

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

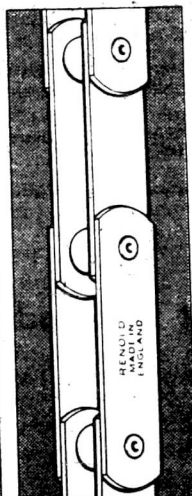
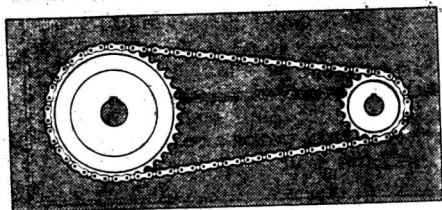
Thursday, December 17, 1964

Vol. 41

No 2097

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

52s. yearly post free

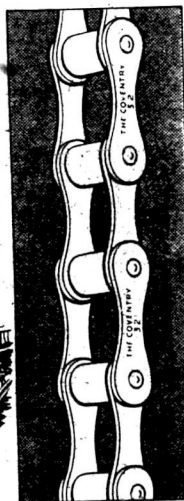
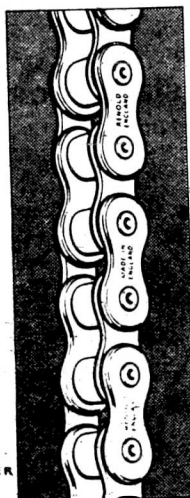


## RENOLD

*the FIRST name  
in precision chain*



RENOLD CHAINS LIMITED - MANCHESTER



REPRESENTED IN TANGANYIKA BY



## WIGGLESWORTH

& CO., (AFRICA) LIMITED

NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, MOMBASA, TANGA, KAMPALA

London Associates, Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. 34 Mincing Lane E.C.3

Communists Must Be Pleased About Kenya

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



**LOBITO, CAPETOWN, \*MOSSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES AND BEIRA** (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment).

| Vessel      | Glasgow | S. Wales | Birkenhead |
|-------------|---------|----------|------------|
| HALL VESSEL | 21 Jan. | 25 Jan.  | 2 Feb.     |

† If inducement. \* With or without transhipment.

**DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA** (also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment).

| Vessel   | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|----------|---------|------------|
| DIPLOMAT | 21 Dec. | 29 Dec.    |

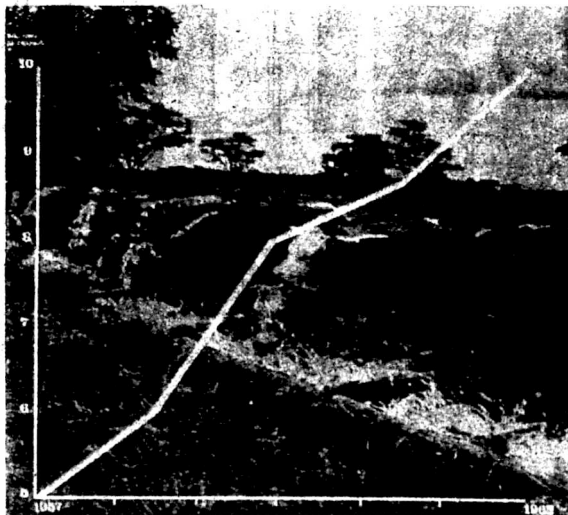
BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Liverpool and London  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool & London

## Invest in Rhodesia's rocketing Beef Industry



The Cold Storage Commission has been directly responsible for the spectacular development of Rhodesia's Beef Industry. Their beef throughput has soared from 5 million to over 10 million pounds sterling in six short years. The Commission's progressive domestic and export marketing policies, coupled with the forward guaranteed cattle prices, safeguard all investments in cattle production.

THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION OF RHODESIA  
'SERVES THE NATION'

# EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC. London      Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

| Page                        | Page                                       |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Matters of Moment ..... 273 | Personalia ..... 280                       |
| Notes By The Way ..... 275  | Zambia's Development 282                   |
| Kenya A Republic ..... 276  | Zambezi Line Must Be Held ..... 283        |
| Kenya's New Cabinet ... 277 | Ministry of Overseas Development ..... 284 |
| Congo Rebellion ..... 278   |  |
| Dr. Banda Returns ..... 279 |  |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1964

Vol. 41

No. 2097

52s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE BEST TEST** of the situation in Kenya as it became a republic at the week-end is to ask whether it will please or displease the Communists. In our view there can be no doubt that the men in China, Russia, and Iron Curtain satellite countries who have busied themselves in the recent past with visitors and students from Kenya will consider that their endeavours are already paying good dividends. No politician in East or Central Africa has spoken so frequently, frankly, and fervently of his associations with the leaders of Communist China and Soviet Russia, and of his financial and other help from them, as Mr. Oginga Odinga, whose nomination as Vice-President and Minister without Portfolio is bound to gratify them. From the agitation stirred up in his own area of Nyanza it was clear that he had set his heart on the Vice-Presidency, but it was equally evident that sober-minded colleagues in the Government who feared his attitudes, connexions, impatience and brinkmanship were at least as anxious that his ebullient ambition should be checked. Indeed, some of them had barely concealed their chagrin that he had been allowed so wide a measure of independence by the Prime Minister, whom he had repeatedly and flamboyantly challenged while Minister of Home Affairs by deporting at a few hours' notice Britons in senior official positions whom less extreme Ministers cannot have wanted to see publicly victimized if only because such anti-European demonstrations decrease confidence and therefore make it more difficult to obtain grants, loans, investment, and experts from the Western world. Some of the affronts to the head of the Government had been so marked that the faction antagonistic to Mr. Double O (as he is now called) tried to convince themselves and others that the offender would be demoted in the Cabinet changes which

everyone knew to be likely when the country turned republican.

\* \* \*

They overrated Mzee Kenyatta — as so many people within and without Kenya insist on doing, despite his words, actions and inaction not merely in past years but also in recent months. He is realistic enough to recognize Mr. Odinga as a stormy petrel, and

### China's Favourite Kenya African.

that to quarrel with him would be much more serious than to break with any other member of the Cabinet, for he has been the chief paymaster of the Kenyatta party, and still receives from China in particular relatively immense sums for use according to his own discretion. Highly placed British officials in Nairobi estimated some two years ago that his receipts from Communist sources probably averaged about ten thousand pounds annually. Some now believe that the payments have been about doubled. A breach with China's favourite Kenya African would obviously be an extremely risky step, which has not been taken for one of two reasons: either because the President has feared to act, or because he is in closer sympathy with his rash partner than is generally understood. Mr. Odinga's position is strengthened by either reason, and, of course, by the fact that Africans who have hitherto had reservations on the point will now regard him as the second man in the country. Since he has been able to keep his protégé Mr. Achieng Oneko as Minister of Information and Broadcasting, with control of the Government's own news agency, there is little likelihood that anyone will be permitted to overlook his eminence.

\* \* \*

Kenyans will have it constantly drummed into them that they have a splendid crown prince in the Luo leader who some years ago

initiated the campaign for the release from detention of the Kikuyu **Mr. Odinga's** Kenyatta, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment **Strong Cards.** on charges of managing Mau Mau. We do not share the opinion that Mr. Odinga's power has been drastically reduced by his removal from the Ministry of Home Affairs. He cannot have expected that portfolio to be coupled with the Vice-Presidency, and if he had believed that its surrender would seriously weaken his position, a person so ambitious and strong-willed would scarcely have consented to the change. It is true that the new Constitution — drafted largely by Mr. Mboya, a fellow Luo who is antagonistic to Mr. Odinga — does not provide for automatic succession by the Vice-President on the death of the President, but for election of a new President by Parliament. Mr. Odinga is probably not very worried on that score, for he has already much support in both Houses, and, since Africans customarily back the strong man, it will quickly expand. Moreover, ceaseless propaganda, much of it by word of mouth from men already in his debt, will take the line that the President naturally chose as his second-in-command the man to whom he owes his release and whom he wants to inherit the chief office in the State in due time.

\* \* \*

As if to emphasize that intention, the two men are joint patrons of the new and secretly contrived Lumumba Institute, the menacing significance of which is self-

### The Communists Must Be Pleased.

Every member of the board of management whose name has so far been announced was sentenced on Mau Mau charges at the same time as Mzee Kenyatta. All, therefore, are nationalist extremists. Some have flaunted their Communist or fellow-travelling feelings. Not even these circumstances, however, suffice to alert some commentators to the danger of further drift to the left. There are in the Cabinet some Ministers whose attachment is to the West, but the pro-Communist influence in the hierarchy is undeniably much greater than anyone in Kenya would have thought possible a couple of years ago. The danger is inevitably enhanced by the fact that that is also true of Tanzania. Her islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been completely under Chinese, Russian, and East German domination since the revolution in January, and Communist infiltration in Tanganyika is not now seriously disputed by anyone except the politicians who have to pretend that the republic in which they hold office is united,

democratic, and a fair field for external investment. The truth is that Dar es Salaam has become a highly important Communist base, from which China has fed the embassy in Burundi through which invaluable help has been given to the rebels in the Eastern Congo when they would otherwise have collapsed. How can the Communist Powers be other than pleased with events in East Africa? How can Rhodesians, the Portuguese in Mozambique, and South Africans be other than resolved to safeguard their territories from similar subversion and dangers?

### Statements Worth Noting

"An average of more than 11,000 tourists visited Southern Rhodesia each month in 1963". — Mr. John Gaunt, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines.

"All new African States face dangers from the disruptive tendencies of tribalism and internal political rivalry". — Sir Evelyn Hone, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"Be watchful with the activities of Malawi Congress Party officials. These are the people who mislead the public". — Mr. G. C. Chakwamba, Minister of Community and Social Development, speaking in Port Herald.

"Kamuzu is a lion. When a lion roars, everything in the forest runs away. That is why some of the ex-Ministers have run away". — Mr. J. W. Chikwita, M.P. for Mlanje West, Malawi.

"The imperialists' politics and propaganda are bringing disaster and calamity to the whole world". — Emperor Haile Selassie, speaking at a dinner in Addis Ababa in honour of President Kaunda.

"The traditional African system of co-operative living is the African substitute for capitalism, Socialism, and Communism". — President Kaunda, addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"There are new capricorns—Kanyama Chiume, Ching'oli Chirwa, Yatuta Chisiza, and Masauko Chipembere. I leave out Bwanaais and Chokani because they do not count". — Dr. Banda, speaking of the ex-Ministers.

"A quick count of the neo-colonialists shows that once 420 were farming in the district; there remain now about 246, and they are leaving at the rate of about 10 a month". — Kitale correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News*.

"The decline in overall confidence, the elimination of much large-scale European farming for hastily conceived settlement schemes, and the impact of independence on the defence bill hitherto borne by Great Britain are all putting a tremendous strain on Kenya's budget". — *The Round Table*.

"Why should coloured people in Britain not want to go back home to the African States which are now independent and take advantage of the blessings of independence — so called". — The Rev. A. Pulford, Rector of Linton, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

"By no means all British diplomatic missions are hostile or unhelpful to the Press. Much depends on the maturity and sophistication of the men on the spot. The difference between the High Commissions in Kenya and Tanzania is remarkable. While one appears to be frightened and suspicious, the other is helpful and encouraging". — Mr. Richard Beeston.

## Notes By The Way

### Gullible Commentator

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY may always be expected to offer unpractical advice in controversy. Commenting in the left-wing journal *Tribune* on the unending argument about weakness and disharmony within the Commonwealth, he has suggested that "private investment" in under-developed countries "should be removed from private hands and become a co-operative service channelled through the United Nations". Can anyone but a fanatical Socialist imagine that Britons who have some surplus cash and now entrust it for investment to financial, commercial and industrial experts of great experience would be equally willing to leave the management of their money to any kind of "co-operative service", let alone one "channelled through the United Nations", an organization which has demonstrated extravagance in almost everything and incompetence in a high proportion of its undertakings? Under-developed lands in Africa and Asia unquestionably require much more money from the Western world for the creation of new industries and the development of existing enterprises, but competent and devoted direction and management are quite as important as the provision of funds, for unless the men in charge of the work are able, conscientious, and experienced, much of the money will be wasted.

### "Investment", Forsooth!

EVEN UNDER STABLE GOVERNMENTS it was impossible to attract to Africa as much new capital as might have been usefully employed, for demands from all parts of the world pour ceaselessly into London, New York, and other great financial centres, where judgment must be exercised on a global basis by men who are the trustees of money provided by the general body of investors, a high proportion of them not men and women of wealth, who cannot afford to have their past savings, generally not large, recklessly risked. They do not expect the boards of companies in which they hold shares to avoid mistakes or escape occasional losses, but they rightly demand sound judgment in the committal of capital. This latest Brockway plan would have less attraction for them than the wildest speculations. Governments will doubtless channel more and more of the money of Western taxpayers to Africa and Asia, sometimes perhaps through agencies of the United Nations, but nothing is less likely than that private investors would wish politicians and bureaucrats to have the handling of their capital.

### Putting Protocol in Its Place

MANY READERS of their journal would endorse Sir Charles Johnston's verdict in his book "The View From Steamer Point" that British Colonial administration has been marked by infinite personal devotion but inadequate attention to material progress. The writer of those words was for three years Governor of Aden, having been transferred for the purpose to the Colonial Service after many years in the Foreign Service. Surprised at the extent of gubernatorial pomp, he tried to reduce it, partly because he felt that it was the local British community who cared most about ceremonial. When he found that the Governor was expected to go into dinner first, sit down first, and be served first, whether in Government House or in someone else's home, he declined to follow the established custom; he was fortunate to be able to point out that none of the neighbouring sultan, however authoritarian, would take similar precedence of his guests.

### Ceremony and Power

IN A CHAPTER on ceremony and power, Sir Charles confesses that he found "the so-called exercise of power to be only 10% choosing the path ahead and 90% bicycling along a tight-rope". Some other ex-governors, looking back, will share his view that "a governor is surrounded by an unnatural, unchilling pomp which he may be able to reduce but not abolish altogether. In time it will establish an invidious spell over him. A reluctant appreciation of its purpose will lead him to regard it as a tiresome duty; imperceptibly duty will grow into routine, and routine into habit, until any unexpected deviation from the accepted honours and courtesies become the subject first of surprise and then of displeasure. The Governor will become an addict of protocol and may if he is not careful end up as its slave".

### Hugged by Dr. Banda

LONDON NEWSPAPERS published on Friday two different photographs of Dr. Banda hugging Mrs. Barbara Castle, the recently appointed Minister for Overseas Development. In the one picture the Malawi Congress Party leader had his right arm around Mrs. Castle's right shoulder. In the other his right hand held her head against his own. Both were laughing, and evidently content to pose for photographers. Presumably this is the new diplomacy in action. That it will be thought undignified by many people is scarcely to be doubted. For whom was the demonstration intended? Can Mrs. Castle imagine that her relations with African leaders will be improved by the publication of such pictures? African political leaders with a sense of decorum will certainly not be impressed.

### Aid for Communism

BEING NOW more than two years in arrears in paying what she owes to the United Nations, Russia should now have been deprived of her vote. That action has, of course, not been taken. There has been much discussion in the Press, a very high proportion of the writers taking the line that the rest of the world must find means of sparing the Moscow hierarchy from a penalty which should be automatic according to the U.N. rules. The most pungent comment which I have seen is that of Elizabeth Lady Freeman, who wrote: "Will Russia lose her vote? What a naive question! Of course she will not: since the United Nations Organization was largely the creation of the Communists, by the Communists, for the Communists".

### Earl of Thomond

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has been made Earl of Thomond. That piece of ill-founded gossip was circulated so freely in Lusaka recently that the Government of Zambia deemed it necessary to issue an official denial that such an honour had been conferred on the Head of State during his visit to Eire. It appears that he had been the guest of honour at an official banquet in Bunratty Castle in the form of a 15th Century Irish feast, in which the chief guest is treated as the owner of the castle, who in the period in question was the Earl of Thomond, one of the last of the Irish chiefs. Having a highly developed sense of humour, President Kaunda will doubtless look back on the incident with amusement.

# President Kenyatta Warns Mau Mau and Trade Unions

## Kenya Becomes A Republic Within the Commonwealth

**KENYA** became a republic within the Commonwealth just after midnight last Friday when the standard of President Kenyatta was raised in Jamhuri (Republic) Park, known until that day as Mitchell Park. Exactly a year earlier Kenya had become an independent State.

The standard, in saxe blue, bears crossed spears in gold and a golden cockerel. It was hoisted by Sgt. Wilson Kaprugut, the 800 metres Olympic bronze medalist.

New colours, in place of the Queen's Colours, were presented to the 3rd and 5th Battalions of the Kenya Rifles.

In a dark blue Rolls-Royce the President then drove from the arena to take up residence in State House, hitherto Government House, which had been vacated only a few hours earlier by the last Governor-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who is shortly to return to Nairobi as U.K. High Commissioner.

### Mr. Malcolm MacDonald

The whole Cabinet went to the airport to take leave of him. Mzee Kenyatta, then Prime Minister, referred to him as "an enlightened man with a warm and vivid mind, a counsellor and friend, not just a Governor-General, but a trusted ally and servant of our new nation". His contribution during two years of constitutional design, nation building, and social change had been "massive".

"He has spared himself nothing in friendship and strain. Whenever I or any of my Ministers have needed advice we have found him to be helpful and sympathetic to our views. We hope to see you again before long. Speaking personally and on behalf of the people and Government of Kenya, let me assure you that we await that day both for the arrival of a High Commissioner and for the return of a friend".

A reference having been made to his hobby of bird-watching, Mr. MacDonald said in his reply of thanks: "I am happy that I shall be able to continue to watch from a fairly close distance the wisest old bird, not only in Kenya, but in the whole of Africa".

In a broadcast message Mzee Kenyatta said that with sunrise next day there would be no sudden fulfilment of all their ambitions and needs, but republican status made Kenya a sovereign nation both in fact and in appearance. With the unique and historic decision of the Opposition to join the Government, all manifestations of colonialism had been left behind.

### Gangs in Forests Will Be Wiped Out

Referring to the drastic changes made in the Independence Constitution, he said: "By the unanimous agreement of the people a system that was cumbersome, expensive, and bound by its nature to frustrate the whole national purpose has been set aside". Men with faint hearts who had forecast internal strife soon after independence had failed to understand the energy and self-reliance that would emerge once the talents and ambitions of the African people were unshackled.

The unity now built in Kenya could offer "a new philosophy and a new practical challenge to a world wrapped in deadlock between two massive systems whose proudest boast is their capacity to annihilate mankind".

He had earlier taken over Kahawa Barracks, built by the War Office four years ago at a cost of £34m.

A warning was given to Mau Mau "freedom fighters" still in the forests, who were told that unless they surrendered they would be "relentlessly hunted by the police and wiped out". (Several clashes between gang members and police had occurred a few days earlier.)

The President called upon the people to condemn secret societies which undermined national unity, and told trade unions that they must not disrupt the economy and repeal investment by arbitrary strikes.

Thieves were warned that prison sentences would be heavier and that they would be given 25 strokes "periodically".

It was announced that Kenya would introduce her own medals and awards for bravery and service.

When he was sworn in on Saturday, Mzee Kenyatta declared that he would act ruthlessly against subversion or lawlessness. "Those who may be bribed by foreigners to upset our unity will be dealt with accordingly. Those who might be tempted to think they can overthrow the Government will be crushed, because we have the forces and because this is a Government of the people".

He and all the Ministers took the oath in Swahili. The President was robed by a Masai chief with a cape of leopard and monkey skins and presented with a shield, spear, and club.

### M.Ps. Warned Against Foreign Agents

When opening Parliament on Monday the President warned Members against subversion by agents of foreign Powers, saying: "It happens in many young countries that Members of Parliament may become the target of some foreign Government or some subversive institution. Forces may become unleashed, spurred on by external pressures. The Government of Kenya will meet any threat of subversion with the fullest rigour of the law".

Kenya would not permit interference from East or West, but continue her policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment, contributing to world peace through the United Nations and the Commonwealth. By support of O.A.U. it would seek African solutions to African problems.

Parliament must give full modern expression to traditional African custom by serving as the place where the elders and spokesmen of the people are enabled to confer.

Freedom of expression and of the Press would be preserved, but continued enjoyment of its freedom required awareness by the Press of its responsibilities towards the nation. The Government's own Press, radio, television and news services would help to promote unity within the country and to protect Kenya's image abroad.

Colonialism had brought economic hardships and frustration into vivid focus, but the new republic did not harbour revengeful motives.

### God's Masterpiece

A statue of the President outside Parliament Building was unveiled by the Vice-President, Mr. Odinga, who said that the man who was once known as "Burning Spear" had become Kenya's burning light. He had delivered the nation from a life that was poor, nasty, brutish and short, and had become a living legend, "God's masterpiece, the incarnation of all that is best in a man".

At a subsequent Press conference the President said that the Vice-President would not automatically succeed to the higher office. Parliament and people would appoint his successor.

When asked whether Mr. Odinga's new appointment indicated the President's personal endorsement of him as his successor, the President said that he would not be dragged into any such argument.

A garden party at State House was attended by about 4,000 people.

### Pact with Peking

KENYA has signed with Communist China an agreement for economic and technical co-operation. As the republican celebrations were at their height in Kenya, Peking Radio announced that Chinese technicians and other experts were to be sent to Nairobi.

"In the public service it does not necessarily follow that seniority goes with such other factors as industry, expertise and integrity, which are the cardinal principles of an efficient service"—Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs in Kenya, when addressing the Kenya Civil Servants' Union.

"It makes no sense to have the city streets called after African leaders and not have a single African owning a shop or business in them"—Mr. C. I. Uhembe, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

## Last British Troops Leave Kenya

### Commanders of Kenya Army and Navy

A DETACHMENT of 80 men of C Company of the 1st Battalion The Staffordshire Regiment left Nairobi airport in a Britannia of R.A.F. Transport Command last Thursday, thus completing the withdrawal of British forces on the last day of the year within which H.M. Government had undertaken to complete the run-down. Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Stewart-Wilson, who commands the battalion, was the last to board the aircraft.

Under Major R. B. Owen, the detachment had carried the Queen's and Regimental Colours as it slow-marched past a dias on which, among others, were the President-designate, the Governor-General, and the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations.

### Scant Thanks

At the airport Mzee Kenyatta thanked the British troops for leaving everything in "an immaculate state" and for their "willing and valued co-operation when many parts of our country were struck by flood and famine". He said nothing about the services of British forces in the Northern Frontier area and during the Mau Mau rebellion, and in protecting Kenya from Italian invasion from Ethiopia in 1939, and invasion from German East Africa in the 1914-18 war.

Brigadier A. J. Hardy has been appointed to the temporary command of the Kenya Army, in succession to Major-General I. H. Freeland. A training mission of about 150 is to be sent from Britain, to which the last of the administrative staff, now numbering about 200, will return in the next few weeks after completing the handover.

Commander E. M. C. Walker, R.N., has been appointed to command the Kenya Navy.

Colonel J. M. L. Ndolo is now Deputy Commander of the Kenya Army, in which the Chief of Staff is Lieut.-Colonel G. Croker and the Deputy Chief of Staff Lieut.-Colonel P. Kakenya.

R.A.F. instructors are remaining to train pilots for the Kenya Air Force.

## Kenya Opens Lumumba Institute

### Under ex-Mau Mau Management

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS of President Kenyatta after Kenya became a republic was to open the Lumumba Institute at Kamiti, seven miles north of Nairobi. The institute, costing about £40,000, believed to have been contributed mainly by Soviet Russia, has been built in such great secrecy that few people even in Nairobi knew the purpose of the buildings in course of erection.

In the grounds are a large bust of Patrice Lumumba, first Prime Minister of the Congo, and a plaque reading: "This institute is dedicated to Lumumba, the patriot who died at the hands of the imperialists and their agents for his firm championship of genuine political and economic independence and socialism in Africa".

### School for Militants

President Kenyatta and Vice-President Odinga are the patrons of the institute, the members of whose board are all men who were sentenced with Kenyatta in 1953 on charges of assisting in the management of Mau Mau.

The chairman is Mr. Bildad Kaggia, a strong supporter of Mr. Odinga. Another member is Mr. Acheng Okeko, the Minister of Information, one of Mr. Odinga's chief colleagues. Also on board are Mr. Fred

Kubai, Mr. Paul Ngei, and Mr. P. Pinta, the only Asians detained during the Mau Mau emergency. The registrar, Mr. P. F. O. Koduol, has been Mr. Odinga's private secretary for several years.

Whereas President Kenyatta said at the opening ceremony that he hoped the institute would become a continental centre for the academic study of African culture and anthropology, Mr. Kaggia described it as a school for party militants. There are believed to be plans for the institute to train members of freedom movements and of refugee organizations in Southern Africa.

At the opening the chairman expressed thanks to those Communist and Afro-Asian countries which had paid for the institute. It would, he assured them, "promote and develop the ideals which we and our friends in those countries all hold dear". The declared purpose is to provide training courses in African socialism for K.A.N.U. party workers, civil servants, journalists, and others.

Comment has been caused by the exclusion from the management of Mr. Mboya, Kenya's most experienced trade union and party organizer, and Mr. Mwai Kibaki, K.A.N.U.'s official organizing secretary.

## Mr. Odinga Now Vice-President New Cabinet of Republic of Kenya

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA has the following Cabinet:—

President: Mzee Jomo Kenyatta;

Vice-President and Minister without Portfolio: Mr.

Odinga Odinga;

Minister for External Affairs: Mr. Joseph Murumbi;

Minister for Finance: Mr. J. S. Gichuru;

Minister for Economic Planning and Development:

Mr. T. J. Mboya;

Minister for Internal Security and Defence: Dr. N. Mungai;

Minister for Agriculture: Mr. B. R. McKenzie;

Minister for Education: Mr. Mbiyu Koinange;

Minister for Health and Housing: Mr. J. D.

Otiende.

Minister for Local Government: Mr. L. G. Sagini;

Minister for Commerce and Industry: Dr. J. G.

Kiano;

Minister for Works, Communications and Power:

Mr. D. Mwanjumba;

Minister for Labour and Social Services: Mr. N.

Mwendwa;

Minister for Home Affairs: Mr. D. arap Moi;

Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tour-

ism: Mr. A. Oneko;

Minister for Lands and Settlement: Mr. J. H.

Angaine;

Minister for Natural Resources and Wild Life: Mr.

S. O. Ayodo;

Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing: Mr.

P. J. Ngei.

Attorney-General: Mr. Charles Njonjo.

The following Assistant Ministers (the new term for Parliamentary Secretaries) have been appointed:—

President's Office: Mr. J. Nyanweya; Vice-President's

Office: Dr. F. L. Waiyaki.

Ministry of Finance: Mr. T. Okello-Odongo; External

Affairs: Mr. R. S. Matano; Economic Planning and

Development: Mr. Mwai Kibaki; Internal Security and

Defence: Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek;

Ministry of Agriculture: Mr. J. C. N. Osoyo and Mr.

W. C. Murgor; Education: Mr. J. Konchella and Mr.

G. M. Mutiso; Health and Housing: Mr. D. Moss; Local

Government: Mr. K. K. Njiri; Commerce and Industry:

Mr. J. J. W. Machio and Mr. S. S. Oleitip; Works and

Power: Mr. E. K. K. Bonnet and Mr. G. Godana; Labour

and Social Services: Mr. J. Odedero-Jowi and Mr. F. P. K.

Kubai;

Ministry of Broadcasting and Tourism: Mr. S.

Kamunde and Mr. H. J. Onamu; Lands and Settlement:

Mr. J. M. Gachago; Natural Resources and Wild Life:

Mr. Jan Mohamed; Home Affairs: Mr. J. J. Nyagah;

and Co-operatives and Marketing: Sen. N. W. Munoko.

# Rebels Have Murdered 20,000 Congolese Compatriots

## Brutal In dignities and Torture Inflicted on Priests and Nuns

CONGO REBELS are believed by H.M. Government to have murdered more than 20,000 other Africans, about 5,000 of them in Stanleyville alone.

Those figures were given to the House of Commons on Monday by the Joint Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Thomson, who said that 27 United Kingdom citizens, two Australians, and one New Zealander were believed to be still in rebel territory.

The most effective agency for their rescue would be advance by the Congolese Army, which had released several hundred civilians since the fall of Stanleyville.

The suggestion of a substantial reward in cattle or cash for each Commonwealth hostage returned unharmed during this month was rejected on the ground that "we cannot negotiate with people in armed rebellion against the Government which we recognize as the legitimate Government of the Congo; there is no effective rebel authority with which we can negotiate".

### Horrors Too Bad to Describe

The Minister said that the gravest atrocities committed by the rebels had been against fellow Congolese.

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told the Security Council of the United Nations last week that "two evil days" had been spent in listening to "a torrent of insults and inaccuracies" from speakers, most of them Africans, who had criticized the Stanleyville rescue operation. Some of the speeches had shown "a feeling of defiance, of mistrust, of hatred, painfully close to that type of racist feeling which we have so heatedly denounced and fought".

A message sent to him on November 23 by Christophe Gbenye, the rebel leader, was too shameful to quote textually. It had threatened that the rebel forces would cook the foreigners alive and eat them.

His brief-case was full of reports of horrible happenings, which he would not describe for the single reason that it would widen the gap between black and white. He did not wish to cut himself off from African friends by waving such horrors before them.

### Rebels Would Parade in White Skins

Gbenye was contemptible. Ten days before the Stanleyville air drop he had written that 300 Americans and some 800 Belgians in the city would be massacred, that the rebels would dress and parade in their skins, and that their hearts would be used as fetishes.

All the hostages rescued were convinced that they would have been killed if there had been no landing by the paratroopers.

Forty-six priests and nuns, including three Canadian sisters, were rescued on Friday by Major Hoare's "mercenary" column. All had been taken to the Lumumba monument at Isangi, completely stripped, and made to dance through the streets.

One American nun had been slowly beaten to death. All the others had been compelled to lie naked on their backs while rebel soldiers walked over them in heavy boots. Every nun was raped, most of them repeatedly.

### No Invitation to Mr. Tshombe

At Mangbere, 70 miles east of Paulis, 10 Belgian men and women were found murdered at the weekend. Three young children were alive.

Two Belgians, one commanding a "mercenary" detachment, were killed near Paulis.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Biggs-Davison asked

the Prime Minister whether he would extend an official invitation to President Tshombe to visit London.

Mr. George Brown: "We have no such intention at this moment".

Mr. Biggs-Davison: "Will the Government not be hesitant about doing the right thing? Do not British lives and the chances of keeping the cold war out of Africa depend on making peace in the Congo? Is it not therefore in the British interest to seek to give what help we can, of a technical or other character, to President Tshombe's efforts?"

Mr. G. Brown: "I take account of that, but my answer remains as I gave it".

Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman assure the House that his Government are in consultation with our allies on the question of how best we can help the Europeans in the Congo should occasion arise again, because it might easily happen?"

Mr. G. Brown: "The rt. hon. gentleman can not only take it; he knows it".

Mr. Fell: "British lives and lives of other nationals depend now, since the Belgians left, entirely upon Congolese troops under President Tshombe. Did the Government do anything to try and see President Tshombe when he was in Paris recently?"

Mr. G. Brown: "That is precisely the kind of question I find offensive. If Members really believe that they are the only people who care that our fellow citizens are in trouble, then I find it very arrogant. Of course, we took every step. I repeat that the Leader of the Opposition knows we did".

Mr. Fell: "The question I asked was not an arrogant question. Is there no protection for the sort of twisting that is going on by the rt. hon. gentleman?"

The Speaker: "It is not a matter for me. Do let us make progress".

### Britons in Rebel Hands

Sir A. Douglas-Home: "The First Secretary is unnecessarily touchy today. All I wanted to do was to allow him, on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government, to assure the House that they were in touch with our allies about the situation that may be extremely dangerous to British citizens in the Congo. I hope he will do that".

Mr. G. Brown: "I respond to that. Maybe I misunderstood the rt. hon. gentleman in the terms in which his question was put. As the House must surely assume, and as the rt. hon. gentleman knows, of course we have been in touch all the way through, and have been influencing what has happened all through to help our fellow citizens in this difficult situation".

## Government Influence on Mining Policy

### Zambia Wants Small-Scale Mines

DR. KAUNDA, President of Zambia, said when addressing the territorial branch of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy:

"None of us wish to see a spectacular boom in copper prices, followed by a disastrous slump. We want sure and steady progress, so that the standard of living of our people can be raised. To try to achieve this result the Government intends to play a much more active part in the formulation of mining policy than has been the case in the past.

"One major problem is finding employment for all who wish to enter the cash economy. It is preferable to take mining to the people rather than passively letting the people drift into the Copperbelt. For this reason we have been trying to promote development of small-scale mining ventures in rural areas.

"We have been greatly assisted in this by the British South Africa Company, which has had a survey of minor deposits unit working in the field for more than a year. Two deposits, of tin and mica, are now being worked by co-operative methods. It is the Government's firm intention to continue with this kind of development, since it allows mining to be combined with agriculture, and we attach great importance to building up a well-balanced economy.

"I hope that in the next few years you shall see a considerable expansion of small-scale mining. We will continue to look to the large mining companies for our bread and butter, but will hope to get a little jam from the smaller mineral deposits scattered round the country".



## Dr. Banda Back in Malawi

### Aid asked for from U.K., U.S.A. and World Bank

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, the Prime Minister, arrived back in Malawi on Sunday after a fortnight's absence on visits to New York and London.

At Chilika airport, near Blantyre, he said that his decision to leave the country within three months of the Cabinet crisis had proved his confidence in the people and in the failure of the propaganda spread in Dar es Salaam by the ex-Ministers, especially Mr. Chiume, in Britain by Mr. Colin Cameron, a Minister who had resigned, and the Rev. Albert Macadam, and in America by Mr. Robert Connolly, a correspondent of the *New York Times*, and an American lawyer who was deported some time ago.

While in London Dr. Banda protested to Ministers at the admission to Britain of Mr. Orton Chirwa, whom he had dismissed as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. Having arrived from Dar es Salaam without a visa, Mr. Chirwa had been detained for two hours at London airport, but was then admitted on a temporary visitor's permit.

### Mr. Chirwa Denounces Prime Minister

He had come, he told reporters, to make known the truth about "the monstrous dictator of Malawi", who was, he suggested, "out of his mind". He described Dr. Banda as "the biggest lying Prime Minister in the world", and said that if British taxpayers financed the Malawi budget and put their eggs in the Banda basket they would get broken. If free elections were held, the Prime Minister would be thrown out. "He gives himself another 30 years. I would say 30 minutes".

Mr. Chirwa declared that he had been back in Malawi in recent weeks and had been welcomed in the streets. Dr. Banda's talk about a Communist plot had been absolute nonsense; the ex-Ministers had never received a penny from Russia or China. They had telegraphed from Dar es Salaam to the Secretary General of the United Nations describing the events which had led to their break with the Prime Minister, who had started organizing violence because he had no support for his foreign and domestic policy. He had also muzzled the Press.

When Mr. N. W. Mbekeani, the Malawi High Commissioner, delivered a written protest to the Commonwealth Relations Office about the admission of Mr. Chirwa, he said that his entry at the moment at which Dr. Banda was the guest of H.M. Government was an insult to Malawi. A C.R.O. spokesman commented that Mr. Chirwa could not be refused admission under the Commonwealth Immigration Act.

Dr. Banda had talks with the Prime Minister, the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, the Minister for Overseas Development, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Maudling, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. Duncan Sandys, several other M.P.s, and the chairman and managing director of Lonrho, Ltd. He was the guest at a Government luncheon last Friday.

### Malawi Wants £45m.

Some of the people whom he saw were told that a minimum of £45m. would be needed for Malawi's development plan. He hoped that the U.K. Government would promptly provide £5m. or £6m. to drain the Elephant Marsh area south of Lake Malawi and provide irrigation for a great sugar industry. The World Bank has promised to lend £3m. to improve the road to the Zambia border, and he hoped to raise a similar sum for road-building alongside Lake Malawi in order to increase production of cotton, rice, maize, and tea in particular.

In various talks Dr. Banda said that he hoped for aid not only from Great Britain, the United States, and the World Bank, but also from France and Germany. If he could not obtain enough money from the West, he would accept aid from Russia or Communist China.

Before leaving London airport he said that Mr. Chirwa's arrival had been a matter of indifference to him. "I am not interested; if you want to ask me questions about that I will not talk to you".

His discussion with Mr. Wilson had been "very pleasant, as usual. Remember that I used to vote Labour when I was here".

He would return to Britain next year, probably after visiting France, Germany and Holland, in which countries there were people who wanted to see him.

# EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

*SOME NEWSAGENTS with numerous branches in the U.K. and large connexions overseas having decided to discontinue the distribution of specialist journals, some regular readers of "E.A. & R." at home and abroad will find delivery interrupted.*

*Cases have already been reported to us of retailers excusing non-delivery by the statement that publication had ceased.*

*Shop sales of "E.A. & R." have never represented more than a tiny proportion of the total, the overwhelming majority of readers having always preferred to subscribe direct.*

*That course is recommended to all who have difficulty in obtaining the paper promptly and regularly.*

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Africana Ltd.

26, Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1.

For One Year, and until countermanded:

PLEASE  
SEND  
ME

ORDINARY EDITION (52/- per annum)

OR

AIR EDITION (£15.10 per annum)

OR

By SECOND CLASS AIRMAIL (£6.10. per annum)

(Delete as Necessary)

Name and Rank  
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address  
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

# PERSONALIA

SIR ARTHUR HOPE-JONES is in London from Nairobi. MR. W. G. BOVILL has joined the board of Sale Talley & Co., Ltd.

SIR EVELYN HONE, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was 53 on Sunday.

SAYYED MOHAMED MIRGHANI has arrived in Kenya as the first Sudanese Ambassador.

MR. E. M. SHEPHERD is now general manager of the Central African Power Corporation.

MR. FITZPATRICK CHUULA has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions in Zambia.

MR. J. Z. GUMEDE has taken up duty at Rhodesia House, London, as First Secretary (Political).

MR. R. H. VINGOE has joined the board of Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd.

MR. G. A. MARSHAL, sometime metallurgist to the Rhodesian Government, has arrived in London.

THE MOST REV. LESLIE BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, is to resign next year.

MR. G. H. M. BEAK is now general manager in Rhodesia and Zambia of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa.

MR. D. W. R. HAYSOM, managing director of Rhodesia Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and MRS. HAYSOM have arrived in London.

MR. MUURISEP, deputy chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, led the Russian delegation to Nairobi last week.

MR. E. B. F. MCILVENNA has been re-elected president of Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Zambia.

MR. J. C. FERGUSON, who had been on holiday in England for almost four months, flew back to Salisbury at the week-end.

SIR ROY WELENSKY has been confined to bed since his return to Rhodesia from London last week after an abdominal operation.

SIR GEORGE RUKIDI, Omukama of Toro, flew back to Uganda a few days ago from a short visit to the United Kingdom for medical reasons.

MR. J. B. JOHNSTON, U.K. High Commissioner in Rhodesia, flew back to Salisbury at the end of last week after consultations in London.

MR. JOSEPH NAMATA, Permanent Secretary to the President of Tanzania, is due in London in a few days after visits to Italy and Federal Germany.

COLONEL M. ROCHESTER is in England from Salisbury. Other visitors from that city include MR. M. BERNARD, MR. B. S. GAYDON, and MR. J. HAWKINS.

When PRESIDENT KAUNDA was recently in Eire he received the freedom of Limerick and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the National University of Ireland.

DR. P. A. HUXLEY, senior lecturer in the faculty of agriculture at Makerere College, Uganda, is shortly to take up duty as director of the coffee research station at Jacaranda, Kenya.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, sometime High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and MRS. GOODENOUGH are on their way to Port Elizabeth in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

MR. E. J. JEFFERYS, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, are visiting the United States.

MR. H. L. ADAMS, who is on leave pending retirement from Nairobi after almost 20 years' service, was at different periods Secretary for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, Administrative Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, and executive officer to the Communications Ministerial Committee of E.A.C.S.O.

MR. JIM REDMAN, the motor cyclist, has been named Rhodesia's "sportsman of the year". MR. J. PART- RIDGE, the cricketer, has received a special trophy as top amateur sportsman.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister in Kenya, said in a television interview in Nairobi that "cheap politicians" were making extreme statements which damaged Kenya's reputation overseas.

MR. FRANCIS IGNATIUS OJOW, an Uganda African with the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of London University, has left the Makerere staff to study for the M.A. degree in economics of the University of Michigan.

MR. DENIS MATHEWS, for the past decade general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, and previously for many years in the Colonial Service in Uganda, will retire at the end of the year.

MR. C. B. ANDERSON will on December 31 retire from the chairmanship of Consolidated Holdings, Ltd., formerly East African Standard, Ltd., but will remain on the board. His successor will be MR. H. TRAVIS.

LORD NETHERTHORPE, former president of the National Farmers' Union, has been elected chairman of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He has shown much interest in East and Central Africa in recent years.

MR. G. C. MARTIN, senior helminthologist in the Ministry of Agriculture of Rhodesia, has been presented with the key to Baton Rouge, capital city of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., "for distinguished services in the field of dematology".

MR. HUGH FRASER, M.P., lately Secretary of State for Air, who paid numerous visits to East Africa when P.P.S. to MR. OLIVER LYTTETTON (now LORD CHANDOS), has been appointed a local director in the Midlands of the Ionian Bank.

MR. J. M. YINZA, Director of Information Services in Tanzania, and previously Information Officer in the High Commission in London, has arrived at the Tanzanian Embassy in Bad-Godesberg, Western Germany, as Counsellor (Information).

CANON E. A. BUCHAN, Rector of Baginton, Warwickshire, went to Zambia at the end of November for three months to advise on the finances of the Anglican diocese, which is heavily in debt. The invitation was from the ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

MR. J. BOURN, Deputy British High Commissioner in Zanzibar, and MRS. BOURN arrived on Friday in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE. Fellow-passengers were MR. R. T. SCRAGG, First Secretary in the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam, and MRS. SCRAGG.

COMMANDER E. M. CUNNINGHAM-WALKER, who has arrived in Mombasa in charge of the Royal Navy team of about 40 officers and senior ratings seconded to train the Kenya Navy, has had previous East African experience as navigating officer of the LOCH FADA.

MR. JOHN THALMAYER, an American trade union organizer, who has represented I.C.F.T.U. and the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers in East Africa and in Turkey, has gone to Malawi to help trade unions in that newly-independent State.

MR. E. V. WHITCOMBE, a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and formerly its chief representative in East Africa, is one of the nine members of the reconstituted Advisory Committee on Co-operatives, which now comes under the Ministry of Overseas Development.

CHIEF A. S. FUNDIKIRA, who is to become chairman of East African Airways on January 1, was at Cambridge University, of which he holds the diploma in agriculture, until 1954, and then for four years an agricultural officer in Tanganyika. Appointed a chief in 1957, he was elected to the Legislative Council in the next year, and in 1959 became Minister of Lands. From 1961 to 1963 he was Minister of Justice, and for part of the time chairman of the Tanganyika Development Corporation.

When the Ministers of Justice of Uganda and Buganda and law officers and judges attended a special service in Namirembe Cathedral, the sermon was preached by CANON W. B. NORMAN, who is a barrister as well as a priest.

MR. ALI ABDALLA, Under-Secretary for the Interior in the Sudan, has been retired on pension on the ground that he did not ensure adequate security measures at the time of the recent riots in Khartoum. On the same ground MR. KHALIL, the Police Commissioner, has been suspended from duty.

MR. HEINRICH EPPRECHT, since 1949 manager of Vipingo sisal estates, Kenya, who has retired to his native Switzerland, first went to East Africa in 1925 as engineer to the Amboni plantations some 40 miles from Tanga. He had been manager of Amboni for 17 years when he left for Kenya.

The Zambian good will mission to Russia, led by MR. CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs, spent two days visiting Soviet Azerbaijan. From Baku, the capital, Mr. Chona told television viewers that "all Afro-Asian countries and the great Soviet Union supported us in the stubborn struggle for independence."

SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, the former Secretary to the Federal Treasury, and now chairman of Central African Airways, is to leave Rhodesia in a few months to take up the appointment as chief executive of the Costain group in London. He is chairman of Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., and its associated companies.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN, Minister of Immigration, has said that Rhodesia wants 10,000 white immigrants within the next six months, and that there are now jobs vacant for 1,500 bread-winners—in the Civil Service, engineering, and other trades and professions. He is to visit European countries in this connexion next spring.

MR. MICHAEL G. BROWN, manager of the Kigoma branch of the Ottoman Bank, was arrested last week on the instructions of the Regional Commissioner in that part of Tanzania and detained until the next day. When released after intervention by the British High Commissioner, MR. BROWN said that he had taken part in no dubious activities.

LORD HOWICK, who was Governor of Kenya as SIR EVELYN BARING, was chairman of the Church Assembly commission which has just reported on the appointment of bishops by the Crown. The commissioners are unanimously in favour of continued selection of bishops by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

MR. C. A. O'CONNELL, general manager of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., will early next year become general manager of the Roan Antelope division of R.S.T., and the present occupant of that appointment, MR. H. J. WEDGWOOD, will go to Mufulira as general manager. MR. J. AINSWORTH, manager of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., is to become assistant manager at Mufulira.

MR. T. V. R. BARBOUR, personal assistant to the High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia, MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, and to his two predecessors, SIR ALBERT ROBINSON and SIR GILBERT RENNIE, will leave London early in January for Salisbury on transfer to the Ministry of External Affairs. His successor at Rhodesia House will be MR. D. V. M. BRADLEY, who was at one time private secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.

THE MISSES A. M. AND A. H. GAMWELL, who had farmed at Chilongolwelo, near Abercorn, for 35 years, and were most active in all local causes, have left Zambia. They did their own carpentry, engineering, building, and ploughing by tractor; made meat from their own honey; distilled valuable essential oil from plants of their own discovery; gave fortnightly film showings; and showed angling prowess and keen interest in philately.

MR. A. C. STUART, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Uganda, is retiring after 32 years in that country. He is to join the U.K. Foreign Service.

MR. E. C. C. OWEN has been appointed headmaster of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, in succession to MR. J. F. GAYLARD, who recently became Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Education.

MR. S. D. FLEMING, technical manager of Fisons (East Africa), Ltd., has left Nairobi to take up a post in the parent company's development department in England. His successor in Kenya is MR. PETER HUDSON.

MR. OLIVER JAMES CORDELL, previously of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, and now in the Australian Diplomatic Corps, is to marry in Canberra in February the daughter of a colleague in the Department of External Affairs. The ceremony will be conducted by ARCHDEACON OLIVER T. CORDELL, who was for 34 years a C.M.S. missionary in Tanganyika, and is now French master at a public school in Sydney.

## Obituary

CHIEF CHIRINDA, OF MREWA, has died at the age of about 80. He had been in office since 1925.

MR. W. A. W. TRAILL, M.B.E., who had farmed in Kenya for almost 10 years, has died suddenly in Nairobi.

MR. ASHABHAI PATEL, a member of Rhodesia's Constitutional Council, has died, aged 61. He was one of the best-known Asians in Salisbury.

MR. FLORIAN RINSTER JONATHAN BUNDAUNDA, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Communications in Malawi, has died.

MRS. ELIZABETH WATT CUTTS, the oldest woman pioneer in Bulawayo, has died at the age of 92. She first reached Rhodesia by ox-wagon in 1894.

THE REV. STANLEY ALBAN HOSE, who has died in England, aged 77, was for two years a U.M.C.A. missionary in the Masasi Diocese of Tanganyika.

MR. GORDON HILL, an architect in the Ministry of Works in Uganda, in which he had served for 15 years, has died from internal injuries received in a car accident.

CANON JOHN WRIGHT-DAVIES, who has died in England at the age of 85, worked as a priest in Hartley, Rhodesia, from 1906 to 1912. He was afterwards Vicar of Eastham, Cheshire, for 38 years.

MR. ARTHUR SOUTHEY ALLAN, M.B.E., formerly in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, and latterly Deputy Chief Secretary in Mauritius, has died suddenly in Marseilles when on his way back to England on retirement.

THE REV. J. P. S. R. GIBSON, who has died at the age of 84, was a C.M.S. missionary in Kampala from 1945 to 1958. He had previously been principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and as a young man had been a missionary in Ceylon.

PROFESSOR R. F. DEAN, who has died in London, was director of the Infantile Malnutrition Research Unit at Mulago Hospital, Uganda, to which he first went in 1951. He had shown that plant proteins could cure kwashiorkor.

MR. E. W. CHALUFYA, director of the Zambia Youth Service camp at Broken Hill, and one of his staff were killed when their car left the road and burst into flames. The bodies were so charred that absolute identification was impossible.

MR. CHRISTOPHER GEORGE PALMER BERRYMAN, who has died in Mombasa, aged 72, had farmed in Kenya since shortly after the end of the 1914-18 war, in which he served in the Middle East. For saving a sergeant from drowning in the Suez Canal he was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

## Zambia's £454m. Development Plan

### Points from U.N. Mission's Survey

THE ECONOMIC MISSION of the United Nations appointed to report on development in Zambia has recommended the country to spend £454m. between now and 1970.

The report, of 176 pages, with 142 pages of appendices, was prepared jointly by the U.N. and two of its agencies, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization. No decisions on the recommendation have been taken by the Zambia Government.

The largest item of recommended expenditure in the private sector is one of about £150m. to raise the capacity of the copper mines to 875,000 short tons annually. The second largest item is one of £60m. to £70m. on increasing manufacturing capacity. It is suggested that £16m. should be spent on agriculture and £10m. on electricity.

Public expenditure of £140m. would include £40m. for the improvement of village housing, £22m. for education, and £20m. for agriculture.

The country is told that it may have large increases in wages or in employment, but not both. Africans moving into European jobs are warned that they cannot reasonably expect the emoluments paid to expatriates. A general wage freeze for two years is recommended.

The mission recommends higher income tax rates, a 20% surcharge on private income assessments, a 5% export tax on copper, and higher duties on alcohol, tobacco, and luxuries.

The chairman of the mission was Mr. Dudley Seers, director of the economic development division of the Economic Commission for Africa.

His colleagues were: Mr. H. P. Schapper, reader in agricultural economics in the University of Western Australia; Mr. P. J. Bjerre, director of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Norway; Mr. E. J. Mayer, head of Israel's Industrial Planning Office; Mr. K. Reda, an agricultural economist for F.A.O.; and Mr. W. Williams, head of the Department of Plant Science in the University of Newcastle.

Sixteen consultants and research advisers were attached to the mission, and a number of specialist advisers and assistants from within and outside Zambia were employed.

## Government as Mining Shareholders Idea Welcomed by Copper Groups

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of R.S.T., told the Zambia National Affairs Association in Lusaka on Friday that his group and the Anglo American Corporation warmly welcomed the recommendation in the United Nations economic survey report that the Government of Zambia should become shareholders in the copper mining companies.

Firmly refuting the suggestion in the survey that the companies had not developed their concessions with vigour, he said that in the last 15 years his group had spent more than £46m. on development, which had increased production by about 100,000 long tons, and

included prospecting and construction of an electrolytic refinery.

"Apart from the question of raising such sums as this there has during this period been at times a shortage of electric power, coal or railway capacity which made it impossible to go beyond the production figures I have indicated, especially when it is remembered that the Anglo American group have had even larger expansion at the same time. The inference in the report that we may have held back on the development of concessions is without any foundation.

"On the basis that the old royalty system will be changed into something better, I see no reason why further production increases should not be undertaken — though certain factors, such as services, supplies, and skills, are not entirely within our control. We look forward to very close co-operation with Government on all these matters, which have to be taken into account to make new production meaningful."

He was glad that in dealing with the possibility of fabricating copper in Zambia the report had made it clear that only a small beginning could be recommended up to 1970. "Naturally we would like to carry fabrication in this country further, provided that this was a constructive and useful development, with no damaging consequences, but unfortunately there are in my opinion several adverse considerations."

The report had suggested that between now and 1970 the companies should be required to extend capacity from 700,000 to 875,000 short tons, and that in return there should be a guarantee not to nationalize the mines for 15 years or to raise taxes above a specified level.

Cost of the expansion programme would be about £150m., the equivalent to between £30 and £40 per ton of copper. The survey suggests that world consumption of copper in 1970 will be 1.2m. tons annually above the present figure.

## Renaming the Victoria Falls

THE VICTORIA FALLS and the neighbouring town of Livingstone, named after the great missionary explorer who was the first white man to see the falls 109 years ago, are to be renamed. A complication is that Zambia — which has decided to obliterate European names everywhere — owns only half the Victoria Falls, the other half being the property of Rhodesia, for the boundary between the two States is the middle of the Zambezi.

Livingstone is to become Maramba, and the Falls appear likely to be called Msoiatunya or Shongwa, at least north of the river.

Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister for Home Affairs, has asked the town councillors of Lusaka to propose new street names for those which are not now African. A few days ago the street signs in Cecil Rhodes Drive were covered with tar.

The town of Broken Hill is to be called Kabwe.

## Charges Withdrawn

THREE YOUTH LEAGUES of the United National Independence Party of Zambia who had been charged with the possession of offensive weapons after a clash in the main street of Lusaka in which Europeans and the police were involved have been set free without trial, the prosecutor telling the court last week that he had been instructed to withdraw the charges by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Fitzpatrick Chuula, an African lawyer whom President Kaunda appointed to the post only last month. Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the African National Congress, and Mr. John Roberts, leader of the National Progress Party, intend to raise the matter in Parliament. The *Northern News* described withdrawal of the charges as a slap in the face for the resident magistrate.

A diary of Livingstone's, from September 22, 1863, to March 21, 1864, has been sold by auction in London for £1,050. A letter of his to Sir Thomas Maclean, in which he termed Burton "an awful ruffian", brought £160.

Zambia's educational development plan visualizes the introduction of compulsory primary education. Capital expenditure between 1965 and 1970 is estimated at just under £20m. Current expenditure will rise from about £7.4m. next year to £10.6m. in 1970.

# ZAMBIA



For Information APPLY TO

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

Telephone: LANGham 0691

## Zambezi River Line Must Be Held Britain Should Stand By Southern Africa

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., has contributed to the *Yorkshire Post* a long and forceful article entitled "War Against the Whites", which concluded with the words:—

"The line of the River Zambezi must be held for our future as well as for the future of the white Africans, for should the division between the rich and poor nations of the world increase, Southern Africa will be of vital strategic and economic importance to the West, a fact that America is just beginning to realize".

He had written (in part):—

"Britain will soon have to face the decision that could ultimately lead her into armed combat with white-led Southern Africa. Already we have started down the slippery slope.

"Freedom-fighters' are trained in Commonwealth countries for the 'liberation' of Portuguese territories without any complaint from Britain. Politics are unconstitutionally imported into the Agencies of the United Nations, where the Afro-Asian block use their majority to blackball Portugal and South Africa.

### British Incitement

"The new British Prime Minister issues an ultimatum to Rhodesia couched in terms never before used to a Commonwealth Government. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations says that he hopes this ultimatum will turn Rhodesians against their Government.

"The three white Governments in Africa—Portuguese, Rhodesian, and South African—each practise a different policy of race relations, but Rhodesian partnership and Portuguese assimilation seem to attract as much criticism as South Africa's *apartheid*.

"Pan-African emotion makes it essential for black Africa to control the whole of the continent, and its leaders are now concentrating on three plans—direct military attack, subversion, or external international pressure.

"It is reported that more than 1,000 armed men are training in Tanzania for an 'invasion' of Mozambique; but the initial reconnaissance across the border had little success, and the Portuguese will not be greatly worried unless Red China gives direct support.

"Sabotage is being prepared against Rhodesia and South Africa; but at present it is badly organized and neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Basutoland or Bechuanaland show little enthusiasm to provide the base for these operations.

"The main hope is that external pressure applied through the Commonwealth and the United Nations will split off and eliminate Rhodesia and then concentrate on the major target—South Africa. This pressure is now being applied on Rhodesia.

### Risk of Unilateral Declaration

"Should the new British Government fail to withstand this pressure in the U.N., or be persuaded by the Commonwealth to interfere directly and unconstitutionally in Rhodesia's internal affairs, a declaration of independence would become inevitable.

"The African States realize that they are powerless against South Africa. They therefore plan to get the Great Powers to do their work for them.

"The four million whites in Southern Africa have seen what black government means—utter poverty in Algeria; Red revolution in Zanzibar; chaos in the Congo; growing economic difficulties and growing pressure on the remaining whites in East Africa; Chinese Communism spreading across Africa from Zanzibar to Brazzaville.

"They realize that pan-Africans want political and economic domination at the fastest possible speed with little regard for the economic consequences. If pressure is applied they would therefore have no choice but to join together and to fight. After 350 years in Africa many have no other home. They cannot and will not leave.

"Much as we dislike *apartheid*, do we want to replace it by a black dictatorship such as we see elsewhere in Africa? Only under white leadership can the industrial South generate the wealth which may soon be needed to save the rest of the continent from bankruptcy".

HOW TO REACH

# 40 MILLION POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS



There could be 40 million customers for your products in the thriving markets of East, Central and South Africa. We have all the information you need. Why not get in touch with us?

## THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, EC4. Other London Offices: 63 London Wall, EC2, 9 Northumberland Ave., WC2 and 117 Park Lane, W1

OVER 950 OFFICES IN EAST, CENTRAL & SOUTH AFRICA

## Ministry of Overseas Development

### Mrs. Castle Defines Its Scope

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, who holds the new portfolio of Minister for Overseas Development, has defined the scope of the department. She has told the House of Commons:—

"The Ministry will take responsibility for (a) the aid programme as a whole, and its make-up as between bilateral and multilateral aid and between capital aid and technical assistance; (b) terms and conditions of capital aid and the principles on which technical assistance is granted; (c) the size and nature of the aid programme for each country; (d) the management of capital aid and technical assistance; (e) relations with international aid organizations; (f) the United Kingdom interest in United Nations programmes of technical assistance; and (g) liaison with voluntary bodies operating in the same fields.

"In dealing with these matters the Ministry will work in harmony with the policies of the overseas and other departments concerned. The purpose of the Ministry, in close co-operation with overseas departments, will be to help promote the progress of the developing countries, bearing in mind our special ties with the Commonwealth countries, including the dependent territories.

"These functions have hitherto been discharged by the Treasury and the overseas departments. The Department of Technical Co-operation has been absorbed into the Ministry of Overseas Development. The functions originating in the other departments are in process of transfer.

"The Ministry will be responsible for the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

"It will have general responsibility for co-ordinating British policy in respect of the aid and development work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for aid questions arising from the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development. In addition, because of the importance of aid and technical assistance in the activities of U.N.E.S.C.O. and F.A.O., the Ministry will assume the prime responsibility for relations with these bodies from the Department of Education and Science and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

"The Treasury will continue to deal with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in close consultation with the Ministry of Overseas Development".

MR. HORNBY: "Would the rt. hon. lady not agree that the proliferation of Ministries almost inevitably gives rise to dangers of duplication of effort in some cases and of divided counsels in others?"

### Overlapping

MRS. CASTLE: "The proliferation of responsibility for aid matters in the past led to overlapping and lack of any proper planning of aid and therefore of its most effective use. The whole aim in establishing the Ministry of Overseas Development is to try to end that situation. Of course, I can discharge as my responsibilities in the interests of the Government as a whole only if I work in the closest consultation with the departments concerned, and that I certainly intend to do".

MR. R. A. BUTLER: "Will the Foreign Office continue to judge and allocate aid on the basis which it has been adopting as between a variety of overseas countries? The Foreign Office has very particular capabilities in this direction".

MRS. CASTLE: "No, sir. Responsibility for negotiations on the straight question of aid will be transferred to my Ministry, but the closest consultation will be maintained with the Foreign Office. Except where there are special considerations—for example, highly sensitive political questions may be predominant where it may be desirable for another department to take the lead—the Ministry of Overseas Development will take the initiative. But, I repeat, it will be in harmony with the policies of all the overseas departments".

MR. SANDYS: "Does the Minister realize that many people will see it as a mistake to alter the balance of responsibility between the overseas departments and the rt. hon. lady's department? They will regard it as a mistake to divorce from the policy-making departments, which have the overall view of external policy, the responsibility for one field of that policy—namely, the allocation of aid to those countries which in the opinion of those departments ought to receive it in the light of their general policy?"

MRS. CASTLE: "The rt. hon. gentleman's experience is not mine. On the contrary, since assuming this position I have been astonished to find how many people of different political views and wide responsibility in these fields have asserted that this change was long overdue and that this rationalization ought to have taken place long ago. We appreciate that the Colonial Office has special responsibilities in the field of budgetary aid, and it will continue to be responsible for that as an integral part of its functional responsibilities. But as far as development aid is concerned I have found that all expert opinion is agreed that we cannot make the maximum use of our limited resources in this field without a planning unit of this kind being formed".

### Ideological Strings

MR. DRIBERG: "In view of the implications of the two questions from the Opposition front bench, will my rt. hon. friend resist the temptation to attach ideological strings to aid? When she refers to liaison with voluntary bodies, is she thinking primarily of what one might call charitable bodies, such as Oxfam and War on Want, or also to Voluntary Service Overseas?"

MRS. CASTLE: "Certainly the purpose of my Ministry will be to approach the question of aid from the development angle—what we can do to speed up and maximize the development of the under-developed countries. This kind of economic consideration will be predominant—always in harmony with the policies of our overseas departments.

"In referring to the voluntary organizations, I was referring not only to bodies such as Oxfam, with whom we have had working relations, but also to such organizations as V.S.O. and I.V.F."

MR. THORPE: "Will the relationships with the United Nations agencies be through Lord Caradon's office or through representatives in her own Ministry? Does the creation of this Ministry indicate an increased contribution to the U.N. Development Decade? Will she consider trying to investigate the possibilities of a joint Commonwealth investment in developing countries within the Commonwealth so that other parts of the Commonwealth can play their part in raising the standards of living in those countries?"

MRS. CASTLE: "Our contacts will be through Lord Caradon. We are anxious to extend Commonwealth co-operation in all these aid fields".

MR. SANDYS: "The Minister said that it was the intention of the Government to make aid more effective and to maximize its effect. Is it the Government's intention to allocate more money for this purpose?"

MRS. CASTLE: "This is certainly very close to our hearts. However, I would not feel justified in recommending to the House, particularly in our difficult financial circumstances, any increase in the amount of aid until this necessary rationalization work has been done".

SALES  SERVICE



THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA

Our comprehensive sales and service facilities cover the whole range of British-built Ford products (cars, vans, trucks, and tractors) and most of those of Ford Motor Company of Canada.

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

ARUSHA

AND AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA &  
MWANZA.

## Abandonment of Colonial Mentality

### Kenya's Chief Needs, Says Mr. Mboya

KENYA'S GREATEST NEED, according to Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, is "urgent abandonment of the colonial mentality".

He made that assertion when addressing Hospital Hill School, Nairobi, which was told that "our school system has a decisive part to play in the whole process of decolonization of our people" — for whom the intention was to provide at least seven years of free education.

"In the past our education had certain traditional tendencies deriving from the outlook and attitudes of our British Colonial masters. The general emphasis was to produce a person who fitted in with the image of the citizen and gentleman that the British would have liked to see produced. This meant that oft repeated ideal of British standards, British ideas, and British way of life, including, of course, British culture.

"I have no quarrel with British standards, ideas, or culture as such. All I say is that they are British. They are British because they derive from a certain background, a certain long history, and a certain very definite culture of a certain very particular people.

"We too in Kenya wish to be a people. Where our own history, our own cultures have a meaning and are seen and lived, our children must grow to appreciate and understand these sets of values and to be proud of the nation of their birth. They must be able to project a personality that is recognizable and explainable.

"I am not saying that we should live in the past and reject the good things and ideas of the modern world. We are part of it, and we shall not survive unless we have a strong bias for training in science and technology. All I am saying is that the new nation of Kenya must be seen as a nation, and its children must grow up within an atmosphere that perpetuates the ideas of that Kenya nation."

## Price on Head of Somali Shifita

### Awards up to £100 Offered by Kenya

FOR INFORMATION leading to the capture of a gang leader in the North-Eastern, Eastern or Coast Regions of Kenya, the Government now offers to pay from £30 to £100, according to the importance of the leader.

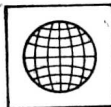
£50 will be paid for information leading to contact with an armed *shifita* gang and recovery of precision firearms. For information leading to the recovery of an automatic weapon the reward will be £25, for the recovery of a rifle in working order £20, and for a grenade £2.

A gang estimated to have numbered about 170, some carrying automatic weapons and rifles, recently attacked Mutuale trading centre, shot a school teacher who was running away, and set fire to shops, in which two other teachers were burnt to death. The attackers disappeared after looting the place and abducting a number of Africans.

Another gang of about 30 raided Moyale.

## Kambona Rebuffed

PRESIDENT NYERERE publicly dropped at a large rally in Dar es Salaam last week the allegations of Mr. Kambona, his Foreign Minister, that there had been a Western plot against Tanzania. The American Government having examined the documents, had declared them to be forgeries, and "the Tanzanian Government now hopes that the matter has ended", said Mwalimu Nyerere.



## INTERNATIONAL SERVICE TO GINNERS

World wide experience in the ginning field plus intensive research into new methods enable Platt Lummus International to give unparalleled service to the modern ginner. Machines and installations are designed and supplied to process all types of cotton at the highest possible output with maximum fibre preservation. Your need may be for saw gins, roller gins, cleaners, dryers, presses or cotton and seed handling equipment—Platt Lummus International can supply them all from the smallest laboratory machine to completely automatic ginning plants.



**Platt Lummus International Limited**  
OLDHAM ENGLAND

Phone: MAIn (Oldham) 6411 Grams: Ginning Oldham

AGENT: The Uganda Company (Cotton) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 1, Kampala, Uganda

## Malawi Threatened with Disaster Authority Will Not Halt Lawlessness

MR. ROLF GARDINER has referred to the risk of "irreparable disaster in Malawi" in a letter to *The Times*, which said:—

"The tragedy of the governmental (and in consequence administrative) difficulties of the newly-independent State of Malawi lies in the threat to the economy and in the destruction of natural resources. If steps cannot be taken to right matters, in whatever form is acceptable to Dr. Banda's authority, the country may easily heel over into irreparable disaster.

"The European companies producing tea and tung oil in the Southern Province are still the backbone of the economy. They employ a large labour force which they supply with houses, food, gardens, and welfare services. But company estates are now faced with formidable problems—of encroachment by land-hungry squatters and of the disruption of their development schemes.

"There is at present no effective authority willing or ready to halt this lawlessness. The demands of villagers on the borders of estates is for more and more land to exploit for maize and cassava, their own being either exhausted or overpopulated. This is a situation which the former British regime must have foreseen but which it took totally inadequate measures to prevent, partly because soil conservation and reforestation projects were unpopular among the Africans.

"Within the past few years valleys in the Shire Highlands, hitherto precariously protected by soil conservation ordinances, have been skinned of their protective cover by ruthless destruction of timber and stream-back cultivation. The bush fires now wreak their annual cumulative havoc. Must the desert predicted by visiting conservation experts 20 years ago now be realized?

"Malawi is rightly known as a beautiful and potentially productive country, the pride of its nationals, and the romantic and smiling Nyasaland of countless travellers' and transitory settlers' affection. Africa cannot afford to see its Arcady ruined either by political mischance or administrative insufficiency, nor the world lose the genius of its people. What help can outsiders offer which the Government of Malawi need not refuse?"

## Commonwealth List

THE 1964 EDITION of "The Commonwealth Relations Office List" (570 pages) is a mine of information about the Overseas Commonwealth, including of course the territories in East and Central Africa. There is even a short piece about the recently dissolved Federation. Details are given of the Ministries and the senior personnel of Government departments in most States, of their diplomatic representation abroad, and of diplomatic representation in the territory itself. A biographical section epitomizes the careers of senior members of the Commonwealth Relations Office staff. The List would be even more useful if future editions had similar potted biographies of Commonwealth Ministers and senior officials. The volume is published at 45s. by H.M. Stationery Office.

## Briton Barred by Zambia

AN ASSISTANT FARM MANAGER, Mr. C. W. Ferneyhough, aged 22, employed by the Agricultural Research Council of Zambia on its farm at Chilanga, near Lusaka, was last week declared a prohibited immigrant. A statement from the Ministry of Home Affairs said that he had been notified of the decision while on his way from Zambia to his home in Bulawayo. The legal provision of immunity from deportation is to be rescinded. Mr. Mainza Chona, the Minister, said a few days ago that British nationals and British protected persons who have lived in Zambia for two years would in future be subject to possible deportation. He told a local newspaper that he was sick and tired of hearing reports of whites using insulting language to Africans.

## The Press Denounced

MR. T. STACEY's report that a U.N.I.C.E.F. van had been used to transport Russian military advisers in Southern Tanganyika has been denied as "blunt and deliberate lies" by the Government of Tanzania in a statement which "strongly resents such provocation and most unfair accusation by the Western Press", and ends with the words: "The Government is fully aware that there is constant provocation by the Western Press deliberately levelled against the good name of the United Republic. But let the world know that we shall continue to steer our independent course, and that our regard for the United Nations and its Agencies will continue to be very high".

## Newly Independent

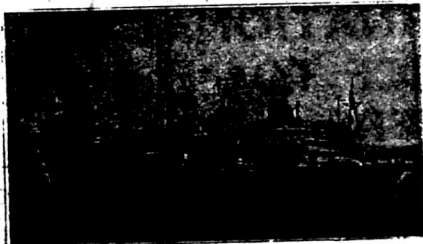
LORD CASEY, the Australian statesman, has written in a letter on the Commonwealth: "Newly-acquired independence is the strongest emotional national force that exists, particularly after generations of subservience to another Power, and the new Commonwealth countries must be given sufficient time to digest it and get used to it. When the first fine frenzy of newly-won independence is over, most of the new Commonwealth countries may be expected to see more merit and advantage in a greater degree of co-operative interdependence than exists at present, to their individual and corporate gain".

## Briton to be Whipped

MR. JAMES SHOLTO DOUGLAS, a 43-year-old Briton, is to receive 24 strokes of the cane while serving a sentence of 33 months' imprisonment, his appeal having been dismissed on Monday in the High Court of Tanzania. Mr. Justice Bannerman, a Ghanaian, dismissed all eight grounds of appeal, saying that he was satisfied that the appellant had been fairly tried. The accused had been found guilty on three charges of theft by a public servant, eight of forgery, and three of fraudulent accounting while managing a prison farm near Morogoro.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

12, Bd. de la Madeleine - PARIS (9) - Tel. OPE 0760 - RIC 6546



.. "LE NATAL" — 9300 TONS

Monthly service between:

ANTWERP • DUNKIRK • LE HAVRE

LA PALLICE • MARSEILLES

and

MOMBASA • DAR ES SALAAM

BEIRA • LOURENCO MARQUES

LONDON OFFICE (AGENT GENERAL FOR THE U.K.)  
12/15 FENCHURCH STREET - LONDON - E.C.3. Tel. ROYAL 5167-8-9



## News Items in Brief

The Kenya National Fund has received £190,000 in its first year.

A World Islamic Congress is to be held in Mogadishu next year.

A fourth Uganda African has left to study medicine in Israel.

Lowestoft has sent £5,800 to Seychelles to help fishermen in the islands.

Three Russian women have visited East Africa as a goodwill mission.

A World Bank loan to Kenya of £1.5m. is to be spent on building roads.

A Chinese book exhibition has been opened in Zanzibar at the People's Club.

A village headman in Zambia was recently killed and completely eaten by a lion.

A trade union school is to be established in Zambia at a cost of about £100,000.

Another Communist embassy is to be opened in Dar es Salaam — by Indonesia.

East African Railways & Harbours is budgeting for an expenditure of £41.2m. in 1965.

About 200 British and American missionaries have now entered Uganda from the Congo.

Soviet trawlers are now fishing in Mozambique territorial waters near the mouth of the Zambezi.

Two of six ambulances promised by the Government of West Germany have arrived in Nyasaaland.

Lango College, Lira, Uganda, developed largely by U.S. Government grants, has opened with 206 pupils.

Fifteen sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica have been presented to Uganda by the Canadian Government.

### Swahili Admitted

Swahili is to be admissible in both Houses of the Kenya Parliament. English is now the only language allowed.

Five Americans and two West Germans were among the 400 people injured during the recent rioting in Khartoum.

An agricultural instructor in Malawi has returned after spending six months on a training course in Communist China.

Kenya students successful in last year's Cambridge School Certificate examinations numbered 2,820 out of 4,571 candidates.

Two rival amateur boxing associations in Zambia have been directed by the Ministry of Housing and Social Development to amalgamate.

The Crown on the silver and china used in Government House, Northern Rhodesia, is being removed and replaced by the Zambia eagle.

Of more than 900 Africans from the Bukoba district who offered themselves as recruits for The Tanganyika Rifles only 75 were selected.

Millions of jamhuri badges have been given to Kenya by the Yugoslav Government. They commemorate its new republican status.

East African Posts and Telecommunications estimates expenditure over the next year at £9.6m. The estimated net revenue surplus is £131,000.

According to Radio Cairo, the Government of Tanzania has deported some Israeli teachers "because they were serving imperialism and Zionism".

A non-racial local authority is proposed for Selukwe district under the Southern Rhodesian Government's community development policy.

A Soviet long-term loan of £5.6m. to Uganda will be used for textile and agricultural developments on which Russian technicians will be employed.

All the East African Governments now prohibit the export of photographic films to South Africa for processing and the import of films from that republic.

Thirty-one major train accidents on the East African Railway system occurred in the first 10 months of this year, 15 in Kenya, 11 in Tanzania, and five in Uganda.

Five members of the U.S. Congress have just paid a goodwill visit to the Somali Republic, which has also had a 10-day visit from a Soviet Parliamentary delegation.

Part I of the annual reports for 1962—repeat, 1962—of the Departments of Agriculture and of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Malawi have only just reached London.

### Russian Books for Uganda

The Soviet Committee on Relations with Foreign Countries has given 100 scientific, technical and other books to the Student Guild of Kampala Technical College, Uganda.

The Tanganyika Society for the Blind, though Mwalimu Nyerere is the patron, has now only 87 paid-up subscribers. A year earlier there were 180, and two years previously 332.

The weed *Salvinia auriculata*, which spread dangerously in Lake Kariba, has been identified in Lake Naivasha, Kenya, where aerial spraying and other control measures are being undertaken.

Four employees of the Uganda Development Corporation have been granted scholarships in the United Kingdom leading to degrees in commerce, agricultural engineering, and chemical engineering.

Malawi is the first African State ever to produce a special Christmas issue of postage stamps. There are four denominations, from 3d. to 2s. 6d. They bear the words "Peace and Good Will toward All Men".

On a charge under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* has been fined £25. A report of a bomb explosion at a sports meeting was held to have been likely to cause fear, alarm and despondency.

Eritrean Liberation Movement members living in Khartoum have asked the new Sudan Government for help in buying arms for guerrilla operations against Emperor of Ethiopia's "Christian dictatorship" in Eritrea.

Rhodesian Railways apprentices have hitherto trained in the workshops at Bulawayo and Umtali, whether recruited north or south of the Zambezi. Henceforth those recruited in Zambia will be trained in that country.

### Lumpa Spearman to Die

Six men of the Lumpa Church have been sentenced to death in the High Court of Zambia for spearing to death Inspector Derek Smith when he led a police patrol against a fortified village in the Chinsali area during the recent rising.

The Aero Club of East Africa's flying safari this weekend has attracted 33 entries from Kenya and five from Tanzania. Twenty-three different types of aircraft from five different manufacturers will compete. All but five of the aircraft are American.

Control of Rhodesia Television is not sought by the Rhodesian Government. Mr. C. W. Dupont, the Minister responsible for Information, told Parliament a few days ago. Its concern was that the country's television should be in the hands of Rhodesians.

There have been 150 reported strikes in Kenya this year, according to the Minister for Labour, although the Kenya Federation of Labour agreed that there should be no strikes when private employers and the Government undertook to increase the total of their employees by 10% and 15% respectively.

The Mozambique Government has made known that since September there have been six raids into the north of the country by "freedom-fighters" from Tanzania. Among the weapons captured have been some of Czech manufacture and old-type American sub-machine guns. A priest and an Indian trader were the only non-Africans killed.

Lusaka City Council has ordered the removal of the £20,000 bronze statue, the largest in Central Africa, presented to it in 1960 by the Chartered Company and unveiled by the Queen Mother. This "unwanted relic of the Rhodesian Federation" as it is described, is a replica of the statue to "Physical Energy" in Kensington Gardens, London. The statue is to be offered to Salisbury.

Zambia is to spend about £5m. on a new airport at Lusaka capable of accommodating the largest aircraft likely to be built in the next decade. The runway will be 2½ miles long, and the terminal buildings are designed to cope with a passenger flow to 1,000 an hour. The apron will be able to take simultaneously six large international aircraft and six regional aircraft of Comet size.

## ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

(Established 1865)

Bankers to Her Majesty The Queen's Government of the Isle of Man.

### RETURNING HOME ?

ACCUMULATED SAVINGS from income earned by employment abroad, if remitted to the United Kingdom during the year in which such income ceases, can attract United Kingdom tax. Remittances to the Isle of Man from abroad are not "remittances" for United Kingdom tax purposes.

YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE of this and obtain a first class banking service by opening an account with the

### ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

Head Office: Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, one of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL group of Banks.

If you are thinking of retiring why not choose the Isle of Man with its substantial tax advantages.

## Commercial Brevities

Northern Rhodesia's sterling currency is to be changed to decimal coinage.

A Yugoslav shipping line will shortly start a monthly service to and from East Africa.

The Government of Zambia has decided not to enter into a trade agreement with Rhodesia.

East African Breweries, Ltd., have a three-year expansion programme estimated to cost £1.6m.

Kenya Cold Storage Co., Ltd. has been sold. The business is being continued as Kenya Cold Storage (1964), Ltd.

Steel experts from the United Kingdom have arrived in Zambia in connexion with the project for a local steel industry.

Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd., Bulawayo, have placed a £300,000 contract for shaft-sinking at Gath's Mine.

Tanzania's mineral exports in the first eight months of 1964 were valued at £6,180,231. The comparable 1963 total was £4,565,649.

A new Standard Bank subsidiary, Standard Bank Development Corporation of South Africa, is being formed with a capital of £2.5m.

Tanganyika's mineral exports for the first half of this year were valued at £4,653,847, against just under £3.4m. in the first half of 1963.

### £500,000 Coffee Warehouse

A 14-storey coffee warehouse is being built in Nairobi at a cost of about £500,000. It will provide storage for up to 20,000 tons of green coffee.

A diamond prospecting grant over 13,062 square miles in Bechuanaland has been made by the Government to a partnership of eight members.

Kigezi Native Government in Uganda and a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation are forming a company to establish a 500-acre tea estate.

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., is paying a final 25 cents per share for the year ending on December 31, making 375 cents for the year (30 cents).

A commission of inquiry has been appointed by the Government of Uganda into the management and operations of the Busoga Growers' Co-operative Union, Ltd.

Under a trade agreement just signed in Mogadishu, Soviet Russia will provide 40 pumps for drilling wells, 20 seven-ton lorries, 10 water-carriers, and 10 trucks.

Smith Arbuthnot (Kenya), Ltd., is the new name of R. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Kenya. The associated company in Tanga has changed its name to Smith Arbuthnot (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Kettle-Roy and Tysons, Ltd., an East African subsidiary of Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., is to be liquidated or sold. Kumadzi tea estate in Malawi has been sold for £150,000.

Underdeveloped Commonwealth States party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are to receive an extra 65s. per ton above the basic price of £42 on sales to H.M. Government.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, have declared a second interim dividend of 10% in respect of the 15 months to September 30 last. The directors hope to pay 30% for the year.

### Splendid Orchards

Two of the largest fruit growers in South Africa, the brothers Du Plessis, have reported that some orchards in Mashonaland, Rhodesia, compare favourably with any in the world.

Sisal Outputs for November: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,648 tons, making 8,354 tons since July; Dwa Plantations, 160 tons, making 1,704 for 11 months (1,492 for the comparative period of 1963).

A Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to be formed by amalgamation of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Kenya Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Rhodesian Engineering and Steel Construction Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £15,533. Shareholders receive 34s. after tax. The issued capital is £200,000. Mr. G. R. A. Johnson is the chairman.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., report net profit after tax to September 30 at £7,638,275 (£6,531,098). The dividend is raised from 9% to 10½% on capital increased to £63.8m. by a one-for-three scrip issue.

Kenya and Hungary have signed a trade treaty. In the first five months of this year Kenya's exports to Hungary exceeded £400,000, and it is believed that increased trade can be done in coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and other agricultural products. Kenya will take machinery and other manufactured goods in exchange.

Rhodesian Government investment in dams, canals, and railway lines in the lowland area will be upwards of £9m. by 1967, the responsible Minister has told Parliament. Private investment should then exceed £20m.

Bancroft Mines, Ltd., had a net loss of £845,000 in the September quarter, in which sales of 7,944 long tons of copper realized an average selling price of £236, whereas the cost of sales at £327.9m. was £91.9m. higher.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., is to pay an interim dividend in respect of the year to December 31 of 6d. net per 5s. stock unit. The last dividend was for 1961, when 6d. net of Rhodesian tax was paid for the full year.

Iran, the largest Middle East coffee consumer, has sent a four-member trade delegation to Uganda. The leader complained to the Coffee Marketing Board that it was not seizing the opportunity to sell to Iran, which had only once bought Uganda coffee in 1959.

Rhodesian Selection Trust reports copper sales for the September quarter at 68,103 long tons, giving, after deduction of minority interests, an estimated profit before tax of £3,516,000. In the June quarter sales of 74,575 tons gave a profit before tax of £3,896,000.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., are to pay an interim dividend in respect of the year to March 31 next of 2s. 6d. net per 1½ stock unit. Last year's interim was 1s. 6d. net. The new payment will be on capital increased by 4m. shares to 32m. in consequence of the Bancroft takeover.

Insurance Company of East Africa, Ltd., has been formed by the Eagle Star and New Zealand and Welfare insurance groups. Sir Arthur Hope-Jones has been appointed chairman. Mr. Charles Rubia, mayor of Nairobi, will be one of the directors, and another alderman of Nairobi, Mr. W. J. Berry, will be general manager, with Mr. A. M. Clayton as joint general manager.

Mitchell Costs Group, Ltd., report net profit to June 30 at £608,499 (£521,634) after tax of £872,121 (£646,867). A final dividend of 12½% on capital increased by a rights issue makes 20% for the year (17½%). Overseas tax was sharply increased to £630,000 from £405,000. Fixed assets appear at £7.1m., plant, etc., at £2.1m., investments at £1.9m., and net current assets at £4.8m.

The Tobacco Marketing Board of Rhodesia gives at almost £35.5m. the combined value of the virginia and burley tobacco crops lost by public auction in the season recently ended. Virginia leaf sales weighed 323,835,833 lb. and sold for £35,002,317, an average of 25.9d. per lb. Britain bought 37.29%, or nearly 121m. lb. The burley crop of 2,528,260 lb. sold for £303,019, an average of 28.76d.

### Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. report deposits on September 30 at nearly £937m., an increase of £11m. on the total a year earlier. Advances to customers were up from £394m. to £486m. The capital of the bank is £24m. and the reserve fund £19m. Cash stands at £92m., investments at £169m., and bank premises at £19.8m. The annual statement by the chairman, Sir Julian Crossley, appeared in full last week.

The African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., reports group profits to January 31 last at £8,835. In the previous year there had been a loss of £20,745. The trading profit was £48,782, against a loss in the previous year of £24,610, but £15,560 was needed for depreciation and £7,399 to provide for doubtful debts. A dividend of 2½% will take £5,065. The issued capital is £330,750. Group assets stand at £511,374 and current liabilities less current assets total £177,382.

Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd., has changed its name to Industrial Promotion Corporation Central Africa, Ltd. Though there are national development corporations in the three territories, the directors believe that a privately controlled enterprise, with its greater freedom of action and commercial direction and management, may be a more effective instrument than a State-owned institution. The corporation has reached the profit-earning stage, and should soon pay its first dividend. Its investments to the end of July totalled £753,943. Mr. D. F. Fairbairn is the chairman.

### Tanganyika Concessions Higher Profit

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., which recently moved the headquarters from Rhodesia to the Bahamas, report profit after tax at £880,580 for the year to July 31 last, against £778,139 in the previous year. A dividend of 9d. per 10s. stock unit will take £574,712. The carry-forward is increased from £14m. to £1,372,591. Fixed assets have a book value of £12.8m., the large holding in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga standing at nearly £4.4m. Interests in Bonguela Railway stand at £5.3m., in Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia) at £1.5m., and in Commonwealth Timber Industries at £1.2m. Net current assets total £1.7m. The issued capital is £9.5m. A loan stock issue of £1.1m. is outstanding. Captain Charles Waterhouse is the chairman.



Picture by Gallaher Ltd.

## Tobacco in Rhodesia: Have you £100,000,000 to invest ?

Rhodesia is the second biggest exporter of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the world.

Rhodesians, black and white, toil successfully with this valuable crop which is one of the main bastions of the economy. Demand for tobacco is increasing. The experts give £100,000,000 as the figure of profitable investment that could be made in the expansion of Rhodesian tobacco.

Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"



# BEST GO BY SEA

## **UNION-CASTLE** takes you comfortably to East Africa and Rhodesia

### EAST AFRICA

Regular sailings from London, Gibraltar and Genoa, via Suez, to the East African Ports of Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, and Beira. Also via South Africa by the Mail Service from Southampton with connections at Durban.

### RHODESIA

Zambia and Rhodesia can be reached by the fast weekly Mail Service from Southampton to Cape Town thence by connecting express train, or via Beira the nearest port of entry by the East African Service. Through bookings arranged.

For fares and full details apply:

## **UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London EC3  
Chief Passenger Office:  
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond Street, London W1

## JOINT



## SERVICE

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement MTWARA

|                   | Closing | Glasgow | *Sth. Wales | B'head  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| † ARBITRATOR      |         |         |             | Dec. 22 |
| †† CLAN GRANT     |         | Dec. 23 | Dec. 28     | Jan. 5  |
| † CITY OF BEDFORD |         | Jan. 6  | Jan. 11     | Jan. 19 |

\* If inducement.

† also calls PORT SUDAN and ADEN.

†† also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)

also by arrangement

### RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

### THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.,  
LONDON E.C.3

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 24, 1964

Vol. 41 No. 2098

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

52s. yearly post free

## HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPETOWN, \*MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,  
LOURENCO MARQUES AND BEIRA (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment).

| Vessel      | Glasgow | S. Wales | Birkenhead |
|-------------|---------|----------|------------|
| HALL VESSEL | 21 Jan. | 25 Jan.  | 2 Feb.     |

\* If inducement. \* With or without transhipment.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment).

| Vessel   | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
|----------|---------|------------|
| DIPLOMAT |         | 29 Dec.    |

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Liverpool and London  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2



## N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON  
YUSEN  
KAISHA)

DIRECT MONTHLY EXPRESS SERVICE  
JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE to  
EAST AFRICA

Mombasa/Beira range and vice-versa

DIRECT MONTHLY EXPRESS SERVICE  
JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE to  
SOUTH AFRICA

Lourenco Marques/Capetown range and vice-versa

Also accepting Far East cargo to/from Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar direct (if sufficient inducement) or with transhipment via South Africa.  
Homeward cargo can be accepted from East Africa and South Africa direct to other Far Eastern destinations (if sufficient inducement) or with transhipment on through Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply LONDON AGENTS:

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**  
COTTS HOUSE, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Telegraphic address: Cottismyk, London.  
Phone: AVENUE 1224.

**N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:**  
104-6 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Telegraphic address: Yusen, London.  
Phone: AVENUE 2060.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

Rebels Strongly Reinforced in the Congo



**THERE IT IS—  
THERE'S THE SATELLITE!**

Joshua knows all about *that* because he's all ears when his father talks about space travel. He studies hard because he wants to be a something-naut himself, and he is certain that one of these days his country will have a spaceship of its very own. However, be that as it may, the new Commonwealth countries are certainly developing fast—and we at Barclays D.C.O. have helped them by fostering trade and providing financial stability. Each of our offices has an unrivalled knowledge of local conditions and requirements. We are delighted to place our knowhow at the disposal of any British businessman interested in finding new markets for his goods abroad.

*For detailed reports from our branches on the spot about trade with Africa, the Mediterranean or the Caribbean, write to our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*

**Barclays Bank D.C.O.** *Britain's Largest Overseas Bank*

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

# EAST AFRICA RHODISIA



26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

|                         | Page |                           | Page |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment ..... | 289  | Sir Roy Resigns .....     | 295  |
| Notes By The Way .....  | 290  | Kenya Republic .....      | 296  |
| Congo Rebels .....      | 291  | Kenya Deportations .....  | 297  |
| Malawi At War .....     | 293  | "God's Masterpiece" ..... | 298  |
| Personalia .....        | 294  |                           |      |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1964

Vol. 41

No. 2098

52s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. RONALD NGALA'S OMISSION** from the new Kenya Government — other aspects of which were considered last week in a leading article suggesting that Kenya has clearly shown the "Red light" — has been described as the main surprise of the Cabinet reconstruction. That

### Mr. Ngala's Exclusion.

comment has reached us in the past few days from at least a dozen different sources, and it has also appeared in dispatches from Nairobi to a number of United Kingdom newspapers. It would be more exact to say that, while the failure to include Mr. Ngala in the Cabinet must disappoint those who know the man and his record, President Kenyatta's decision should not surprise people who understand the nature of professional politics in Africa, where, greatly to the disadvantage of Africans in general, the malpractices of Western parliamentarianism have been quickly copied and aggravated. What is confidently expected under that system, even by some of those personally concerned, may not happen, either because the man or men with whom the decision lies never intended to redeem their pledges or broad hints, or because some turn of events may suggest to them that it would be more convenient to break promises which will soon be forgotten by almost everybody than to provoke dissension among men who are influential in the party. Mr. Ngala appears to have been made the victim of such considerations.

It would indeed be strange if he had not been told that he would receive an important portfolio. In political currency that was clearly his due, for only the other day he took the whole of the Opposition, the remainder of his

### Kenyatta's Debt Already Forgotten.

Kenya African Democratic Union, across the floor of both Houses

of the National Assembly, so forming with the Kenya African National Union that one-party State which Mzee Kenyatta was so eager to create on the eve of the establishment of a republic. Mr. Ngala was the one man who could gratify or frustrate that desire, and so deep was the relief when he resolved to vacate the post of Leader of the Opposition and make common cause with the Government that, when he had announced his intention in the House, he was carried bodily across the chamber and embraced by the Prime Minister.

\* \* \*

Mzee Kenyatta has quickly forgotten his reciprocal obligation. Though there has been not a word on the point so far as we know in any newspaper in Africa or Europe, it is

### Was There A Promise?

believed in some responsible quarters in Kenya and Britain that the Kenya African Democratic Union leader was led to expect office for himself and for at least two, and possibly three, of his followers in the reconstituted Government. Since the Cabinet has eighteen members in addition to the Attorney-General, it cannot be said that there would have been difficulty in accommodating them, or that the proportion of ex-K.A.D.U. members would have been unreasonable. A small circle only can know at first hand whether or not there was the kind of bargain which would have been normal in the circumstances. If there was, it has been cynically broken, for Mr. Ngala has been left out in the cold and only one of his colleagues, Mr. Moi, has been admitted to the inner circle. Apart from any question of fair dealing, this treatment of a party which has represented the smaller tribes, including some of the most militant and martial, does not appear prudent. Generosity would have been a much better prescription for unity.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Roy Welensky

HIS CLOSE FRIENDS have known that the operation which Sir Roy Welensky recently underwent in a London hospital was much more serious than was suggested by the newspaper reports, and it was obvious that he would need a considerable period of convalescence. Unhappily, he must expect to take life easily for at least six and perhaps nine months, and he has therefore told his party that he must relinquish the leadership and withdraw from politics. He bore heavy burdens as Federal Prime Minister while often far from fit, and consistently refused to evade any of the chores of that office because of ill-health. I have seen him in really bad shape less than an hour before he was due to meet Mr. Macmillan for one of their stormy meetings, and noticed that a remarkable change occurred as the time approached for another confrontation with a Prime Minister whom he came increasingly to distrust. The scent of battle in a good cause—for Central Africa's cause was just—was the best medicine for a born fighter.

### A Mistake ?

HAVING RETIRED from political life when the Federation was struck down at the end of last year by a foolish, feeble, and faithless Government in Britain, Sir Roy re-entered the fray a few months ago under strong pressure from many people opposed to Mr. Ian Smith's Government and deeply dissatisfied with Sir Edgar Whitehead as Leader of the Opposition. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, though a warm admirer of Sir Roy, then thought, and still thinks, that he made a serious mistake. It must be recalled to his credit that he did not count on winning the by-election in the Salisbury constituency; at no time did he give himself more than an even chance, and he was not surprised at his defeat. What displeased him and other people much more was the fact that the contest fell far below normal Rhodesian standards of courtesy and fair play. To lead the party from outside Parliament was obviously not possible except as an interim measure, and that has now been formally recognized.

### Looking Ahead

A GOOD RHODESIAN, born in the country and determined to remain in it, he ought, I felt, not to seek to return to Parliament as a party leader, but in a non-party rôle. Some months ago there appeared to be a real prospect that the call would come from those of his compatriots who were less concerned with party loyalties and differences than with robust resistance to endeavours from London to inflict upon a fine country the disastrous doctrines which have done such immeasurable and irremediable damage elsewhere in Africa. That call might soon have come if Mr. Smith had not acted as shrewdly as he has done throughout this year and if Mr. Dupont, the Deputy Prime Minister, had not so courageously resigned his safe seat to contest Arundel against Sir Roy and won. Mr. Smith will unquestionably sweep the country if he decides on a general election next year, and that would give him the constitutional right to appoint Rhodesian Front adherents to every office. If, however, Rhodesia were then to take independence—not willingly, but from fear of a worse fate—incomparably the best course, I am sure, would be to form a National Government, containing some ex-Federal Ministers as well as

some members of the present Opposition. Sir Roy is a big enough man to serve under Mr. Smith in such an Administration.

### Why Be Surprised ?

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., finds it "somewhat surprising" that Mr. Bruce McKenzie should have been retained as Minister of Agriculture in Kenya. He will, of course, be discarded when his usefulness to that one-party Government has run down. Meantime the comment of the former Colonial Secretary merely affords one more proof of his bad judgment. It would have been indeed surprising to find Mr. McKenzie ditched at this moment, when the Kenya Cabinet is desperately anxious to extract another £30m. from British taxpayers, thus about doubling the financial cost to this country of clearing up the Macmillan-Macleod-Blundell mess in what were the prosperous and tremendously promising White Highlands. It is ironic that it should fall to Mrs. Barbara Castle as Minister for Overseas Development to say that in Britain's present financial predicament there must be very serious consideration of Kenya's latest plea, consideration which will involve sending an expert mission to what has now become a republic. One might have expected even Mr. Macleod to understand that it would have been unwise of the Kenyatta Government to expel from the Cabinet in these circumstances its one white member. His expendability will be demonstrated in due time, but not yet for very obvious reasons.

### Mr. Macleod's Folly

DOUBTLESS HOPING that his own grave irresponsibilities have been forgotten, Mr. Macleod writes in the same commentary that "large sums of money have rightly been expended to help those who have been buffeted by the wind of change, and if more is needed more must be found". When he drove Kenya into its crazy Constitution of 1960, which destroyed multi-racialism overnight, the delegation brought to London by Group Captain Briggs told him and the public that about £30m. would be needed for ordered transfer of European-owned farms to Africans. Mr. Macleod, Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell, and Mr. McKenzie, a catastrophic trio, dismissed the estimate (which was supported by a very detailed memorandum) as ridiculous. All that would be necessary, they declared loftily, and absurdly, would be a grant of £5m! Now they know that, in consequence of their folly, British taxpayers will have to provide 10 or 12 times the amount which they professed to consider adequate. The former Secretary of State whose refusal to face facts did immeasurable damage to Kenya understands at long last that among the dangers facing that country are "subversion from without and the pressure of land hunger and lawlessness within". No three white men carry so heavy a load of blame for that situation as Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell.

### Pointer to Moral Disaster

TO HIS CREDIT in the new rôle as editor of the *Spectator*, Mr. Macleod has published a highly critical article about Kenya by Mr. Aaron Segal, who, writing from Nairobi, ends his analysis of the situation with the prophecy that if the Kenya Government does not get large grants, loans and capital investment from the



Western world, "it might be compelled to opt for Africanization of the economy at the expense of economic development, thus adding Kenya to the list of Africa's moral disasters". He believes that the coastal tribes feel that their interests continue to be neglected, and that "there will be inevitable resentment at the high proportion of Kikuyu and Luo in senior civil service posts", but that these tribal matters will be "dwarfed

by the political consequences of the Government's commitment to the incompatible goals of rapid economic growth and Africanization of the economy". Mr. Segal also expects "far more dangerous national opposition within the party and the Government". Does that picture accord with Macleodism or with all that has been published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the past five years?

## Congo Conflict Threatens to Become Another Viet-Nam

Peace Can be Restored Only by Crack European Troops

MR. TSHOMBE'S CONFIDENCE that the rebel forces in the north-eastern areas of the Congo will soon be defeated conflicts with the emphatic view of Major Hoare, leader of the "mercenary" commandos which have borne the brunt of the fighting. He is convinced that the insurgents are stronger, not weaker, than they were a few weeks ago, and that there will be no peace in the Congo unless it has the services of first-class and well-equipped European task forces, ready to deal promptly with outbreaks of violence.

Whereas the Congolese Prime Minister said in Brussels on Sunday that "these rebel plots are without importance; the Congolese National Army will soon be in control of the north-east region", Major Hoare said that same day in the *Sunday Telegraph*, in the last of three articles written from Stanleyville:—

"In the three months of the campaign I doubt if we have killed 1,000 rebel soldiers—and there were 20,000 of them in Stanleyville alone. The rebels are not fleeing towards the Sudan or Uganda borders to escape. As we move north, they move south, drifting back through the bush. Soon they will start forming into organized groups again. Their supply lines come across Lake Tanganyika to places like Fizi, and they are heading for those places.

"At least 1,000 white troops will be needed to garrison the major towns of the Congo for a long time. They would have to hold the towns and by constantly patrolling the countryside ensure that road and river supply routes were kept open.

### Permanent Striking Force Required

"The Congo also needs a permanent mobile striking force, centred at some convenient base, probably Kamina, and equipped with everything needed to fly at a moment's notice to any new centre of rebellion. Planes, including heavy helicopters, capable of carrying armoured jeeps would be needed. The men in this mobile force would have to be crack troops.

"The war here is rapidly turning into something very nasty. Arms coming across the various frontiers pose an awful threat of a second Viet-nam".

Earlier Major Hoare had written:—

"Mr. Tshombe's Government has launched an ambitious and much needed programme to restrain and improve the Congolese Army, but senior officers do not expect any result from this scheme before 1966 at the earliest. In these circumstances a mercenary army is the only thing. Only white troops can provide that army, because only white troops will stand up to the conditions of campaigning in the Congo and be ready to stand and fight a savage enemy.

"I do not believe that the Belgian planters and technicians, civil servants and mining engineers who have kept the country running will be willing to come back again. Many have lived through horror. It would take a brave man to come back to this country and live on his own in present circumstances. Only a madman would bring a wife and family. Yet without white settlers the economy of the Congo will come to a halt."

According to the Congolese Government statement, "massive supplies of arms" are reaching the rebels. General Mobutu declared one day last week that 12

United Arab Republic aircraft had landed on the previous day in Juba and unloaded equipment for the rebels. A Khantoum report on the same day stated that another five Soviet aircraft with Russian crews but Algerian markings had left that city for Juba with supplies for the rebels.

A Russian aircraft of Ghana Airways had flown to the Southern Sudan with supplies a few days earlier.

In Leopoldville reporters were shown a selection of captured weapons, including Russian rifles, German revolvers, a Chinese anti-aircraft gun, a Spanish pistol, and French ammunition packed in boxes marked with a Red Cross.

Official spokesmen in Leopoldville have also asserted that military supplies are arriving by sea in Dar es Salaam, whence they reach the rebels partly by air and partly by road through Tanzania, Uganda, and the Southern Sudan.

### Europeans' Flesh Sold as Food

It was stated in Leopoldville at the week-end, but strongly denied from Ghana sources, that General Otu, who commanded the Ghanaian contingent in the Congo in 1960, is now with the rebels near the Uganda border. He was alleged to be with advisers from China, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, and the United Arab Republic.

The American Embassy in Leopoldville has stated that six out of eight European employees on a large plantation near Isangi were hacked to pieces by rebels and that their flesh was sold as food.

Thirty more white hostages, 15 of them Britons, and all of them missionaries, were reported on Sunday to have been massacred by rebels in the Banalia and Bafwasende areas.

Miss Louise Rimmer, a 66-year-old missionary of the Unevangelized Fields Mission, told correspondents on her arrival in Stanleyville by helicopter:—

"There were nine of us in Bayulu Mission. Simbas marched us to Bafwasende, made us strip naked, and paraded us through the streets in front of jeering crowds. There were also 19 Catholic nuns and priests. All of us were herded into one small room, still nude, and kept there overnight. "Next morning, still naked, we were marched towards the river, where they said they would kill us all. Half-way there a rebel colonel took us three women from Bayulu and 11 Italian nuns back to the town".

She and her two companions, who had heard a volley, believed that all the others had been killed. Men of Major Hoare's force have reported finding a pile of blood-stained clothing, including the garments of children, on the river bank.

A Belgian nun from the Bunia area said that another sister and three White Fathers had been murdered because they had taken mass, which the rebels considered to have been a spell against them. She and six other nuns had been stripped naked and forced to dance before a crowd of laughing, jeering rebels. Some had tried to rape them.

"But we fought so hard that they could not. It was then that Sister Therese was shot. She fought so hard that one of the rebels went mad with anger and killed her. The bullets went through her thighs. They would not let us assist her.

They dragged us off to the town hotel and imprisoned us there, leaving Sister Therese lying in the sun. Next morning they allowed some of the European civilians to approach Sister Therese. But she had died during the night".

A Belgian civilian from Bunia said that more than 400 Africans had been killed by rebels in the town in three months. "They would drag their captives before the Lumumba monument in the centre of the town and execute them by shooting or stabbing".

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, is believed to have told Mr. Tshombe on Sunday that Belgium's "technical aid" to his Government would not be increased unless it could hold a reasonably firm line against the rebels. Mr. Tshombe promised to fly back to Brussels within a few weeks with evidence that his position warranted further support.

He had asked for substantial loans, arguing that they were essential of the large European and American investments in the Congo were to be saved and the Congo kept within the Western orbit.

He had previously visited Bonn, Munich, Milan, and Rome, where noisy demonstrations occurred. The Italian Chamber of Deputies was suspended in uproar for an hour.

At the Vatican, the Pope handed him a written appeal asking all responsible people to understand that nothing could be built on fratricidal fighting and that only a peace founded on truth, justice, charity and freedom could allow the young Congolese Republic to build a solid future for her children.

### Bitterly Anti-White Speeches

A debate in the Security Council of the United Nations last week produced many bitterly anti-white speeches by African Ministers, some alleging that whites were determined to exterminate the black inhabitants of Africa. The Belgian-American mercy mission to rescue hostages was described as "a prelude to a wholesale massacre of Congolese".

Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Kenya's representative, insisted that the Stanleyville operation had been military, and designed to maintain Belgian and American hold on the mineral wealth of the Congo.

The Nigerian Foreign Minister upheld the right of the Congo to invite Belgium, Britain and the U.S.A. to undertake the rescue of hostages. He emphasized that differences existed within the Organization of African Unity, and insisted that Nigeria had not deputed any group of African States to speak for it.

The Soviet Ambassador described the paratroop landing as a monstrous intervention and a prelude to a carving up of the Congo by the three Western Powers. The purpose was, he said, to perpetuate the puppet regime of Tshombe and the beach-head of colonialism in the Congo.

Mr. Oscar Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, said that the Stanleyville operation "would go down in history as the meanest and most unwarranted and provocative interference by the Western world in the affairs of peace of the African Continent".

Lord Canadon (Sir Hugh Foot), said that the issue was a challenge to O.A.U., which "may not yet have the capacity and unity to make a joint, resolute, successful effort". If the African States were divided, he could see no hope for the Congo.

The most serious factor was that "there are those who regard the Congo, and indeed Africa generally, as a convenient battle ground for ideologies. They are contemptuous of casualties and careless of human suffering. The Congo to them is merely a cockpit for the cold war".

Twenty-two African States had accused the West of military intervention. It had in fact been a difficult, delicate, dangerous, but honourable operation. To have refused the use of Ascension Island would have been an act of not of caution but of cowardice, of callous inhumanity.

He hoped that Africans would recognize the danger of giving support to rebel movements. "Those who start civil wars in other countries may find that they encourage civil war in their own and may split Africa into opposing camps".

A Trinidadian, Mr. Hugh Scotland, who was literary agent to Mr. Kanza, "Foreign Minister" of the rebels, and who is also an import and export merchant, is being detained in Leopoldville on a charge of attempting to smuggle a tape recording out of Stanleyville for the rebels. His German wife made several attempts to see Mr. Tshombe during his visit to Europe and obtain his release.

She has told journalists in London that her husband went to Stanleyville to try to prevent the killing of hostages, that he is not a Communist, and has never interfered in African politics. She recently flew to Nairobi and persuaded Mzee Kenyatta to telegraph an appeal to Mr. Tshombe on behalf of her husband, who had been negotiating to publish several books written by Mr. Kanza.

## Congo Will Lead Africa Economically Jealousy Attributed to Other African States

RADIO LEOPOLDVILLE said in a commentary on the debate on the Congo in the Security Council of the United Nations:—

"The vote of 21 countries will not decide the future of the Congo. Twenty-one countries, of which 18 are African, supposedly brotherly countries, tabled at the Security Council a complaint against Belgium, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, accusing them of having threatened the peace and security of Africa through the Belgian-American intervention in Stanleyville on November 24.

"Would you believe that when the legal Government of the Congo, a sovereign country, and consequently master in its own house, grants permission to a restricted number of military units of another country to carry out on its national territory a strictly humanitarian operation limited to a short period of time—since it lasted only four days—no fewer than 21 countries, contrary to all practice with regard to the sovereignty of other countries, officially contest the legal Congolese Government's right to receive on its territory those whom it chooses to receive, and table at the Security Council a complaint about an affair which concerns the Congo and no one else.

### East Africa Asked for White Troops

"When the Congolese Government, provoked by the interference of other countries in its internal affairs, finally lodges in its turn a complaint to the Security Council against People's China, the United Arab Republic, Algeria, the Sudan and other countries—which, as everyone knows, by giving the rebels moral and material aid in arms and munitions, not forgetting military advisers, are responsible for the death and torture of tens of thousands of Congolese—then one hears in the Council the loudly-declared statement of the Soviet delegate that Congo's complaint should not be considered.

"In the past Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Gabon requested and secured the intervention of foreign troops in their respective countries in order to maintain order and smash rebellions. When moves were made to bring these matters before the Security Council the Congo stated unhesitatingly that it did not intend to intervene, being loyal to the principle that each country can do as it pleases. But when the Congo agrees to a brief armed intervention for humanitarian reasons, 21 countries leap to complain to the Security Council.

### Complainants Feel Inferior

"The explanation is simple. All the African countries which are signatories of the complaint against the Congo, and Gabon, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda put together do not possess even half of the economic potential of the Congo. Algeria has two million unemployed. In the U.A.R. millions of fellahs exist as they did 2,000 years ago. These and the other countries regard unfavourably the possibility of the Congo being reunited in peace—for peace in the Congo, the end of armed intervention, avowed or otherwise, by these countries, would mean the rapid development of the Congo. That in turn means that the Congo will within a few years become the economic leader of Africa. All these States are now afraid of this possibility".

### Soviet Aircraft for Mr. Karume

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT has presented Vice-President Karume of Tanzania with a six-seater aircraft, which is manned by a Russian crew of three.

## Malawi At War, Says Dr. Banda

### "Chiume Will Lead Invasion"

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, declared in Lilongwe on Saturday that the country must be prepared for an attack in January launched by Mr. Chiume, Minister for External Affairs until his dismissal in September.

The invasion would come from Tanganyika. Mr. Okello, who led the revolution in Zanzibar in January, had agreed to help the ex-Ministers in their plan.

"We are at war", declared Dr. Banda. Any strangers appearing in the villages, especially from Tanzania and Zambia, must be arrested. When they came the former Ministers must be destroyed without mercy. This was war, not football.

After the invasion he, his Ministers, and his influential followers were to be killed, the Governor-General was to be arrested, and a new Government was to be formed by the six former Ministers and Mrs. Rose Chibambo, national chairman of the League of Malawi women.

### Kamuzu's Crocodiles

"That is the plan. But let Chiume and his gang come. I will meet them at Fort Hill or Fort Manning—with the Youth League, the Young Pioneers, and the Women's League. If Chiume's army comes secretly at night, they will be met by Kamuzu's crocodiles in the Songwe River, the Shire River, and the Lake."

Dr. Banda said that while he was recently in London another of the ex-Ministers, Mr. Orton Charwa, had arrived in order to try to prevent the British Government giving aid to Malawi. Nevertheless, Britain had offered £6m. towards the country's current expenditure and £3m. for development.

A few days earlier Mr. Chipembere—who was said by Dr. Banda to have revealed the invasion plot—wrote to a newspaper in Salisbury alleging that Dr. Banda had "spirited hundreds of people in Malawi away to detention camps" and established a reign of terror. He accused the Prime Minister of "using violence to deal with the slightest criticism".

There are conflicting reports of Mr. Chipembere's whereabouts. Some say that he is in hiding in Rhodesia, some in hiding in Malawi itself, and others that he is in Tanzania.

## Archbishop's Challenge

DR. COGGAN, Archbishop of York, who paid a short visit to Uganda not long ago, asked when addressing some 2,500 members of the Church of England Men's Society in Durham Cathedral: "What pleases God more, some ecclesiastical extravagance or a blow in the face of the blatant forces which oppose Christianity? Which matters more, a new tower to decorate your church or 12 priests trained for work in the younger churches; a new stained glass window or 100,000 New Testaments for the newly literate?" He pointed out that within the next five years about 350 million adults in the world would be taught to read for the first time. The Communists and the vendors of pornography had undoubtedly laid their plans to provide them with literature. What was the Church doing? One person in four in the world was Chinese; one in three under Communist rule; two out of every three never had a chance to hear the Christian Gospel preached.

"Malawi's economy is one of the weakest in the world".—The Prime Minister, addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"The present-day value of all Government-owned buildings built in the past 10 or more years by previous Governments throughout Zambia is in the neighbourhood of £50m. In 1965 alone the Republican Government of Zambia plans to spend more than half this amount: £27m. is the ambitious estimated expenditure on the construction programme".—Mr. A. G. Zulu, Minister of Transport and Works in Zambia.

## Friendly References to Rhodesia

### Commonwealth Secretary's Statement

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told a luncheon in London last Thursday of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain that he hoped that it would prove possible for an independent Rhodesia to take her place in the Commonwealth by peaceful evolution to majority rule. The United Kingdom Government did not wish to stipulate what form that evolution should take or when it should be reached.

Unconstitutional action in Rhodesia would help nobody. "Our policy is to explore any line which might lead to a solution. We understand the European position and have great sympathy with them, as well as for Africans, and we hope that this difficult issue can be resolved".

Events in the Congo were of deep concern to the Commonwealth, but the future of that country must lie with Africans. The operation at Stanleyville had saved not merely the lives of hundreds of Europeans but of large numbers of Asians and Africans.

### Commonwealth Aid Depends on Britain's Economy

Asked if H.M. Government was willing to allow the present situation to continue in Rhodesia, Mr. Bottomley replied that the situation could not be static; constant pressure from the United Nations and other quarters might or might not be helpful.

Having succeeded in postponing any question of unilateral action, he hoped that the exchange of letters which was continuing between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Rhodesia would bring the two sides together.

Invited to say whether he intended an early visit to Salisbury, the Minister caused laughter by replying that, having invited Mr. Smith to London, it would scarcely be polite to suggest that a British Minister should fly to his country.

Deep divisions in the Commonwealth on major issues had already been admitted by Mr. Bottomley, who conceded that outside observers must think the appearance disheartening. There could be no doubt, however, that dissolution of the Commonwealth would be to the grave disadvantage of the rest of the world. There was a great deal of Commonwealth co-operation, which would be significantly expressed in the new Commonwealth Secretariat, which would be a collector and disseminator of political and economic matters of general concern, and in the Commonwealth Foundation, which would promote contacts between professional people.

"Unless we get the British economy right", said the Commonwealth Secretary emphatically, "we cannot give the Commonwealth all the help we wish".

Mr. Patrick Keatley presided.

## Merger of U.M.C.A. and S.P.G.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will amalgamate as the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A service of blessing for the merger is to be held in Westminster Abbey.

The Rt. Rev. Eric Trapp, secretary of S.P.G., is to be the first head of the new society. Canon John Kingsnorth, general secretary of the U.M.C.A., will have charge of its Tropical Africa department, which will be especially concerned with the six dioceses hitherto the responsibility of U.M.C.A., namely Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam; Masasi; South West Tanganyika; Malawi (previously Nyasaland); Zambia (previously Northern Rhodesia); and Lebombo (in Mozambique). The bishops of those six sees have sent a joint letter to all supporters of U.M.C.A. asking them to work and pray for U.S.P.G.

Central Africa, the U.M.C.A. monthly journal, and Oversea News, now give way to Network, which reports on some 60 Anglican dioceses overseas.

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. MCINTOSH, town clerk of Que Que for 27 years, is retiring.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA has accepted an invitation to visit Ghana very soon.

MR. Q. X. G. MANDONA has been appointed publicity officer to Zambia Airways.

SIR ARTHUR HOPE-JONES is in London from Kenya until early in the New Year.

SIR DONALD PERROTT has joined the board of City of London Real Property Co., Ltd.

MR. E. A. L. BANNERMAN, a Ghanaian, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVIDSON, M.P., has been co-opted to the committee of the Monday Club.

THE REV. A. D. KAYIRA, of Karonga, Malawi, is taking a course in theology at Belfast College.

MR. A. W. DYER-MELVILLE is now managing director of Holman Brothers (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. J. C. DAY, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Malawi, is in England on leave pending retirement.

THE EARL OF VERULAM has been appointed an additional group managing director of Delta Metals Co., Ltd.

MR. GRACE IBINGIRA, a Minister of State in Uganda, has returned after spending a holiday in the United Kingdom.

MR. and MRS. DUNCAN SANDYS flew to Nairobi for Kenya's republican celebrations on the invitation of the President-designate.

MR. DOUGLAS BEATON, taxation consultant to the R.S.T. group, has returned to Britain after almost 30 years in the Rhodesias.

SIR ALAN COBHAM, one of the pioneers of African flying, has been elected Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

MR. B. D. OTTENDE, Education Minister in Kenya, has returned to Nairobi from visits to Canada, the United States, and Britain.

MR. V. C. GATTI, for many years registrar of the Royal Commonwealth Society, will retire next year on completing 50 years' service.

DR. MAX YERGAN passed through London last week on his way back to the United States from visits to Mozambique, South Africa, and Angola.

MRS. ABIDA ABITI MAULIDI, who has been appointed a chief in Malawi, is a 65-year-old grandmother. She replaces a chief who was recently deposed.

MR. B. A. J. OMEGA has been appointed administrative secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour. MR. CLEMENT LUBEMBE is the general secretary.

SIR KENNETH MADDOCKS, who was recently appointed secretary of the East African Association in London, will visit East Africa in January and February.

MR. JOHN MALECELA has been nominated a second ambassador for Tanganyika-Zanzibar in the office of its Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

MR. S. K. NKUTU and MR. M. L. CHOUDRY have been appointed respectively Deputy Ministers of Education and of Planning and Community Development in Uganda.

SIR RICHARD THOMPSON, M.P., has joined the board of B.E.T. Omnibus Services, Ltd., which has large interests in road transport companies in East and Central Africa.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER said in Dar es Salaam recently that his group would like to extend its mining activities in Tanzania but had not yet found suitable prospects.

SIR THOMAS CREED, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of London University, who was for many years in the Sudan Civil Service, is to receive the honorary LL.D. of Leicester University.

THE REV. HAROLD SMITH, who has served the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Zanzibar for the past 40 years, has had to resign through ill-health. He was in Pemba for 25 years.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR is expected to make a full recovery from an abdominal operation performed in Houston, Texas, for removal of an aneurysm on the wall of the aorta.

MR. T. S. LAMB, chairman of the leaf buying organization of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MRS. LAMB sailed in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE last Thursday for Durban.

SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON, an M.P. since 1931, is not to be a candidate at the next general election because he thinks a younger man should stand. He is 63. He has shown some interest in African affairs.

MR. O. J. LAWTON, principal of Goromonzi Secondary School, Southern Rhodesia, has received a Carnegie Corporation grant to study recent developments in the teaching of mathematics in the U.S.A.

MR. G. J. COLE, an F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), who succeeds Dr. K. D. IRVINE in control of Ekwenendi Hospital, Malawi, was for two years at Ibadan University in Nigeria and had since practised in Ireland.

MR. D. J. PENWILL and MR. G. GAMBLE, immigrants into South Africa from Kenya two years ago, hope to establish an extensive tea growing industry in the Eastern Transvaal. About £3m. of capital is already interested.

THE REV. PETRO KILEKWA, who has been made an honorary canon in the Diocese of Malawi, is the oldest retired priest still living in that country. As a boy he was captured by slave-raiders, marched to the coast, and sold in the slave-market in Zanzibar.

MR. JAMES AINSWORTH, who has been appointed assistant manager of Mufulira copper mines, Zambia, first went to the Copperbelt in 1951. Seven years later he became underground manager at Chibuhuma, and was made manager of that mine early this year.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY has taken the title of LORD BROCKWAY OF ETON and SLOUGH (after the constituency in which he was beaten in the recent general election). He was introduced to the House of Lords on Monday by LADY WOOTTON and LORD LISTOWEL.

DR. JOSEPH KARANJA was received in audience by THE QUEEN on Friday and presented his letters of commission as High Commissioner, in London for the Republic of Kenya. He presented MR. J. K. ILAKO (Counsellor), MR. J. A. ODONGO (First Secretary), MR. J. K. KOINANGE (Education Attaché), MR. W. KIMEMIA (Assistant Education Attaché), and MR. D. D. AFANDE (Attaché). MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, was present.

## ZAMBIA



For Information APPLY TO  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

Telephone: LANgham 0691

MR. JOHN RANKIN, a farmer in the Hartley district of Southern Rhodesia, has found what is considered a rich gold strike by falling into an overgrown trench believed to have been dug some 40 years ago by a prospector who died before he could proceed with the work.

MR. ABDEEN ISMAIL, Sudanese Minister of Local Government, has visited Kenya and Uganda to plead with refugees from the Southern Sudan to return home. There are about 100 in Kenya and 10,000 in Uganda, where some leaders have said that they and their people would not be tricked.

MR. HASAN NASOR MOYO, Minister for Works, Communications and Power in Zanzibar, and MR. SALEH SAADALLA AKIDA, Minister of Agriculture and Land Distribution, have exchanged portfolios. MR. SHAABAN SUDI MPONDA has been appointed Junior Minister in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

MR. C. D. CHINDONGO, lately deputy mayor of Blantyre-Limbe, a director of the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, and a member of the National Council for Sports and Cultures, and at one time national chairman of the League of Malawi Youth, has joined the Malawi Embassy in Washington as Third Secretary.

MR. A. W. CHIPUNGU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in Malawi, has described as unjust the practice of some African courts of trying cases at night. Speaking at Mphande, in the Cholo area, he added: "The offences held by the court staff are on Malawi Congress Party tickets, and they should follow N.C.P. policy".

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER strained ligaments in her left knee recently when she threw herself from a bolting horse. Her leg will be in plaster for about six weeks. Christmas Day is the birthday of the DUCHESS, who has often visited in Kenya and at one time lived in the Colony with her uncle, the late LORD FRANCIS SCOTT.

MR. J. H. SOUTHALL, who was for some years managing director of Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya), Ltd., and left East Africa nine years ago to organize the pig products division of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, of which he became general manager in 1957, has been appointed to the new office of managing director.

THE REV. H. CARTER, who has been 50 years in Southern Rhodesia and 50 years an ordained minister, was the founder and first principal of Tegwani mission, near Plumtree, which is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its opening. MR. CARTER left the mission in 1931 and was for many years general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia.

While in Kenya during the last war MR. EGON DOMAC, an Australian, bought a five-volume collection of stamps of Italy and her Colonies. Years later he found that it contained a very rare pair of 1940 Semaliland one-lira parcel post stamps. They are to be sold by philatelic auctioneers in London who expect keen Continental competition and a price of at least £2,000.

MR. M. NGOBI, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives in Uganda, named in the National Assembly recently one member who "seemed to have a corrupted mind and thought in terms of corruption", and said of another that "his inherent over-ambitious character would lead him to seek for anything that would enable him to satisfy his ambition at any particular moment".

CAPTAIN A. G. PATEY, commodore of the Union-Castle fleet, who has recently commanded the WINDSOR CASTLE, is retiring after 36 years in the company's service. His first passenger command was of the DURBAN CASTLE. Four new ships for the fleet built at Belfast, RICHMOND CASTLE, RIEBECK CASTLE, RUSTENBURG CASTLE, and KENYA CASTLE, sailed from that port under his command on their first voyages. So did the TRANSVAAL CASTLE from Clydebank.

## Sir Roy Welensky Resigns

### Still Hope for Negotiated Independence

SIR ROY WELENSKY has resigned the leadership of the Rhodesia Party because he has been told that he must have from six to nine months' recuperation after his recent operation. His letter to the chairman of the party also states that he has found it impossible to lead the Opposition from outside Parliament.

Organized opposition to the Rhodesian Front is, he believes, still necessary. "The Government are riding the crest of an emotional wave, but this will pass, as it always does. The country is no nearer a negotiated independence than it was a year ago. Yet I have not lost faith in my belief that a negotiated independence on a reasonable basis is possible. The tide is beginning to turn".

All comments telegraphed from Rhodesia to London newspapers have suggested that, deprived of Sir Roy's driving-force, the Rhodesia Party must be expected to break up. Some have suggested that some of its representatives in Parliament will cross the floor.

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way]

### Mr. R. Philpott

MR. R. PHILPOTT, lately Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Mines in Northern Rhodesia, is about to retire. Born in Bulawayo in 1910, the son of a pioneer, Mr. Philpott joined the public service of Northern Rhodesia as a junior clerk at the age of 21. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was transferred from the staff of the High Court to the newly-formed Labour Department, with which he has remained except for a secondment of 18 months. At one period he was "caretaker" Minister of Labour between two Governments, and for five years he was president of the Civil Service Association. As a conciliator or in some other capacity he was concerned with every major industrial dispute in Northern Rhodesia during the past 25 years. He intends to practise in Zambia as an industrial relations consultant.

### Journalists Refused Entry

THREE RUSSIAN JOURNALISTS, two representing the Tass news agency and the other Moscow daily *Pravda*, were refused entry to Malawi last week when they arrived at Chileka airport, near Blantyre. They were sent back to Kenya in the next aircraft. Their appeal to the Portuguese Consul for visas to visit Mozambique had meantime been refused.

### ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

(Established 1865)

Bankers to Her Majesty The Queen's Government of the Isle of Man.

#### RETURNING HOME ?

ACCUMULATED SAVINGS from income earned by employment abroad, if remitted to the United Kingdom during the year in which such income ceases, can attract United Kingdom tax. Remittances to the Isle of Man from abroad are not "remittances" for United Kingdom tax purposes.

YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE of this and obtain a first class banking service by opening an account with the

#### ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

Head Office: Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.  
One of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL Group of Banks.

If you are thinking of retiring why not choose the Isle of Man with its substantial tax advantages.

# President Kenyatta's Address to Kenya's National Assembly

## Building African Socialism on "Ashes of Colonial Discredit"

**PRESIDENT KENYATTA** said in the course of a long speech in English when opening the Parliament of the new Republic of Kenya:—

"This House must be our forum for discussion, proposal, question, objection, or advice. It must give full modern expression to the traditional African custom by serving as the place where the elders and the spokesmen of the people are expected and enabled to confer.

"Members of this House have a two-way obligation—to represent fairly to the Government the views of their constituents, and to interpret fairly to their people the policies and decisions of the Government. Members of Parliament must serve as a bridge between Government and people. They stand astride the national stream of activity and thought. Unless this bridge is well maintained the national well-being suffers through lack of access to or lack of contribution from some portion of our land.

"The Republic demands from every Member absolute loyalty to the House, the party, and the country. It happens in many young countries that Members of Parliament may become the target of some foreign Government or some subversive institution. Forces may become unleashed, spurred on by external pressures. The Government of Kenya will meet any threat of subversion with the fullest rigours of the law. But I feel confident that each Member of this House will act as a guardian of our national integrity and will assist the Government in stamping out any such threat.

"Each of you will know of instances of exploitation within our society, or lack of compassion, or denial to a man of respect for what he is and how he is and how he strives.

"Crime is one affront to our society, rooted as it is in jealousy, brutality or greed. Corruption is an evil which we must never invite or condone.

"So too are many matters that are technically within the law: overcharging a man who needs some food or service but through ignorance cannot tell the proper cost; or public operation for a profit of vehicles so dangerous that they should be scrapped; or the offer of starvation wages to a man who must work or starve.

"Many practices, criminal or evilly-designed, can increase for our people the burdens of poverty or hazard or despair. These must be eradicated. We must work together for the creation of a new social conscience. Let the Republic be rooted in human respect.

"The overall intention of the Government is to move further towards African socialism by placing fuller emphasis on those duties and social obligations which reflect effective pulling together of the State and the community, so that all our energies may be harnessed to the purpose of evolving here a Welfare State.

"To achieve this aim will require the full co-operation of all citizens and other residents of Kenya, the maximum and deliberate exploitation of all our human and material resources.

"Steps have been taken to carry through a rapid programme of Africanization and to help our own farmers and businessmen to participate more effectively in the economic life of our country.

"An important rôle must be played by the workers and youths of Kenya in this task of nation-building. They have been the vanguard in our struggle for independence, and we rely upon their energy and enthusiasm in the future.

"Freedom of expression is guaranteed in our Constitution, including freedom of the Press; but in the enjoyment of this freedom we shall continue to require awareness of the responsibilities and duties which the Press must have towards this nation. The Government has taken steps to develop our

# OTTOMAN BANK

Incorporated in Turkey  
with Limited Liability



Paid-up Capital  
£5,000,000

Branches in EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA at:

**KENYA**—Nairobi, with Sub-Offices at Eastleigh and Kahawa, Mombasa

**TANGANYIKA**—Dar-es-Salaam, Kigoma, Moshi

**UGANDA**—Kampala

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—Salisbury

Other branches throughout **TURKEY**, **CYPRUS**, **JORDAN**, and **SUDAN**  
and in the **ARABIAN GULF** at **DOHA** (Qatar) and **ABU DHABI**

London  
Paris

ISTANBUL

GENEVA

18/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4  
7 Rue Meyerbeer 9e  
MARSEILLES

own Press, radio, television, and news services. This will greatly help us in promoting unity in the country and projecting our image abroad.

"We shall continue to work closely with our neighbours in East Africa, in order to expand the benefits of mutual planning and economic endeavour. Kenya will subscribe faithfully to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. We shall continue to work for the solution of African problems by the Africans themselves and to achieve a continent marked by brotherhood and understanding.

"In foreign affairs Kenya will steadfastly adhere to the policy of positive non-alignment. We shall not be aligned with any ideological group or bloc. We shall not permit interference in our affairs from East or West, but by philosophy and practical example in normal diplomatic exchanges, and within the Commonwealth and through the United Nations, Kenya will seek to contribute to world peace and a new economic order for mankind.

#### Larceny of Souls

"Our republic has come into being at a moment when the dying colonialism has brought into vivid focus the economic and social injustices of half a century. The world now is experiencing the shock waves of change. Men are rising from the bondage of domination and frustration to demand their rightful places and rightful shares in human society.

"This is not a moment for Kenya to be bitter or to seek retaliation or revenge. The rôle of our republic must be to make a contribution and to build, so that out of the ashes of discredit and the larceny of human souls we may fashion for our children and those of other nations a world that enshrines what is right."

The President then spoke briefly in Swahili, saying that all deliberations in Parliament would soon be in that language.

He charged M.P.s. to set an example to the nation, saying:—

"I ask you not to indulge in excessive drinking, particularly when you come into Parliament.

"You must not loiter around Nairobi's streets, but go back to your constituency and assist your people in understanding what Parliament is doing. You will never see me loitering around Nairobi after office hours. I always go straight back to Gatundu and attend to my people's problems. I want you to do likewise.

"Prove to the country that you as Members of Parliament command some respect by enforcing self-discipline in all walks of life."

## LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE



FIRST AND FOREMOST  
IN RUBBER TYRED  
EARTH-MOVING  
EQUIPMENT



**WIGGLESWORTH**  
& CO (AFRICA) LIMITED  
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

## Letter to the Editor

### Deportations from Kenya Protest by Africa Group of Monday Club

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—A largely attended meeting of the Africa Group of the Monday Club has been addressed by Mr. Richard Beeston of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was recently deported from Kenya, and Mr. Douglas Brown of the *Sunday Telegraph*, whom Kenya has also declared a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Patrick Wajl, M.P., proposed, and Mr. Adrian Fitzgerald seconded, the following resolution: "That this meeting is concerned at the growing practice of independent African States in deporting British journalists at a few days' notice without giving any reason for the deportation. This practice, if continued, will seriously undermine the freedom of the Press". The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting also expressed concern over reports that on a number of occasions journalists and other British subjects had not received the protection from the British High Commission which they were entitled to expect. It would appear that in certain cases officials of the High Commission were more interested in preserving good relations with the Governments to whom they were accredited than in protecting the rights of their own nationals.

It was decided that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the leader of the Liberal Party.

London, E.C.2.

HAROLD SOREF.

[Mr. Soref, chairman of the Africa Group, presided at the meeting.—Ed.]

SALES



SERVICE



THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA

Our comprehensive sales and service facilities cover the whole range of British-built Ford products (cars, vans, trucks, and tractors) and most of those of Ford Motor Company of Canada.

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

ARUSHA

AND AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA.

## Unveiling of Bronze Statue Mr. Oginga Odinga's Speech

JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA, Vice-President of Kenya, said when he unveiled a bronze statue of the President before Parliament Building in Nairobi:—

"Everyone of us readily acknowledges the great wisdom, the soundness of judgment, and the incomparable stature of Mzee Baba Taifa.

"In 1958, however, when I first publicly acclaimed the primacy of Mzee's leadership, I was immediately isolated and ostracized by the imperialists, their stooges, and my then political opponents.

"During that my darkest and lonely hour I formed the belief that the only deed that could ever sufficiently expiate this heavy blame which had been so ungrudgingly bestowed upon me was to see the statue of Mzee Kenyatta erected. This, I hoped, would stand proudly in front of the very building where so much invective had been so unsparingly thrust at me when championing Mzee's release. Today we witness this realization.

### God's Masterpiece

"The Republic is bestowing its highest honour on the man who for a lifetime has endured the onslaughts, with all its concomitant crudities, administered with excruciating virulence by a colonialist-intentioned Power, and has lived to lead the nation to victory. He is the man who delivered the nation from a life that was poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

"He is God's masterpiece, Jomo Kenyatta, the man who at one time was described by the imperialists' as leader to darkness and death.

"Mzee Jomo Kenyatta is a living legend. Unlike most of us born of flesh and blood, he has always led a life of dedication

and rededication to the service of mankind in general and his country in particular.

"The tree of *uhuru* planted by Mzee Kenyatta, and watered by blood, sweat, toil and tears, is now fully grown.

"This new phase is one of building the country from one where races and tribes live in reciprocal hostilities to one where each man, irrespective of race or tribe, is his brother's keeper. It is the phase of emancipating the country from want, disease and illiteracy. It is the phase of tapping and developing the resources of the country to the maximum use for the betterment of all.

### Burning Light From Burning Spear

"Today the nation is confiscating Mzee Kenyatta's world-renowned burning spear and converting it into a burning light. By this statue the nation is saying to you: 'You are the incarnation of all the best in man'."

In a brief expression of thanks the President said: "I will serve Kenya for the rest of my life. When I die my bones will still be serving this beloved country and the whole of Africa."

## Newspaper Fined for False Reports Verdicts Against "African Daily News"

FOUND GUILTY on three charges under the Rhodesian Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of publishing reports which are false or likely to cause alarm and despondency, African Newspapers, Ltd., Salisbury, publishers of the *African Daily News*, have been fined £180. Owned by the Thomson Organization, the paper was banned on August 27.

The magistrate found that it had falsely reported that supporters of the People's Caretaker Council had attacked a gang of Zimbabwe African National Union thugs in retaliation for a Z.A.N.U. attack on a school, whereas the police evidence was that the P.C.C. had attacked first. For that offence the paper was fined £30.

A penalty of £50 was imposed for falsely reporting that the country's chiefs had lost the support of the majority of the African people, and £100 for a false report that in a High Court trial the Crown had conceded that the police had tortured witnesses.

Mr. E. R. Wason, former managing editor of the paper, who is now on the staff of the Thomson group in Britain, said that he had not seen the report about the chiefs' tour until it was published; he had then thought it "too harsh" and had told the reporter, who had since been convicted of an offence arising from the article, that there might be trouble.

Saying that the paper was aimed principally at African readers, the magistrate held that the publishers should have borne in mind that the readership was mainly among simple and gullible persons.

The defence admitted inaccuracies but submitted that the editorial executives had taken all reasonable care to verify the reports.

## Republican Postage Stamps

KENYA'S REPUBLIC ISSUE of postage stamps is of five denominations. That of 15 cents shows a crowing cockerel in white on a purple background; that of 30 cents the President wearing a beaded cap (and the tie of the London School of Economics); that of 50 cent a lion; of 1s. 30 cents a Kenya bird, the touraco; and that of 2s. 50 cents the Nandi flame flower. Each stamp has in the top right-hand corner a small reproduction of the national flag.

## Aid to Africa

BRITISH AID TO KENYA in the financial year 1963-64 amounted to about £8.1m. in grants and £7.1m. in loans. Tanzania received £4.4m. and £3m. respectively; Uganda £3m. and £2.5m.; Malawi £6.8m. and £2m.; Zambia £826,000 and £3.5m.; and Rhodesia a loan of £3,855,000 and a grant of £21,000.

## During 42 years...

the Rhodesian Milling Company has developed into the largest organization of its kind in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Its two principal products — Gloria Flour and Rhomil Stock-feeds are household names throughout Central Africa. Representatives are stationed at most centres to give advice and assistance on any matter connected with a Rhomil product.

THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LIMITED  
SALISBURY WINDYBUSH HARARE BOTSWANA UNIONVILLE LUSAKA ZIMBABWE



## Mitchell Cotts Group's Higher Profits

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., reports that in the year to June 30 trading profit was just over £2m., compared with £1.6m. in the previous year. Consolidated profit after tax was £661,842 (£516,436). Shareholders receive 20% (17½%). The carry-forward is £3.4m.

Issued ordinary capital is £2.8m. in 5s. shares; preference share capital totals £1,150,000. Outstanding loan capital is just over £1.4m. Fixed assets exceed £7.1m., and investments £9m. (the market value of quoted holdings being some £600,000 above the book value). Current assets exceed current liabilities by £4.8m.

The directors report states that conditions in East Africa were not easy, but that the subsidiaries there did reasonably well in the circumstance, and that the current outlook seems more promising. In the Sudan it is hoped to maintain earnings at about the previous level. Less headway has been made on the meat scheme in Ethiopia than expected, but the cotton project looks likely to fulfil expectations. The Southern African companies are expected to prove at least as profitable as in the past year.

This world-wide group has 17 companies in the U.K., one each in Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Malawi, the Somali Republic, and Zambia; two each in Mozambique and Uganda; four each in Rhodesia and Tanzania; five in the Sudan; and 10 in Kenya.

Mr. H. C. Drayton is the chairman, and Mr. J. K. Dick deputy chairman and managing director. The other directors are Lord Teynham and Messrs. P. P. Dunkley, J. H. Edge, A. E. Helman, Fredk. Knight, A. F. Procter, M. E. Rich, and A. S. Roger.

## Commercial Brevities

A trade delegation from Mozambique has just visited Rhodesia.

A rich tin strike in the Kamativi area, near Wankie, has attracted numerous prospectors.

During the past year 2,228 acres of new tea have been planted in African smallholdings in Kenya.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has now formally adopted the new style of Roan Selection Trust, Ltd.

Extensions to the Salisbury factory of the Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa, Ltd., will cost about £40,000.

What is believed to be the first self-service shoe store in Africa has been opened in Salisbury by the Bata Company.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank is to be so reconstituted as to function both as a commercial and a development bank.

A recent expert survey of the Eastern District of Rhodesia indicates that about 100,000 acres are suitable for coffee growing.

Rhodesian Antimony (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered to prospect antimony deposits in the Que Que area of Southern Rhodesia.

Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd., is establishing a local cutting industry for emeralds from the Sandawana mine near Belingwe.

Associated Battery Manufacturers (East Africa), Ltd., are to spend nearly £120,000 on a battery factory in the Nairobi industrial area.

Important lead and vanadium discoveries have been made on a mine in the Waterford district of Southern Rhodesia, near Bulawayo.

B.P. Southern Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., have bought a service station site in Fort Victoria for £60,000, six times the municipal valuation.

The Agip Company of Italy has spent rather more than £1m. on a motel with 93 beds, a restaurant, and two bank buildings in Nairobi.

A plan to exhibit Kenya products in Britain, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland is under consideration by the Kenya Government.

About 20,000 tons of copper are to be sold from the U.S. Government stockpile at a price based on primary producer prices at the time of sale.

Under a new agreement with the Kenya Power Company, the Uganda Electricity Board is selling electricity in bulk to Kenya at a considerably higher price.

A new Dar es Salaam factory, built at a cost of some £30,000, has just begun manufacture of insecticides, aerosols, deodorants, and some toilet preparations.

Combined Austin Samuel Holdings, Ltd., the new name of Kamna, Ltd., report profit after tax to October 31 at £3,407 (£8,637). A 10% dividend takes £2,710. During the year all investments in unquoted sisal holding companies were sold for £225,000. The company has now 752,225 ordinary shares in Tesco Stores (Holdings), Ltd. The last of the former Kamna directors has left the board.

East Germany has promised Zanzibar 16 fishing vessels, equipment for the food industry worth about £2.5m., and equipment for a tile factory valued at more than £200,000.

A mica factory of a new type, the first of its kind in Rhodesia, is using dumps of hitherto valueless mica waste for a finished product selling in European and Eastern markets at about £50 a ton.

About £100,000 has been spent on new plant by the Kampumba manganese mine in Uganda, which has so far produced about 160,000 tons of manganese ore with an export value of more than £2m.

Tea growing in Uganda is to be developed until it ranks as the first agricultural industry. The Government's intention is to raise annual exports within the next 12 years to 50m. lb. of made tea, yielding about £10m.

If East African Railway & Harbours did not increase freight rates and other charges, the deficit by the end of 1965 would be more than £2.2m., Uganda's Minister of Works and Communications has told Parliament.

The Tanganyika Development Company has increased from 51% to 90% its shareholding in the International Trading and Credit Company of Tanganyika, Ltd., previously Van Eghan and MacLaine (East Africa), Ltd.

After long negotiations with Sir Isaac Wolfson's group, the Ministry for Works and Communications in Kenya has announced that about £2m. will be invested in the expansion of sisal growing in the Taïta-Taveta area.

Industrial development in Kenya will be accelerated, the Minister for Commerce and Industry has said; by a Kenya investment trust "to which all workers will be required to contribute through a check-off system".

Commonwealth African States exported to the United Kingdom in the 12 months to October last goods to the value of £286.9m. Only 3% of those imports into the United Kingdom will be subject to the new 15% surcharge.

An Italian trade mission of 26 members has recently spent a week in Tanzania. The party contained officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and representatives of commercial and industrial associations and of large Italian manufacturing companies.

Since the beginning of this year 140 companies have been registered in Northern Rhodesia with a total nominal capital of £1,525,000. By contrast, Southern Rhodesia in March and April alone attracted 149 new companies with a nominal capital of £3,987,000.

## Trade With China

A Chinese trade delegation recently in Kenya was told by Dr. Kiano, Minister of Commerce and Industry, that he hoped China would become a major market for Kenya products. Indeed, he would like to see trade between the two countries increased a thousandfold.

The Chartered Company, the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, and Consolidated Mines Selection Company have agreed the terms for a merger in a new company, Charter Consolidated, Ltd. Chartered will hold 53.1% and the other two companies 25% and 19.9% respectively.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement assures Rhodesia annual markets in Britain and Canada for 125,000 tons. Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, chairman of the Rhodesian Sugar Association, said that immense help had been given by the High Commission in London in securing Rhodesia's admission to the agreement.

Cement sales in Malawi have dropped by nearly 1,000 tons a month from the average consumption two years ago. In giving that information to the general meeting of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., the chairman, Mr. L. A. Levy, said that the disappointment was all the greater because there had been confident expectation of better markets after independence.

Ask for—

## MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

KEY BRAND and red label—registered trade mark

MUSTAD



FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY

## News Items in Brief

An Association of University Women has been formed in Uganda.

The Kenya Education Commission's report contains 160 recommendations.

The Aga Khan has plans to construct a 15-storey office building in Nairobi.

Two new large hotels are expected to be built in Nairobi, one by Israeli interests.

Twelve Africans from Tanzania are now training as cadets in the Canadian Army.

An outdoor improvement plan at the Victoria Falls Hotel will cost about £40,000.

The Ministry of Information of Malawi has been transferred from Zomba to Blantyre.

State monopolies in Zambia for lotteries, betting, and liquor have been suggested.

The Sudanese Communist Party has begun publication of a weekly newspaper, *Al-Maydan*.

More than 12,800 Africans in Rhodesia have taken master farmer training courses in the past year.

The faculty of medicine of Makerere University College is to raise its intake from 60 to 90 students.

Victims of the Rebellion in Rhodesia is the new name given to Patrice Lumumba Avenue, Stanleyville.

The British Commonwealth Scientific Committee has decided to drop the word "British" from its title.

Post-graduate scholarships for Tanzanians have been offered by the Governments of India, Israel, and Nigeria.

Rhodesia Television estimates that 80% of the European adults in Greater Salisbury now watch television.

East African Airways Corporation now operates a weekly Comet service between Nairobi and Addis Ababa.

The U.M.C.A. and the S.B.C. will merge early in 1965 as the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

In each of the past two years the Uganda Government has sent at least 500 students to educational institutions overseas.

### Pay As You Earn

A pay-as-you-earn income tax scheme is to come into operation in Rhodesia in April 1966. It will affect only salaries and wages.

A civil auditorium costing £330,000 is to be built by Salisbury City Council. Construction will be phased over three years.

Political trouble-makers in Rhodesia may now be forbidden to start new parties for three years under the Unlawful Organizations Act.

About 30 Canadians are due shortly in Dar es Salaam as a military training mission for Tanzania, to be financed by the Canadian Government.

Chinese sericulture experts now in Tanzania have made successful experiments in feeding silkworms on the leaves of cassava and castor plants.

If African immigrants from Rhodesia who have settled in the Mubwa district of Zambia do not produce valid documents they are to be repatriated.

A Soviet Economic Mission of six members has arrived in Zanzibar, where a Russian expert is installing two teleprinters for a proposed news agency.

Three publications in Rhodesia owned by the Thomson newspaper group, the *Weekly Mirror*, *Photo Action*, and *Home Library*, have ceased publication.

Twenty-four new secondary schools are to be opened in Uganda early in 1965. They should enable last year's intake of some 3,000 students to be doubled.

The new Uganda College of Commerce, to be opened shortly, will provide courses to full qualification in accountancy, secretarial practice, and other commercial subjects.

Some African civil servants in Rhodesia have reached salary scales ranging from £1,320 to £2,000. Among them are doctors, school inspectors, and other welfare officers.

By the end of 1965 Kenya hopes to have 81 children of primary school age for every 100 men in the working population. In Sweden the ratio is only 38 to 100.

Copies of each of the 2,000 American Books in the White House library in Washington are to be presented to the University of Zambia by American Metal Climax, Inc.

Rhodesia's Ministry for Agriculture has 1,148 Africans on its field staff, 17 as assistant agricultural officers, 128 as agricultural supervisors, and 1,003 as agricultural assistants.

The Zambia Government's migration figures will not in future refer to arrivals and departures of non-Africans, but will include everyone moving in and out of the country.

A 10kW medium-wave transmitter given by the U.S. Government to the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation will provide reliable reception up to 1,000 miles from Blantyre.

American Peace Corps volunteers are now to be allocated to Uganda, which will be the 18th African State in which they work. Thirty-five teachers are due in January for a two-year stay.

Kenya's Immigration Department report states that 8,108 European residents left the country in 1963 with the declared intention of not returning. Only 3,794 European immigrants arrived.

The casino at Victoria Falls is expected to cost about £350,000 when completed. A former casino inspector in France is shortly to conduct a training school for croupiers in Salisbury.

A College of Business Education is to be established in Dar es Salaam. Dr. H. Fleckenstein, the principal, has received £250 for the purchase of books from a departmental store in Federal Germany.

Formation of a coalition Government between the chiefs of Rhodesia and the European community was advocated on Friday by members of the Chiefs' Council after a special meeting in Salisbury.

The World Health Organization will spend from its regular budget in 1965 about 12m. dollars on helping territories in Africa south of the Sahara. None of the other five W.H.O. regions will receive so much.

To insult the President of Zambia, the national flag, or the national anthem will be punishable by imprisonment for three years in the first case and two in the others if a Bill now before Parliament is passed.

### Irrigated Land for Immigrants

Immigrants into Rhodesia are to be offered small farms under irrigation. The Minister of Immigration, Mr. Harry Reedman, is to visit 26 major cities in 10 European countries in April and May to recruit immigrants.

No African yet holds a superscale post in the engineering departments of East African Posts and Telecommunications. Three of the five top posts in the personnel branch have been Africanized, and six of 17 in the services department.

All but 5% of the civil servants in the London and New York diplomatic missions of Uganda are Baganda. Members of that tribe hold 67 of the 181 superscale posts in the country's civil service. No other tribe has more than 20.

Death sentences have been passed on two Africans found guilty in Rhodesia of using petrol bombs in an attempt to set on fire Mr. and Mrs. Oberholzer, their daughter and vehicle at a road-block in July. Mr. Oberholzer left the car and was killed by stabbing.

Cadets for the Kenya Navy are shortly due at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, for a year's course, which will include three months at sea in destroyers and frigates. Kenya's first African intake will be of six deck officers, three engineer officers, and one supply officer.

The Sudan Government is co-operating in programmes to train Sudanese priests to replace the 300 European priests, most of them Roman Catholics, who were expelled some months ago. Some Sudanese are to complete their training for the priesthood outside the Sudan.

A draft convention on refugees in Africa is to be submitted to the Council of Ministers of O.A.U. by the commission which it appointed to visit Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi. Those three States were represented, as were Rwanda, the Congo, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Senegal.

### High Cost of Africanization

Non-African staff retirements, from East African Railways & Harbours, numbering about 1,400, have cost £271,917 so far for air and ocean passages and £116,000 more than had been previously budgeted for gratuities. Additional costs on training Africans reached £388,000 in the past year, in which salaries and wages rose about £250,000.

Trade unions in Zambia are to be forbidden to accept external assistance or to affiliate with other Labour movements without Government permission. The United Trade Union Congress, to which 15 African unions in the country are affiliated, was recently told not to accept 35 scholarships from Russia and another five from East Germany and Bulgaria.

African nationalists under restriction at Gonakudzingwa camp, near the Rhodesian border with Mozambique, have begun publication of a fortnightly newsheet called *Gonakudzingwa News*. It has been registered as a newspaper. The second issue contained an article by Mr. Nkomo, former leader of the People's Caretaker Council, which is now a proscribed organization.

Six special commemorative issues of Rhodesian postage stamps are planned over the next five years, each having a bearing on the year's campaign of the Natural Resources Board. The 1965 stamp will emphasize the importance of water. That for 1966 will coincide with world ploughing championships to be held near Salisbury at which representatives of about 40 countries are expected to participate.



Picture by Gallaher Ltd.

## Tobacco in Rhodesia: Have you £100,000,000 to invest?

Rhodesia is the second biggest exporter of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the world.

Rhodesians, black and white, toil successfully with this valuable crop which is one of the main bastions of the economy. Demand for tobacco is increasing. The experts give £100,000,000 as the figure of profitable investment that could be made in the expansion of Rhodesian tobacco.

Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia.

We bend

over backwards  
to meet your  
**Delivery Dates**

At Union-Castle, this kind of bending over backwards isn't painful; it's routine. When we say we'll get your freight there on time, we mean it. We carry your goods with a reliability, care and speed that's as famous as the dependability of the Union-Castle Line itself. Send for full details of Union-Castle freight services and see how we bend.

**SEE HOW WE SAIL:** Monthly sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

The going's good by

**UNION-CASTLE**

Outward Freight Dept., Greenly House, Greenchurch Lane, London, E.C.3  
For details, clip coupon to your letter/agentship then post:  
To Union-Castle Line. Please send full details of freight services.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION \_\_\_\_\_  
M.A.R. \_\_\_\_\_

JOINT



SERVICE

## CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement MTWARA

|                   | Closing | Glasgow | *Sth. Wales | B'head  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| †† CLAN GRANT     |         | —       | Dec. 28     | Jan. 5  |
| † CITY OF BEDFORD |         | Jan. 6  | Jan. 11     | Jan. 19 |
| †† PLAINSMAN      |         | Jan. 20 | Jan. 25     | Feb. 2  |

\* If inducement.

† also calls PORT SUDAN and ADEN.

†† also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR) also by arrangement.

**RED SEA PORTS:—**

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.,  
LONDON E.C.3

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 31, 1964

Vol. 41

No. 2099

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

32s. yearly post free

JOINT SERVICE

## HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPETOWN, \*MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,  
LOURENCO MARQUES AND BEIRA (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment).

|                      |         |          |            |
|----------------------|---------|----------|------------|
| Vessel               | Glasgow | S. Wales | Birkenhead |
| CITY OF PHILADELPHIA | 21 Jan. | 25 Jan.  | 2 Feb.     |

\* If inducement. \* With or without transhipment.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment).

|          |         |            |
|----------|---------|------------|
| Vessel   | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
| WAYFARER | 10 Feb. | 19 Feb.    |

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:-

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Liverpool and London  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

**THE MANICA  
TRADING COMPANY  
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: St. Mary Axe House, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14  
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 319  
GWELO P.O. Box 447  
UMTALI P.O. Box No. 270  
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENCO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
JOHANNESBURG  
P.O. Box 8827

Established over 60 years

Ministry of Overseas Development Criticized

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

## OUTWARD SAILINGS

### (P) ROBIN GOODFELLOW

| Bill    | S'v'n'h     | Ch'ton  |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| JAN. 10 | JAN. 7      | JAN. 8  |
| JAN. 10 | Phil. N. Y. |         |
| JAN. 11 | JAN. 11     | JAN. 14 |

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE (MADAGASCAR).

### (R)(D) MORMACFENN

| Bill    | S'v'n'h     | Ch'ton  |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| JAN. 24 | JAN. 21     | JAN. 22 |
| JAN. 24 | Phil. N. Y. |         |
| JAN. 25 | JAN. 25     | JAN. 28 |

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

### (R) ROBIN SHERWOOD

| Bill   | S'v'n'h     | Ch'ton  |
|--------|-------------|---------|
| FEB. 5 | FEB. 2      | FEB. 3  |
| FEB. 5 | Phil. N. Y. |         |
| FEB. 8 | FEB. 8      | FEB. 11 |

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM.

## NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR,  
MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for  
ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)

### HOMEWARD SAILINGS

| Ship       | S. Africa  | E. Africa |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| MORMACLAKE |            | Mid Jan.  |
| ROBIN GRAY | End Jan.   | Mid Feb.  |
| MORMACLAN  | Early Feb. | End Feb.  |

(R) Refrigeration Space  
(D) Deep Tank Space

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**  
Cotts' House, Camomile Street,  
London, E.C.3

Telephone: AVenue 1234  
Cables: Mitcotts, London

**MITCHELL COTTS &  
CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.**

Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth,  
East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira.

**WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.**  
Durban

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.**  
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam

**KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.**  
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani

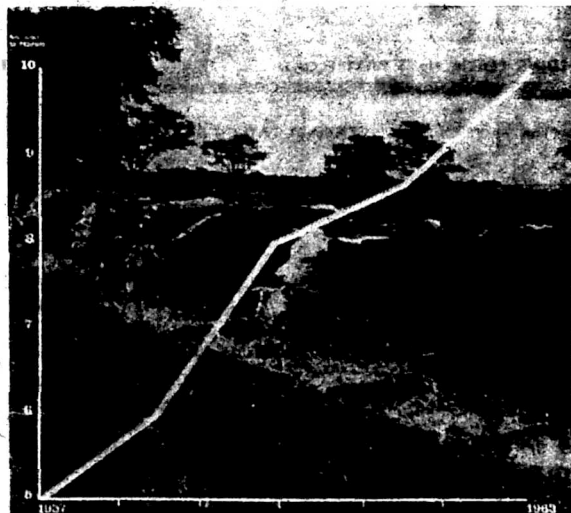
### GENERAL AGENTS:

Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion.  
**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE  
PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION**  
Tananarive.

HEAD OFFICE: **MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.**

**2, BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, 4**

## Invest in Rhodesia's rocketing Beef Industry



The Cold Storage Commission has been directly responsible for the spectacular development of Rhodesia's Beef Industry. Their beef throughput has soared from 5 million to over 10 million pounds sterling in six short years. The Commission's progressive domestic and export marketing policies, coupled with the forward guaranteed cattle prices, safeguard all investments in cattle production.

**THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION OF RHODESIA  
'SERVES THE NATION'**

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cable: EASTAFRIC. London

Island Telegrams: EASTAFRIC. Westcent. London

## Principal Contents

|   | Page |   | Page |
|---|------|---|------|
| Matters of Moment .....                     | 301  | Queen's Broadcast .....                       | 307  |
| Notes By The Way .....                      | 302  | Tanzania and Malawi<br>Quarrel .....          | 308  |
| Ministry of Overseas<br>Development .....   | 303  | Dr. Banda Attacked .....                      | 308  |
| Chartered Company's<br>Mineral Rights ..... | 305  | Chinese Threat .....                          | 310  |
| Personalia .....                            | 306  | Mr. Malcolm MacDonald<br>Aid for Rebels ..... | 311  |
|   |      |   | 312  |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joolson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1964

Vol. 41

No. 2099

52s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**PRESSURE GROUPS** have been extremely busy throughout this year in and for the newly independent States of East and Central Africa. In the United Kingdom and the United States some of the groups have such contacts in publishing, broadcasting, and Parliamentary circles that they are able to exert influences which are strikingly disproportionate to their knowledge (often sketchy), judgment (seldom sound), numbers (minute), and private or public standing. In the African context, unfortunately, there is now not one organization which has been and still is active, effective, and resolute on behalf of the principles for which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stands; those which once championed such causes have disappeared, lost their enthusiasm, or weakly compromised with the enemies of the tenets which had given them purpose. They have succumbed to a trend which impugns sincerity and excuses deterioration of standards. One of the greatest threats to modern Britain is, indeed, the silence of the spirited and public-spirited voices, corporate and individual, which in the past expressed, enjoined and encouraged an unashamedly honourable attitude in national and international affairs.

That the standards which made Britain great have been so tragically sapped is primarily due to so-called "liberal thinkers"—who are neither liberal nor thoughtful, but either active or acquiescent in the current debasement of morals, manners, music, art, literature, journalism, politics, and much else. They recognized years ago that their best hope of escaping crushing condemnation and of propagating their nihilism, particularly in its undermining of Britain's purpose overseas, was to work upon newspapers and periodicals, key men in radio and television, and Members of Par-

liament of all parties who were insufficiently informed to recognize the unreliability of the proposals put before them, though quick to realize that they would gain coveted personal publicity by embracing them. Sound appreciation of Africa's basic problems and needs had thus been vitiated long before Mr. Macmillan's fatuous and disastrous "wind of change" speech marked the start of the scuttle from responsibility, in which he found a ready and ruthless collaborator in Mr. Macleod. Just five years ago that calamitous partnership began the destruction of British administration in East and Central Africa. That it occurred decades too early for the good of Africa and the world in general is at last beginning to be understood, because the fruits of the policy are so bitter.

**One Year's Harvest.** During the year which ends today they have included a revolution in Zanzibar, in which perhaps twelve thousand men, women and children were murdered in cold blood; mutinies in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, in all of which territories the African Governments owe their continued existence to the quick, courageous and capable aid of the British forces which they called to their rescue; chaos in the Congo, in which rebels against the African Governments have had military assistance from both Chinese and Russian Communists and their African associates; training in Tanzania by the Organization of African Unity of "freedom-fighters" for attacks on Mozambique and Rhodesia; dictatorship in Malawi (previously Nyasaland) so naked and nasty that six Cabinet Ministers quarrelled with Dr. Banda and fled the country; and ever-increasing activity by Communist agents and fellow travellers in the Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania in particular, and less obviously but assuredly in other States also. Such, in part, is the 1964 harvest of disaster in what were until 1960 peaceful, progressive, and promising territories.

## Notes By The Way

### Independence of Thought

MR. STANLEY EVANS, who quarrelled with his party while Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury because he insisted on opposing its attitude to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland in his speeches and the lobbies in Parliament, and for a dozen years or more thereafter proclaimed his faith in Rhodesians and their leaders and his contempt for the feebleness, foolishness, and faithlessness of British politicians in their dealings with Africa, sends to his friends at Christmas in place of a conventional greeting card an attractive little brochure containing his comments on some of the year's events. Sometimes he writes seriously, and sometimes jocularly, and, in my judgment, almost always appropriately. I always appreciate his card—as I do the many which reach me at this season from many parts of the world, not least those from Africans whom I have never met but who write some such message as: "I trust EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA more than our politicians". The number of such cards has increased in the recent past. So has the number of senders who have been afraid to sign them, lest the censorship now widely practised in newly-independent African States should discover their independence of thought. Though I cannot thank such anonymous correspondents directly, I can do so through these words.

### Spiritual Malaise

THIS YEAR Mr. Evans deplors the disappearance of the standards which made Britain great. He finds much in contemporary Britain that is melancholy and little that is truly encouraging. "Patriotism is down-graded and authority flouted. We are suffering from a spiritual malaise. Good men are entitled to good leaders. When people feel that they are not being properly led they lose respect for the people over them, lose their zeal, and take refuge in non-involvement. Ever since the war Britain has conducted a massive retreat in Asia and Africa. The old foundations are under incessant attack, nationalism and religion in particular. The men who marched away in 1914 and those who fought the Battle of Britain had verve, *elan*, inner integrity, standards, faith and values that gave them strength and courage.

### Humbug Enthroned

"THE MAIN AIM of the pseudo-intelligentsia today is to stimulate emotion and intellectual violence against those customs, institutions, and traditions. Abetted by people who know better, notably at the B.B.C., their purpose is to denigrate strength and courage and drag down religion and authority in the hope that a society will one day emerge in which they feel themselves less despicable. To these parodies of men belief is humbug; national pride and awareness are humbug: To them nothing endures, nothing is worthwhile". How true are such unhappy statements! Their writer puts much of the blame—and I for one agree with him—on the broadcasting moguls, saying that "few developments would help this country more than a shake-up at the B.B.C. and the restoration of time-honoured standards".

### Small Boy's Doodle

A SIX-YEAR-OLD WHITE BOY in Zambia, seeing a picture of President Kaunda in a newspaper, coloured his teeth with an indelible pencil, of course without realiz-

ing that he was doing anything offensive. An African garden employee who saw the effort reported it to the local branch of the United National Independence Party, and the child's father, a railway signaller born in South Africa, was summoned to the office in Broken Hill of the Under Minister for the Central Province and reprimanded for not having destroyed the defaced picture. He was promptly transferred by Rhodesian Railways to Rhodesia. If legislation already foreshadowed is adopted, as it will be, denigration of the President is to be punishable by imprisonment of between two and three years. Would this infant have been hauled before the court for his idle doodle if the Bill had already been passed? Are parents expected to know every moment what every child is doing, and to be held accountable for some innocent act of an infant? Africans, who are deservedly proud of their sense of humour, so often seem to lose it once they progress in politics.

### Not Even a Quorum

TWO CONFERENCES convened by the Organization for African Unity have had to be cancelled before being opened because the necessary quorum of delegates had not arrived in Addis Ababa. The first conference was intended to discuss defence questions, and in the present state of Africa it can certainly not be suggested that such topics were unimportant. Perhaps the failure of newly independent African States to send representatives sprang from an unwillingness to make their policy or lack of policy evident to the rest of O.A.U. The second conference, on health and sanitation, would have had problems galore to consider. The O.A.U. charter prescribes a quorum of two-thirds of the member States. Now it is proposed to cut the quota to 51%—which in itself exposes the hollowness of the claim that O.A.U. is an outstanding example of international understanding, co-operation, and co-ordination. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of pounds were thrown away in air passages and hotel and other expenses of delegates who flew to the Ethiopian capital for these two abortive gatherings.

### So Very Belated

THE GUARDIAN is at long last beginning to discover that some of its past favourites among African politicians have scarcely deserved its confidence, and that campaigns which it supported for years with more warmth than wisdom would have been better left alone. Commenting on the present postures and predicament of Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi, it has recalled in a leaderette that "there was of course no talking him out of his hostility to the Central African Federation, but the hostility was ill-advised all the same". Did the *Guardian* do anything helpful to expose the absurdity of Dr. Banda's bitter hostility to the Federation? Its influence with African politicians has increased the damage done by its misjudgments about East and Central Africa. If only its awakening had come a decade ago at least, and better still much earlier, it might have proved a powerful advocate of sounder policies.

### In His Own Honour

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, has decided that the new road alongside Lake Malawi shall be known as the Great Kamuzu Road.



# Commons Treated Shabbily, Carelessly and Contemptuously

## Tory Complaints About Ministry of Overseas Development

**BITTER PROTESTS** were made in the House of Commons during the Committee stage of the Machinery of Government Bill at the failure of the Cabinet spokesman, Mr. Houghton, Chancellor of the Duchy, to give adequate explanations about the new Ministry of Overseas Development.

Resentment was repeatedly expressed at the absence from the House of the Minister, Mrs. Barbara Castle, and of her Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. R. Carr, lately Secretary for Technical Co-operation, said (in part): "I take it very much amiss that neither the Minister nor her Parliamentary Secretary has done the Committee the courtesy to be present to listen to this debate. I thought it was an elementary duty of Ministers to be present when their Department's affairs were being debated, discussed, and questioned, and I register the strongest protest against this discourtesy and indeed contempt.

"The rt. hon. lady the Minister for Overseas Development said in the House on February 3: 'We are all agreed that the amount of aid which we give ought to be increased: 1% is no longer adequate, and 2% ought to be the goal'. Is the Labour Government's goal 2% or 1% of our national income?

"She said on July 28 this year: . . . 'The burden of aid on the balance of payments has been exaggerated. It should therefore not be advanced as a reason why the Government should not immediately increase their overseas aid'. Are the Government going immediately to increase their overseas aid, as the rt. hon. lady said should be done?

### Lion's Share for the Commonwealth

"The lion's share of our aid programme will continue to go to the Commonwealth, so the structure and state of development of the Commonwealth determines, as much as anything, what is the appropriate machinery for us to have in this country for administering our aid programme.

"It may well be that the appropriate moment has now come with this great growth in the number of independent countries in the Commonwealth to take a further step in adjusting our system of aid in this country and to create this new Ministry. But it must be clearly defined in its purpose and responsibility; and it is not so defined.

"When my rt. hon. friend the Member for Thirk and Malton (Mr. Turton) tabled two questions of a similar nature to the Commonwealth Secretary last week, one relating to aid to Zambia was transferred to the Minister of Overseas Development, but the other, on aid to Ceylon, was answered by the Commonwealth Secretary. Where, then, does the underlying responsibility for Government aid now really lie?

"Disbursement of aid involves moral, economic, and political considerations. The acceptance of aid as a prior call on the national wealth may represent a predominantly moral decision by this country, but its distribution will be determined principally on economic and political grounds.

"Prime responsibility for making these political decisions has rested clearly with the Commonwealth and Foreign Secretaries. What is the present position? It may be right for the management of all forms of aid to be concentrated in a single separate Ministry, but the prime responsibility for the actual decisions should rest, as hitherto, with the Commonwealth and Foreign Secretaries, because these questions are absolutely basic to this country's Commonwealth and Foreign policies."

Mr. Houghton: "The rt. hon. gentleman said that it is the custom for a Minister to be present when the work of his Department is under discussion. The work of this Ministry is not under discussion. What is under discussion is the creation of the Minister of Overseas Development. Therefore it does not rest upon the Minister to come here and explain the work of the Department. This is a Machinery of Government Bill, not a debate on a supply day or on estimates or on a transfer of functions order."

Mr. Nigel Fisher (Surliton): "This is very unsatisfactory. We just do not know where the division of

responsibility comes between the rt. hon. lady's Department, the Commonwealth Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary. It is not helpful to try to evade the issue."

Mr. Grimond: "I agree with the Chancellor of the Duchy in not wanting the Minister here, but I want to be told what the functions of the new Ministry will be."

Mr. Charles Longbottom: "The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has treated the Committee in a quite extraordinary way, asking us to accept what he regards as a *prima facie* case for instituting the new Ministry without giving us any details of what it would do. It is extraordinary to expect us to give *carte blanche* without answering the most pertinent questions. I think the whole Committee agrees in principle that co-ordination in our aid effort is very much needed, but we are entitled to be told what the broad functions are to be.

### Will Expectations Be Satisfied?

"What are to be the broad functions of the new Ministry as regards the United Nations Trade and Development Council? What harmony will there be between it and the Board of Trade and the Treasury as regards Britain's policy towards this new United Nations body, a body which is being looked to with great enthusiasm and expectation by developing countries? What will be the broad policy and broad relationship between the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Board of Trade, the Treasury and the other overseas Departments with regard to this most important new body?

"Will the rt. hon. lady have her own representatives serving overseas and attached to embassies or will she have to rely upon staff from the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Colonial Office according to the territory?

"In setting up the Ministry of Overseas Development the Government have created great expectations in the minds of people in the developing countries. It would be very wrong to ask the Committee to approve the establishment of a new Ministry just on a *prima facie* case put forward by the Chancellor of the Duchy when so many people in so many countries are looking with great expectation to the new Ministry. The Committee is entitled to know whether those expectations will be satisfied."

### Wrong Still to Divide C.O. and C.R.O.

Mr. Turton: "The Select Committee on Estimates after a very full inquiry suggested that there should be a merger of the Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office and that there should be created a large Commonwealth Office divided into three departments, one to deal with relations, one with responsibilities, and one with overseas aid. I suspect that the new proposal is wrong in keeping a division between the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office.

"The only justification for the proposed set-up would be to have the rt. hon. lady as Minister for Overseas Development in the Cabinet and for her to have two Ministers of State—the Colonial Secretary and the Commonwealth Secretary, for I cannot see how they can properly administer their Departments without having any responsibility for aid.

"Our whole policy towards Kenya depends upon aid. The Commonwealth Secretary and his Department have nothing to do with it. It is the Minister for Overseas Development who is ably interviewing visiting Ministers. The others are shorn of all responsibility.

"I fear that the Prime Minister's set-up will be very wasteful in man-power and will create a great deal of confusion between Ministers, because we shall have two Ministers who will be completely emasculated in regard to their responsibilities.

"The weakness of the old Department of Technical Co-operation was that it had some 950 staff all home-based. Will the rt. hon. lady have any staff overseas? I cannot see how she can operate unless she has her advisers in every country in the Commonwealth and a number of foreign countries. At present those advisers are on the payroll of the Colonial Office or Commonwealth Relations Office. How can one justify the continuance of the three Departments if the Minister for Overseas Development does the work that both sides of the House want him to do? We shall have three Ministers all ineffectively trying to do the same piece of work."

Mr. Hornby: "The Chancellor of the Duchy let the cat out of the bag when he said that this Ministry will give fresh prestige and significance to what we are doing. Prestige is not what we are about. What we are after is efficiency in the deployment of the resources available for overseas aid. That is the way the prestige will come. It will not come by setting up another Ministry."

Sir Godfrey Nicholson: "Mr. Grimond thought that this was an Alice in Wonderland debate. I think it much more like the hunting of the snark. The House will remember that the map provided to the crew by the skipper was one admirably suited to their intelligence because it was a perfect and absolute blank. By the constant repetition of his arguments the rt. hon. gentleman reminded me of the character who kept saying: 'What I tell you three times is true'. He seems to be like the man who forgot everything, including his own name; the climax of the tragedy was that he had 28 boxes all carefully packed with his name printed clearly on each, but, since he omitted to mention the fact, they were all left behind on the beach. All the arguments of the rt. hon. gentleman have been left on the beach."

"Will he tell us anything about the relations between this new Department and the Treasury? It is vital for the House to know what measure of control the Treasury can exercise. Will there be a block grant under the estimates to this Department and will its distribution be entirely at the disposal of the Minister?"

### Thoroughly Retrograde Step

"The really serious aspect is that the establishment of this Ministry is a thoroughly retrograde step. I was interested in the reference to the report of the Estimates Committee, for I was chairman of the sub-committee that produced that report. Masses of evidence swung our minds round to the conviction that from the point of view of the unity of the Commonwealth it was essential that the two Departments should be merged."

"Kenya has been quoted. How can relations be carried on with Kenya when one Department is distributing aid and help and political relations are conducted through the C.R.O.? This is a tragic and retrograde step. A grave blow at Commonwealth unity is implied by this hispanous tendency among Departments which deal with the Commonwealth."

Sir Charles Mott-Radclyffe: "Is the rt. hon. lady to decide whether Malaysia has higher priority than Kenya, whether Uganda must have priority over Ghana, or Malawi over Jamaica? These matters are surely the fundamental responsibility of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. Aid is one of the principal weapons of Colonial Office policy."

"The rt. hon. lady made a statement on November 10. Among the functions of the Minister then mentioned were: terms and conditions of capital aid and the principles on which technical assistance is granted; the size and nature of the aid programme for each country; and the management of capital aid and technical assistance."

### Utter Chaos in Whitehall and Cabinet

"This could cover export credits and the capital investment programme. But surely it is for the Treasury to decide to what extent we invest money overseas. In what circumstances investment is made and in which parts of the world are principally the concern of the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Colonial Office. If the rt. hon. lady's apocrypha is correct such machinery could function efficiently within the Government only if she had under her both the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary for the Colonies as Ministers not in the Cabinet. But they are all in the Cabinet. Until the areas of responsibility are sorted out there must be utter chaos in Whitehall and in the Cabinet, with three Ministers of equal rank all bunched together two fences from home. It is anybody's race."

Mr. Nigel Fisher: "I have a great personal respect for the Chancellor of the Duchy, but I have never seen a debate worse conducted. He made a very long speech, which added precisely nothing to our knowledge, and quite unnecessarily provoked many speeches from this side which might otherwise not have been made. He delayed his own business solely because the Minister of Overseas Development did not wish—goodness knows why—to explain her own Department. It was extraordinary that the rt. hon. lady should not even wish to appear. Through no fault of his own, the rt. hon. gentleman does not know the answers. Why should he?"

"Under the new dispensation I suppose the Colonial Office and C.R.O. officials will first have to try to convince the rt. hon. lady's officials. If they succeed, her officials will take the case to the Treasury. They will not be as good advocates as the people actually involved, because they will speak only at second hand."

"What applies to her officials applies to the rt. hon. lady herself. If she has not visited these places and is not in touch with day-to-day events, if she is not framing overseas

policy, how can she possibly decide and argue priorities? How can she be as well equipped to do this as the Ministers personally involved?"

"On November 10, she made the extraordinary statement that economic considerations would always predominate. This is a totally unrealistic conclusion. If economic considerations were always to be the governing factor, the rt. hon. lady would spend all the money she could get on neglected little Colonies, places of which hon. Members have scarcely heard, but where the need is greatest—the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, Seychelles, Tristan de Cunha, and others which have been neglected. There is a very good case for spending money where the need is greatest, but unfortunately that is not the way things work in practice. What the rt. hon. lady said was endearing but very naive."

### Politics Win Against Economics

"In these days the main method of giving effect to overseas policy is through economic aid programmes—the timing, withholding or granting of aid. If the Minister is not taking part in shaping these policies I do not understand how she can initiate aid projects irrespective of the political considerations. It is my experience that, in a battle between politics and economics, politics almost invariably win."

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd: "The new Ministry will fulfil a useful function only if it is properly organized and if its duties and responsibilities are clearly defined. We are still in complete ignorance about where the policy decision and priorities will lie."

Mr. Eldon Griffiths: "Having seen something of the expenditure of aid in underdeveloped countries, there is, as we all know, a very great deal of waste. Frequently aid goes down the drain. If the representative of an underdeveloped country asks the British mission for assistance in a project—perhaps a bridge or a road—who will do on the ground the feasibility studies and costing and see whether it makes sense for the economy of the country concerned?"

Sir Kenneth Pickthorn: "Whatever line we take about overseas aid—and I take a much meaner, more Scrooge-like line than most of the generous hon. gentlemen opposite—any vote on this amendment has no relevance to that. The Bill is a bad piece of machinery."

### Refusal to Answer Reasonable Questions

Mr. Carr: "Let me sum up the feelings on this side. We want the momentum of overseas aid maintained and increased, as we showed when we were in power. Aid expenditure doubled in the last six years. Most of us think it might be helpful to set up this Ministry, but we are genuinely in doubt about its relationship with other Ministries, the method of financing it, how it should be represented overseas, and how its work should be carried out overseas. It is reasonable to ask for enlightenment on all these matters before being asked to pass the existence of this Minister and Ministry."

"We are put in a farcical position by the stubborn refusal of the rt. hon. gentleman to give us this enlightenment. It is ridiculous, when we are so nearly in agreement and genuinely sympathetic, to be frustrated and irritated by this failure to get answers to reasonable questions. The only reason this debate has gone on so long is that we have been treated in a shabby, careless, contemptuous manner by the Government."

A few days later Mrs. Castle said in answer to a series of questions that a thorough and urgent review was being made into all aspects of British aid.

"We have to bring the necessary economic analysis to bear on the concrete problems which confront us, to consider what policies are practicable in our present economic situation, and to discuss our proposals with other countries with which we collaborate."

"Rather more than one-third of our bilateral capital aid is formally tied at present. If all countries were to untie their aid, this country would probably stand to benefit, but in the present urgent economic situation we could not take unilateral action."

"My Department is reviewing, in consultation with the Overseas Departments, the provision of staff at our embassies and high commissions to deal with development matters. This would include secondment of specialist officers from my department in appropriate cases."

The staff of the Ministry numbers about 500 more than that of the former Department of Technical Co-operation.

# Chartered Company's Loss of Mineral Royalties

## Directors Tell Shareholders of Negotiations under Duress

**ELEVEN MINUTES** was the time allowed to the president of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, for a decision which may render the company liable to taxation on an *ex gratia* payment of £2m. by the Treasury as part of an arrangement for the surrender to the Government of Zambia of the royalty rights on minerals mined in that State.

A circular letter posted to shareholders on December 22 states (in part):—

"On December 14, the company signed an agreement with the Government of Zambia under which it agreed to transfer its mineral rights in Zambia to that Government with effect from Independence Day, October 24, 1964, and the Government of Zambia agreed to pay the company £2m. after payment of Zambian tax. This sum has now been received. Apart from this, the British Government has made an *ex gratia* payment of £2m. These terms of settlement were agreed in principle in Lusaka during the week following Independence.

### H.M. Government Insists on Secrecy

"Before issuing this statement it was essential to await the signing of the agreement and receipt of the money. Further delay was occasioned because your directors, in order to present a full account, sought to be released from the agreement that their discussions with the British Government should be regarded as confidential. On December 16 they were advised that such release would not be given by Lord Dilhorne.

"As soon as it became clear that the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was likely, with the consequence that Northern Rhodesia might soon become independent, a scheme for the transfer of the company's mineral rights to the Government of Northern Rhodesia was considered and submitted to the British Government in June 1963. This scheme did not prove acceptable, but led to negotiations in October between the Northern Rhodesia Government and the company. These negotiations took place in London in the offices of the financial advisers who had been retained by the Northern Rhodesia Government, with a representative of the British Government present.

"The financial advisers asked whether the company would transfer the mineral rights to the Northern Rhodesia Government on January 1, 1964, in consideration of £2½ annual payments, which then had a present value of £35m. (assuming a discount rate of 3.6% per annum i.e., 6% per annum less tax at 8s. in the £).

### Government Guarantee Refused

"Your directors felt that they should not accept this proposal because of the uncertainty of receiving annual payments over such a long period of years, particularly after Independence, when the composition and policies of future Governments could not be foreseen. The company was then asked by the representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Government whether it would accept the proposal if the annual payments were guaranteed by the British Government. This was accepted (subject to payments being made in U.K. sterling in London free of all tax). The British Government, however, ultimately refused to give the guarantee, and the proposition fell through for that reason.

"Further suggestions (modifications of the earlier plan) were discussed with the Northern Rhodesia Government's financial advisers, but no agreement was reached by the time the self-governing (but not yet fully independent) Government came into power in February last. During April 1964 the company again made every effort to arrange talks, and as a result of this further initiative a meeting was arranged to take place in London in May at the offices of the financial advisers.

"The company's representatives took with them specific proposals; but before any discussion could take place the Northern Rhodesia Prime Minister (Dr. Kaunda) said that his Government was not prepared either to submit or to receive any proposals regarding the mineral rights until after the Independence Conference which was about to take place. The meeting was therefore abortive.

"He added, however, that the company would be invited

to talks in Lusaka in the second half of June. No invitation was received.

"Instead, the next step by the Northern Rhodesia Government was to engage economic advisers to inquire into the validity of the company's original title to the mineral rights. Once this was known, it was clear to your directors that negotiations were unlikely to take place until the report had been received. This assessment proved to be correct; and soon after the report became available the Northern Rhodesia Government published a White Paper based on the material it contained.

"In the White Paper it was claimed: (a) that the historical evidence cast doubt on whether the original concessions, granted to the company by Lewanika, King of the Barotses, and by other African chiefs actually covered the area of the Copperbelt whence the royalties were mainly derived; (b) that insofar as the company's title was valid it was so only because of the acts of the British Government. As a result the Northern Rhodesia Government maintained that the question of compensation was one for the British Government, which was urged to 'extinguish' the mineral rights by Independence Day.

### Legal Arguments Rejected

"The company completely rejects these arguments.

"From the legal point of view, it was the company's title to the mineral rights immediately before Independence which was important, not its title 55 or more years ago. Immediately before Independence the company owned, with minor exceptions, the mineral rights throughout Northern Rhodesia; subject to these exceptions it alone had the right to authorize the extraction of minerals and to receive royalties. The company's title to the mineral rights rested upon three distinct grounds: (1) on the agreements made with the chiefs between 1890 and 1909; (2) on Northern Rhodesia legislation, including the Mining Ordinance of 1958; and (3) on recognition by British Governments from 1893 onwards.

"In the White Paper important documents were brushed aside in language which suggested that since they were the acts of 'colonialism' they were acts to be ignored when Independence came. If all acts of Colonial administration were ignored there would be scarcely an established title or a settled frontier in the whole of Tropical Africa.

"Before publication of the White Paper the Northern Rhodesia Government had been pressing the British Government to alter the terms of the proposed Independence Constitution so as to enable the independent Zambia Government to expropriate the company's mineral rights without infringing the clause in the Constitution that provided for the payment of adequate compensation on any expropriation of property by the State. This the British Government declined to do, and it was made clear by the Zambia Government that in the absence of a settlement it intended to change the Constitution unilaterally after Independence to enable it to expropriate the mineral rights without compensation. Indeed, legislation was introduced to enable a referendum to be held for this purpose immediately after Independence.

### Minister Declined to Meet Directors

"Mr. Wina came to London the day after the publication of the White Paper, and talks took place between him and his delegation and the then Lord Chancellor representing the British Government. Your directors hoped that talks would be arranged between the three parties to the 1950 agreement (i.e., the British Government, the Northern Rhodesia Government, and the company), but Mr. Wina declined to meet the company. Instead, representatives of your board were asked to meet the Lord Chancellor, and three meetings took place.

"Your board's representatives were asked by the Lord Chancellor, and they agreed, to keep confidential what took place at their meetings with him. Although subsequently several newspaper reports purported to describe the course of the meetings between the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Wina, and the attitude of the company as reflected in those discussions, Lord Dilhorne has declined to release the company from the obligation to keep the discussions confidential. Your board is therefore unable to report to you fully on this phase of the controversy. Your board can say only that the talks between the two Governments failed in spite of very great efforts on the part of the board's representatives to bring about a settlement.

"Your directors particularly emphasize that during all this

(Concluded on page 312)

# PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE was 47 on Sunday. PRESIDENT NYERERE has spent four days in Zanzibar and Pemba.

ALDERMAN PAULO KAVUMA has been re-elected Mayor of Kampala.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS has been elected a director of Richard Costain, Ltd.

EARL DE LA WARR has been appointed vice-chairman of Olympia, Ltd.

SIR HUGH BEADLE, Chief Justice of Rhodesia, is to be appointed to the Privy Council.

SIR TREVOR GOULD, vice-president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has retired.

THE EARL OF PERTH has been appointed deputy chairman of the United Molasses Co., Ltd.

MR. PERCY ARNOLD will return to London shortly from his visit of some months to Ethiopia.

CARDINAL RUGAMBWA, of Uganda, the only African cardinal, is expected to visit England next year.

THE REV. J. MLELE, priest in charge of Idunda, Njombe, is now a Canon of South West Tanganyika.

MR. HASTINGS NOYOLO has been elected Ngambela of Barotseland and installed with traditional ceremony.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, has left Salisbury for a trip to the Seychelles.

MR. LU HFU-CHANG, Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade in the People's Republic of China, has recently visited Kenya.

MR. PHILLIP MATANTE, president of the Bechuanaland People's Party, has returned to Bechuanaland from a visit to East Africa.

MR. BIRGER ABRAHAMSON has presented his letters of credence as Ambassador for Denmark in the United Republic of Tanzania.

MR. WESLEY PILLSBURY NYIRENDE has been elected Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia. MR. HUMPHREY MULEMBA is the Deputy Speaker.

SIR PATRICK FLETCHER, a former Minister of Native Affairs in Rhodesia, is in Bulawayo Hospital with head injuries suffered when his car collided with a lorry.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE and MR. HUGH FRASER have rejoined the board of the Alliance Assurance Company and been made directors of Sun Alliance, Ltd.

MR. BASIL DARDAGAN, a Rhodesian, has been appointed chief commercial officer of Rhodesia Railways, which he joined as junior clerk 28 years ago.

LORD COLYTON suggested in the House of Lords last week that the Congo might again dissolve into complete chaos and emerge as a Chinese Communist fief.

MR. ALOYSIUS TIRAMANYA, an attorney in the Ministry of Justice in Uganda, has left for Columbia University, New York, to take a post-graduate course in international law.

MR. C. B. KATITI, Deputy Minister of Regional Administrations in Uganda, has returned from leading a troupe of 78 Uganda dancers to Cairo, where they gave 16 performances.

MR. L. G. SOUYAVE has been appointed a puisne judge in Seychelles, his birthplace, where he practised as a barrister from 1949 to 1956. He was then appointed Assistant Attorney-General.

SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, former Secretary of the Federal Treasury, and now chairman of the three Central African boards of the Standard Bank, has been elected to the main board. He will shortly take up an appointment in London.

That MR. JAMES CLARKE will become leader of the Rhodesia Party, displacing SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, has been suggested by the *Sunday Mail*, which has suggested as other possible leaders MR. DAVID BUTLER, M.P., MR. GORDON THOMAS, and MR. G. R. J. HACKWILL.

TWO RHODESIANS were the top scorers for South Africa in the Johannesburg Test Match which ended in a draw on Tuesday. In the second innings R. C. BLAND made 144 not out. In the first A. J. PITHEY made 85.

MR. H. CHIPEMBERE, one of the Malawi Ministers who have quarrelled with DR. BANDA, has said in a letter to the *Rhodesia Herald* that "conditions in the detention and restriction camps set up by Dr. Banda are worse than anything the imperialists and colonialists ever did".

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor-General of Malawi was received by the QUEEN last week and invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. SIR GLYN and LADY JONES had the honour of being invited to lunch with HER MAJESTY.

MAJOR-GENERAL EYASU MANGASHA, Minister of State in the Ethiopian Ministry of Defence, said when welcoming delegates from 20 African States to a Defence Conference in Addis Ababa that there was need for an African Army and a Military High Command for the continent of Africa.

MR. NICHOLAS CHARLES, who has succeeded MR. RODNEY CHILTON as publications officer in the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya, became an apprentice journalist on *Baraza* in 1942, went to India 10 years ago to broadcast in the Swahili service of New Delhi Radio, became a linotype operator in Nairobi, and in 1961 news editor of *Taifaleo*.

## Obituary

LADY ADDIS, who has died in Frant, Sussex, aged 57, was the wife of SIR WILLIAM ADDIS, a former Governor of Seychelles.

MR. HAROLD BILLIARD, architect to Rhodesia Railways, has died at the age of 59. He was chairman of the City Club for a while.

RAS TESSEMMMA, premier chief of Eritrea, who has died at the reputed age of 95, had at different times served the Ethiopian, Italian, and British administrations, all of which had honoured him in one way or another. Under the British Military Government he received the rank of ras.

MR. SIMON KAMUNDE, a Meru, who a fortnight ago was appointed Assistant Minister for Information in Kenya, and his wife were killed in a car crash near Nairobi on Monday. It was thought in some quarters that he might exercise a restraining influence on Mr. Oneko, the extremist Minister for Information.

## ZAMBIA



For information APPLY TO  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

Telephone: LANgham 0691

## Commonwealth's Love of Freedom "Our Real Wealth", Says The Queen

THE QUEEN said in her Christmas message that she greatly welcomed opportunities of hearing about Commonwealth problems. She believed that "in God's good time all the peoples of our Commonwealth, working side by side, will attain prosperity".

Her Majesty continued:—

"The thread which runs through our Commonwealth is love of freedom, and it is perhaps in this, more than in anything else, that our real wealth lies. The word 'freedom', like the word 'democracy', is a simple one implying a simple idea, and yet freedom, to be effective, must be disciplined.

"Absolute freedom is a state unknown to the historian. The many ancient institutions and traditions which we have inherited and which are familiar to us all provide a framework and a dignified background to our way of life.

"If it is not to degenerate, freedom must be maintained by a thousand invisible forces—self-discipline, the common law, the right of citizens to assemble, and to speak and argue.

"We do not wish to impose a particular form of government on any peoples. We merely say: 'This is what we do: we know it's not perfect, but it is the best system that we have been able to create after many centuries of trial and error'.

"All of us who have been blessed with young families know from long experience that when one's house is at its noisiest there is often less cause for anxiety.

"The creaking of a ship in a heavy sea is music in the ears of the captain on the bridge. In fact little is static, and without movement there can be no progress.

"Some speak today as though the age of adventure and initiative is past. On the contrary, never have the challenges been greater or more urgent. The fight against poverty, malnutrition and ignorance is harder than ever, and we must do all in our power to see that science is directed towards solving these problems.

"I would like to say to the young people of the Commonwealth: Upon you rests our hope for the future. You young people are needed; there is a great task ahead of you—the building of a new world. You have brains and courage, imagination and humanity. Direct them to the things that have to be achieved in this century if mankind is to live together in happiness and prosperity".

## R.S.T.'s First African Director Mr. S. H. Chileshe Appointed

MR. S. H. CHILESHE, who has been appointed the first African director of Roan Selection Trust, Ltd., the parent company in the R.S.T. group, has a long record of public service in his own country. He is the present Mayor of Lusaka.

Born in 1912, and educated in Livingstone and at Wadilove Training Institute, Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, he was one of the original members of the staff of the Jeanes School in Mazabuka when it was opened in 1934 as a teacher-training institution and a centre for the instruction of chiefs and others engaged in local government. He was later on the staff of Hodgson Technical College, Lusaka, and in 1939 was transferred to Chalimbana School (the new home and name for the Jeanes institution).

He came to London in 1945 and spent two years at the School of Oriental and African Studies. He then worked for the publications bureau of the Northern

Rhodesian Government, and later went into business in Lusaka. Appointed a member of the African Representative Council in 1952, two years later he was one of its four nominees to the Legislative Council, in which he sat for five years. He came to London as a delegate to the constitutional conferences of 1948 and 1958.

In February of this year he joined R.S.T. as personal assistant to the resident director in Lusaka, and has since sat on the board of Ridgway Hotels, Ltd., as joint representative of R.S.T. and Mafukira Copper Mines, Ltd. He has also been chairman of the Dairy Produce Board of Zambia since its establishment some months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chileshe have been keen Church and social workers. They have five sons and four daughters.

## Sir Richard Turnbull for Aden Long Service in East Africa

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL is to become British High Commissioner for Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia in succession to Sir Kennedy Tregaskis, who, in the words of an official announcement, returned to England some weeks ago "on urgent private affairs which preclude his early resumption of duty". Considering that it was essential to have a High Commissioner in office, the Secretary of State for the Colonies therefore advised the Queen that Sir Kennedy should be retired and a successor appointed.

Sir Richard Turnbull, who was born in St. Albans in 1909 and educated at University College School and the Universities of London and Cambridge, joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1931, and after spending a number of years in the Northern Frontier Province, became Defence Secretary and Minister for Internal Security in 1954 and Chief Secretary in the next year. In those capacities he had much to do with suppressing the Mau Mau rebellion.

He went to Tanganyika in 1958 as Governor, and remained as Governor-General from the time the territory achieved independence at the end of 1961 until he retired in March of last year. Not long afterwards he was appointed chairman of the Kenya Land Board.

The new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Greenwood, has recently visited Aden, and has stated that the policy of the Socialist Government is that there should be an independent Arab State in South Arabia not later than 1968. A constitutional conference is to be held in March.

## Briton Handcuffed in Tanzania

MR. T. J. IMAGE, a British official in the East African Customs Department in Tanzania, is stated by the *Sunday Telegraph* to have been arrested recently in Kigoma by orders of Mr. Semvua, the regional commissioner, held overnight in a cage cell, and marched handcuffed and barefoot to his office next day.

Mr. Semvua is also stated to have had the British Consul in Elisabethville taken to the police station after he had paid a courtesy call upon him; and to have put under house arrest Colonel B. G. Pugh, of the staff of the United Kingdom High Commission in Dar es Salaam, and his British pilot, and to have ordered them out of the town after Colonel Pugh had telephoned Dar es Salaam and obtained the release from jail of Mr. M. G. Brown, manager of the local branch of the Ottoman Bank (whose wife and two children left promptly for Britain).

The report refers to a feeling in Kigoma that "Britain is incapable of resisting arbitrary and hostile acts", and to "the obvious preference of Tanzania officialdom for Iron Curtain technicians, as shown by the arrival of six Russian veterinary surgeons in the area".

Mr. Semvua, who was appointed regional commissioner about a year ago, has visited Communist China.

## Quarrel Between Tanzania and Malawi Recriminations About Invasion Plot

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA issued an official denial last week of Dr. Banda's allegations that it was permitting ex-Ministers from Malawi to prepare to invade that country from Tanzania.

Having expressed disappointment at statements in Dr. Banda's speeches, the announcement continued (in part):—

"The Government of Tanzania is concerned to learn that Dr. Banda suspects that Tanzania has a hand in an intended invasion of Malawi. Tanzania has not had and will not have anything to do with the internal troubles of Malawi, and has no cause to be interested in the alleged invasion. The dispute in Malawi has not been, is not, and will not become a matter for the Union Government.

"The three ex-Ministers from Malawi have been allowed to enter the United Republic in accordance with our policy of granting political asylum to all those with whom we in the United Republic have no quarrel. They will be allowed to stay here if they wish and take up employment.

"The Union Government will not countenance these or other refugees abusing our hospitality and undertaking any illegal or other campaigns against the Malawi Government from our country.

"Also at a recent mass rally the President said that Dr. Banda had decided to expel Tanzanian African schoolchildren studying in Malawi. The Tanzanian Government would not expel Malawi citizens unless involved as individuals in undesirable activities.

"On a number of issues, and in particular as regards relations with Portugal, Dr. Banda's foreign policy is in direct opposition to ours, but this would be no excuse for any interference by this Government in the internal affairs of Malawi."

### Accusations Amplified

On Monday of this week the Malawi charges were repeated in *Malawi News*, the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party, whose president, Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister, is chairman of the company owning the paper. Its editor is Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary-general of the party.

Rejecting the above official statement by the Government of Tanzania, the newspaper wrote:—

"Many things have happened in Tanzania which have not borne out the statement of denial by the President, Dr. Nyerere.

"All letters from Malawi to Tanzania, and all letters from Tanzania to Malawi, are censored. We have this information from very reliable sources.

"We also know that at Tunduma and some point at the northern end of Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) the Tanzanian Government has set up posts at which all people travelling to Tanzania are screened. Those who say that they are for Chiume or Chipemba are sent to a camp in Dar es Salaam where they are trained in subversive activities. We know this will be denied, but it is true.

"The most recent of the events is the detention by the Tanzania Government of all the leaders of the Malawi Brotherhood Society [an organization for Malawi exiles work-

ing in Tanzania]. On November 21 the Tanzania Government detained at least eight of the leaders of the society."

Three names were given, those of Mr. Masika, chairman of the Malawi Brotherhood, and Messrs. Jeranzi and Munthasi. The newspaper statement then continued:—

"If the Tanzania Government is not with Chiume and his gang in their activities, why did they introduce this censorship of mail? Why did they set up these screening posts? Why do they train these people in subversive activities? What evidence does one need of a country siding with rebels than the evidence shown by these activities of the Tanzania Government?"

"The people of Malawi are determined that the hard-won freedom and independence which they have just achieved will not be destroyed by Chiume and his paymasters."

## Mr. Chirwa Attacks Dr. Banda "Corrupted by Too Much Power"

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, Minister of Justice in Malawi until he was dismissed three months ago, flew back to Dar es Salaam last week after a short visit to England and Scotland: He had timed his arrival in London to coincide with that of Dr. Banda, about whom he spoke to journalists in most critical terms.

Two days before his departure for Tanzania to rejoin other ex-Ministers, the *Scotsman* made an interview with him the main feature of its leader page. He was quoted as having said, *inter alia*:—

"What started the row was that Dr. Banda made a public speech saying that his Ministers should be spied on. He was undermining them. He had about seven Ministries himself, while the rest of us had six.

"Banda, a dictator through and through, bullies the people, the Press, the radio, his ministers. He controls the distribution of stenographers to Ministries and also Government houses.

"Banda must go. He is useless to Malawi, useless to Africa, useless to the West.

### Prospect of Civil Disobedience

"We ex-Ministers, the Six, are convinced that enough pressure will be brought to bear on him through public opinion so that he will hold free elections. If that fails, there will have to be some form of civil disobedience. We did not get independence just to get a black dictator. We want real freedom. When he goes we shall make the people free.

"In Britain I have been meeting many people in private to assure them that we are still a force to be reckoned with. We have tremendous support in Malawi, where people are very tired of the way Banda runs things. He has cowed the Malawi people with intimidation, force, and thuggery. Because Banda has muzzled the Press and the radio, we are in Zambia and Tanzania, where we can speak freely. The news goes back to Malawi.

"We hope that public opinion in the world, and in Africa, will in the end condemn Banda for what he is, and that the people in Malawi will turn against Banda in spite of his guns.

"He is mispending the financial aid he gets from Britain, which ought to bring pressure upon him. He uses British money to buy guns for his hooligans, he uses Government trucks and fuel to transport thugs to terrorize his friends, and he buys these thugs food with British money.

"He is arming the Malawi Pioneers and using them like Nazi storm-troopers. Transported at public expense, they go about breaking up meetings. The British Government should say they are not going to allow their social conscience to be outraged by this flagrant violation of the rule of law. They ought to point out to Banda that the aid is not for his personal use but for social services and the like.

"Banda is leading the country into a position where Britain will have to grant aid to Malawi indefinitely. My colleagues and I want careful economic planning, so that the time must come when Malawi will be economically independent. Economic development and investment are at a standstill because Banda is so worried about his own political position.

"If Britain and America don't give him money he will try to blackmail them, saying that he will get it from Russia and China. Our assessment is that Russia and China will not give

### ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

(Established 1865)

Bankers to Her Majesty The Queen's Government of the Isle of Man.

#### RETURNING HOME?

ACCUMULATED SAVINGS from income earned by employment abroad, if remitted to the United Kingdom during the year in which such income ceases, can attract United Kingdom tax. Remittances to the Isle of Man from abroad are not "remittances" for United Kingdom tax purposes.

YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE of this and obtain a first class banking service by opening an account with the

#### ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

Head Office: Athol Street, DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, one of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL group of Banks.

If you are thinking of retiring why not choose the Isle of Man with its substantial tax advantages.

him a penny because he is no use in Africa. The Communists are not fools; they know whom to get at."

### No Leader Yet Elected by Six

Mr. Chirwa, declaring that the Six had not selected a leader, added that any one of them was capable of leading. All had been British-trained and all were Christians.

Dr. Banda's references to their alleged contacts with Communism were a red herring produced to impress Britain and America. "I did not know that Presbyterianism and Communism went together. I thought Communism was atheistic. The six ex-Ministers believe in parliamentary democracy. Many of us are Presbyterians."

In London Mr. Chirwa denied Dr. Banda's assertions about invasion, saying that if he and the other five ex-Ministers had wanted to resist by violence, they would still be in Malawi, where they had tremendous support.

Their programme did not include violence, though "all of you as historians know that the time sometimes comes when a people cannot be repressed any longer". Their hope was that the people of Malawi would refuse to accept the rule of Dr. Banda and that he would then give up. The Six did not want him to be killed. They wanted him to see how well they could run the country.

Mr. Chirwa declared that Mrs. Chipembere was still in Malawi, to which country he would himself soon return. When he came back to London shortly he would disclose the names of the new party and its leader and their specific programme.

Repeating earlier criticisms of Dr. Banda, he said that "he feeds on hate".

A *Gazette Extraordinary* published in Malawi last week over the Prime Minister's signature gives powers of search without warrant to "any authorized officer and any person acting under the direction of an authorized officer".

Another change in the security laws makes it an offence to possess subversive literature. Hitherto it had been an offence to publish it. Pamphlets sent into Malawi by rebel Ministers are known to be circulating among Africans in the townships.

## Markets Divided by Frontiers

### Dr. Banda on Malawi's Problems

MALAWI is the most unfortunate country in Africa in regard to colonialism, Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister, has told the General Assembly of the United Nations.

By accident of history and geography, she was almost completely surrounded by the territory of Mozambique, over which Portugal exercised sovereignty.

"This being the case, Malawi, though sincerely believing that colonialism should be eradicated from every inch of our soil, though sincerely and strongly believing that it is the duty of every independent State to help those of our brothers still under the yoke of colonialism, finds it difficult to translate her beliefs and wishes into action, such as severance of all relations with Mozambique and Portugal. She is compelled by force of circumstances beyond her control to have dealings with Mozambique or Portugal.

"No-one regrets this more bitterly than I. To many people who talk about the problem of Mozambique, this problem is academic or political. They do not live with the problem, as I do. Some of them are thousands of miles away from it, but to me it is a human problem as well as a political problem.

"My tribe is divided in two, part on the Malawi side of an imaginary line and part on the Mozambique side of that line. While some of my relatives are Malawians by citizenship, others are Mozambiqueans by citizenship.

### Impossible to Sever Relations

"Not only are tribes in Malawi cut in two, one side living on the Malawi side of the imaginary line and the other on the Mozambique side, but also markets and trading centres. There are markets and trading centres in Malawi, such as those at Ncheu, Dedza, and Fort Manning or Mchinji, where one part of the market is on the Malawi side of the imaginary line and the other on the Mozambique side.

"With all the good intentions in the world you cannot boycott trades on the same market or trading centre or put custom barriers across a market or trading centre.

"There are other countries in Africa with which it is not possible for Malawi to sever connexions or on which to impose total boycott without injury to her economy. These are Rhodesia and South Africa, particularly Rhodesia. For years what is now Malawi and Rhodesia have had very close links economically. Those links became much closer and firmer during the ten years when the Federation imposed in 1953 lasted. These links cannot be broken easily overnight without injury to the economy of the country. In saying this of the relationship between Portugal and Malawi, between Rhodesia and Malawi, I am only repeating what I said at the African Summit Conference in Cairo last July.

"Malawi hates colonialism as strongly as any other State in Africa hates colonialism. I hate colonialism as strongly as any other African nationalist hates it. I believe as strongly as any other African nationalist that colonialism is an evil which must be eradicated from every inch of our continent. But the geographical and economic position of Malawi limits and circumscribes our form of action in the fight against colonialism."

## Zambia Europeans Warned

PRESIDENT KAUNDA referred in a broadcast at the beginning of this week to frequent racial incidents on the Copperbelt, and said that his Government would not tolerate such irresponsible and stupid statements by Europeans as that "You cannot run these mines or this or that industry without the presence of white people". Believing in non-racialism because all human beings are equal in the sight of God, his Government would nevertheless "deal very firmly with any racist, without regard to what contribution he makes, for Zambia is better without such racials plus their skills than with them". The President has warned the officials of his party that discipline must be imposed. There have been recent reports from Lusaka and elsewhere of threats of violence to Europeans.

# RHODESIA is going ahead!

#### TRADE

Increasing domestic exports

#### MINING INDUSTRY

More than thirty different minerals being produced.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Climbing to a record level of output this year

#### RAILWAYS

Setting new freight traffic records

#### AGRICULTURE

Rising production of beef, citrus, and sugar. Vast irrigation projects expanding in Sabi-Limpopo lowveld

THESE ARE MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
SAFE INVESTMENT IN RHODESIA



Trade and immigration inquiries to:—  
Office of the High Commissioner,  
Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone: COVENT GARDEN 1212.

## Chinese Threat to Africa Importance of Southern Africa

MR. PATRICK WALL said in the House of Commons a few days ago when the Armed Forces were under discussion:—

"The Soviet threat to Europe and the possibility of a nuclear exchange in Europe is decreasing. The real threat to peace in the next five or 10 years is that of Chinese infiltration in Asia and Africa, infiltration designed to overthrow the pro-Western and even the unaligned Governments in the Indian Ocean area.

"The Communist technique has been developed successfully and is designed to exploit pan-Asian and pan-African emotions and to encourage the anti-Colonial pressures in the United Nations.

"This modern form of attack, the cheapest and most effective way to reduce British influence, can be answered only by a combination of diplomatic, economic, and military counter-measures. In this debate we must particularly concentrate on the last of these counter-measures.

"We need mobile task forces, embracing all three Services, capable of being reinforced rapidly by sea or air and backed by adequate administrative support from suitable bases.

### Need For Major Bases

"East of Suez we need bases to protect the oil supply, our trade routes, and possibly to evacuate British nationals in East Africa, to maintain our obligations to our Commonwealth partners, and to support our alliances and obligations.

"Bases provide docking for ships and workshops, stores dumps, recreational facilities essential for all three Services, airfields, and facilities for exercising command and control. The only two major bases that can provide all these facilities are Singapore and Malta, but even these have no real industrial backing.

"In the next war—if it ever comes—as in the last war, we shall find the ports of Durban and Perth absolutely essential to us, as they are the only two major bases which are backed

by an industrial complex.

"The importance of Southern Africa is increasing day by day. Only *via* Southern Africa can we reinforce our growing naval strength in the Indian Ocean, and only there can we be guaranteed overlying flights. Yet the Government appear to be deliberately antagonizing the Governments of Southern Africa. I hope that they will realize how vitally important that part of the world is bound to be to our Commonwealth strategy."

## Prime Minister and Rhodesia

### "Make Noises to Africans"

ASKED TO CONFIRM that H.M. Government would adhere to the convention not to legislate for Rhodesia except at the request of the Rhodesian Government, the Prime Minister said in the House:

"The whole question of the convention and the security issues were very excellently expressed in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' *communiqué* signed by the *rt. hon.* gentleman opposite. We fully adhere to it."

Mrs. Shirley Williams: "Is my *rt. hon.* friend aware of the protest given to the High Commissioner by the African nationals in regard to the recruitment of both Africans and German recruits into the Rhodesian Air Force, in the light of the recent dismissal of the commander-in-chief? Would he make a statement?"

The Prime Minister: "I am aware of that protest, but I do not think there is anything I could say helpfully at this stage. I am, however, on the general question in further communication with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and, indeed, sent him a message today."

Mr. Goodhew: "Is the Prime Minister aware that what is necessary in Rhodesia is not only that Europeans should be prepared to act properly according to a Constitution but that the African nationalist extremists should also be so prepared? Would not the Prime Minister agree that it is time the Government made some noises about the Africans and what they would do if they are to show that they are worthy of fighting constitutionally rather than resorting to violence and intimidation?"

The Prime Minister: "I am not sure what noises the *hon.* gentleman wants to hear. We have reiterated the statement made by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in their *communiqué*, and by this we stand."

"With regard to the public consequences of an illegal declaration of independence, we made a full and frank statement, which was discussed during the debate on the address."

Cocoa cultivation is to be encouraged in Uganda. It is hoped to put 560 acres under the crop in 1965.

An Uganda Government announcement states that private enterprise is to establish a sisal industry.

Training in business practice has been offered to 10 Kenya Africans by the Federal Republic of Germany.

An Australian Trade Exhibition is to be held in Nairobi from January 27 to February 2. All admission receipts are to be given to the Kenya National Fund.

Tools and Equipment Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury, is to build an enamelling plant costing about £75,000. It will manufacture hollow-ware, employing about 50 people.

A tea estate in a swamp in Rwanda near the Uganda border has been so successful, said Mr. A. A. Nekyon, Minister of Planning and Community Development, on returning from a visit to Rwanda that he intended to have numerous papyrus swamps in Uganda cleared for the production of tea.

A blanket factory in Kampala, which should be in production by June, will initially employ about 300 workers. When labour is fully trained the annual output should be 1½m. blankets. The managing director of the company is Mr. Somchand Shah, previously managing director of Nakuru Industries, Ltd., Kenya.

SALES  SERVICE



THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA

Our comprehensive sales and service facilities cover the whole range of British-built Ford products (cars, vans, trucks, and tractors) and most of those of Ford Motor Company of Canada.

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

ARUSHA

AND AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA &  
MWANZA.

### THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

A letter describing the events which led to the transfer on October 24, 1964, of the Company's mineral rights in Zambia to the Government of that country has been posted to all the registered stockholders of the Company.

If bearer shareholders require copies, application should be made to the Secretary of the Company at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2,  
December 22, 1964.



## Mzee Kenyatta on Mr. MacDonald Counsellor of Warm and Vivid Mind

THE FOLLOWING TRIBUTE was paid by the Prime Minister of Kenya, now the President, to the retiring Governor-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, just before he flew from Nairobi to Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia:—

"The Rt. Hon. Malcolm John MacDonald arrived in Kenya on January 3, 1963. At that time the relationship of the Government and people of Kenya with the high office which represented Colonial administration was far from happy. There had been disharmony of thought, which clouded normal contacts. So, in people's minds, any change could only be from one human symbol to another of continuing oppression. It was on to this discouraging stage that His Excellency first appeared as Kenya's Governor.

"The newspapers had made it common knowledge that this man, a son of one of the great Labour leaders, Ramsay MacDonald, had held high office in some British Governments before the war. He had served at various times as Secretary of State for the Colonies and for Dominion Affairs. Subsequently, and for a span of 20 years, he had served with great distinction in many important parts of the Commonwealth. Apart from the splendour of this record, little was known of him in this country as a person.

"Happily, it soon became apparent that Kenya's year of destiny had produced an enlightened man, with warm and vivid mind, to assist us both as counsellor and friend. Malcolm MacDonald took unalloyed pleasure in Kenya's attainment of internal self-government six months after we watched him arrive. Six months after that, on our Uhuru Day, Kenya took pleasure in turn when he was sworn in, not just as

Governor-General, but as trusted ally and servant of our new nation.

"Kenya now has adopted the status of republic, and Governor-Generals must therefore depart. But let me distinguish between the office and the man. We have no apologies to make, and no regrets, that our own status and structure of Government has been fashioned in accord with Kenya's needs.

"While there have been no shackles to our independence for these past 12 months, we are about to break the last links which chained us to a longer past, for even where a system is practised with the supreme grace and propriety which so distinguishes Her Majesty the Queen, yet the ultimate hand of monarchy is foreign to the evolution of our thinking here and to the freely-created fabric of social and economic progress to which our country is committed.

### Sympathetic to African Views

"Returning from the office to the man, thoughts must now turn to the massive contribution made by Malcolm MacDonald throughout nearly two years of constitutional design, nation-building, and social change. He has spared himself nothing in friendship and strain. Whenever I or any of my Ministers have needed advice, we have found him to be helpful and sympathetic to our views.

"We shall remember the Governor-General as a man who understood freedom and the motives that actuated fellow-men. He understood the fine arts, the basic simplicities of humanity, and the struggles of mankind against economic and social frustration; and whenever doubts were cast upon stability or purpose in Kenya, throughout his term of office he came forward to demonstrate the underlying threads of justice, wisdom, and strength.

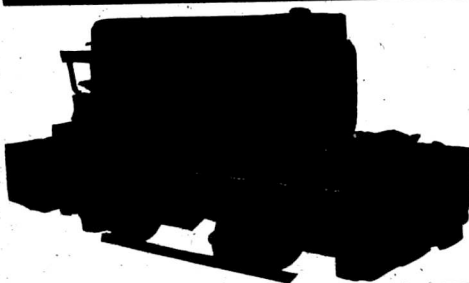
"Kenya salutes his warmth and courage. As the last expatriate occupant of what once was called Government House, His Excellency brought both to his task and its setting an informality that lost nothing in dignity but won friendship in depth. He imparted to the hitherto foreign building the attributes of home. We are glad that he found here, amid the scenery and wild life of Kenya, unique opportunities for the happy recreation of bird watching.

"To the office we say farewell. To the man, as well as to Mrs. MacDonald and their family, my people and I say: 'God speed your return'.

"We hope to see you again before long. Speaking personally, and on behalf of the people and Government of Kenya, let me assure you that we await this day both for the arrival of a High Commissioner and for the return of a friend.

"We ask you to convey the greetings and respects of Kenya to Her Majesty the Queen and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, of whom we have such happy recollections on our Independence Day.

"Fare thee well! Kwaheri *kuonana!*"



## MAXIMUM ECONOMY

**SIMPLEX**

FOR SISAL LEAF HAULAGE  
50 HP SIMPLEX DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVE with  
3 cylinder Dorman Engine

## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

Represented in TANGANYIKA KENYA AND UGANDA

**WIGGLESWORTH**

& CO (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates Wiggleworth & Co Limited 30-34 Mincing Lane EGG 7592

Drought in Somalia has created a critical food situation. An appeal for foreign help has been made by the Government.

A python and another snake were stolen last week from Mr. L. Hautz's snake park in Salisbury. In recent years he has lost some 200 snakes by theft.

Rhodesia Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., has sold the Northern News, Zambia, to Lombro, Ltd., which had for some time controlled Zambia News and Zambia Times.

The Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office will be merged tomorrow as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. The Colonial Office remains a separate Department.

A new 10,500-ton motor vessel, CLAN REYNOLD, has been launched for the British & Commonwealth Shipping group. Her service speed will be 17½ knots.

All the African delegates present walked out of the General Assembly of the United Nations last week when the Foreign Minister of South Africa went to the rostrum.

Representatives in Lusaka of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, banned in Rhodesia, have handed to the United Kingdom High Commissioner a protest against the alleged recruitment of South African and West German pilots by the Rhodesian Government. A similar protest was made to the West German ambassador.

The Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation will from tomorrow not use to 6 a.m. B.B.C. news bulletins, but will continue to send out those relayed from London at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. In order to give a wider selection of news, the early morning items will henceforth come from the news service of Radio South Africa. The Zambia Broadcasting Corporation has also decided to drop one of the three B.B.C. news relays.

## Chartered Company's Compensation

(Concluded from page 305)

time no sum whatsoever was offered to the company. The Northern Rhodesia Government let it be known that it was, in fact, prepared to pay £2m., but the British Government did not state how much, if anything, it was prepared to pay to bridge the gap between any sum which the Northern Rhodesia Government might offer and the amount of the company's claim.

"It was clear to your directors that the real issue was not the company's title to the mineral rights but how much the Northern Rhodesia Government and the British Government were prepared to pay, for political reasons, to dispose of the mineral rights controversy.

"In these circumstances, and as the close approach of polling day in the general election made further negotiations with British Ministers impossible, your directors decided, in the hope of getting a settlement, to make a direct approach to the Northern Rhodesia Government with an offer to settle for £3m. net — that is, for a sum equal to the estimated amount of the royalty receipts for the last financial year after deduction of the Northern Rhodesia Government's 20% and of tax. Although this approach, made on October 7, 1964, was courteously received, the Northern Rhodesia Government adhered to the position that the settlement should be made between the company and the British Government.

### Offer Accepted Under Duress

"On the afternoon of Wednesday, October 21, your president was advised by the Commonwealth Relations Office that he should go immediately to Lusaka. He left on the first available aeroplane accompanied by a senior partner of the company's solicitors, and arrived, after a delayed flight, on Friday, October 23, at 11.30 a.m.

"At 3.30 p.m. that day at a garden party at Government House a few hours before the Independence of Zambia (which was due to take place at midnight), the president met the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. Arthur Bottomley), who asked whether the company would accept £4m. net of tax. Of this sum £2m. was to be provided by the British Government.

"The offer was accepted, as it was made clear to the president that if it was refused the company would receive no compensation whatever, the new Zambia Constitution would be amended immediately after Independence to enable the mineral rights to be expropriated without compensation, and there would be many attendant disadvantages to all parties concerned.

"Litigation was not a real alternative. Your directors had been advised that litigation would prove long and expensive and almost certainly fruitless because both Governments had already taken effective steps to preclude such a course being successful.

"The Zambia Government had declared its intention if need be to alter the Constitution so that it could expropriate the company's rights without compensation. The British Government had fulfilled its obligations to the company by providing in the Order in Council which brought the Independence Constitution into effect that the 1950 Agreement made between the British Government, the then Northern Rhodesia Government, and the company (under which the company was to retain its mineral rights until 1986) would be binding on the Zambia Government. This, your directors were advised, prevented any claim against the British Government, even though the British Government knew that the Zambia Government could change the Independence Constitution and abrogate the 1950 Agreement immediately after Independence.

### Decision Demanded Within Eleven Minutes

"After the garden party was over, at approximately 6 p.m., the president was hastily summoned to Government House, where, at a brief meeting with Mr. Bottomley, he was told that the Zambia Government had refused to accept the British Government's £2m. as a gift and to arrange for it to be passed on to the company free of tax. The result was that the British Government's *ex gratia* payment would have to be made direct to the company, thus involving possible taxation difficulties.

"Despite the significance of this amendment to Mr. Bottomley's proposal, the president was told that a decision whether to accept the new situation had to be made within the next 11 minutes, because the Zambian Ministers and the Secretary of State were about to leave for other engagements which would occupy them until the Independence ceremony at midnight. Your president, faced with the alternative of expropriation without compensation, felt that there was no course open to him but to acquiesce.

"In comparing the original proposal in November 1963

with the present settlement, it should be noted, first, that the former was made by representatives of a Colonial Administration before there was internal self-government. Subsequent events suggest strongly that the annual payments would not necessarily have been made by Zambian Government over the next 22 years. In addition, the original proposal was by no means a firm offer, being subject to approval by the Northern Rhodesia Cabinet and to legislation being passed by the Legislative Assembly of Northern Rhodesia.

"Secondly, between January 1, 1964, when the mineral rights were to be taken over under the original proposal, and Independence, the company received £8.5m. net by way of royalties. If to this figure is added £4m. (assuming that it is free of tax), the comparable figure is £12.5m., or over six years' purchase of the annual payments under the original proposal.

"Your directors consider that, in all the circumstances, the settlement finally achieved was more acceptable than the original proposal with its attendant uncertainties."

## More Aid for Congo Rebels

### Nasser's Public Promise of More Arms

PRESIDENT NASSER said in Port Said last week when addressing a large rally: "We say openly that we have sent arms to the Congo and shall send more arms to the Congo."

Speaking on the anniversary of the day on which Anglo-French forces left Egypt after the Suez operation, he asked: "What is the difference between the Anglo-French aggression here in 1956 and the Belgo-American aggression in 1964 in the Congo? Tshombe was placed at the head of the Congo Government in accordance with the wishes of the Americans and the Belgians. We consider Tshombe an imperialist agent."

Criticizing the U.S.A. for having failed to provide emergency food supplies which Egypt had requested, the President said that if the Americans did not like the Egyptian terms for payment the United States "can go and drink sea water" [or, according to another report, "can go and jump in the Nile"].

On the previous day the Sudanese Foreign Minister, Sayed Muhammad Ahmed Mahgoub, had said in London that the Sudan had neither supplied nor allowed passage to arms for the Congo rebels, but had permitted medical supplies, food and clothes to be sent to them. No Sudanese volunteers had joined the rebels, but some Sudanese medical officers had volunteered their help.

On Tuesday of last week Lord Wadston, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had said in the House of Lords: "Considerable quantities of arms and supplies have been flown in to the rebels, mainly from Algeria and Egypt, whose Governments have made no secret of their aid to the rebels. The arms are mainly of Soviet origin. China has also supplied arms to the rebels."

At that time it was believed that at least 15, and perhaps 20, Russian-built military transport aircraft with Algerian or United Arab Republic markings had flown through Khartoum to Juba with supplies for the rebels.

According to the *Sunday Telegraph*, about 15 tons of Chinese and Czech arms recently reached Kigoma from Dar es Salaam and were sent by road to Usumbura, capital of Burundi, one of the major centres of Chinese activity on behalf of the rebels. Seventeen lorries are said to have been escorted by vehicles of the Burundi Army.

Last week it was reported from the Congo that two Russian lorries and a trailer carrying a heavy machine-gun of Chinese manufacture had been captured at Mahagi, near the Sudan border.

On Sunday Mr. Tshombe said that officers of the Egyptian and Algerian armies were leading Congolese rebels, "the actions perpetrated by these two States constituting virtually a declaration of war."

Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, said on the same day that his Government had taken precautions against Congolese troops or planes accidentally crossing into Uganda.

## Chinese Transmitters

THE TANGANYIKA BROADCASTING CORPORATION is to be taken over by the Ministry of Information of Tanzania, to which Communist China has offered two high-powered radio transmitters costing about £350,000.



## Beef: a safe investment in Rhodesia

After the Argentine and Australia, Rhodesia has probably the best potential for export beef production in the world, but is as yet largely undeveloped.

*PHILLIPS REPORT 1964.*

Rhodesian herds are increasing and now number over three and a half million head. Rhodesian beef is welcomed in the meat markets of the world. Moreover, the African continent, with a rising standard of living, will call for more and more beef.

Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia



# BEST GO BY SEA

## **UNION-CASTLE** takes you comfortably to East Africa and Rhodesia

### EAST AFRICA

Regular sailings from London, Gibraltar and Genoa, via Suez, to the East African Ports of Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, and Beira. Also via South Africa by the Mail Service from Southampton with connections at Durban.

### RHODESIA

Zambia and Rhodesia can be reached by the fast weekly Mail Service from Southampton to Cape Town thence by connecting express train, or via Beira the nearest port of entry by the East African Service. Through bookings arranged.

For fares and full details apply:

## **UNION-CASTLE**

Head Office: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London EC3  
Chief Passenger Office:  
Rotherwick House, 19-21 Old Bond Street, London W1

## JOINT



## SERVICE

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement MTWARA

|                   | Closing | Glasgow | *South Wales | B'head  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| †† CLAN GRANT     | —       | —       | —            | Jan. 5  |
| † CITY OF BEDFORD | —       | Jan. 6  | Jan. 11      | Jan. 19 |
| †† PLAINSMAN      | —       | Jan. 20 | Jan. 25      | Feb. 2  |

\* If inducement.

† also calls PORT SUDAN and ADEN.

†† also calls: PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)

also by arrangement

### RED SEA PORTS—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.,  
LONDON E.C.3

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 7, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2100

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

52s. yearly post free

## HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPETOWN, \*MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,  
LOURENCO MARQUES AND BEIRA (also Walvis and Luderitz Bay with transhipment).

|  |         |          |            |
|--|---------|----------|------------|
| Vessel   | Glasgow | S. Wales | Birkenhead |
| CITY OF PHILADELPHIA                             | 21 Jan. | 25 Jan.  | 2 Feb.     |
| † If inducement. * With or without transhipment. |         |          |            |

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment).

|          |         |            |
|----------|---------|------------|
| Vessel   | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
| WAYFARER | 10 Feb. | 19 Feb.    |

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to:—

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Liverpool and London  
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2

**THE MANICA**  
**TRADING COMPANY**  
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: St. Mary Axe House, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14  
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776  
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310  
GWELO P.O. Box 447  
UMTALI P.O. Box No. 270  
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460  
LOURENCO MARQUES  
P.O. Box 557  
JOHANNESBURG  
P.O. Box 8627

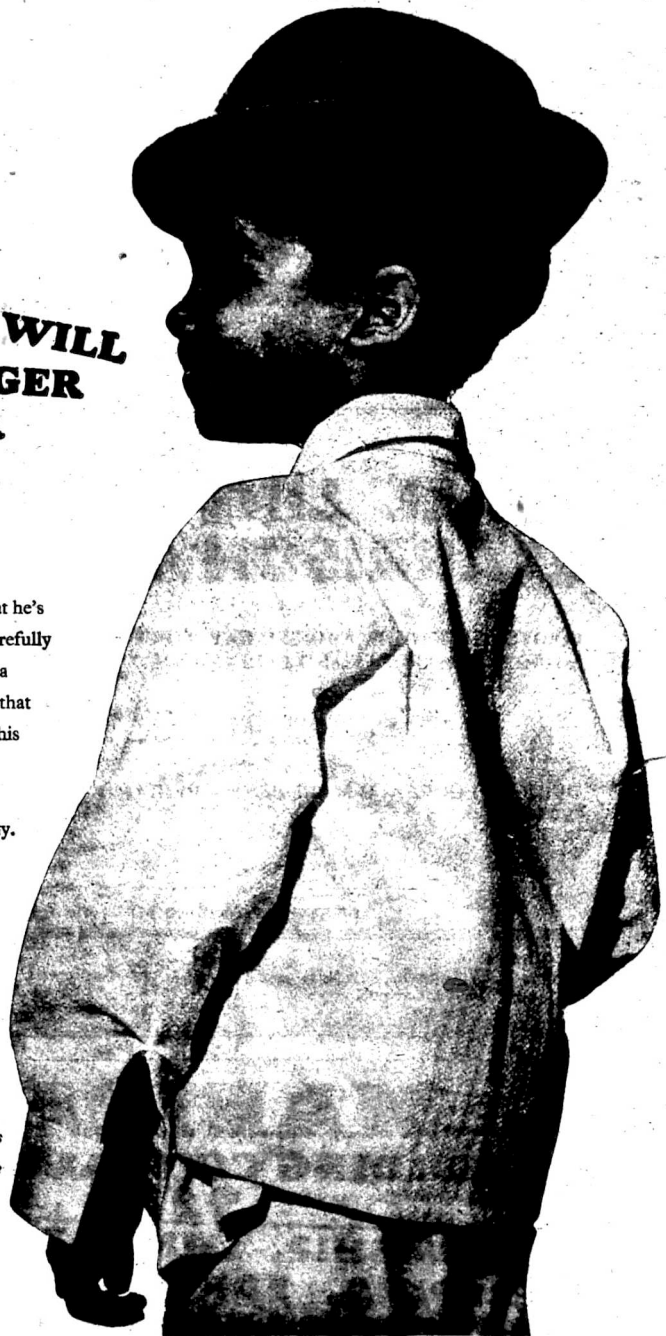
Established over 60 years

Communists Covet Copperbelt and Katanga

**SLEEVES WILL  
BE WORN LONGER  
THIS YEAR**

Nothing sets a man up like the knowledge that he's correctly dressed. Sharply angled hats and carefully tailored shirts do a lot for morale—and make a good impression on prospective clients—not that Eric has any prospective clients just yet. But his day will come, no doubt. Markets in the new developing countries of the Commonwealth are steadily increasing, both in size and variety. We at Barclays D.C.O. have helped by fostering trade and providing financial stability. In so doing we have accumulated an unrivalled knowledge of local requirements and conditions which we are happy to pass on to any British businessman interested in opening up new markets for his goods abroad.

*For detailed reports from our branches on the spot about trade with Africa, the Mediterranean or the Caribbean, write to our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



**Barclays Bank D.C.O.** *Britain's Largest Overseas Bank*

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

26 BLOOMSBURY WAY, LONDON W.C.1  
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:  
EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams:  
EASTAFRIC. Warrcent. London

## Principal Contents

|   | Page | Page                                       |     |
|---|------|--|-----|
| Matters of Moment .....                     | 313  | Mr. Frederic Seeborn... 319                |     |
| Notes By The Way .....                      | 314  | Britain's Obligations to<br>Rhodesia ..... | 320 |
| Deficiencies of the<br>United Nations ..... | 315  | Minister's Oath .....                      | 321 |
| New Year Honours .....                      | 316  | Mozambique Threatened                      | 322 |
| Personals .....                             | 318  | Dr. Banda .....                            | 323 |

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2100

52s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**COMMUNIST COMPLICITY** in the rebellion which is gravely aggravating the damage done to the Congo can no longer be denied even by the apologists for the crimes so callously committed and encouraged in Africa by Soviet Russia and Marxist China. The quantities of Chinese and Russian arms and ammunition captured in the Eastern Congo increased considerably in the latter part of December, in which period, moreover, the Presidents of Egypt and Algeria publicly boasted that they had sent weapons to the insurgents and would send more. Ghana has almost certainly given similar support, and there have been repeated reports from Dar es Salaam and Kigoma of the passage through Tanzania and Burundi of arms consignments direct from China. Since Chou En-Lai declared early last year that Africa was ripe for revolution, his Government has been most active in promoting disorder by exploiting the immaturity, incapacity, cupidity, and mutual jealousy of many of the Africans who have been thrust into positions of political power long before their countries could expect from such people the stability in administration which is essential to internal and external confidence and to the progress and prosperity of Africans in the mass.

While ignorant politicians in the West remained stubbornly bemused by their puerile assumption that the pan-African extremists would show themselves good little democrats once they had the sweets of office,

### Tragic Aftermath Of Macmillanism.

the Communist leaders recognized that nothing was less probable, and that by careful selection of their African fifth columnists they might at trivial cost organize the subversion, suspicion, sabotage, and chaos in

which their plans would most quickly fructify. Everyone can now see the foolishness of the faithless British politicians of all parties and the stark tragedy of Macmillanism, the basic cause not only of the present and prospective calamities in those areas of East and Central Africa which were previously under British rule, but also of the Belgian flight from the Congo. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been the only publication to register and reiterate the truth that the Belgian Government's decision to abandon the Congo out of hand was the direct consequence of the Macmillan-Macleod determination to desert British Africa. Rationally from their standpoint, Belgian Ministers argued that, Britain having made that disastrous decision, so small a country as Belgium could not expect to hold its vast colony and ought therefore to anticipate the British abandonment of duty in neighbouring territories. British commentators most unfairly ignore that aspect of the Belgian action.

\* \* \*

Still more astonishing is the fact that, so far as we are aware, no other publication in this country, or even in Africa, has emphasized to its readership that the Communist

### Electro-Magnet For Communists.

Powers have as their primary economic objective the richest mineral complex in all Africa north of the Rand — namely, the Copperbelt of Zambia (lately Northern Rhodesia) and the still greater mineral wealth of adjacent Katanga. There, within an area compact in African terms of distance, lie almost inexhaustible supplies of copper and rich resources in radium, gold, and other metals, including some of especial value in the nuclear age. There could scarcely be more stupendous economic justification for the African ambitions of the

Communist Powers, who must be delighted that the Western world dithers and drifts and that African Governments are equally oblivious, careless, or over-awed. If that were not so, how could the Government of Zambia show such frivolous anxiety to build a railway to Dar es Salaam? Is that not precisely what China or Russia would want? Because the Copperbelt is for both Powers an electro-magnet, the sensible course for

Zambia would be to continue to ship her copper through the existing ports in South-East, South, and West Africa, and not allow herself to be influenced by Tanzanian Ministers who are enthusiastic for their railway system to be connected with the Copperbelt and Katanga. It is prudent to bear constantly in mind that there are in that country some influential persons who are self-professed Communist sympathizers.

## Notes By The Way

### New-Style Outrage

DESECRATION of the Matopos tomb of Cecil Rhodes has been threatened by Mr. George Nyandoro, an extremist Rhodesian nationalist leader now in Zambia, who has told a Lusaka journalist that when Africans gain control of Rhodesia the Chartered Company will be asked to disinter the remains of its founder, Cecil Rhodes, after whom the country was named. Not even the dead are seemingly safe from the venom of upstart agitators who grossly misrepresent genuine African opinion. Even Mr. Nyandoro might reflect that the Matabele held Mr. Rhodes in such especial esteem that they gave him—and no other white man—the royal greeting "Bayete". Though he personified their submission to white rule, they honoured him in life and in death.

### Disrespect of Detribalized

MEN WHO KNEW Rhodes intimately and were present at his funeral have told me that nothing on that occasion touched them more than the tributes and perfect behaviour of the many thousands of Africans who had walked long distances, some for days, to pay their last tribute. Rhodes, who died in Cape Town, had insisted that he should rest in a stony outcrop in Matabeleland. Now other great Rhodesians lie in close proximity to the Founder. Are all to be denied peace in their graves? Are other white men and women who died in the service of Africans—as did many priests, administrators, doctors, teachers, farmers, traders, writers, miners and others in Rhodesia—to be posthumously victimized by the colour prejudice of a tiny but unfortunately not insignificant minority of African political psychotics? The Africans who honoured Rhodes, and those earlier stalwarts who gallantly carried Livingstone's heart from the depth of then Darkest Africa to Westminster Abbey were the true exemplars of their people, who had and still have for the dead a reverence which is shamelessly dishonoured by the detribalized town-dwelling tub-thumpers and trouble-makers among them.

### Mr. Tom Barbour

MR. T. V. R. BARBOUR, who will fly to Salisbury on Sunday to join the Ministry of External Affairs, is being succeeded as personal assistant to the High Commissioner by Mr. D. V. M. Bradley, whose position will not be enviable in the next few months, for he replaces a man with a wealth of knowledge and experience much of which can neither have been committed to the files nor yet made known to others in Rhodesia House, where there have been many recent changes in the senior postings. Mr. Barbour first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1950 as A.D.C. to the then Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, who, when

appointed Federal High Commissioner in London four years later, brought him to the office as his personal assistant. Having since served two other High Commissioners in the same capacity, he has met most people in Britain who have a substantial interest in Central Africa, and, of course, many of the Rhodesians and Nyasalanders who make Rhodesia House a port of call while in England. Major David Hall, head of the Ministry's protocol section in Salisbury, is due for leave in April, and Mr. Barbour will, I understand, then act in the post. I can think of no better choice for the task. He will carry with him to Rhodesia the good wishes of an exceptionally wide and varied circle of friends.

### Compliance

NEW WORDS out of Africa intrigue me. The latest to come my way is from Tanzania, whence two "compliance officers" of the National Provident Fund have gone to Nigeria to study the operations of a similar fund in that great country. Will someone tell me of the origin of the title "compliance officer" and the duties of such folk? How many of these agents of providence—if that is the term—are on the payroll of the fund I do not know. There is, at any rate, a chief compliance officer. That does not necessarily mean, of course, that he has beneath him a substantial cadre of compliants. I have known territories whose Chief Justice was the only judge in the land.

### Schizophrenic

AN ANTI-COLONIALIST who recently announced that he had accepted a peerage with reluctance has now said: "I have become Baron Brockway of Eton and Slough to serve in the House of Lords, and of course in that capacity accept my title. But surely I am at liberty in my personal and professional relations to remain Fenner Brockway". Such neutrality has not distinguished Mr./Lord Brockway in other matters. He might, however, claim to be something of a specialist in the partial acceptance of responsibility. To many perfervid political careerists in Africa he will doubtless remain "Fenner".

### Uhuru

"I SUPPOSE there is not one European in Kenya who has not worked out in his mind where he will go if he is given 24 hours to pack".—Mr. Edward Rodwell, writing in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

### Foreign Aid

A NEAT DEFINITION of aid from the West to the underdeveloped States of Africa and Asia is current in the City. Such help is described as a case of "the insolvent leading the insolvent".



# Commons Discuss Deficiencies of the United Nations

## Charter Outdated by Rush to Independence of Afro-Asian States

**THE MAIDEN SPEECH** in the House of Commons of **SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE**, now M.P. for the Test Division of Southampton, and formerly Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, concerned the deficiencies of the United Nations, of which he has had extensive experience.

The Charter of the U.N., written 20 years ago in world conditions which have changed out of recognition, was not sufficiently forward-looking, and its spirit, he thought, was too firmly rooted in 19th Century ideas.

"The founding fathers of the United Nations never foresaw the speed with which the new nations of Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, would break on the world. They certainly did not contemplate that in 1964 territories which were not even independent nations 20 years ago would form the majority of the member States of the U.N.

"Those articles of the Charter which deal with trust and non-self-governing territories contemplated a far more leisurely progress towards independence than has occurred. When the drafters of the Charter included such phrases as 'progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate', and when they indicated clearly that economic, social and educational advance should form integral parts of the move forward, they undoubtedly had in mind a long-drawn-out process which would ultimately produce a steadily increasing number of new States possessing the basic characteristics of those States which had attained nationhood in the 19th Century.

"Two vital characteristics were the power to preserve law and order internally, and, secondly, at least a reasonable measure of viability economically.

### Independence Though Ill-Prepared

Resolution 1514 of December 14, 1960, states, *inter alia*: "Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence".

"The Western concept of a sovereign independent nation State, as it developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, was regarded as the ultimate in political thinking. The newly-independent States of Asia and Africa do not fit neatly into this matrix. They are fundamentally different from their earlier counterparts in the West.

"The vast majority of the new States are multi-cultural and multi-racial. For example, Tanganyikans — and Tanganyika embodies a wide variety of cultures — do not go about emphasising how different they are from Nigerians or Senegalese. On the contrary, they take great pains to emphasize what they have in common as Africans.

"Almost all the Western-type nation States came into being as the result of the application of organized force. From the war of American Independence down to the wars of Greek, Italian, and German liberation — including the wars of liberation in Latin America — military force was the midwife at their birth.

"But there are no African or Asian George Washingtons, Garibaldis, or Bismarcks. They have no great indigenous military father-figures. This absence of a military tradition associated with the coming of nationhood, though it has had undoubted advantage, has also had a profound influence on the internal cohesion of these new nation States.

"The third difference is the idea of fixed geographic frontiers, which is essentially a Western idea. Those who inhabit the new States have for centuries had a healthy disregard for man-made boundaries. Their concept of a political unit is far less geographical than ours. The various attempts at unions in West Africa, unsuccessful though they have been, the various transformations through which the United Arab Republic has passed, and even the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar represent attempts at political groupings which have no counterpart in the Western world, with its insistence on a single focal point of sovereignty covering a particular and well-defined geographical area.

"The fallacy underlying the intentions of those who

accelerated this process was to assume that political independence would automatically give them all the characteristics and cohesion of the older sovereign States. But the distinguishing features which I have enumerated, coupled with the acceleration in the move to nationhood, have given rise to two problems which are not normally found in the older nation States, however large or small those may be — namely, difficulties in preserving internal law and order and lack of resources to get off the economic launching pad.

"The United Nations, which is largely responsible for creating these problems, must face the need for remedying them. I believe, therefore, that in the not too distant future the Charter will have to be amended to take formal cognizance of these and other facts. Until that can be done, attention should be focused on taking steps to create a United Nations peace-keeping force on a permanent basis.

"The United Nations devotes much of its energies to action designed to ensure that the coloured peoples are not maltreated by white peoples. The United Nations should be prepared to widen the scope of its efforts and establish machinery that would provide that no peoples, even if they be white peoples in the Congo, shall suffer at the hands of others".

### Lobbies and Horse Trading

MR. JOHN TILNEY described the United Nations as a colosseum of competitive national views, slow to act, pulled this way and that, "a mass of lobbies and horse trading.

"Because it is the wish of major Powers not to be done down by little ones, the veto remains with the five permanent members. It has been used three times by this country, four times by France, and no fewer than 102 times by the U.S.S.R.

"China, with one-fifth of the world's population — how can one plan the future without such a Power? — is represented by Formosa. Yet that Pacific island has the veto. It is rather as if the House of Commons were controlled by the remnants of the Duchy of Normandy.

"The United Nations is a long way from being universal or united. It is also very hard up. On September 30 its cash resources totalled 24.8m. U.S. dollars and its deficit was 113.3m.

"Possibly the most successful U.N. agency is the World Bank and its financial associates. Yet still there is no investment code and no scheme to insure what new private capital may be invested in developing countries. The great gap between the rich and poor countries is as wide as ever. All the loans so far made by the World Bank amount to less than one-tenth of the world's annual expenditure on arms.

### History Too Square

"U.N. representation is odd. One hundred and eighty thousand Icelanders have one vote. So have 440m. Indians. The U.S.S.R. has three votes — Russia, White Russia, and the Ukraine — whereas the United States of America, with 50 States, has only one. We are told that this is for historic reasons. History will have to become less square.

"In four places this year — Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Cyprus — British troops did a first-class and quick job. I wonder whether all-white faces would be acceptable there should the occasion again arise. There are many other areas of potential unrest. Should they explode, what action could the United Nations take?

"It has no troops of its own, no power to administer territory, and no military staff college. Any *ad hoc* U.N. force has no agreed common language, no military planning and staff group, no standard regulations, and, above all, no standard terms of reference or operating orders. All the basic rules for such should be agreed now and incorporated in a statute.

"In the end the world will have to have an individually recruited, permanent, multi-racial — on the lines of the old French Foreign Legion — multi-coloured force serving on long-term engagements, highly paid and honoured. It will have to be very carefully chosen if it is to be the *corps d'élite* of the world's regiments.

"Nations should allow their own nationals to volunteer for recruitment on the understanding that they should never be called upon, or could refuse, to fight their kith and kin".

MR. PHILIP GOODHART recalled that an experienced diplomat had described the United Nations as the place to which small Powers sent their diplomats to practise anti-Great Power diplomacy:

#### Black Africa's Votes

Black Africa has now 34 votes in the General Assembly and a population of 200m., whereas India, with one vote, had a population of 400m.

"The disproportion in votes between India and Africa is one to 68. Should she ever become a member, Communist China has a population more than 3,000 times greater than that of Malta, the last country to be admitted to membership.

"The Third Committee, on which I served, had representatives of every member State sitting around the table. Last year the main discussion was on the preparation of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. An able and satisfactory draft had already been prepared by the Sub-Committee on Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council; but the fact that there were 112 members of the committee meant that every nation had to put forward one or more amendments, if only to justify its status and the presence of its representative. We spent more than 150 hours debating this document.

"Some of the amendments submitted were completely unintelligible. At one point I virtually acquired the chairmanship of the committee because I brought with me each day a copy of the Shorter Oxford Dictionary. Our chairman, a

Chilean lawyer who prided himself on his knowledge of the legal meaning of English words, would rule that a word meant one thing and I would look it up in the dictionary and find that it meant the complete opposite. On a point of order my version would be accepted.

"One African delegate said to me half-way through the discussion: 'How can you stand the maltreatment of the English language which is going on in this committee?'

#### Blurring of Language

"By the time we had spent 150 hours discussing the amendments to this declaration the document had lost all cohesion and form.

"Lack of clarity and intelligibility is creeping into documents which are of greater urgency and importance than a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. I doubt very much whether in the future in any United Nations intervention which may conceivably emerge we shall have in the Security Council or the General Assembly a political directive which is understandable. This will be because of the blurring of the language which comes when one has so many cooks stirring the pot, and also because of the fundamental and political divisions which separate the member States.

"I doubt whether we shall have more political guidance from the Security Council or the General Assembly than we had over the Congo or Cyprus. That means that the responsibility for guiding the destiny of the U.N. Forces falls back on the Secretary General and the commanders in the field."

## East and Central Africa and the New Year Honours

### Peerage for Mr. George Cole: Knighthoods for Messrs. Croot, Sorsbie and Youens

#### LIFE PEER: BARON

COLE, George James, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., and United Africa Co., Ltd.

#### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

CROOT, Horace John, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., senior specialist and surgeon, Uganda.

ROBERTS, Gilbert, partner, Freeman, Fox and Partners, consulting engineers.

SORSBIE, Malin, C.B.E., chairman of Munitaip Foundation, Kenya.

SOUTHWORTH, Frederick, Q.C., Chief Justice of Malawi.

YOUENS, Peter William, C.M.G., O.B.E., Secretary to the Prime Minister of Malawi.

#### ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

GARNER, Sir Joseph John Saville, K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.

HONE, Sir Evelyn Dennison, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

#### K.C.M.G.

HASKARD, Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of the Falkland Islands since October 1964. Previously Permanent Secretary in Nyasaland, in which he served for 17 years.

#### C.M.G.

ALLAN, John Arthur Briscoe, Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

CAREY-JONES, Norman Stewart, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Settlement, Kenya.

COLE, David, Lee, M.C., British High Commissioner in Malawi.

COWARD, David John, O.B.E., Registrar-General, Kenya.

DICKENSON, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Royal, Postmaster-General, Rhodesia.

LLOYD, George Peter, Colonial Secretary, Seychelles.

MATHEWS, Denis Owen, O.B.E., general manager, East African Tourist Association.

PHILLIPS, Reginald Arthur, O.B.E., asst. director-general, British Council.

SWEANEY, William Douglas, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development.

THOMSON, Ewen Cameron, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Northern Rhodesia.

WALTERS, Peter Ernest, Civil Secretary, Eastern Region, Kenya.

WYATT, Gavin Edward, managing director, East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

#### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E. (Civil Division)

GREENFIELD, Cornelius Ewen MacLean, C.M.G., M.B.E., Secretary to the Treasury, Rhodesia.

GILES, Alexander Falconer, Resident Commissioner, Basutoland. In Colonial Service in Tanganyika, 1946-49.

HANCOCK, Sir William Keith, Professor of History, Australian National University, Canberra.

#### K.B.E. (Honorary)

SIMPSON, Joseph Trevor, C.B.E., lately chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation.

#### C.B.E. (Military Division)

GRIGG, Brigadier Casimir Michael, M.C., Officer Commanding, Northern Rhodesian Army.

#### C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BAILEY, Stanley Frank, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kenya.

BROOKE-NORRIS, Stopford Henry, editor, *The Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.

DUGMORE, Herbert Balfour John, for public services in Rhodesia.

HUSBAND, James Ian, Labour Commissioner, Kenya.

LYNN, Charles William, M.B.E., chairman, Natural Resources Board, Northern Rhodesia.

POVEY, Henry William, deputy chairman and managing director, Uganda Electricity Board.

ROGERS, Lady Brenda Mary, formerly deputy president, Kenya Red Cross.

THOMSON, John, O.B.E. For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

TOWNSEND, Alfred John, director, Institute of Export. For services to export.

WILSON, Professor Fergus Brunswick, M.B.E., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University College, Uganda. For public services.

**O.B.E. (Military Division)**

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel James Roy, Royal Sussex Regiment; on loan to the Government of Kenya.  
 FAWSETT, Lieut.-Colonel Anthony Almoth Thirley, M.B.E., 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regt.  
 DOCKER, Lieut.-Colonel Ludford Robert, M.C., T.D., The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers. Lately on service in East Africa.  
 JARDINE, Lieut.-Colonel Norman Gourlay, Commander, 1st Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment (Territorial).  
 HAMILTON, Major Bruce Meade, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regt.). Lately stationed in Northern Rhodesia.  
 MITCHELL, Lieut.-Colonel Donald Ian, Rhodesia Army.  
 STABLEFORD, Group Captain Philip Edwin, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.  
 TURNBULL, Lieut.-Colonel Emerson Moir, M.B.E., The Life Guards. Lately stationed in Nairobi.

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

BEEBY, Alfred James, M.B.E., Member for Finance and Finance Secretary, Bechuanaand Protectorate.  
 BLACKIE, William Kerr, M.D., ch.b., honorary consulting physician, Salisbury Central Hospital, Rhodesia.  
 BATHURST-BROWN, Ronald, Commissioner for Lands, Malawi.  
 BAXTER, Lieut.-Colonel Henry George, secretary, The Zambia Legion (lately known as the British Empire Service League in Northern Rhodesia).  
 BYNG-HALL, John Felix, vice-chairman, Kenya Dairy Board.  
 DAY, Julian Canning, Deputy Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia Police.  
 GASTON, Arthur Ernest William, M.B.E., head of General Department and Deputy Establishment Officer, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.  
 HARRIES, George Mervyn, Deputy Commissioner, British South Africa Police, Rhodesia.  
 HENDERSON, George Richard, D.F.C., Deputy Director of Settlement, Kenya.  
 JONES, Emrys Thomas. For services in connexion with the commercial and industrial development of Kenya.  
 JONES, Peter Antony, director, Coffee Research Station, Ruiru, Kenya.  
 LATHAM, Michael Charles, M.B., B.Ch., lately chairman of board of management of International School, Tanganyika.  
 LEWIS, Royal William Evans, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.  
 LIGHTFOOT, Donald Anderson, director of Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.  
 MCGLADDERY, William Fife, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed., senior government medical officer, Gwelo, Rhodesia.  
 McMINNIES John Gordon, lately First Secretary, British High Commission, Nairobi.  
 MILLER, Peter Temple Stuart, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. For public services.  
 PEARCE, Peter Norman, deputy principal immigration officer, Kenya.  
 PEERS, Antony Walter, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Kenya.  
 RAWLINS, Colin Guy Champion, D.F.C., Acting Resident, Commissioner and Resident Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.  
 ROBINSON, Michael Frederick Laud, chairman of Pyrethrum Board, Kenya.  
 SIMPSON, Mrs. Ruth Mary, head of Department of Microbiology, University College, Nairobi, Kenya.  
 SMART, James Henry Evans, M.B.E., Mayor's secretary and public relations officer, Nairobi.  
 SPENCE, Charles Francis, British subject resident in Mozambique.  
 STEEL, Henry, senior legal assistant, Colonial Office.  
 STEWART, Alexander, Government Printer, Malawi.  
 THOMAS, Hugh, Clerk of House of Representatives, Kenya.  
 WALLER, Harold, Permanent Secretary for Establishments, Office of Prime Minister, Uganda.  
 WHITTAKER, Bruce Bonnas, Commissioner of Lands and Surveys, Uganda.

**M.B.E. (Military Division)**

CLARK, Major John, Second in Command, Malawi Rifles.  
 ELDRIDGE, Captain Henry Andrew, 3rd Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.  
 PAVITT, Captain Nigel Ralph, The Royal Anglian Regiment; on loan to the Government of Kenya.

**M.B.E. (Civil Division)**

AMROLIA, Homi Edulji, chief clerk, Judicial Department, Kenya.  
 BATCHELOR, Miss Betty Audrey Sylvia, Administrator General and Official Receiver, Uganda.

BATTERSBY, Frederick, civilian stores officer, British Land Forces, Kenya, Ministry of Defence (Army).  
 BECTOR, Amar Chand, Executive Officer, Department of the Registrar-General, Kenya.  
 BLUNDELL, John Arthur, livestock development officer, Veterinary Dept., Kenya.  
 BRIDGMAN, Harry Martyn, deputy area settlement controller, Western Region, Kenya.  
 BURNE, Newdigate Owen Malcolm, senior technical officer (principal forester), Northern Rhodesia.  
 BURROWS, Miss Alice Rosina Margaret, senior personal secretary to Prime Minister of Uganda.  
 CHESSWASS, John Douglas, assistant chief education officer (Planning), Uganda.  
 CORNER, Mrs. Daphne Marian, personal secretary to Governor-General of Kenya.  
 CRANE, George D'Arcy, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia. For services in connexion with the development of athletics and cycling.  
 ELLISON, Mrs. Gabrielle Sheila, senior visual aids officer, Northern Rhodesia.  
 FARQUHAR, James Henderson, for services to local government and education in Rhodesia.  
 FOOTE, Mrs. Evelyn, senior clerical officer, Northern Rhodesia.  
 GRIMMER, Alfred Douglas, general manager, Uganda Credit and Savings Bank.  
 HAMBLLIN, Mrs. Grace May, secretary, Overseas Nursing Association.  
 HANNAH, John Walter, D.C., Chinsali, Northern Rhodesia.  
 HARRIS, Miss Mary Hannah, senior personal secretary to Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Uganda.  
 HARRISON, Michael Newton, senior plant breeder, Kenya.  
 HART, Harry, for services to sport, particularly bowls, in Rhodesia.  
 HOLMES Mrs. Sheila Mary Strang, personal secretary to Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office, Kenya.  
 HULL, William Thomas, higher executive officer, Colonial Office.  
 ISHINDE, Senior Chief, of the Lunda tribe, Northern Rhodesia.  
 JAMES, Leslie Walter Ralph, principal employment officer, Kenya.  
 KHAN, Mohamed Yusuf, chief estimates officer, Kenya.  
 LEECH, John Frederick, social welfare organizer, Northern Rhodesia.  
 LYONS, Mrs. Florence, president, East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Kenya.  
 MAIN, Mrs. Constance, registry clerk, Kenya Government.  
 MANN, Igor, chief animal industries officer, Veterinary Dept., Kenya.  
 MEHTA, Erach Dinshaw, executive officer, Judicial Department, Kenya.  
 MITCHELL, Miss Elsie Collins, missionary in charge, Kawamba Mission, Kawamba District, Northern Rhodesia.  
 NIMMO, Mrs. Doris May, personal secretary to Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour Kenya.  
 NOTTIDGE, Charles Peter Ripley, area settlement controller (Central Region), Kenya.  
 PHILIP, Michael Stuart, conservator of forests, Uganda.  
 REDDING, William Godfrey, A.F.C., chief pilot, Northern Rhodesia Government Flight.  
 REYNOLDS, Robin Edmund, lately engineer (inspecting), Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations.  
 RHODES, Donald Horsfall, chief fisheries officer, Uganda.  
 RILEY, Percival John, price controller, Kenya.  
 SILKE, Miss Ellen Hubertha, for services to the education of youth in Rhodesia.  
 SMART, Mrs. Madeleine, executive officer, Department of Registrar-General, Kenya.  
 SMITH, James Stephen, vice-principal, Alliance High School, Kenya.  
 VAN REENEN, Miss Lillian Irene, private secretary to Mayor of Salisbury, Rhodesia.  
 WARD, Robert Alexander, executive officer, Kenya National Farmers' Union.  
 WRIGHT, William, senior district assistant, Northern Rhodesia.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military Division)**

CHITUMA, Warrant Officer Class II Bedson, 1st Bn., The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.  
 ELIAS, Warrant Officer Class II Gabriel, 2nd Bn., The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.  
 MUDUWIWA, Warrant Officer Class II Takaruzo, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.  
 TADERERA, Colour Sergeant, Rhodesia African Rifles.

(Concluded on page 324)

# PERSONALIA

SIR ARCHER BALDWIN was 81 last week.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA has been invited to visit the Sudan this month.

MR. C. J. OBWANGOR, Minister for Justice in Uganda, will shortly visit India.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF MAYO will shortly visit Tanzania and Ethiopia.

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, M.P., has joined the board of Emerson Associated, Ltd., international trade consultants.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, is spending a week each in India and Pakistan.

LORD SELKIRK has succeeded MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., as chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

MR. SATTAR SACRANIE, Mayor of Blantyre-Limbe, recently returned to Malawi after spending some weeks in the United States.

MR. CHARLES GREIG CRUICKSHANK has been appointed executive secretary to the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

SIR JOHN TAIT has retired from the board of Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., of which MR. J. H. GAUNT has become a managing director.

MR. PETER KASUJJA, who was elected to the Uganda Parliament as a Kabaka Yekka member, has crossed the floor and joined the U.P.C.

MR. L. R. CARR, M.P., lately Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has joined the London advisory board of the Norwich Union Insurance Group.

Extensions to the Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi costing some £200,000 have been opened by the PRESIDENT OF KENYA. The AGA KHAN flew from Europe for the ceremony.

The two Rhodesian batsmen in the South African Test side again ran up high scores in the Cape Town match. A. J. PITHEY was top scorer with 154 runs, and R. C. BLAND made 78.

MR. GERVAIS HUXLEY has resigned from the executive committee of the British Council, to which MR. WILLIAM CLARK, director of the Overseas Development Institute, has been elected.

DR. C. F. KRUGER, a South African consultant psychologist, will shortly join the personnel division of Rhodesia Railways, of which MR. A. E. KAY has been appointed chief accountant.

MR. LIONEL FLEMING, Commonwealth correspondent of the B.B.C., has retired and will join the *Irish Times*. He has travelled widely in the Commonwealth, including visits to East and Central Africa.

MR. RICHARD BEESTON, for the past 16 months correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Kenya, from which he was recently expelled at a day's notice, is to be posted to Beirut early in the New Year.

SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, formerly of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and now chairman of the Guthrie group of plantation companies, has joined the board of Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, Ltd.

MR. C. G. LIALABI, the U.N.I.P. candidate, polled 12,164 votes in the Mkushi by-election caused by Dr. KAUNDA's elevation to the Presidency. The African National Congress candidate obtained only 126 votes.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, lately Governor-General of Kenya, has arrived in London for short leave before returning to Nairobi as U.K. High Commissioner. He will be available for consultations next week.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, External Affairs Minister of Tanzania, said as he passed through London last week that further investigation was being made of an old German plan to irrigate arid areas hundreds of miles away from Lake Victoria.

Messrs. J. HELLIWELL, R. W. WHALEY, and J. C. NEILL have been appointed directors of Rhodesia Television, Ltd. The first two are governors of the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, of which MR. NEILL is the chief accountant.

SIR SAVILLE GARNER, who has been Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office for the past three years, is to become head of H.M. Diplomatic Service, in which the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office have been merged.

THE RT. REV. JOHN SEPEKU, now Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, is to be the first Bishop of Dar es Salaam when the diocese is divided this year. Ordained in 1938, he became Archdeacon of Magila in 1960 and Assistant Bishop three years later.

MR. J. M. BYAGAGAIRE has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in Uganda. He holds the national certificate in agriculture of Houghall School of Agriculture, Durham, and the B.Sc. (Agric.) of the University College of Wales.

In his Christmas message THE POPE condemned nationalism as "this enemy of human brotherhood", and racism for "separating and opposing the different branches constituting the great human family, resulting in pride, mistrust, exclusivism, discrimination, and sometimes oppression".

MR. B. G. PAVER has been elected to the boards of Associated Trade Publications, Ltd., and Northwood Industrial Publications, Ltd., two companies in the Thomson group. He was founder and chairman of African Newspapers, Ltd., and vice-chairman of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

MR. F. J. B. HASLETT, divisional manager for operations and planning of Rhodesia Railways, who was born in the Argentine, but educated in Bulawayo, and then joined the railways as a junior clerk, has retired. His successor is MR. GERALD F. CANT, a chartered accountant, who went to Rhodesia in 1952.

MR. MAXWELL STAMP has been appointed by MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, to lead a delegation to Kenya to report on further land purchases from European farmers. MR. ROGER SWYNNERTON, a former Director of Agriculture in Kenya, will be agricultural adviser to the party.

MR. J. A. MHAVILLE, M.P., lately Regional Commissioner in Arusha, has resigned that appointment to take up the office of chairman of the National Co-operative and Development Bank of Tanzania. He has been chairman of the Co-operative College in Moshi and a director of East African Cargo Handling Services, Ltd.

## KEY TO HAPPY RETIREMENT

No other retirement choice could offer so much!

- No Death Duties.
- No Inheritance Tax.
- No Income Tax.
- Mild Climate.
- Wonderful Scenery.
- 30 Minutes by Air (from Liverpool).

## ISLE OF MAN

Pearl of the British Isles

Write today for brochure to:

A. K. Kermodie, Government Information Bureau,  
13 Victoria Street, Douglas, Isle of Man



THE VEN. JOSIAH MTEKATEKA, Archdeacon of Njombe, has been elected the first African Suffragan Bishop in the Diocese of Malawi. He was ordained in 1939 and has worked almost entirely in the diocese of South-West Tanganyika. But he is a Nyasa, born on Likoma Island, where his father was a fisherman.

MR. E. S. NEWSON, president of the Association of Building Societies in Rhodesia, has said that he expects momentous economic development in 1965 if the country is left to operate the existing Constitution. He considers the economy basically sound and that the Government has engendered confidence and resolution in the people.

LORD INVERFORTH retired at the end of the year from the boards of some of the subsidiary companies in the Andrew Weir shipping and insurance group, but will retain the chairmanship of the main companies, including Andrew Weir & Co., Ltd., and the Bank Line, which has some 50 ships operating mainly in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

MR. G. C. BRUNTON, managing director of Thomson Publications, Ltd., who has repeatedly visited East and Central Africa in that connexion, has relinquished the appointment in order to undertake special responsibilities for the expansion and development of the Thomson Organization. He has become chairman of Thomson Publications, Ltd.

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA has been elected by the Uganda Parliament as the country's representative member in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. He received 52 votes, against 10 each cast for MR. ALLY KIVEJINJA and MR. ANIL V. CLERK. MR. KIWANUKA replaces MR. OBONE, now High Commissioner for Uganda in Ghana.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has completed the appointment of senior officers to its specialist groups. The Commonwealth, Colonies and Overseas Development Committee is headed by MR. T. DRIBERG and MR. SCHOLEFIELD ALLEN, Q.C., SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, lately U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, takes charge of the Defence and Services Committee.

MR. H. L. EDWARDS, chairman of the board of Colcom Products Central Co-operative, and MR. J. H. SOUTHALI, the managing director, recently made an exploratory tour of potential Middle East markets for Rhodesian bacon. MR. J. L. M. WILKINSON had visited the region some months earlier in his capacity as roving trade commissioner for the Rhodesian Government.

Salary increases for the chairmen of the boards of nationalized industries in Britain have been announced. The emoluments of SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, chairman of the Docks Board, formerly East African Commissioner in London, and previously general manager of East Africa Railways and Harbours, have risen from £7,500 to £9,500; of LORD HOWICK, chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and formerly Governor of both Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, from £5,250 to £6,500; and of SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, chairman of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., and former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, from £3,500 to £4,375.

SIR THOMAS WILLIAMS, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, and previously Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, is about to retire. He is a member of the Methodist Synod and of the Methodist Broadcasting Committee of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation and of the Outward Bound Association of Central Africa, deputy president of the Zambia Red Cross Society, chairman of the board of governors of Munali School, Lusaka, and of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation of Northern Rhodesia, and president of the country's National Sports Trust. He served in the Machine Gun Corps between 1916 and 1919. From 1936 to 1949 he was principal of Johannesburg Teachers' College.

## New Chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

### Mr. Seebohm's Unusually Wide Interests

MR. FREDERIC SEEBOHM, who has succeeded Sir Julian Crossley as chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., served in the Royal Artillery during the last war, and was assistant chief of the operations section of the Air Defence Division at S.H.A.E.F. when demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel. He joined the staff of the parent bank in 1929 after leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, and held executive local directorships in Sheffield, York and Birmingham before being appointed a director of Barclays Bank in 1947. Four years later he joined the board of D.C.O., becoming vice-chairman in 1955 and deputy chairman in 1959. Since then he has also been chairman of the London Committee.

He is chairman of Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, Century Insurance Company, and Century Insurance Trust, and a director of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Credit Congolais S.C.R.L., Gillett Brothers Discount Company, and Merchants Trust.

Mr. Seebohm is a governor of the London School of Economics and Political Science, a member of the council of the Overseas Development Institute, a trustee of the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies and of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, vice-chairman of the National Institute for Social Work Training, a fellow of the Institute of Bankers, a member of the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, and a member of the council of the Institute of Race Relations.

## Obituary

COLONEL CHARLES FOLLIOT BIRNEY, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 86, was general manager of Rhodesia Railways and of the Beira and Mashonaland Railway from 1919 to 1930, and for the next 20 years he represented Rhodesia on the Empire Council of the British Empire Service League. He was for five years a member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and after his retirement became a director of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

DR. JOHN MURRAY, from 1926 to 1951 principal of the University College of the South-West of England, Exeter (now incorporated in Exeter University), who has died in London, aged 85, was a member of the De La Warr's Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, and thereafter remained keenly interested in African educational matters. He set himself to attract African students to Exeter.

MR. LIONEL FRASER, C.M.G., who has died in London at the age of 69, was a well-known City figure who in recent years had shown much interest in Rhodesia. Ten years ago he became chairman of a merchant bank with which he had started as an office boy, and was chairman or a director of other prominent companies. He held and did not hide deep religious convictions.

MR. JOHN GIBSON JARVIE, who has died at the age of 81, was for many years chairman of United Dominions Trust, Ltd., the largest credit finance house in Britain. In recent years he had been much interested in East and Central Africa, where he had established subsidiary companies. No City leader had been so outspokenly critical of British politicians.

MR. LEONARD LEEMING, who has died at the age of 75, was for many years engineer and surveyor to Urnston Urban District Council. He visited Rhodesia after the last war and advocated the development of satellite towns for immigrants from Britain.

## Britain's Obligations to Rhodesia Renewed Demand for Independence

BRITAIN CANNOT INTERFERE in Rhodesian affairs and yet disclaim her obligations, Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, said in a New Year television broadcast.

Though the economy was buoyant, there was conclusive evidence that large amounts of capital available for investment in Rhodesia would not be committed until independence had been attained. Only then could complete restoration of confidence be expected.

"I must make very clearly and strongly to the British Government the point that any lack of confidence in Rhodesia, and any consequential economic setback caused by the failure of Britain to grant us our rightful independence, is the undeniable responsibility of H.M. Government. It places upon them an obligation which is fairly and squarely theirs, and which I hope they will honour. Of course, once independence has been granted this obligation falls away.

"Britain cannot insist in interfering in our affairs through the retention of certain constitutional powers and at the same time disclaim her obligations. She cannot claim the right to exercise power without accepting the responsibility attached thereto. This would be immoral according to any code of ethics. The answer is for Britain to honour the pledge so often made to Rhodesia and grant us our independence."

## Evelyn Hone College

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia announced on New Year's Day that, as a mark of appreciation of the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the way in which he had prepared the country for independence, the College of Further Education in Lusaka would be renamed the Evelyn Hone College. Built largely with funds provided by the British and American Governments, it was opened by Sir Evelyn in 1963.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, called on the Commonwealth Relations Secretary again on Tuesday.

## Bestialities of Congo Rebels

### More than 200 Whites Killed

THE LATEST TOTAL of Europeans known to have been killed by rebels in the Eastern Congo is 206. The number rescued by the Belgian paratroop operation at Stanleyville and subsequent action by motorized "mercenary" commandos is approximately 3,000.

After captured rebels told one column last week that some Europeans had been killed and eaten at Christ-mas at Wamba, a dash was made for that township, about 250 miles north-east of Stanleyville, and 121 Europeans were rescued. They said that at least 25 had been killed recently, and some probably eaten, and that others had been taken into the bush.

Among those slaughtered was the Belgian Bishop of Mwamba. All but one of the Belgians in the town had been killed or removed. Of the survivors 110 were Greeks. Among those killed were 17 Belgian priests and two Protestants missionaries, one American and one British.

When flown to Leopoldville many of the rescued said that they had been repeatedly beaten and threatened and on two or three occasions taken out of town to be executed and then sent back without explanation.

### British Missionary Gave His Life

At Rungu, north-east of Paulis, the bodies of three Belgian and three Italian missionaries were found by a "mercenary" detachment.

By a thrust to Mungbera other "mercenaries" rescued 90 whites, including 10 Commonwealth citizens, seven of them being from the United Kingdom.

They reported that Mr. James Rodgers, a British missionary, had insisted on staying with an American missionary and that both were shot. The rebels had said that they would kill all Belgians and Americans, and Mr. Rodgers, who had shared a room with the American for 11 days, declined to declare his nationality and leave his colleague. Eight Belgian priests and 18 other Belgians were shot at the same time.

A British woman missionary of the Heart of Africa Mission said: "Mr. Rodgers was trussed up with his wrists tied tightly to his ankles. Then the Simbas jumped and bounced on top of him until he died. His body was mutilated and thrown into the river."

Another woman missionary in the party said that the mercenaries had behaved magnificently.

Greeks released from rebel hands have told journalists that some of the cruellest tortures and most callous killings have been carried out by boys serving with the rebels, some eight or 10 years of age.

One tried to gouge out the eyes of a five-year-old white child. Others stabbed the feet of children with spears.

Prolonged drought in Somalia has caused the Prime Minister to appeal to all friendly countries for gifts of food. The U.S.A. has offered 7,000 tons of grain, some of which is being delivered by air. The Government of Tanzania has sent 3,000 tons and Oxfam £1,000. To help finance famine relief the Head of State of Somalia, Ministers, M.Ps., and civil servants are all having their salaries reduced.

## During 42 years...

the Rhodesian Milling Company has developed into the largest organization of its kind in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Its two principal products — Gloria Flour and Rhomil Stock-feeds are household names throughout Central Africa. Representatives are stationed at most centres to give advice and assistance on any matter connected with a Rhomil product.

THE RHODESIAN MILLING COMPANY (PVT) LIMITED  
SHEPPARD AVENUE SALISBURY CENTRAL SPREEDERS LUSAKA ZAMBIA

## ZAMBIA



For Information APPLY TO  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

Telephone: LANgham 0691

## Rhodesian Minister's Oath Betrayals by "the Gentlemen in Westminster"

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE — who since 1931 has lived in Rhodesia, where he prefers to be known as Lord Graham, and is at present Minister for Agriculture — has written in an article contributed to the *Scotsman*:

"I first took the oath of allegiance in 1926 when I joined the R.N.V.R. and went to sea as a midshipman. I was 17. I had been brought up in the days of the 1914-18 war, the days of the old Empire, and believed I belonged to a people spread across the world with some sort of mission to bring better days to men in backward places — a people whose loyalty to kith and kin went unquestioned, whose standard was the Union Jack, whose Sovereign head and symbol of unity was the King — their King, no matter in which part of his Empire they lived.

"By taking the oath of allegiance I felt I graduated from a boy to a man in this great company and swore loyalty to the whole concept — as it was then. Most people, I believe, had the same sort of ideal! Nobody told us in 1939 that this was a wrong notion of the oath.

### Gadarene Policies

"Yet now, because those for the moment in power in Westminster have abandoned the British mission in many parts of the world long before it was completed, and have betrayed our kith and kin, pulled down the Union Jack that flew above their heads, and left British people to lose their all or take new oaths of allegiance to a republic, our enemies try to beguile us by telling us that we swore allegiance to something else, something which they find less of a stumbling-block to their own Gadarene policies.

"Certainly the policies of the gentlemen in Westminster in recent years offer nothing to which I owe any allegiance whatever under any oath I may have taken.

"One might be excused for supposing that those Prime Ministers at least who had taken the oath of allegiance and subsequently of their own free will declared their States republics indeed merited the epithet of 'traitor'.

## Towards One-Party State in Uganda Opposition Leader Crosses the Floor

MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Leader of the Opposition in the Uganda Parliament, and five other members of his Democratic Party, crossed the floor of the House last week and announced that they had joined the Uganda People's Congress.

Dr. Obote, the Prime Minister, had had only minority support since August, when he dissolved the political alliance with Kabaka Yekka, the Buganda Royalist group. Now he has 68 supporters. Buganda Royalists number 14, and the D.P. membership is now reduced to 10.

After the mid-1962 general election U.P.C. had 37 seats, the D.P. 24, and Kabaka 21.

Kabaka Yekka now becomes the main Opposition under the leadership of Mr. Amos Sempa, a former Finance Minister.

Mr. Bataringaya, a former Minister of Local Government, and his five colleagues have issued a statement which said: "Our conscience has dictated that we go in to help the Government to build true unity in our country and kill tribalism and discrimination". They have called on other members of the Democratic Party to follow their example.

Two prominent Kabaka Yekka members of the Lukiko of Buganda have also joined the Uganda People's Congress. They are Messrs. Bidad Muvonge and E. Kitayimbwa. A joint statement said that their action was intended to induce other Baganda to help build a united and progressive Uganda nation. Kabaka Yekka, formed in the middle of 1961 to defend the Kabakaship, had in their view outlived its purpose.

## Uganda's Security

AN OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT gazetted in Uganda provides that prosecutions under it need not establish that an accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of Uganda. Although no such act is proved against him, the accused may be convicted if by the circumstances of the case, his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was one prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State. The fact that he has been in communication with such an agent, or attempted to communicate with an agent of a foreign Power, within or without Uganda, shall be evidence that he has acted in a prejudicial manner to the country's safety or interests.

Kenya African University students have flown from Nairobi to spend a fortnight in Communist China.

Britain's largest aircraft carrier, H.M.S. EAGLE, developed turbo-generator trouble while on her way to Singapore and has spent 10 days at Mombasa. She sailed on Monday.

The two "lost counties" were on January 1 officially transferred from the Kingdom of Buganda to neighbouring Bunyoro. In November there was an overwhelming vote by referendum in favour of the change. Uganda has asked the Privy Council to decide that the referendum was unconstitutional.

A 17-year-old Rhodesian, Peter Fuller, who stowed away on the Southampton-bound liner EDINBURGH CASTLE, took part in the crossing-the-line ceremony dressed in shirt and slacks, saying that he was dressed a stowaway. Next day he asked for a certificate commemorating his part in the ceremony. As his name was not on the passenger list, the truth came to light.

**MANUBITO S.A.R.L.**  
CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA  
Cables Manubito

**STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS  
LINER AGENTS**

**AT LOBITO FOR**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN<br/>SOUTH AFRICAN LINE</p> <p>CLAN LINE<br/>DAFRA LINE</p> <p>ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL<br/>S.S. Co., Ltd.</p> <p>FARRELL LINES<br/>HALL LINE<br/>HOLLAND WEST-AFRIKA<br/>NAUTILUS LINE</p> | <p>NEDLOYD LINE<br/>ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES</p> <p>SARFAMINE<br/>SOCIETE NAVALE DE L'OUEST</p> <p>SOUTH AFRICAN LINES<br/>SEVEN STARS (AFRICA)<br/>SOUTH AMERICA</p> <p>WEST AFRICA LINE<br/>UNION-CASTLE MAIL<br/>STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.</p> |
|---|--|

Traffic Agents  
**BENGUELA RAILWAY TO CONGO &  
NORTHERN RHODESIA**  
Through B/L service U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA  
**LOBITO**

Sub Agents, Congo — Cenwarren : B.P. 1045  
Elisabethville.

Traffic Agents, Northern Rhodesia — Leopold Walford  
(C.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola.

And at Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufullira, Lusaka, Chingola,  
Bancroft, Broken Hill.

London Office :  
**LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.**  
ST. MARY AXE HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.3  
London Telex : 28125 and 28126  
Telephone: AVENUE 8030. Cables: Walfship, London, E.C.3

## Fight In Mozambique. If Necessary "If There Must Be a Blood-Bath"

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania said when addressing a large rally in Dar es Salaam that there would have to be a resort to "bloody means" if peaceful measures failed to secure the independence of Mozambique and Angola.

"I have very frequently told the Western countries about this privately, but today I want to say it publicly. If peaceful means fail, then both of us would have failed. But they can stand with folded arms and say 'We are not involved'. Should we also stand with folded arms? No, we cannot. We would say 'Now it is war'. When we say it is war, it does not mean there are arms depôts in Dar es Salaam, Acora, or Lagos. All the arms of the world have been distributed between the Western and Eastern blocs. There are no neutral arms except bows and arrows.

"When that time comes and we have failed, let the British, French, Germans, and Americans tell the people of Mozambique and Angola to go to Washington, Paris, Bonn, and London and get arms. Once they tell us this, then there will be no quarrel. But if we and the Western countries fail to solve this common problem and obtain independence for Mozambique and Angola by peaceful means, then it will be necessary for us to shed blood in the same way as the Americans shed blood when they failed to achieve their freedom by peaceful means.

"If the Western countries would whisper to us when that time comes that our brothers could go to them and get arms, that will be alright. The only thing remaining would be for us to pray that there should be no blood-bath. But if this becomes impossible, should the people of Angola and Mozambique fight with bows and arrows? They will never tolerate being dominated

for ever, and they will have no alternative but to seek arms from anywhere, even from the devil.

"Citizens, let no one deceive you that we are trying to pick a quarrel with them? The people of the Congo are being interfered with. They should be left like other countries to choose their own leaders. We ask the Americans to leave them alone.

"There is nothing more painful for me to mention than to see the British, more particularly under Wilson, being deceived and beguiled into allowing their island to be used by the Americans to airlift the Belgians to Stanleyville. The British were told: 'It is a mercy and humanitarian operation which will save many people from great difficulties'. I say to my British brothers: 'We are ready to accept the fact that they believed this, but they made a great mistake'."

## Menace of African Racialism Why Rebels Slaughter Educated Africans

MR. P. A. P. ROBERTSON, who has spent many years in Africa, has written in a letter to *The Times*:—

"Two things are fundamental to re-assessment of Western policy towards Africa. The first is that the African racists to whom you have referred do not 'represent' the majority of Africans. The majority of ordinary Africans remain decent-minded people who abhor violence. The second is that there are white and brown Africans as well as black ones, who are equally entitled to the protection of their lives, liberties, and properties.

"The tragedy of Africa is appalling and heart-breaking to anyone who has come to love its people. Africa can, however, be saved only by the victory of its decent-minded citizens, black, brown and white. This fact has already been appreciated by the racists, which is why the Congolese rebels have tackled the major problem and are slaughtering black African teachers, doctors and priests.

"The biggest tragedy of all would be for the West to delude itself that it would win the friendship of Africa by joining in an all-out fight against the white régimes'. Presumably one can assume that the 'white régimes' would disappear before this combined onslaught; one need, however, make no assumptions about what would be left.

"It is quite certain that any black Africans who retained a respect for moral values would either be destroyed or submerged by the tide of racist corruption. The betrayal would be complete, and no friends would remain."

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, M.P., disagreed with the view that the Congolese rebels slaughter black African teachers, doctors and priests because they are "decent-minded people who abhor violence", though he did not doubt that they were thus correctly described.

He considered that they are being killed because in the African mind they are identified with the relics of the "Westminster model".

## Base for Subversion

TANZANIA is now "the base for the subversion of all black Africa", Dr. Alberto Nogueira, Foreign Minister of Portugal, told journalists in Lisbon last week. He said that about 1,000 foreigners, lured into subversive activities in other countries, were now being paid 5s. a day by the Government of Tanzania, in which State there were also some 4,000 volunteers recruited for service outside the country. About 150 insurgents trained in Algeria were being given instruction in the use of Russian weapons at a camp near Bagamoyo. On November 11 three Algerian military aircraft had landed at Dar es Salaam with arms, which were at once sent to the Congo. Arms had also recently arrived in Dar es Salaam from Ghana. There was a risk that the Congo might come under the control of African extremists and Communists.

## LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE



FIRST AND FOREMOST  
IN RUBBER TYRED

EARTH-MOVING  
EQUIPMENT



**WIGGLESWORTH**  
& CO (AFRICA) LIMITED  
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.



## Scots Told Truth About Dr. Banda Intimidation and Brutal Violence

DR. BANDA, who is an elder of the Church of Scotland, has for years enjoyed a good Press in Scotland. Now, however, the *Scotsman* has given a full page to a criticism of "The Lion of Malawi" which ends: "Within five months of achieving the independence of Malawi, Dr. Banda has armed himself with despotic powers of arrest and dismissal of M.P.s., has driven all opposition underground or into exile, and has conditioned violent means to achieve his end".

The writer, Mr. Magnus Magnusson, referred to "a campaign of brutal violence and intimidation" against Dr. Banda's political opponents by his "private army" of young armed hooligans, the Malawi Youth League and Young Pioneers. He charged the Prime Minister with having ordered the police not to proceed with about 3,000 cases of arson and assault on Jehovah's Witnesses who had refused to register as voters.

The young, fervent pan-African Ministers had, it was suggested, come to regard the party leader as "a monster of vanity and megalomania".

Such is the picture of the Malawi Prime Minister now given to a public which has been encouraged to regard him as one of Africa's best leaders.

## Dr. Banda's New Year Message

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said in a New Year message that those who indulged in political squabbles were the country's enemies. Since the help of everyone was needed, Africans who had formerly supported the Federation should be forgiven, but the ex-Ministers who had incited civil servants and chiefs must suffer the full consequences of their treachery.

By-elections are to be held on January 15 to replace five of the six ex-Ministers, the exception being Mr. Chipembere, "presumably because the Government has been unable to find a popular alternative acceptable to the people of Fort Johnston", to quote a message from Blantyre to *The Times*.

Two back-bench M.P.s. who sympathized with the rebel Ministers are also to be replaced, and an eighth by-election will be held to fill the seat of Mr. J. D. B. Phiri, a nephew of the Prime Minister, who was killed in a motor accident some weeks ago.

Mrs. Margaret Mhlanga, leader of the League of Malawi Women, the so-called Amazon Army, has been named as an M.P. She replaces Mrs. Rose Chibambo, who sided with the six ex-Ministers.

## Another £6.75m. for Tanzania

PRESIDENT NYERERE has announced that Britain will lend Tanzania another £6.75m. to cover more than 80% of the cost of 217 projects during the first two years of the country's five-year development plan. The loan, for repayment over 25 years, with no interest during the first five, will cover all import costs of the projects and some 60% of the local costs. The President has expressed especial thanks for "this sympathetic understanding and great encouragement when Britain herself is undergoing grave balance-of-payment difficulties".

## "Deceit and Cunning"

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania said during his visit to Zanzibar: "The colonialists thought that they could rule the country through deceit and cunning. We repeatedly told the British and their fellows that Zanzibar belonged to the majority, its rightful owners, and that when they left they should hand it to the rightful owners. But they thought only of applying cunning, placing it in the hands of a minority. This was impossible. You cannot dominate a man through cunning for long. Only through right can man be ruled".

## Lord Thomson on African Politicians Sympathy With Rhodesians

LORD THOMSON OF FLEET said in Hamilton, Ontario, a few days ago that his newspapers in some African territories had difficulty in printing fair comment about African leaders and Governments.

"African politicians are peculiar people", he said: "unless you have their name in large type on the front page every day, they think you are against them".

Those responsible for the Press in many of the new African countries lacked the training and background necessary for free use of the Press, with the consequence that there was much irresponsible criticism in local African newspapers. In such circumstances the Press should accept some restrictions on its freedom provided newspapers were given reasonable rights to report and interpret world news.

To continue to publish under heavy restrictions imposed by Governments would better serve the interests of democracy than to pull out in a huff, as publishers had sometimes done.

Economic chaos had followed the changeover to African Governments in former white-controlled nations in Africa. "Wherever this has happened, for instance in Kenya, the white settlers move out, sales go down, and there is a great deterioration in the country's economic affairs. When African Governments take control there is usually a lack of confidence among outside business interests. Internally, too, people with spending power leave as a rule, causing chaos".

Because of those lessons the white Governments of Rhodesia and South Africa must be expected to pursue a hard line for the preservation of what they assumed to be their rights.

Though the Government of Rhodesia had closed down one of his papers, he sympathized with them to some extent. "I can't blame them. I see no real remedy for what is happening there".

The Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation has agreed to pay founder shareholders of Rhodesia Television, Ltd., 5s. for their 2s. shares. Acquisition of control of R.T.V. is estimated to have cost the Broadcasting Corporation about £191,000.

SALES

SERVICE



THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF  
**TANZANIA**

Our comprehensive sales and service facilities cover the whole range of British-built Ford products (cars, vans, trucks, and tractors) and most of those of Ford Motor Company of Canada.

## RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

ARUSHA

AND AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA.

## Somalia's Neighbours Accused Ogaden Called Western Somaliland

SHARP ATTACKS on the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, and French Somalia were made during the World Islamic Congress held in Mogadishu last week. It was attended by 120 delegates from 34 countries.

Shaykh Mahmud Muhammad Farah, Minister for Somali Affairs in the Republic of Somalia, said when speaking as leader of its delegation: "It is surprising that an African Government should be colonizing Western Somaliland. Islam is being eradicated and its preachers slaughtered".

The Northern Frontier District had, he said, been handed over to Kenya in order to create enmity among Africans. "Britain was not alone in this policy, but was kept company by the colonialist Government which holds Western Somaliland".

Shaykh Ali Sufi, who led a delegation from "Somaliland under Ethiopia", recalled that the Emperor Haile Selassie had said in the United States in 1956 that he had a 12-year programme for the eradication of the Muslim problem and the Somali language. That statement had increased Somali nationalism, which, strengthened by fear for Islam, had culminated in the present revolution. The Habashi should be recognized as "a second Israel in the Horn of Africa".

A delegate from the N.F.D. described that area of Kenya as one of the world's trouble spots. With the support of British troops and the Royal Air Force, agents of the Government of Kenya had, he alleged, massacred thousands; they had raped Muslim women and murdered their children in the presence of the parents.

## Freedom Fighters' Union

TEN AFRICANS, including women and a 13-year-old boy, have been charged in Naivasha with taking illegal oaths. A police witness said that the accused belonged to the Kenya Freedom Fighters' Union, an illegal organization endeavouring to force the Government to give free land to those who had fought in the forests during the Mau Mau rebellion. Two of the men were imprisoned for four months. The wife of one was discharged, and the others were remained.

## Kikuyu Police Chief

SIR RICHARD CATLING has arrived in London on relinquishing the appointment of Inspector-General of Police in Kenya, to which he went as Commissioner in 1954. A 33-year-old Kikuyu, Mr. Bernard Njoroge Hinga, who has been appointed to the post as from January 1, has for the past year been director of police intelligence. It was announced some months ago that the post would be Africanized.

## Ethiopians Incited by Somali Radio

RADIO MOGADISHU has said in a broadcast in Amharic, a language spoken only in Ethiopia: "The imperialist military base in your country [the reference being to an American base] is a threat to your freedom and rights. What should you do? Rise up today. You have the mortars and the ammunition. Do not sit with your mouths open and worship the feudalists. Bowing down in worship of a human being is out of date. Let them not think that embittered people can be bought by money or promotion. Criminal hypocrites will be punished in the public squares sooner or later, but the fame of the nationalists will be passed down from generation to generation by mothers and teachers throughout the world. A person who does not fight for his rights, for the freedom of his people, and for the independence of his country is like wood that burns without smoke".

## Gang Attack on Kenya Road

MR. WILLIAM UDALL, managing director of Kenya Marble Quarries, Ltd., founded by his father — now 90, and still living in Nairobi — was attacked by an African gang last week near Kajiado, 50 miles from Nairobi, and robbed of £400 in wages. The gang, armed with knives, parked a car in the middle of the road, thus forcing Mr. Udall to halt. They then attacked him, inflicting many stab wounds. He managed to crawl back to the road, where he was picked up by a passing car and taken to a Nairobi hospital.

(Concluded from page 317)

## BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

EGAN, Sister Anselma, inspector of schools, Seychelles.  
MICHELL, Thompson, senior road overseer, Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Rhodesia.

## QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL for Distinguished Service

BAKER, John Harry, Acting Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kenya Police Force.  
BAILEY, Lieut.- Colonel James Thomas Atherstone, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Bechuanaland Protectorate.  
BIRD, John Denis Orme, M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia Police Force.  
EDWARDS, Stanley, Senior Assistant Commissioner, British South Africa Police Force, Rhodesia.  
Names in the list which referred to Northern Rhodesia had been approved before that State became the Republic of Zambia on October 24 last.

Though H.M. Government agreed months ago that Southern Rhodesia should be known as Rhodesia when Northern Rhodesia became Zambia, the term "Southern Rhodesia" was used in the official list.



# N.Y.K. LINE

(NIPPON  
YUSEN  
KAISHA)

**DIRECT MONTHLY EXPRESS SERVICE**  
**JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE to**  
**EAST AFRICA**

Mombasa/Beira range and vice-versa

**DIRECT MONTHLY EXPRESS SERVICE**  
**JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE to**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

Lourenco Marques/Capetown range and vice-versa

Also accepting Far East cargo to/from Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar direct (if sufficient inducement) or with transshipment via South Africa.

Homeward cargo can be accepted from East Africa and South Africa direct to other Far Eastern destinations (if sufficient inducement) or with transshipment on through Bills of Lading.

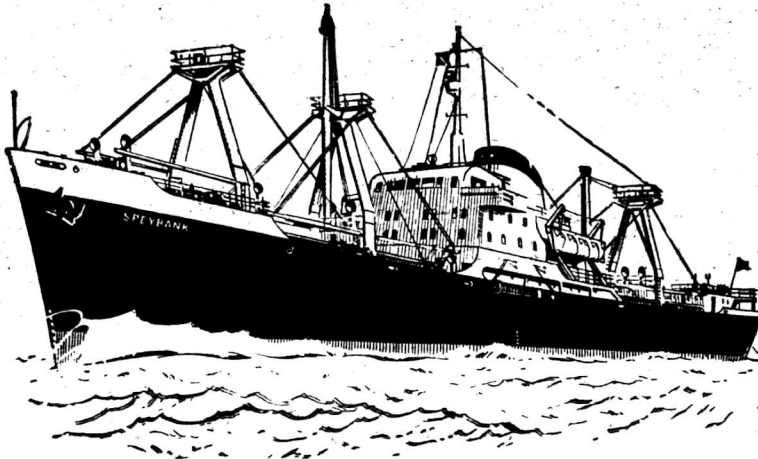
For further particulars apply LONDON AGENTS:

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.**  
COTTS HOUSE, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Telegraphic address: COTTMYK, London.  
Phone: AVE 1234.

**N.Y.K. LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:**  
104-6 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Telegraphic address: YUSEN, London.  
Phone: AVE 2000.

Agents at ports of call in East and South Africa: MITCHELL COTTS GROUP

# THE BANK LINE LIMITED



## WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**  
**PAKISTAN AFRICA LINE**  
**INDIA NATAL LINE**  
**PAKISTAN NATAL LINE**

Garrying passengers and cargo from:  
**RANGOON · CHITTAGONG · CHALNA,**  
**CALCUTTA, other Indian ports and**  
**COLOMBO**  
**To: EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN ports**  
**and vice versa.**

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

Garrying cargo from:  
**JAPAN · CHINA · HONG KONG**  
**PHILIPPINES · BORNEO**  
**SAIGON · BANGKOK & MALAYA**  
**To: MAURITIUS · REUNION**  
**& EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**  
**and vice versa.**

Details of Freight from Managers: **ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED**  
 BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
 or from any Shipping Agent

We bend

over backwards  
to meet your  
**Delivery Dates**

At Union-Castle, this kind of bending over backwards isn't painful; it's routine. When we say we'll get your freight there on time, we mean it. We carry your goods with a reliability, care and speed that's as famous as the dependability of the Union-Castle Line itself. Send for full details of Union-Castle freight services and see how we bend.

**SEE HOW WE SAIL:** Monthly sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

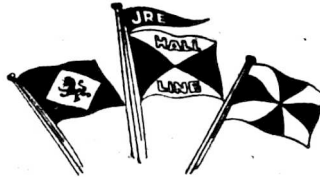
The going's good by

**UNION-  
CASTLE**

Outward Freight Dept., Greenly House, Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3  
For details, clip coupon to your letter-heading, then post:  
To Union-Castle Line: Please send full details of freight service

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

JOINT



SERVICE

## CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement MTWARA

|                   | Closing | Glasgow | *Sch. Wales | B'head  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| † CITY OF BEDFORD |         | —       | Jan. 11     | Jan. 19 |
| †† PLAINSMAN      |         | Jan. 20 | Jan. 25     | Feb. 2  |
| CLAN GRAHAM       |         | Feb. 2  | Feb. 8      | Feb. 16 |

\* if inducement. † also calls PORT SUDAN and ADEN. †† also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR)

also by arrangement  
RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., (OVERSEAS) LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C.3