit which has made the Bank. I know he will receive the same support that has been given to me. No man could ask for more.

## Not Nationalizing Copper Mines

### Pledge to U.S. Businessmen

PRESIDENT KAUNDA assured the Afro-American Chamber of Commerce in New York on Saturday that the Government of Zambia did not plan to nationalize the copper mines. His Government was "not stupid enough to ruin our chances of development by introducing policies which will disrupt the production of copper".

Earlier in the week an economic mission of the United Nations had issued a report recommending the Zambia Government to obtain equity shares from the mining companies in lieu of royalties and taxes, to review the enjoyment of exclusive rights and the areas of special grants, and to invite new companies to engage in mining.

The President said that the Government had not accepted all the recommendations of the mission; that measures were to be taken to encourage private investment; that local industries were to be protected; and that Zambia's great needs were to expand transport and marketing facilities and improve education and agriculture.

## Congo Mining Rights Seized

THE TSHOMBE GOVERNMENT announced on Friday that it had "reappropriated" all mining concessions in the Congo, but emphasized that that did not mean nationalization; the operating companies would continue working as now, buying rights to exploit the deposits from the Government, which, by acquiring assets which now went to holding companies in Europe, would become truly independent.

The main company affected is the Comité Spécial du Katanga, formed in 1900 by Leopold II and the Société Générale de Belgique, which later disposed of mining and other rights to such companies as the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga for shares and royalties.

Under Belgian administration the chief shareholding in the Comité Spécial lay with the Congo Government. The Belgians have withheld that shareholding from the successor Government pending completion of a package deal.

Belgian financial circles had been given no hint that cancellation of the rights of the companies was imminent. By the decree the Congo Government becomes a 20% shareholder in Union Minière.

The Belgian Government having immediately protested, Mr. Tshombe said on Monday that action would not be taken until he visited Brussels on his way back from the United Nations.

M. Spaak has publicly described the Congo Government's intention as "totally inadmissible and unfriendly". He did not believe that General de Gaulle had told Mr. Tshombe to act against Belgian companies.

## Commercial Brevities

A £4m. fertilizer plant at Umtali may be established by Lonrho, Ltd.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 269,185 tons of coal and 14,644 of coke in November. The October figures were 297,267 and 13,210 respectively.

Tobacco sales in Salisbury for this year's crop have now realized just over £35m. for 323,835,833lb. of leaf, an average of 25.94d. per lb. The U.K. has bought rather more than 37% of the crop.

Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., reports net profit after tax to June 30 at £661,842 (£516,436). A final dividend of 12½% on capital increased by a one-for-four rights issue brings the total to 20%, against 17½% for 1962-63.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., reports tea sales for the year to September 30 at 2.9m. lb. at an average of 30½d., compared with 2,391,247 lb. averaging 34.3d. net last year. Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd., a subsidiary company, produced 540 tons of fibre. A 5% dividend has been declared.

An Italian economic mission of 25 Government and business representatives is now visiting Kenya, which in 1963 bought from Italy goods worth about £3.3m., mainly motor-cars, industrial machinery, and shoes, while her sales to Italy were just under £2m. It is hoped to increase shipments of coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, wattle extract, castor seeds, and pineapples.

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., which produced 116,205 tons of steel and 296,678 tons of pig iron in the first 10 months of this year, expects to export its millionth ton of pig iron before the end of this month, bringing its foreign exchange earnings from that source to about £14m. in three and a half years. Sales to South Africa next year should be worth about £500,000.

Proposals by African Explosive & Chemical Industries, Ltd. to build an £11m. nitrogen fertilizer factory in Zambia are in abeyance because the Zambia Government has rejected a Rhodesian Government proposal for a treaty which would guarantee the Rhodesian market for fertilizers to the factory in return for tariff concessions on goods manufactured in Rhodesia. The possibility of establishing a smaller fertilizer factory in Zambia is under consideration by the Government.

Rhokana Corporation's net profit after tax for the quarter to September 30 was £677,000. Production totalled 22,197 long tons of copper, and sales of 24,464 tons gave an average of £236 per ton, compared with £230.7 throughout the previous year. The cost of sales, however, was up from £177.7 to £192.4, principally on account of higher royalty liabilities, which are calculated on London Metal Exchange quotations, not on the selling prices fixed by the two mining groups in Zambia.



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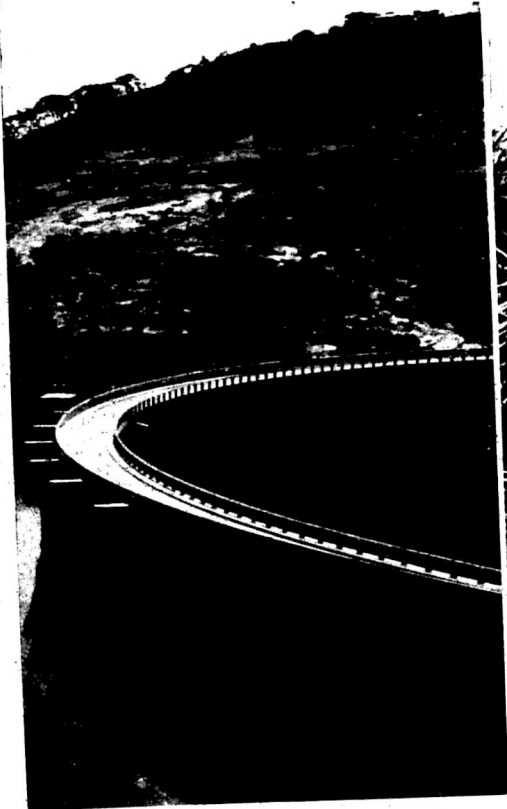
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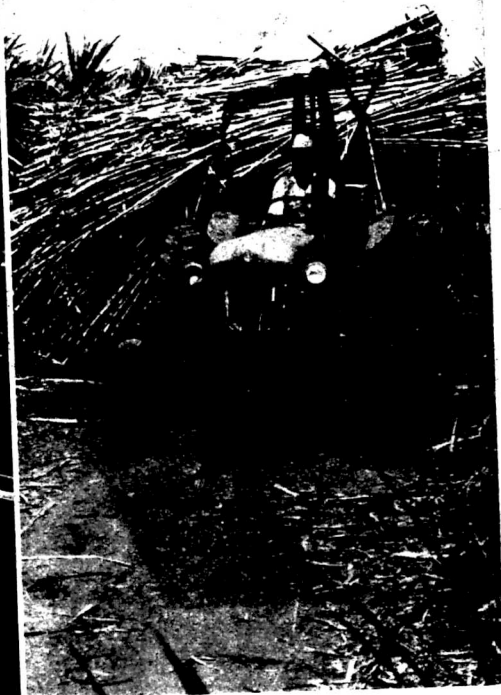
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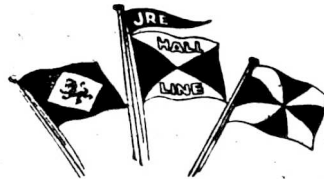
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